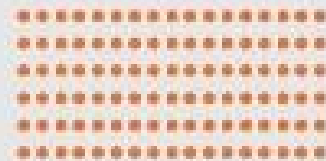




学业提升篇 (第二版)

# 新素养英语 拓展模块

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# 第八节

## 名词性从句



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01

# 主语从句



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# 一、主语从句



1. that 引导主语从句时, that 本身没有意义, 但不能省略。

That he likes you is very obvious.

It worried her a bit that her hair was turning gray.

That she is a rich woman is known to us all.

2. 从句作主语时, 多数情况下由 it 作形式主语, 而把主语从句放在后面, 尤其是谓语部分 (包括宾语) 较短的情况下。

It wasn't very clear what she meant.

It is important that he should come on time.

**【注意】** 在表示建议、要求、命令等意义的被动结构中, that 从句中的谓语动词常用 (should) do。 (参见虚拟语气部分)

It is suggested that the meeting (should) be held this afternoon.

It is demanded that he (should) leave at once.



# 一、主语从句



3. whether 既可以引导主语从句，也可以引导宾语从句，但 if 不能引导主语从句。whether 后面可以加 or not，而 if 不能与 or not 连用。作介词宾语时不用 if 引导从句。

Whether I knew John doesn't matter. = It doesn't matter whether I knew John.

Whether or not she'll come isn't clear. = Whether she'll come or not isn't clear. = It isn't clear whether or not she'll come.

It all depends on whether we can get their cooperation.

4. 连接代词 what, who, which, whose 引导主语从句时，作用相当于代词，在从句中充当主语、宾语、表语或定语。

What we need is more time.

Who was responsible for the accident is not yet clear.

Which school you want to go matters much.



# 一、主语从句



5. 连接副词 when, where, why, how 引导主语从句时, 作用相当于副词, 在从句中充当状语。

Why he did this is not known.

When he will come is still unknown.

It is not known why he did this.

How he succeeded is unknown to us.

Where we should hold the meeting needs to be discussed.

6. whatever, whoever/whomever, whenever, wherever 引导主语从句时, 分别表示“无论什么”“无论谁”“无论何时”“无论在(到)哪里”。

Whoever told you to give up smoking was quite right.

Whatever he gave you should be handed in.

Whoever told you that was lying.

02

# 宾语从句



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## 二、宾语从句



动词和介词之后都可以带有宾语从句。某些形容词如 sure, happy, glad, certain, pleased 等之后也可以带有宾语从句。

**1. that 引导的宾语从句: that 没有意义, 在口语或非正式文体中常省略。**

I really feel she's making a mistake.

Hearing that his son was badly wounded, he hurried to the hospital to see him.

**2. whether/if ( 是否 ) 引导的宾语从句: 如果要突出“究竟是……还是不……”, 常在whether 后面加 or not.**

He asked me if/whether I knew John.

Let me know whether you can come or not.

**3. 连接代词 what, who, whose, which 等引导的宾语从句:**

(1) 按照传统语法, 从句中 who 所取代的名词如果是宾语, 应用宾格 whom, 但在口语中常用 who。

Do you know whom (who) he will invite?



## 二、宾语从句



(2) whose, which, what三个词都带有形容词性质。whose表示所有关系，意为“谁的”；which意为“哪一个”；what意为“什么”。

Whose book it is doesn't matter.

Please tell me which school you want to go to.

He didn't know what time it was.

(3) 一般来说，which指的是一个具体的、较明确的、有限的范围；而what则指较广的或不明确的范围。如：which food，说话人一般指眼前的或明确范围的几种food；what food则指有许多food，而且说话人心中不确定。

I don't know which/what food you want.



## 二、宾语从句



4. 连接副词 **when, where, why, how** 引导的宾语从句:

I don' t know when the meeting will be held.

Please tell me where I can find Tom.

He explained to me why he was absent from the meeting.

Can you tell me how I can get to the post office?

5. 可用 **whatever, whoever, whomever, whenever, wherever** 等引导宾语从句:

Please write down whatever he is saying.

I don' t know whoever will come.

I' ll do whatever you ask me to.

6. 在 **think, believe, suppose, expect** 等动词的宾语从句中, 否定不用在从句中, 而是将 **think** 等词变为否定形式。

I don' t think the film is interesting.

I don' t suppose we are going out tomorrow.



## 二、宾语从句



7. 如果从句作宾语而后面还有补语，为了保持句子的平衡，用 **it** 作形式宾语，而将宾语从句放在句尾。常跟这样的复合宾语的动词有：**make, find, see, hear, feel, think, consider, regard, take** 等。

George made it clear that he opposed this project.

They kept it quiet that he was dead.

I took it for granted that you' d stay with us.

### 8. 形容词后的 **that** 从句：

**that** 引导的名词性从句还可以用在一些形容词后面。这种句型一般都用人作主语，所用的形容词都是表示思想状况或感情色彩的，如 **certain, sure, positive, afraid, convinced, anxious, disappointed, worried, glad, happy, sorry, amazed, surprised, aware, doubtful, confident** 等。

I am sure/certain that he' s at home now.

He became angry that you made the same mistake.

He remains confident that he will win.

I am afraid that I can' t promise you anything.

03

# 表语从句



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### 三、表语从句



1. **that** 在引导表语从句时无含义，不作成分，通常不省略。

(1) 表示事实、真理等的实际内容。

The fact is that he is lying.

The odds are that he will not do it.

(2) 表示某人的意见、信念等的实际内容。

Our belief is that things will improve.

My opinion is that things will improve.

【注意】当主语是 reason 时，表语从句要用 that 而不是 because 引导。

The reason why he was late was that he missed the train by one minute this morning.

2. **whether** 引导表语从句（不可用 if）。

His first question was whether they had arrived yet.

The question is whether people will buy it.



### 三、表语从句



3. 连接代词 **who, whom, whose, what, which** 引导表语从句。

This is what I want.

The question is who can be chosen to be the manager of the company.

My question is which of them is better.

4. 连接副词 **when, where, why, how** 引导表语从句。

The problem seemed how we could make him understand it.

The question is where we should go.

5. **as if, as though** 引导表语从句（常用虚拟语气）。

He looks as if he were angry.

It looks as if it's going to rain.

04

# 同位语从句



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## 四、同位语从句



同位语从句是对名词的内容给予具体、详细的说明。常在后面接同位语从句的名词有fact, news, idea, truth, hope, suggestion, question, problem, doubt, fear, belief等。同位语从句常用的引导词为that, 有时也用when, where等疑问词。

The news that the United States was hit by terrorist attacks took the whole world by surprise.

The idea that you can do this work well without thinking is quite wrong.

People used to hold the belief that the earth was the center of the universe.

They have no idea at all where he has gone.



## 四、同位语从句



关于同位语从句需要注意以下三点：

1. 同位语从句与其说明的名词或代词为同一内容，故可以用 *is* 把前面的中心词和从句连接成一个句子。
2. 同位语从句前一般没有逗号。
3. 同位语从句中的 *that* 只是引导词，没有其他语法作用，在句子中不作句子成分，不能省略；而定语从句中的 *that* 除了引导定语从句外，还是定语从句的一个成分，在定语从句中作主语或宾语，作主语时不能省略，作宾语时可以省略。

The idea that some peoples are superior to others is sheer nonsense. （同位语从句）

The idea that he proposed at the meeting is sheer nonsense. （定语从句）

05

# 名词性从句和定语从句的 互换



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## 五、名词性从句和定语从句的互换



### 1. 先行词和关系词二合一。

Whoever (Anyone who) spits in public will be punished here.

The parents will use what (all that) they have to send their son to the technical school.

### 2. **what/whatever; who/whoever**

(1) what = the thing which; whatever = anything that

What (The thing which) you want has been sent here.

Whatever (Anything that) you want makes no difference to me.

(2) who = the person who; whoever = anyone who

Who (The person who) robbed the bank is not clear.

Whoever (Anyone who) breaks the law will be punished.



THANKS

