


关于高中英语名词 性从句



轻松搞定名词性从句

你说说 什么是从句

理解概念很关键

掌握逻辑是重点

大句子套小句子

从句的特点

1. 从句也要符合句子的基本结构



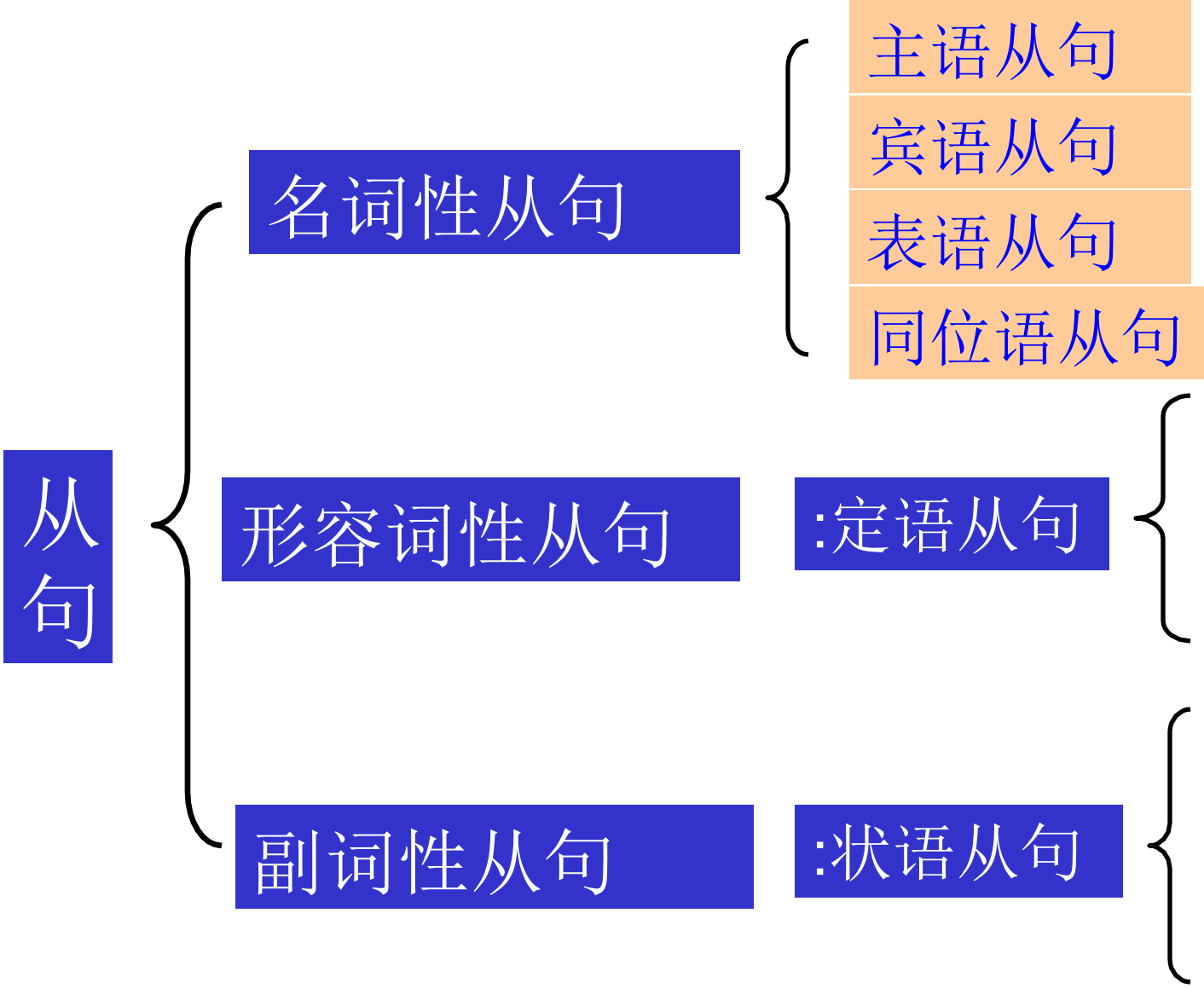
2. 从句只是做为句子某一成分出现的

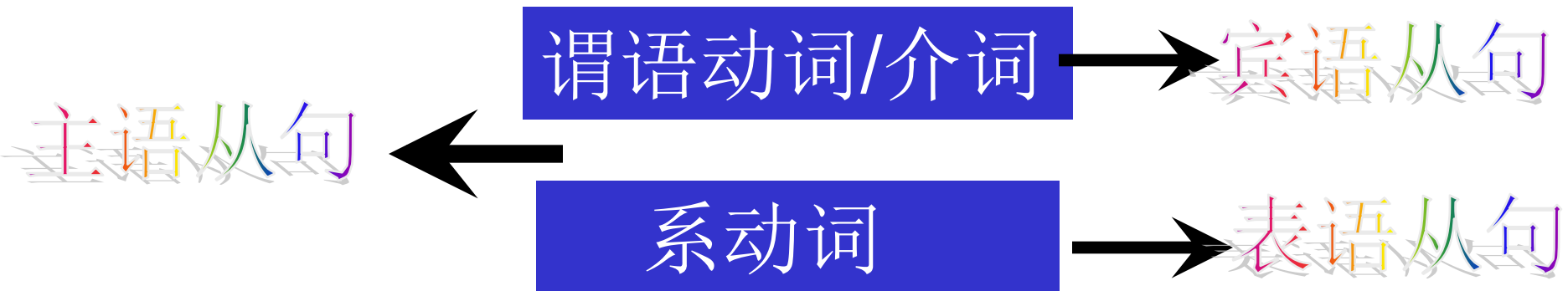
3. 从句的关联词很关键, 通常来讲, 它们是从句开始的标志



- 1. Tom is a good boy.**
- 2. He is walking./We disagree.**
- 3. I love you.**
- 4. I consider him handsome/a handsome boy.**
- 5. He gave me a present.**

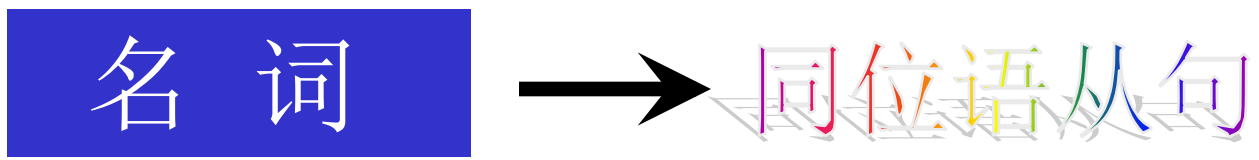






When we shall hold the meeting depends on whether John can return tomorrow.

The problem is when John will come back.



We expressed our hope that we could visit the country again.

Have a try: What kind?

- I don't know who broke the window. O
- She walked up to where she stood. O
- What they need is a good textbook. S
- She will give whoever needs help a warm welcome. O
- This is where our problem is. P
- It is certain that she will do well in her exam. S
- The foreigner expressed his hope that he was going to visit the Great Wall again. A
- We consider it necessary that he should improve his pronunciation. O

Task I. 什么叫“名词性从句”？

- 名词性从句在功能上相当于名词

His job is important.

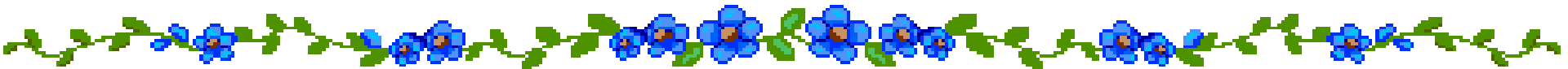
主语

What he does is important.

表语

This is his job.

This is what he does every day.



宾语

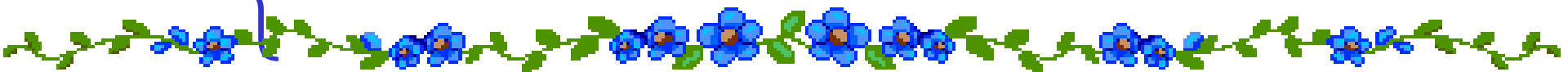
I don' t like his job.

I don' t like what he does even



I don' t know about the man,
Mr. White.

I don' t know about the fact
that he is a teacher.



Noun Clauses

名词性从句

一个句子, 在连词的引导下, 在一个句子中当名词使用, 叫名词性从句. 根据句法功能, 名词性从句可以分为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句.

掌握名词性从句的关键

引导词的分类

- 1 that, whether, if 从属连词
- 2 who, whom, whose, which, what, whatever, whoever, whichever, 连接代词
- 3 when, where, how, why 连接副词

名词性that-从句

1) 由从属连词that引导的从句叫做名词性that-从句。that只起连接主句和从句的作用，在从句中不担任任何成分，本身也没有词义。名词性that-从句在句中能充当主语、宾语、表语、同位语和形容词宾语，例如：

主语： **That he is still alive is sheer luck.**

同位语： **The fact that he has not been seen recently disturbs everyone in his office.**

形容词宾语： **I am glad that you are satisfied with your job.**

2) it做为形式主语和宾语

- ★ ★ **It's a pity that you missed the film.**
- **It makes no difference whether he will attend the meeting or not.**
- **It is said that the novel has been translated into English.**

注意

- 为了避免头重脚轻，通常用做形式主语，将真正的主语从句后置
- What引导的主语从句例外。



- ★ ★ 动词 **think, make, feel, consider, find** 等后常用 **it** 作形式宾语来代替 **that** 引导的宾语从句。
- **We all think **it** good news that we will have a holiday this weekend.**
- **Our school has made **it** a rule that all the students should wear school uniform on Monday morning.**
- **I consider **it** necessary that we should ask him for advice.**

• **It** 作形式代词真能干，可把不定式、动名词或从句来代办，而让它们后面

巧记

站！

提示：介词一般不与 that 连用。

但 in that ， except that 除外

Man differs from brutes in that they can think and speak.

Practice time:用形式代词it转换下列名词性从句

- **1. Who broke the glass yesterday is not clear.**
- **2. Why he did the work is easy to understand.**
- **3. That her hair was turning grey worried her a bit.**
- **4. He had won the first prize. We thought it was good news.**



He didn't make _____ clear when and where the meeting would be held. (07 Tianjin 1)

A. this B. that  it D. these

It is none of your business _____ other people think about you. Believe yourself. (07 Fujian 35)

A. How  what C. which D. when

3) that 的省略问题

- 1. **That** she was chosen made us very happy.
- 2. She expressed the hope **that** they would come to China one day.
- 3. Your problem is **that** you lack self-confidence
- 4. She told me **that** she would accept my invitation.
- 5. She said **that** she would go there on Friday and **that** she would return the next day.
- 6. We think **it** important **that** you should do it at once.
- 7. I didn't tell him anything **except that** I wasn't able to find my way back.



- 在主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句中，**that**不能省略。
- 宾语从句中的连接词**that**在以下三种情况下不能省略：
 - (1) 当**that**从句与另一名词性从句并列作宾语时，第二个**that**不能省；

名词性wh-从句

1) 由wh-词引导的名词从句叫做名词性wh-从句。
wh-词包括who, whom, whose, what, which, ---ever
等连接代词和where, when, how, why等连接副词。

连接代词和连接副词在句中既保留自己的疑问含义、
又起连接作用，在从句中充当从句的成分。连接代
词在从句中做主，宾，表语。连接副词在句中做表，
状语。例如：

主语：How the book will sell depends on its author.

宾语：The club will give whoever wins a prize.

表语：My question is who will take over the
president.

宾语补足语: She will name him **whatever she wants to.**

同位语: I have no idea **when he will return.**

形容词宾语: I'm not sure **why she refused their invitation.**

介词宾语: That depends on **where we shall go.**

wh-从句作主语也常用先行词it做形式主语，而将wh-从句置于句末，例如:

It is not yet decided who will do that job.

what 既可表疑问，也可没有疑问，作为缩合连词相当于all that ,everything that ,the person who... 不表疑问。

在从句中做主语，宾语或表语。

They reached ____ is now part of America.

A. what B. where C which D. that

He is _____ is known as a hacker--- he likes to show off on the internet and attack websites.

A. what B. who C. that D which

which 表疑问，哪一个

who,whom 表疑问，谁

whoever ,whomever---- 无论是谁，不管
是谁。 = anyone who those who

where when why既可表疑问，也可不表疑问

I still remember this used to be a quiet village .

Why not try your luck downtown--- that's good jobs are.

if, whether引导的名词从句

whether 与 **if** 均为“是否”的意思。但在下列情况下用**whether**：

1. **whether** 引导主语从句,表语从句,同位语从句应当用**whether**,

2. **whether**引导从句作介词的宾语。

I'm not interested in whether they'll go or not.

3. **whether**可以直接跟动词不定式连用。

I didn't know whether to laugh or to cry.

4. 从句后有“**or not**”时

I wonder whether he will come or not.

5. **discuss** 后

whether与if的辨用

1. I asked her ~~if~~ / whether she had a bike.

2. Whether we will hold a party in the open air

tomorrow depends on ~~the~~ whether weather.

3. We're worried ~~whether~~ about _____ he is safe.

4. I don't know ~~whether~~ _____ he is well or not.

5. ~~I don't know~~ whether _____ or not he is well.

6. If the question is _____ he should do it.

7. The doctor can hardly answer the question

the old man will recover soon

总原则：看从句中缺少什么成分，根据意思选择适当连接词语；如不缺成分且句意完整，则选用**that**.

一找：从句

二查：缺少什么成分

三选：意思适合的关联词

Have a try: Choose a proper one

1. What **has been announced** is that we must hand in our graduation papers before the end of June.
2. That he always serves the people is well-known.
3. When the English evening will be held, on Monday or Tuesday, has not yet been decided.
4. I want to know what he has told you.
5. Everything depends on whether we have enough money.
6. That is why he didn't come to the meeting.
7. The news that we won the game was exciting.

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