



# 名词性从句 (1)



名词性从句是指主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

# 一 主语从句



定义：在句子中充当主语的如果是一个从句，这个从句就叫做主语从句。

主语从句通常放在主句谓语动词之前或由形式主语it代替，而将主语从句本身放在句子末尾。引导主语从句的关联词有从属连词that、whether，连接代词：who, what, which, whom, whose, whatever, whoever, whomever, whichever；连接副词：when, where, how, why, however, whenever, wherever等。

**That you don't like him is none of my business.**

你不喜欢她不关我的事。

**What he said is true.** 他说的是真的。

**Whether the football game will be played depends on the weather.**

足球比赛是否举行将视天气而定。

## (一) 连接代词引导的主语从句



1. 连接代词who, which, whom, whose, whatever, whoever, whomever, whichever等，引导主语从句时，它们分别在从句中担任主语、宾语或定语，不能省略。

**Whoever leaves the room last ought to turn off the lights.**

走得最晚的应当关灯。

**Who made the long distance call is not important.**

谁打的长途电话并不重要。

**Whichever (of you) comes in first will receive a prize.**

无论(你们)谁先到都可以得奖。

**That you are coming to London is the best news I have heard this long time.** 你将来伦敦是好久以来我听到的最好消息。

**Whether it will do us harm remains to be seen.**

是否对我们有害还要看一看。

**Whether they would support us was a problem.**

他们是否会支持我们还是一个问题。



## 2. 关系代词型what引导的主语从句

what引导主语从句表示“.....的东西/事情”时，  
可用来表示the thing(s) that这种意思，这种用法的what称为关系代词型what。此类主语从句不能用形式主语it引导。

**What I need (=The thing which I need) is a mobile phone.**

我所需要的是一部移动电话。

**What I want to know is this.**

我想知道的就是这一点。

**What's done is done. 事已成定局。**

**What I am telling you is mere impressions.**

我和你说的都不过是一些印象而已。

**What make the river more beautiful are the lotus plants growing in the water.**

为河水增色的是水里的荷花。

**What I am afraid of is their taking him to Portugal.**

我担心的是他们把他带到葡萄牙去。

**What struck me was that they have all suffered a lot.**

给我很深印象的是他们都受过很多苦。

## (二) 连接副词引导的主语从句



连接副词有when, where, why, how, however, whenever, wherever等引导主语从句时，它们在从句中担任状语，不能省略。此类主语从句可以转换为以it作形式主语的句子。

**Why he didn't come here is not clear to anyone.**

他为什么没来谁也不清楚。

**How a telephone works is a question which not everyone can answer.**

电话是怎样工作的，这个问题并不是每个人都能回答。

**Where she has gone is not known yet.**

她去了哪儿，还不知道。

**When they will start has not been decided yet.**

他们何时动身还未定下来。



**Why he did it didn't concern me.**

他为什么做这件事与我无关。

**How many people we are to invite is still a question.**

邀请多少人还是一个问题。

**Where I spend my summer is no business of yours.**

我在哪里过暑假不关你的事。

### (三) 从属连词that, whether引导的主语从句



从属连词that, whether在主语从句中的作用只是引导主语从句，它们在从句中不担任成分，不能省略。

**It was strange that he had made a mistake.**

真奇怪，他竟然错了。

**Whether he will join us won't make too much difference.**

他是否加入我们，没有太大的差别。

**That they will go is certain.** 他们去是肯定的。

**Whether she's coming or not doesn't matter too much.**

她来不来没有多大关系。

## (四) it作形式主语的主语从句

如果主语从句太长，为避免句子结构头重脚轻，我们可用it作形式主语，而把主语从句放在主句谓语部分之后。that引导的主语从句可用it代替，that不可省略。

**It is said that we will hold the meeting this afternoon.**

**It is sure that he will win.**

用作it作形式主语的结构:

1. **It is/was +形容词+that 从句**

**It's natural that...** 很自然.....

**It's obvious that ...** 显而易见.....

**It's fortunate that ...** 幸运的是

**It's (im)possible...** (不)可能.....

**It's unlikely that...** 不可能

**It's strange that...** 奇怪的是.....



## 2. It is/was + 名词 + that 从句

It's a pity that... 遗憾的是.....

It's a fact that ...事实是.....

It's good news that...是好消息.....

It's a wonder that...不足为奇.....

It's an honour that...非常荣幸.....

It's a shame that...真是可耻.....

It's common knowledge that ...是常识...



3. **It +不及物动词+that 从句**

**It seems that... 似乎.....**

**It happened that... 碰巧.....**

**It appears that... 看来.....**

**It turns out that... 结果.....**

4. **It is/was +过去分词+that 从句**

**It's not known that... ..不得而知**

**It's said that... 据说.....**

**It's reported that... 据报道.....**

**It's decided that... 尚未决定**

**It's believed that... 据认为.....**

**It's announced that... 据宣布.....**

**It suddenly struck me (occur to me) that... 我突然想到（感觉到） .....**

## 5. 其他

**It doesn't matter... 是无关紧要的**

**It makes no difference... 毫无区别.....**

**It is of little consequence that... 无关紧要**

**It is a pity that she has made such a mistake.**

她犯这样的错误是令人遗憾的事。

**It's strange that he didn't come yesterday.**

他昨天没来是很奇怪的。

**It is reported that the number of wild animals in Africa is decreasing.**

据报导非洲野生动物的数量正在减少。

**It is said that there was a terrible plane crash this morning.**

据说今天早上有有一起可怕的飞机坠毁事故。



## (五) 有关主语从句的一些问题



### 1. that和what的选用

**that**和**what**都可引导主语从句。**what**除起连接作用外，还在名词性从句中充当某些成分，可作从句的主语、宾语或表语。而**that**在名词性从句中不充当任何成分，无词义，只起连接词作用。如：

**What he wants is a book.** 他想要的是一本书。

**That light travels in straight lines is known to all.**

**=It is known to all that light travels in straight lines.**

众所周知，光线沿直线运行。

## 2. if和whether的选用

引导主语从句，不能用if，只能用whether。如：

**Whether we will hold a party in the open air tomorrow depends on the weather.**

我们明天是否在户外开晚会要看天气而定。

### 3. 其它连接代词和副词的选用

根据主语从句的具体意义，正确的选择who, which, when, where, why, how等连接词，这些连接词既有疑问含义，又起连接作用，同时在从句中充当各种成分。如：

**When we shall hold our sports meet is not decided.**

我们何时举行运动会还没有决定。

**Who broke the glass yesterday is not clear.**

还不清楚昨天谁打破了玻璃。

**Which car you will choose to buy makes no difference.**

你决定买哪一辆车都不会有任何区别。

#### 4. whatever/whoever的功用

**whatever, whoever**在主语从句中不含疑问意义。它引导主语从句，并在从句中作主语、宾语、表语等。**whatever = anything that; whoever = anyone who**。同时要注意和**whatever, whoever**引导的让步状语从句的区别。如：

**Whoever breaks the law should be punished. (主语从句)**

**(= Anyone who breaks the law should be punished. )**

**Whoever breaks the law, he should be punished. (让步状语从句)**

**(= No matter who breaks the law, he should be punished. )**

## 二 宾语从句的用法



宾语从句在复合句中作及物动词的宾语，也可作介词和某些形容词的宾语。引导宾语从句的有：1) 从属连词**that, if** 和 **whether**；2) 连接代词**who, whom, whose, what, whoever, whomever, whomever, whatever, whichever**等；3) 连接副词**where, when, how, why**；4) 由**be+ 形容词**再加**that**从句。

## (一) that引导的宾语从句

**He told me (that) he would go to college the next year.**

他告诉我他明年上大学。

**I don't know if there will be a bus any more.**

我不知道是否还会有公交车。

**Nobody knew whether he could pass the exam.**

没有人知道他是否会通过考试。



注意：**that**在引导宾语从句时在下列情况中不能省略：

1. 有**and**来连接两个或以上的宾语从句，最后一个宾语从句前的**that**不省略。

**Everybody could see what happened, why that happened and that Tom was frightened.**

大家都看得出发生了什么事情，为什么发生，并知道Tom非常害怕。

2. **that**引导的宾语从句作介词的宾语时，**that**不能省略。如：  
**I know nothing about him except that he is from the south.**  
对他我一无所知，只知道他是南方人。





3. **that**引导的宾语从句位于句首时，**that**不可省略；

如：

**That he ever said such a thing I simply don't believe.**

我无法不相信他曾说过这样的话。

4. 主句谓语动词与**that**从句之间有插入语，**that**不可省略。 如：

**We decided, in view of his special case, that we would admit him.**

鉴于他的特殊情况，我们决定录用他。



## 二、连接代词引导的宾语从句

**I don't know who [whom] you mean. 我不知道你指谁。**

**Please tell me which you like. 告诉我你喜欢哪一个。**

**I'll do whatever I can do. 我将做我所能做的事。**

**You can take whichever you like.**

**你爱拿哪个就拿哪个吧。**

**We'll do whatever we can to save him.**

**我们将尽我们所能来挽救他。**

**Take whichever seat you like.**

你要坐哪个座就坐哪个座位。

**Give it to whoever (anyone who) you like.**

你把它爱给谁就给谁。

**You don't know what you are talking about.**

你在说什么，你自己也不知道。

**Tomorrow at this time we'll know who is elected.**

明天这时候我们就会知道谁当选了。

### **(三) 连接副词引导的宾语从句**



**I'd like to know when they will let him out.**

我很想知道他们什么时候会放他出来。

**We didn't know why he had answered in that fashion.**

我们不明白他为什么这样回答。

**Could you please tell me how you use the new panel?**

你能告诉我怎么用这个新的操作盘吗？

**None of us knows where these new parts can be bought.**

没有人知道这些的新的零件能在哪里买到。



## (四) 某些形容词后常接宾语从句

这类形容词有sure, glad, certain, pleased, happy, afraid, surprised, satisfied等, 连词that可省略。如:

**I'm afraid you don't understand what I said.**

恐怕你没领会我说的意思。

**He is glad that Li Ming went to see him when he was ill.**

他很高兴在他生病的时候李明能去看望他。

**Mother was very pleased her daughter had passed the exams.**

妈妈为她的女儿通过了考试而感到高兴。

## (五) 关于宾语从句要注意的一些问题



1. 可用形式宾语it代替真正宾语从句，动词find, feel, consider, make, believe等后面有宾语补足语的时候，则需要用it做形式宾语而将that宾语从句后置。

**I think it necessary that we take plenty of hot water every day.**

我认为每天多喝开水是有必要的。

**We thought it strange that Xiao Wang did not come yesterday.**

我们认为小王昨天没来是奇怪的。

**I feel it a pity that I haven't been to the get-together.**

我没去聚会，感觉非常遗憾。

**I have made it a rule that I keep diaries.**

我每天写日记成了习惯。

2. 有些动词带宾语从句时需要在宾语与从句前加it。这类动词主要有:like, appreciate, hate, take, owe, have, see to。

**I hate it when they say with their mouths full of food.**

我讨厌他们满嘴食物时说话。

**He will have it that our plan is really practical.**

他会认为我们的计划确实可行。

**When you start the engine, you must see to it that car is in neutral.**

开启发动机时，一定要使汽车的离合器处于空挡位置。

3. 若宾语从句是wh-类,则不可用it代替。

**The new book is about how Shenzhou VI manned spaceship was sent up into space.**

这本新书是关于神州6号载人航天飞船是如何升入太空的。

**We discovered what we had learned to be valuable.**

我们发现我们所学到的东西都是有价值的。



4. 作介词的宾语：连词**that**引导的名词性从句很少作介词的宾语，只用在**except, but, in**后。其他一些介词的宾语从句如果由连词**that**引导，则需用**it**作形式宾语。如：

**He is a good student except that he is careless.**

他是个好学生，只是有点粗心。

**You may rely on it that I shall help you.**

你可以指望我会帮助你的。



## 5. 引导宾语从句时连词**whether** 和**if** 的区别

**if**和**whether**引导的宾语从句时很多时候可以互换使用，但**whether**常和**or not**直接连用，**if**不与**or not**直接连用。如：

**I wonder whether it is true or not.** 我不知它是真是假。

用**if**引导从句如果会引起歧义，应避免使用**if**而用**whether**. 试比较：

**Please let me know if you want to go.**

**Please let me know whether you want to go.**

前句既可理解为宾语从句，意为“请告诉我你是否想去”；又可理解为条件状语从句，意为“如果你去的话，请告诉我一声”。后句意为“请告诉我你是否想去”。

## 6. 宾语从句的否定转移。

在**think, believe, suppose, expect**等动词后的宾语从句，有时谓语尽管是否定意思，却不用否定形式，而将**think**等动词变为否定形式。如：

**I don't think you are right.** 我认为你错了。

**I don't believe they've finished their work yet.**

我相信他们还未完工。

**I don't suppose he cares, does he?**

我想他不在意，是吗？

## 7. 宾语从句的时态变化规律:

(1) 当主句是一般现在时态时, 从句可根据需要适用恰当的时态。

(2) 当主句是一般过去时态时, 从句只能使用过去范围内的任何时态。但客观真理除外。如:

**The teacher said that the earth goes round the sun.**

老师说地球绕着太阳运行。

## 练习:



1. She is very dear to us. We have been prepared to do \_\_\_\_\_ it takes to save her life.

- A. whichever                      B. however  
C. whatever                        D. whoever

2. The fact has worried many scientists \_\_\_\_\_ the earth is becoming warmer and warmer these years.

- A. what              B. which              C. that              D. though

3. Could I speak to \_\_\_\_\_ is in charge of International Sales please?

- A. who      B. what      C. whoever      D. whatever

4. The how to book can be of help to \_\_\_\_\_ wants to do the job.

- A. who      B. whomever      C. no matter who      D. whoever



5. As a new diplomat, he often thinks of \_\_\_\_\_ he can react more appropriately on such occasions.

- A. what      B. which      C. that      D. how

6. News came from the school office \_\_\_\_\_ Wang Lin had been admitted to Beijing University.

- A. which      B. what      C. that      D. where

7. It is obvious to the students \_\_\_\_\_ they should get well prepared for their future.

- A. as      B. which      C. whether      D. that



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