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名词性从句 (2)



三 表语从句的用法

用作表语的从句叫作表语从句，它位于主句中的连系动词之后。引导表语从句的词有从属连词**that**、**whether**、**as though(if)**；连接代词**who**、**what**、**which**、**whom**、**whose**、**whatever**、**whoever**、**whomever**、**whichever**等；连接副词**when**、**where**、**why**、**how**、**however**、**whenever**、**wherever**等。可以接表语从句的连系动词有**be**、**look**、**remain**、**seem**等。



(一) 从属连词that、whether、as though(if)引导的表语从句

The question is whether we need more ice cream.

问题是我們是否还需要一些冰淇淋。

The problem was that it was too valuable for everyday use.

问题是它作为日常之用太贵重了。

What she couldn't understand was that fewer and fewer students showed interest in her lessons.

我们不能理解越来越少的学生对他的课不感兴趣。



The question is whether the film is worth seeing.

问题是这部电影是否值得看。

Now it was as though she had known Millie for years.

现在好像她认识米莉已有好多年了似的。

At that time, it seemed as if I couldn't think of the right word anyhow.

当时，我似乎怎么也想不出一个恰当的字眼来。

(二) 连接代词



who, what, which, whom, whose, whatever, whoever, whomever, whichever 等引导的表语从句。

You are not who I thought you were.

你已不是我过去所想像的人。

The question is which of us should go.

问题是我们哪一个应该去。

What I want to know is which road we should take.

我想知道的是我们应走哪条路。

The problem was who could do the work.

问题是谁能做这项工作。

That's what we should do. 那是我们应该做的。

(三) 由连接副词where, when, how, why, because等引导的表语从句



The problem is how we can find him.

问题是我们如何找到他。

The problem is when we can get a pay rise.

问题是什么时候我们可以得到加薪。

That's where I first met her.

那就是我第一次遇见她的地方。

That's why I object to the plan.

这就是我反对这个计划的原因。

That's where you are wrong. 这就是你不对的地方。

That's because you can't appreciate music.

这是因为你不能欣赏音乐。

That is (the reason) why I cannot agree.

这就是我不能同意的理由。

(四) 表语从句应该注意的问题



1. 表语从句一定要用陈述语序。

The question is when he can arrive at the hotel.

2. 不可以用if, 而用whether 连接表语从句(as if 例外)。

The question is whether the enemy is marching towards us.



3. 不像宾语从句，在有表语从句的复合句中，主句时态和从句时态可以不一致。

The question is why he cried yesterday.

4. **that**在表语从句中不可以省掉。

What I told him was that I would find him a good play.

我告诉他的是我会给他找个好剧本。

5. **what**在表语从句中作成分，而且有词义，而**that**引导表语从句时在从句中不充当句子成分，而且无词义。

That is what I want to tell you. (**what**在表语从句中充当直接宾语) 那就是我想要对你讲的。

四 同位语从句

同位语从句是用以解释说明某一名词内容或实质的句子。它所修饰的名词称为同位词。



(一) that引导的同位语从句

有些名词的后面可以接that引导的同位语从句：

I've come to the conclusion that it was unwise to do that.

我得出结论这样做是不明智的。

The fact that the money has gone does not mean it was stolen.

那笔钱不见了这一事实并不意味着是被偷了。

He made a proposal that the meeting be postpone.

他提议会议延期。

There was little hope that he would survive.

他幸存的希望很小。

以下名词常用于以上句型：

advice, announcement, argument, belief, claim, conclusion, decision, evidence, explanation, fact, feeling, hope, idea, impression, information, knowledge, message, news, opinion, order, probability, promise, proposal, remark, reply, report, saying, statement, suggestion, thought, treat, warning, wish, word等。



注意：在suggestion, advice, request, order等意为“建议；命令；要求”的名词后，同位语从句中的谓语动词通常用“should + 动词原形”的虚拟语气结构，句中的should可以省略。如：

Our teacher gave us some advice how we (should) use the computer.

老师给我们提出了一些如何使用电脑的建议。

The suggestion came from the chairman that the new rule (should) be adopted.

采纳新规则的建议是主席提出来的。

I can understand their eagerness that you should be the main speaker.

我理解他们希望你作主要发言人的殷切心情。

(二) **whether** 引导的同位语从句

He hasn't made the decision whether he will go there.

他还没有做出决定是否去那里。

There is some doubt whether he will come.

他是否会来还不一定。

The question whether it is right or wrong depends on the result.

这个是对还是错要看结果。

We are not investigating the question whether he is trustworthy.

我们不是在调查他是否可以信任的问题。

【注意】 **whether** 可引导同位语从句，但**if**不能引导同位语从句。

(三) 连接代词引导的同位语从句



The question who should do the work requires consideration.

谁该干这项工作，这个问题需要考虑。

Have you any idea what time it starts?

你知道什么时候开始吗？

From 1985 to 1990, I was an instructor at the regional party headquarters. After that I went back to work in a factory.

Then I had no idea what a casino was.

从1985年到1990年我是地方党部的教员。随后我回到一家工厂工作。当时我不知道赌场是什么样的地方。

(四) 连接副词引导的同位语从句



She raised the question where we could get the fund.

她提出这个问题：我们到哪儿去搞这笔资金。

I have no idea when he will come back.

我不知道他什么时候回来。

He had no idea why she left. 他不知道她为什么离开。

You have no idea how worried I was! 你不知道我多着急!

We haven't yet settled the question where we are going to spend our summer vacation.

我们还没有决定到什么地方去度暑假。

We don't understand the problem why this is the best choice.

我们不明白这个问题，为什么这是最好的选择。

(五) 分离同位语从句

有时同位语从句可以和同位的名词分开。如：

The story goes that he beats his wife. 传说他打老婆。

The news got about that he had won a car in the lottery.

消息传开说他中彩得了一辆汽车。

The rumour spread that a new school would be built here.

谣传这里要盖一所新学校。



Report has it that the Smiths are leaving town.

有传言说史密斯一家要离开这座城市。

The thought came to him that maybe the enemy had fled the city.

他想到可能敌人已逃离这座城市。

The order soon came that all citizens should evacuate the village.

不久命令下来，所有居民都必须撤出村子。

(六) 同位语从句和定语从句的三点区别



同位语从句和定语从句很相似，但还是有区别的，区别主要在以下三方面：

1. 从词类上区别

同位语从句前面的名词只能是 **idea, fact, news, hope, belief, suggestion, proposal, word, thought, doubt, truth, possibility, promise, order** 等有一定内涵的名词。

而定语从句的先行词可以是名词、代词、主句的一部分或是整个主句。如：

The possibility that the majority of the labour force will work at home is often discussed. (同位语从句)



We are not looking into the question whether he is worth trusting. (同位语从句)

Word came that he had been abroad. (同位语从句)

**Our team has won the game, which made us very happy.
我们的队赢了，这让我们很高兴。(定语从句)**

**The doctor whom you are looking for is in the room.
你找的那位医生在房间里面。(定语从句)**

**His mother did all she could to help him with his study.
他妈妈尽她的最大努力帮助他的学习。(定语从句，代词all作先行词)**

2. 从性质上区别

定语从句是从句对其先行词的修饰或限制，属于形容词性从句的范畴；而同位语从句是从句对前面抽象名词的进一步的说明和解释，属于名词性从句的范畴。如：

The news that our team has won the game was true.

我们队赢了那场比赛的消息是真的？

(同位语从句,补充说明news到底是一个什么消息。)

The news that he told me yesterday was true.

昨天他告诉我的那个消息是真的。

(定语从句, news在从句中作told的宾语。)

I made a promise that if anyone set me free I would make him very rich. 我许诺如果谁让我自由，我就让他非常富有。
(同位语从句，补充说明promise到底是一个什么诺言。)

The mother made a promise that pleased all her children. 妈妈做出了一个令她的孩子们高兴的许诺。(定语从句，promise在从句中作pleased的主语。)

3. 从引导词及其在句子中的成分上区别

有些引导词如**how, whether, what**可以引导同位语从句，但不能引导定语从句。如：

That question whether we need it has not been considered.

我们是否需要它这个问题还没有考虑。(同位语从句)

I have no idea what has happened to him.

我不知道他发生了什么事。(同位语从句)

It's a question how he did it.

那是一个他如何做了此事的问题。(同位语从句)

比较:

1. The news that she heard is true.

她听到的消息是真的。

2. The news that she will go abroad is true.

她将出国这消息是真的。

引导词**that**引导定语从句时，在从句中一般作主语或宾语(指物时还可以用**which**代替)，并且作宾语时常常省略。**that**在同位语从句中仅起连接作用，不充当任何成分，并且不能省略，也不能用**which**来代替。如：

The order that we should send a few people to help the other groups was received yesterday.

我们应派几个人去帮别的几个小组的命令昨天收到了。(同位语从句，是对**order**的具体解释，**that**虽不作成分，但不能省略。)

The order that we received yesterday was that we should send a few people to help the other groups.

我们昨天收到的命令是我们应该派几个人去帮助别的几个小组。(定语从句，是名词**order**的修饰语，**that**在从句中作**received**的宾语，可以省略。)

练习:



1. _____ a certain doubt among the people as to the practical value of the project.

- A. It has B. They have
C. It remains D. There remains

2. One of the most important questions they had to consider was _____ of public health.

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



3. The little girl who got lost decided to remain _____ she was and wait for her mother.

- A. where B. what C. how D. who

4. The companies are working together to create _____ they hope will be the best means of transport in the 21st century.

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

5. The last time we had great fun was _____ we were visiting the Water Park.

- A. where B. how C. when D. why



6. —Is there any possibility _____ you could pick me up at the airport?

—No problem.

A. When B. that C. whether D. what

7. We should consider the students' request _____ the school library provide more books on popular science.

A. that B. when C. which D. where

8. Many young people in the West are expected to leave _____ could be life's most important decision—marriage—almost entirely up to luck.

A. as B. that C. which D. what



9. (1) _____ is reported in the newspaper that talks between the two countries are making progress.

A. It B. As C. That D. What

(2) _____ is reported in the newspaper, talks between the two countries are making progress.

A. It B. As C. That D. What

(3) _____ is reported in the newspaper is that talks between the two countries are making progress.

A. It B. As C. That D. What



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