



黄冈学习网
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名词性从句



在句子中起名词作用的句子叫名词性从句 (Noun Clauses)。名词性从句的功能相当于名词词组，它在复合句中能担任主语、宾语、表语、同位语、介词宾语等，因此根据它在句中不同的语法功能，名词性从句又可分别称为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

名词性从句的连接词：

(1) 连词：**that** (无意义，不充当成分)

whether, if (“是否”，不充当成分)

(2) 连接代词：**what, who, which, whose, whatever, whoever, whomever, whichever**

(3) 连接副词：**where, when, why, how, wherever, whenever**

一、主语从句

主语从句是在复合句中充当主语的从句，通常放在主句谓语动词之前或由形式主语it代替，而本身放在句子末尾。

(1) **That he will come is certain.** (that无词义，不可省略)

(2) **Whether she is coming or not doesn't matter too much.**
(主语从句不用 if)

(3) **What surprised me most was to see some of the village people seated on the benches at the end of the room.** (what “什么”)

(4) **Which team will win the match is a matter of public concern.** (which “哪一个”)

(5) **It is an honour that I was invited to attend the meeting.** (主语较长时通常放在后面，用 it 作形式主语)

1. 连词that, whether

that在从句中只起连接作用，不充当任何成分，本身无实际意义，但不能省略。

whether在从句中不做任何成分只起连接的作用，意为“是否……”。**that**引导的主语从句多数要放到句末去，用**it**作形式主语。**whether**引导的主语从句放在句首，句后都可。

That he will come is certain.

=It is certain that he will come.

Whether it will please them is not easy to say.

=It is not easy to say whether it will please them.



2. it 作形式主语和it引导强调句的比较

it 作形式主语代替主语从句，主要是为了平衡句子结构，主语从句的连接词没有变化。而it引导的强调句则是对句子某一部分进行强调，无论强调的是什么成分，都可用连词that。被强调部分指人时也可用who。例如：

a. It is a pity that you didn't go to see the film.

你不去看那场电影真可惜。

b. It doesn't interest me whether you succeed or not.

我对你成功与否不感兴趣。

c. It is in the morning that the murder took place.

谋杀案是在早上发生的。(强调句型)

d. It is John that / who broke the window.

是John打碎的窗户。(强调句型)

3. 用it 作形式主语的结构

(1) It+be+名词+从句

It is a fact that ... 事实是...

It is an honor that ...非常荣幸

It is common knowledge that ...是常识

(2) It+be+形容词+从句

It is natural that... 很自然...

It is strange that... 奇怪的是...

用于**It is important/natural/necessary/impossible that...**句型中, 主语从句应使用虚拟语气, 谓语动词用“**should+动词原形**”的形式, **should**有时可以省略。

(3)It+不及物动词+从句

It seems that... 似乎...

It happened that... 碰巧...

It appears that... 似乎...

(4)It+be+过去分词+从句

It is reported that... 据报道...

It has been proved that... 已证实...

It is said that... 据说...

在**It+be+suggested/advised/ordered/requested/insisted / required**中，**that**从句的谓语也应该用“**should+动词原形**”的形式，**should**有时可以省略。



4. 主语从句不可位于句首的五种情况:

(1)if 引导的主语从句不可居于复合句句首。

(2)It is said/reported...结构中的主语从句不可提前。例如:

正确表达: **It is said that President Xi will visit our school next week.**

错误表达: **That President Xi will visit our school next week is said.**

(3)It happens/occurs...结构中的主语从句不可提前。例如:

正确表达: **It occurred to him that he failed in the examination.**

错误表达: **That he failed in the examination occurred to him.**



(4) **It doesn't matter how/whether ...**结构中

的主语从句不可提前。例如：

正确表达：It doesn't matter whether he is wrong or not.

错误表达：Whether he is wrong or not doesn't matter.

(5) 含主语从句的复合句是疑问句时，主语从句不可提前。

例如：

正确表达：Is it likely that it will rain in the evening?

错误表达：Is that will rain in the evening likely?



5. what 与that 在引导主语从句时的区别

名词性从句中what和that的选用一直是学生学习的难点，正确选择的关键是看该从句结构是否相对完整、是否缺少主语、宾语或表语等成分而定。

(1)what引导主语从句时在从句中充当句子成分，如主语、宾语、表语，而that则不然。例如：

a. **What you said yesterday is right.**

b. **That she is still alive is a miracle.**

c. **_____ he said at the meeting surprised everybody present.**

d. **_____ he said nothing at the meeting surprised everybody present.**

e. **The problem is _____ we should do to protect the earth.**

f. **The fact is _____ we should do something to protect the earth.**



(2)以**what**引导的主语从句常用于句首表示强调。当它表示复数概念(常从表语上可以看出),则谓语动词常用复数形式。

What they need is water. 他们所需要的是水。

What they need are useful books. 他们所需要的是有用的书。

6. 由**-ever** 引导的名词性从句

-ever 在句中作主语、宾语和表语;而 **no matter ...**引导的是让步状语从句。

Whoever breaks the law will be punished. (作主语)

No matter who breaks the law, he will be punished. (让步状语从句)

二、宾语从句

宾语从句就是在复合句中作宾语的名词性从句，通常放在主句谓语动词（及物动词）或介词之后。

1. that的用法

(1)由**that**引导的宾语从句(**that** 通常可以省略)，但及物动词后跟两个(或两个以上)的宾语从句时，只能省略第一个宾语从句中的连词**that**，其余的均不能省略。例如：

He said (that) the book was interesting and that he wanted to buy it at once.

他说这本书很有趣，他想立刻买它。

(2)作形容词的宾语，例如：

I am afraid (that) I've made a mistake.

我恐怕已经犯了一个错误。

注意：**that** 引导的从句常跟在下列形容词后作宾语：

anxious, aware, certain, confident, convinced, determined, glad, proud, surprised, worried, sorry, thankful, ashamed, disappointed, annoyed, pleased, hurt, satisfied, content 等。也可以将此类词后的**that**从句看作原因状语从句。

2. 介词之后的宾语从句，一般不用**which**或**if**连接，要用**what**或**whether**。例如：

a. She had no idea of what had happened.

她不知道发生了什么。

b. I worried about whether you could arrive here on time.

我担心你是否能准时到这里。

3. it可以作为形式宾语

it不仅可以作为形式主语，还可以作为形式宾语而真正的宾语that从句则放在句尾，特别是在带复合宾语的句子中。

例如：

I think it wrong that he told a lie to his parents.

我认为他对父母撒谎是不对的。

4. 否定转移

在**think, consider, suppose, believe, expect, fancy, guess, imagine**等等动词引起的否定性宾语从句中，若主语是第一人称，要把从句中的否定词转移到主句谓语上，从句谓语用肯定式。这种句式变反意疑问句时，附加部分应与从句一致，并要注意否定转移。例如：

I don't think this dress fits you well.

我认为这件衣服不适合你穿。

I don't imagine that he has lived alone on the deserted island for three years, has he?

我认为他没有独自在那个荒岛上生活了三年，是吗？

5. 在表示“建议、命令、要求”等动词之后的宾语从句中，谓语动词常用“(should+)动词原形”，表示虚拟语气。这类动词有suggest, request, demand, order等。

She demands that the children (should) obey her.

她要求孩子们听话。

6. 宾语从句的语序必须是陈述语序。即使是whether, if和其他疑问词引导，也用陈述语序；其主从句时态要保持一致。

三、表语从句

放在be, look, remain, seem等系动词之后作表语的从句叫表语从句。除上述引导表语从句的关联词外，连词because, as if/though也可引导表语从句。引导表语从句的that常可省略。常用的有the reason is that... 和It is because... 等结构。例如：

(1) **The question is whether we can make good preparation in such a short time.**

(2) **This is why we can't get the support of the people.**

(3) **But the fact remains that we are behind the other classes.**

(4) **The reason why he is late for school is that he missed the early bus.**

表示“建议、命令、要求”等名词之后的表语从句中，谓语动词常用“(should+)动词原形”。这类名词有proposal, suggestion, request, demand, requirement等。

His proposal is that we (should) put on a play at the English evening.

他的建议是我们在英语晚会上演一场戏。

四、同位语从句



1. 同位语从句的功能

同位语从句跟在某些名词后面，进一步说明该名词的具体内容。这类名词常见的有：**fact, news, hope, opinion, order, question, problem, belief, truth, theory, decision, discovery, conclusion, promise, rumor, fear, thought, suggestion, plan, idea...**(抽象名词)。常见引导词：**that, whether, how, wh-**疑问词。

例如：

(1) The king's decision that the prisoner would be set free surprised all the people.

(2) The order that all the soldiers should stay still is given by the general.

2. 同位语在句子中的位置

同位语从句有时可以不紧跟在它所说明的名词后面，而是被别的词隔开。例如：

He got the news from Mary that the sports meeting was put off.

3. 同位语从句与定语从句的区别

(1) 同位语从句中的**that**是连词，只起连接主句与从句的作用，不充当句中任何成分，但不能省略。定语从句中的**that**既代替先行词，同时以在从句中作某个成分(主语或宾语)，有时可用**which**代替，在从句中作宾语时可省略。

(2) 同位语从句说明的中心词往往是一部分抽象名词，而定语从句修饰的名词则不受限制。

(3) 同位语从句是名词性的，其功能是对名词进行补充说明，从句和名词指的是同一事物。而定语从句是形容词性的，其功能是修饰先行词，两者之间是修饰与被修饰的关系。

(4) **when, why**和**where**引导同位语从句时，它们在句子中充当句子成分，但前面没有与其意义相当的先行词。引导定语从句的**when, why**和**where**是关系副词，在它们前面分别有表示时间、原因和地点的名词作先行词。

The news that he told me is that Tom would go abroad next year.

他告诉我的消息是汤姆明年将出国。(第一个**that**引导的从句是定语从句，**that**在从句中作宾语)

The news that Tom would go abroad is told by him.

汤姆将出国的消息是他讲的。(同位语从句，**that**在句中不作任何成分)

语法练习题:



1. Energy is _____ makes thing work.

- A. what B. something
C. anything D. that

2. Cindy shut the door heavily and burst into tears. No one in the office knew _____ she was so angry.

- A. where B. whether
C. that D. why



3. The order came _____ the soldiers _____ the small village the next morning.
- A. that; had to leave
 - B. that; should leave
 - C. /; must leave
 - D. when; should leave
4. _____ you don't like him is none of my business.
- A. What B. That C. Who D. How
5. This is _____ the Shenzhou V Spaceship landed.
- A. there
 - B. in which
 - C. where
 - D. when



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