# 名词性从句

1. 名词能做什么成分
2. The movie looks attractive. 主语
3. I appreciate his mother. 宾语
4. Gump is a man. 表语
5. I enjoy the part, the end. 同位语：同样位置的语；作文中只要见到名词，都可以在其后面再加一个名词，作为同位语。

同位语：

Teamwork , a chinese conventional virtue, plays a crucial role on the road to glories.

1. 什么是名词性从句
2. 从句=引导词+主语+谓语
3. 名词性从句：

名词在句子中能够充当什么成分，从句也能充当什么成分，这就是名词性从句。名词性从句一共包括四类：主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句。

1. What I saw is attractive.
2. I appreciate what she said.
3. Gump is who we should learn from.
4. I enjoy the part that a feather is flying in the sky.
5. 名词性从句的引导词

名词性从句的引导词是**按照从句的类型**分类，一共把引导词分为三类：

1. that：当从句是陈述句时。并且that在从句中不充当，成分也没有意思。
2. whether：当从句是一般疑问句时。 Whether在从句中依然不充当成分，但是意思可以翻译为是否。
3. 所有的特殊疑问词：当从句是特殊疑问句时。所有引导词在从句中都充当了它本来的成分，并且有意思。并且英语中所有的从句，都应该是陈述句的形式，也就是“引导词+主语+谓语”的形式。
4. That he has got divorced is my fault.
5. Whether he has got divorced is obvious.
6. Who he will marry is a secret.
7. 翻译

* 他们为什么离开家乡去西藏，是个谜。

Why they left the hometown for Tibet keeps a mystery.

* 有一天你（“你”没有特指谁，翻译为one）会发现，事业、亲情、友情都比爱情重要。

Someday, one will find that career, kinship and friendship are more indispensable than romance.

* 关键是你什么时候有钱呢？！当一句话没有主语而出现“有”，交换次序

The point seems when wealth will become available for you.

* 女人总是对的，是一个常识。

That ladies tend to be right proves common knowledge.

1. 名词性从句在写作的使用
2. 写作
3. 主语从句：把主句从句放到句末，加it来做形式主语。可以写在作文中的任何一句话的前面，用来拉长句子。

* It…that…

显而易见

It is apparent that

It looks beyond dispute that the issue(大事) about innovation has aroused universally attention.

It has been widely accepted that

It is universally acknowledged that

It keeps my argument that 我认为

1. 同位语从句：

同位语从句即可紧跟名词，~~也可以放到整句话的最后~~。

* The matter that he manages to find a girlfriend makes us delighted.
* Nothing can hide the truth that he is getting old.
* The message that her husband passed away was spread the whole village.
* 温室里的花朵不能经受风雨，这个事实表明我们不应溺爱孩子。

The truth that flowers in greenhouse fail to undergo storms demonstrates that kids should never be spoiled by their superiors.

1. 课后练兵

* 问题的关键是谁应该为道德的沦丧负责呢。

The point of the issue seems who should be responsible for(导致，致使) the decline of ethics.

* 我的性格比较内向，不太喜欢与别人交流，这个事实表明这份工作不适合我，所以我要辞职。

The truth that I fail to be outgoing, never having passion for communicating with others manifests that the job doesn’t fit me. Consequently, I make a decision to quit.

* 现在最紧迫的问题是，父母应该提高警惕，让孩子多参加有意义的活动，融入到班级中去。

The most urgent problem is that superiors should be on alert, inspiring their kid to take part in meaningful activities to become a part of the class.