# 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.

# 定语和定语从句

1. 什么是定语？

只要听到“…的”+名词，“…的”就是修饰这个名词的定语成分。

1. 定语的成分
2. 形容词

那只善良的夜莺失去了它的生命。

The innocent nightingale died.

The nightingale innocent and brave died.

1. 名词

The singing of the nightingale can make the rose bloom.

1. 介词短语

The nightingale out of the window heard the sigh of the youngster.

1. 非谓语动词

The singing nightingale lost his life. 主动唱

= The nightingale to sing lost his life. 有目的的唱

1. 从句
2. 定语的位置

一般，当一个单词修饰名词时放在名词前，当多个单词修饰名词时放在名词后。

* 那个懂爱的年轻人被拒绝了。

The youngster grasping romance was declined. 非谓语动词修饰名词

* 我有一朵和白云一样白的玫瑰花。

A rose as white as clouds remains available for me. 介词短语修饰名词

* 被扔掉的玫瑰花是红色的。

The ~~discarded~~ rose discarded looks red. 当过去分词修饰名词时，即使只有一个单词也通常放在名词后。

* 这是一个关于夜莺和玫瑰的故事。

This proves a fiction about a nightingale and a rose.

1. 定语从句
2. 构成：名词+引导词+句子
3. 引导词：按先行词的种类分类，一共分为5类8个：
4. 人 who whom whose
5. 物 that which whose
6. 时间 that which when
7. 地点 that which where
8. 原因 that which why
9. 谁决定了定语从句引导词的用法

I will never forget the day when I met you.

I will never forget the day that we spent.

1. 先行词：缩小范围
2. 引导词在从句中能够充当的成分
3. 定语从句的引导词还可以根据引导词本身的词性来分类，一共把引导词分为三类：
4. 代词（在从句中一定要充当主语或宾语的成分）：who whom that which
5. 副词（在从句中不能充当任何主干成分）：where when why
6. 形容词（在从句中修饰离它最近的名词）：whose

* The rose that/which the nightingale exchanged with his life（缺宾语） was dumped.
* The senior citizen passed away on the day when her son arrived（主谓结构）.
* The gift/jewelry (that the prince sent to me) sent by the prince never fails to fascinate me.

1. 定语从句的特殊用法
2. 先行词和引导词之间有介词：物用which 人用whom

* I will never forget the day on which met you.
* Old fish is a man from whom we should learn ~~from~~.

1. That引导的定语从句，that做宾语，可省
2. 区别the same…as；the same … that

* He is the same man as I love. 他就像我爱的那个男人。
* He is the same man that I love. 他就是我爱的那个男人。

1. 区别限制和非限制性定语从句：在分析长难句的时候，相当于插入语。
2. Which引导的非限制性定语从句，可以修饰前面整一句话，as也可以，但是as引导的非限制性定语从句即可放句首也可放句末；which只能放句末。

* Respecting senior citizens keeps a chinese conventional virtue, which/as has been known for years.

1. 定语、定语从句在写作中的使用

只要在作文中见到名词，都可以给其加一个定于成分，**把句子拉长**。

* 养宠物可以减少孤单。

Raising pets cute as well as loyal(忠诚) can reduce loneliness of senior citizens who have no offspring(子女) to take care of them.

**万能定语：**

1. Reading books such as *Little Prince*, *Gone With the Wind* and *I Have A Dream* can decrease pressure of all children and adults.
2. 乌镇是浙江的一个水镇，它位于京航大运河旁。

WuZhen which lying near the river from BeiJing to HangZhou is a water town of ZheJiang province.

1. 我昨天去图书馆了，我的前面坐了一个女生，她的男朋友特别像吴秀波。

When I went to the library yesterday, a girl whose boyfriend looked like Wu sat in front of me.

1. 课后练兵

* 外表看起来邋遢的他，其实内心很高尚。

He whose appearance looks indecent(不体面的) keeps noble(高尚) in his mind.

* 曾经全力以赴去实现梦想的人，即使没有成功也不会感到遗憾。

Those(不特指的很多人) who have spared no efforts to realize their dreams fail to feel pitiful although they never succeed, which is of great significance.

* 课堂上不集中精力，希望通过课下努力通过考试，常常事倍功半。

Students failing to concerted in class but wishing to pass the examination find that the consequence is less impressive.