

考研英语二 句法1

By Lena



从句的原理

- ① 从句怎么来的？
- ② 从句有哪些类型？

Now, I, Lena, see you studying. I am the beautiful teacher.

状语 主 同位语 谓 宾 宾补 定语 表语



8种成分

8种成分

主语

谓语

宾语

定语

状语

补语

表语

同位语

这些成分，都能用**句子**来担任吗

8种成分

主语

—谓语— (不能)

宾语

定语

状语

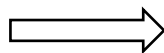
—补语— (使用的情况不多)

表语

同位语

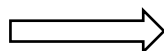
这些成分，都能用**句子**来担任吗

主语



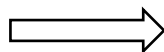
主语从句

宾语



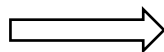
宾语从句

表语



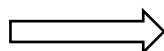
表语从句

同位语



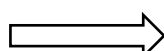
同位语从句

定语



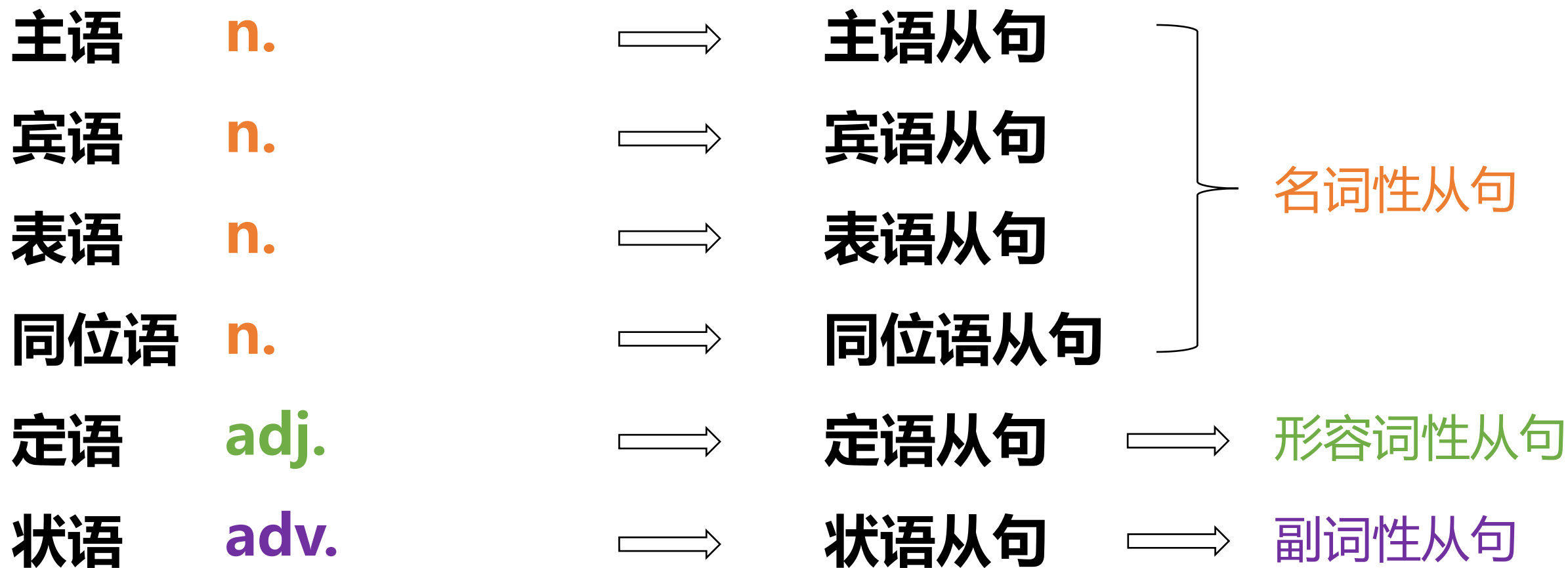
定语从句

状语



状语从句

用**句子**来担任



复杂句 = 主句 + 从句

I. 名词性从句

II. 定语从句

III. 状语从句

主语从句
宾语从句
表语从句
同位语从句

名词性从句

The schedule is uncertain.

主语 (词)

名词性从句

主语从句

宾语从句

表语从句

同位语从句

When she will come today is uncertain.

主语 (句子)



主语从句

头重脚轻有木有? 怎么解决?

把主语从句挪到整个句子后面、用 it 代替它放在句首 (it 作形式主语)

It is uncertain when she will come today.

Do you know **this girl**?

宾语（词）

Do you know **who this girl is**?

宾语（句子）



宾语从句

名词性从句

主从句

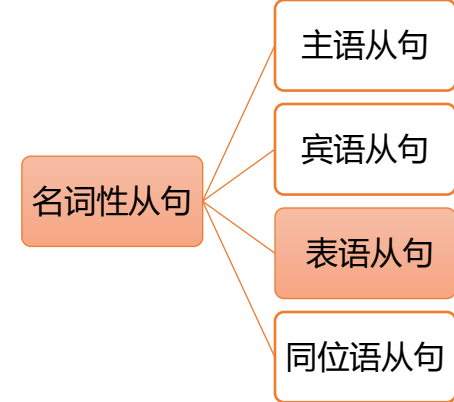
宾语从句

表语从句

同位语从句

I find **it** pleasant **that we learn English from Lena**.

这里 **it** 是**形式宾语**，而真正的宾语放在句尾。



The reason for such an accident is **his carelessness**.

表语 (词)

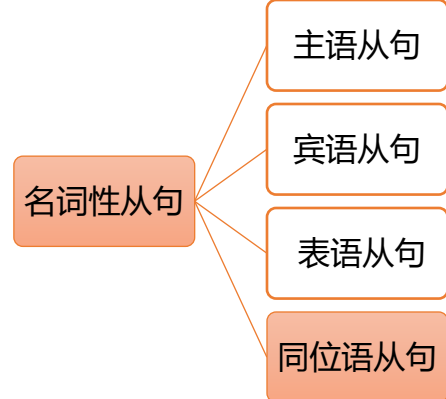
The reason for such an accident is **that the driver was too drunk**.



表语从句

名词后面紧跟的东西大部分作定语 (的), 小部分做同位语 (即)

表语 (句子)



This is **my best friend**, **Jane**.

We Chinese people are brave and hardworking.

同位语 (词)

The **fact** **that he doesn't like me** really hurts me.

He has no **idea** **whether he will see her again**.

同位语 (句子)



同位语从句

这类**抽象名词**有: fact, idea, feeling, news, hope, belief, promise, thought 等

正因为**抽象**, 所以往往跟一个**同位语从句**对其解释说明。

名词性从句小结:

When she will come today is uncertain.

Do you know **who** this girl is?

The reason for such an accident is **that** the driver was too drunk.

He has no idea **whether** he will see her again.

引导词

① 从句都需要**从属连词**，且在从句的**开头**

what, which, who, whom, whose, when, where, why, how, whether, if, that

名词性从句小结:

When she will come today is uncertain.

Do you know who this girl is?

The reason for such an accident is that the driver was too drunk.

He has no idea whether he will see her again.

② 从句为**陈述句**语序

名词性从句小结:

When she will come today is uncertain.

Do you know who this girl is?

The reason for such an accident is that the driver was too drunk.

He has no idea whether he will see her again.

多个动词情况

1、放入句子：并列句或从句

2、非谓语

③ 一个句子只能有一个谓语动词

1. 简单句：只有一个谓语动词 I love you.
2. 并列句：每个分句只有一个谓语动词 I love you and you love me.
3. 复杂句：主句和从句各只有一个谓语动词 I love you if you love me.

名词性从句从属连词怎么选用？

缺成分，补成分

缺意思，补意思

缺成分

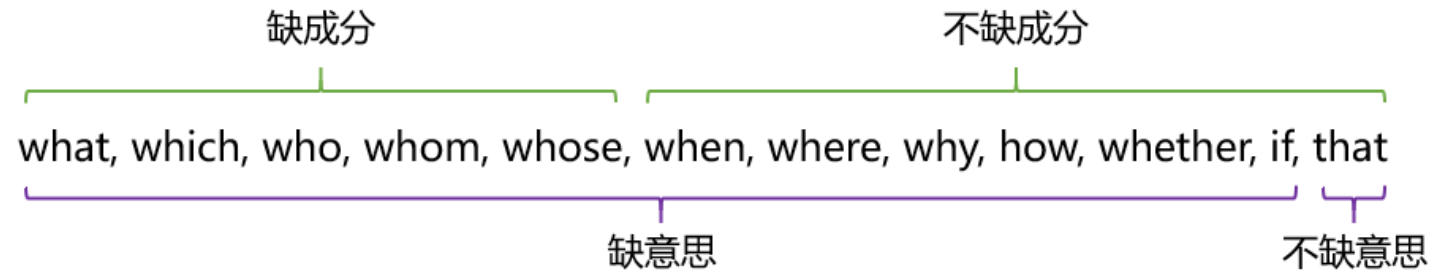
不缺成分

what, which, who, whom, whose, when, where, why, how, whether, if, that

缺意思

不缺意思

Exercises:



1. I don't know what
which
who
whom you are talking about.

宾语从句

what which who whom都可以做宾语

who可以做主语、宾语

whose只做定语

whom只能做宾语

2. I don't know who will give me a like.

宾语从句

介宾 动宾

3. I wonder whose child he is.

宾语从句

4. The fact is that the population is growing older.

表语从句

5. when
where
why
how
whether
that he wrote this book is an interesting thing.

主语从句

注意：

that所引导的四种名词性从句，在引导**宾语从句**时，**其可省略**；
引导其它从句一般不可省略。

I believe (**that**) **you can pass the exam.**