

# 语法基础夯实04课堂笔记

视频定位  
1:08~17:23

## 第二次课内容回顾

### 名词和名词性从句

#### 四、名词性从句考点分析

##### 1. 写作

###### 1) 主语从句

女人总是对的，是一个常识。

**That** ladies tend to be right **keeps** a common sense.

**It** keeps a common sense **that** ladies tend to be right.

(尾重原则：把主语从句放句末，前面用it作形式主语)

It keeps common knowledge **that**...

It looks beyond dispute **that**...

It is universally acknowledged **that**...

It has been widely accepted **that**...

It keeps my perspective **that**...=I think that

众所周知、显而易见

###### 2) 同位语从句

她丈夫去世的消息传遍了整个村庄。

The news has been spread the whole village.

Her husband passed away.

改为：The news **(that her husband passed away)** has been spread the whole village.

温室的花朵不能经历风雨这个事实说明我们不应该溺爱孩子。

Flowers in the greenhouse fail to endure storms.

The fact demonstrates that kids should never be spoiled.

改为：The fact **(that flowers in the greenhouse fail to endure storms)** demonstrates that kids should never be spoiled.

##### 2. 长难句分析：能够快速识别各个名词性从句，并通顺翻译出来。

###### 1) 主语从句识别：①引导词放句首，并且从句后没有逗号，一定是主语从句。

主语从句从句首开始，到主句谓语动词前为止。

② it ... that 也应当为主语从句，从that开始，到句末结束。

【2002, Part C】

What is needed is a technology of behavior.

【2010, Cloze】

It did not matter what was done in the experiment.

翻译时直接把主语从句往前翻，it不用翻

【2012, Translation】

It is becoming less clear, however, that such a theory would be a simplification.

翻译：但是，这样的理论将会被简化变得越来越不清晰了。

NOTE:

大板块

小板块

主语/主语从句

谓语

宾语/宾语从句

表语

宾补

连词

同位语/同位语从句

句子主干

补充知识

红色字体为关键词

Notes:

主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句——顺译原则；

同位语从句——加个“即”翻译。

视频定位  
17:24~27:25

## 2) 宾语从句识别: 实义动词后面有引导词多为宾语从句 (也可能是状语从句)

宾语从句若为that引导, that可以省略

【2013, Text 3】

The fossil record shows that many species have endured for millions of years.

翻译: 化石记录显现出很多物种已经延续了几百万年了。

【2013, Text 2】

We believe consumers should have more control. (that省略)

翻译: 我们相信消费者应该有更多的控制权。

## 3) 表语从句识别: 系动词后面引导词引出的句子为表语从句。

【2010, Text 2】

Part of the problem is (that many homeless adults are addicted to alcohol or drugs).

翻译: 问题的一个部分在于很多无家可归的成年人沉迷于酒和毒品。

【2006, Cloze】

For Williams, these activities become (what he calls "electronic morphine").

翻译: 对威廉姆斯来讲, 这些活动变成了他称之为电子毒品的东西。

## 4) 同位语从句识别: 名词后面跟了引导词引导的句子, 且句子内容完整, 则为同位语从句。

【2008, Translation】

Writing in the last year of his life, he expressed the opinion that in two or three respects his mind had changed during the preceding twenty or thirty years.

翻译: 在他人生最后几年的写作当中, 他表达了一些观点, 即在之前的二三十年间, 他想法当中的两到三个方面都已经发生了改变。

同位语从句的位置: 不需要紧跟在其解释的名词后

He got the news from Mary that the sport's meeting was put out.

分析: 同位语从句解释说明的是news, "from Mary" 介词短语作后置定语, 修饰news, 隔开了名词和同位语。

经典例句: ★★★★★

(What he wanted to convey 主语从句) was (that he was innocent 表语从句), but the public considered that the fact [that the affair had a strong influence on the female stars 同位语从句] was the prominent evidence for his fault. 宾语从句

分析: 找动词, 找连词, 确定句子主干

小测试: 逗号后两个that从句各负责哪一部分?

What he wanted to convey was that he was innocent, but the public considered that the fact that the affair had a strong influence on the female stars was the prominent evidence for his fault.

but前半句:

主语从句: What he wanted to convey

系动词: was

表语从句: that he was innocent

Notes:

不及物动词后的从句可能为状语从句, 如 It happens when you get there.

Notes:

如果一句话中有n个动词, 一般认为在这句话里面有n-1个从句

Notes:

绝大多数名词性从句翻译时遵循顺译原则: 遵循英文原语序。

Notes:

跟在名词后面的that所引导的从句有两种可能性。

1. 同位语从句: 主干完整
2. 定语从句: 主干缺成分

三找原则:

1. 先找谓语动词, 能完整表现时态, 如expressed、had changed
2. 找连词
3. 找主干

同位语从句的翻译:

1. 当同位语从句较短时, 把从句放在修饰的名词前, 中间加“的”;
2. 当同位语从句较长时, 从句部分加“即”, 其他部分顺序翻译。

Notes:

所有从句的截至位置都是下一位谓语动词前

翻译：他想要表达的是，他很无辜。

**but后半句：**

主语：the public

系动词：considered

表语从句：that the fact was the prominent evidence for his fault

翻译：公众认为，事实是他错误的明显证据。

同位语从句：that the affair had a strong influence on the female stars

翻译：这段风流韵事对女明星造成巨大的影响。

**全句翻译：**他想要表达的是他很无辜，但是公众认为这段风流韵事对女明星造成巨大的影响的事实是他错误的明显证据。

作业：完成练习+伴学

**课后总结**

**一、名词的成分**

**二、什么是名词性从句**

名词在句子中能充当的成分，全部用从句表达，这就是名词性从句。

四种：主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句

**三、各名词性从句的引导词、语序、识别**

三类引导词：That+陈述句，whether+一般疑问句，所有特殊疑问词（wh-）+特殊疑问句

语序：只有陈述句语序！

**四、识别问题：**

**1、主语从句**

引导词在句子最开头，主语从句从句首开始，到主句谓语动词前为止。

it ... that 也应当为主语从句，从that开始，到句末结束。

**2、宾语从句**

跟在及物动词后面；宾语从句若为that引导，that可以省略

**3、表语从句**

系动词后面引导词引出的句子为表语从句。

**4、同位语从句**

名词后面跟了引导词引导的句子，且句子内容完整，则为同位语从句。