○ 全国硕士研究生招生考试

基础必修

英语(二)语法(从句)

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- 1.主语
- 2.谓语
- 3.宾语
- 4.定语
- 5.状语
- 6.补语
- 7.表语
- 8.同位语

I love you.

I love the **handsome** boy **for ten years**.

I always ask students to recite words.

I am **happy**.

Yesterday, I met Mary, a friend of my sister.



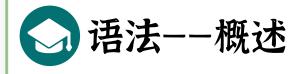


句子结构·所有英语句子能够分成三类

1.简单句

2.并列句:简单句+并列连词+简单句

3.复合句:简单句+从句引导词+简单句





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简单句·五种基本句式

句式1: 主语+谓语

句式2:主语+谓语+宾语

句式3:主语+谓语+宾语+宾语

①主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语

②主语+谓语+直接宾语+介词+间接宾语

句式4:主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语

句式5:主语+系动词+表语





简单句·五种基本句式

句式1:**主语+谓语**

She cried.她哭了。

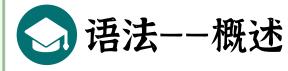




简单句·五种基本句式

句式2:**主语+谓语+宾语**

I love you.我爱你。





简单句·五种基本句式

句式3:主语+谓语+宾语+宾语

①主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语

②主语+谓语+直接宾语+介词+间接宾语

我男朋友给我买了个包。

①My boyfriend bought me a bag. 间宾 直宾

②My boyfriend bought <u>a bag</u> for <u>me</u>. 直宾 间宾





简单句·五种基本句式

句式3:主语+谓语+宾语+宾语

①主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语

②主语+谓语+直接宾语+介词+间接宾语

to侧重指动作的方向,表示朝着,向着,对着某人。一般有give, hand, bring, lend, offer,

pass, send等。

for 侧重指动作的受益者,表示为了某人,替某人。一般有 buy, cook, order等。



→ 语法——概述



简单句·五种基本句式

句式4:主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语

他们要求我们努力工作。They ask us to work hard.



□ 语法——概述



简单句·五种基本句式

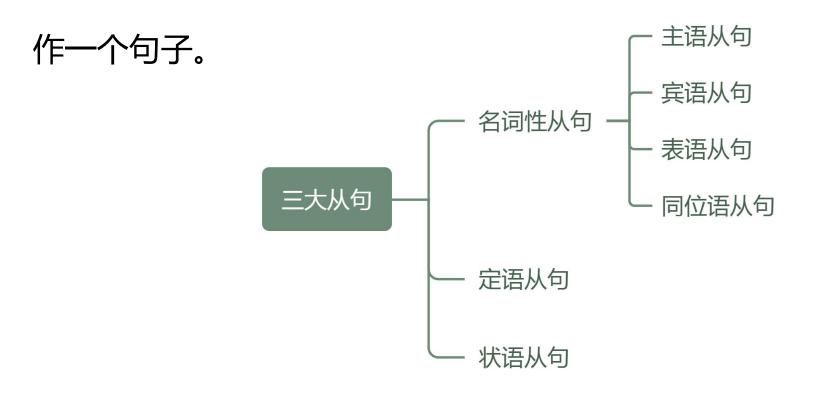
句式5:主语+系动词+表语

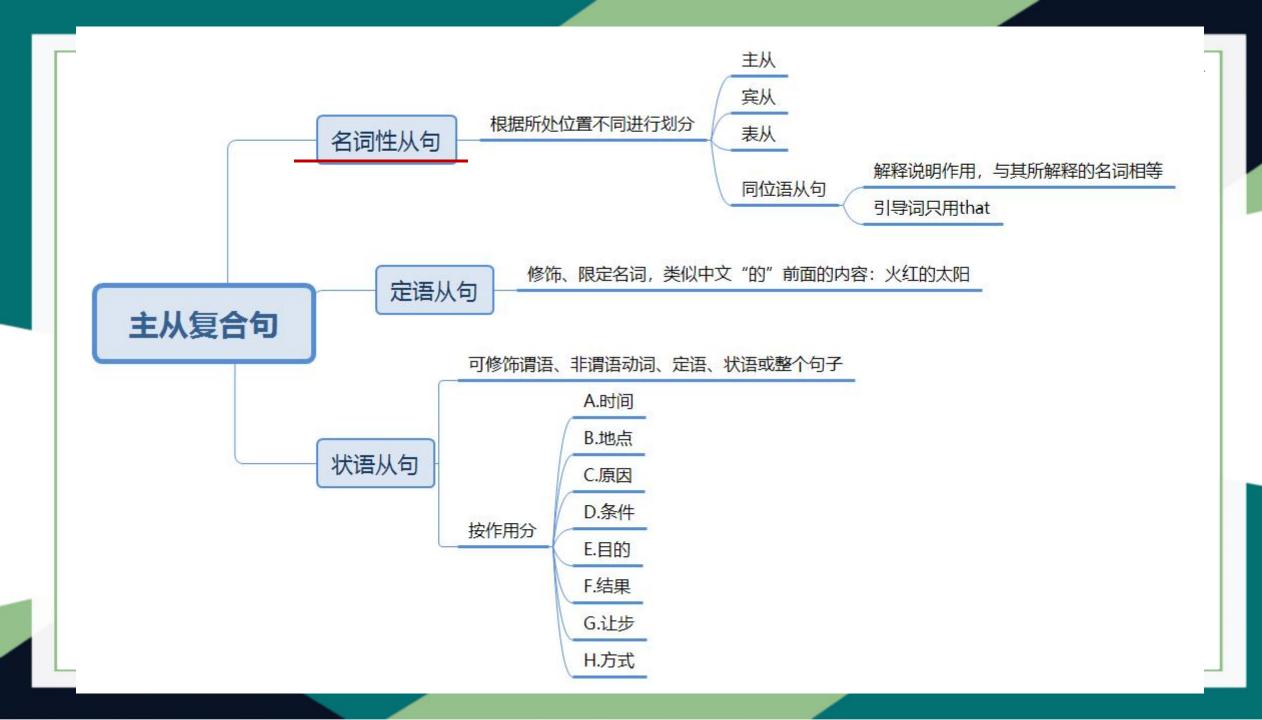
你很漂亮。You are beautiful.





从句是相对于主句而言的,即它是从属于某一个主句,而不能单独









- 一、名词性从句
 - () 从句: That he will come is certain.
 - () 从句: I know that he will come.
 - () 从句: The truth is **that I have been there**.
 - () 从句: The fact that she was late surprised us.



□ 语法——从句



一、名词性从句

主语从句: That he will come is certain.

宾语从句:I know that he will come.

表语从句: The truth is **that I have been there**.

同位语从句:The fact that she was late surprised us.



□ 语法——从句



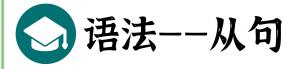
(一)主语从句

在句子中充当主语成分的句子叫做主语从句。

1.that 引导的主语从句

【例】That the boy will do well in this exam is certain.

这个男孩考试一定会考好。





• that从句作主语时,常用it做形式主语,

(1)句型: It+be+形容词+that从句

【例】That the boy will do well in this exam is certain.

→It is certain that the boy will do well in this exam.





(2)句型: It+be+名词词组(no wonder, a good thing, a pity, no surprise, a shame, a fact, good news, an honor) + that从句

【例】It is a pity that they can't go.

很遗憾他们不能去。





2.疑问词引导的主语从句,如who,why,how等,这类主语从句语序通常是陈述句语序而不是疑问句语序。

【例】Who she will invite to her birthday party is not my concern.

她将邀请谁参加她的生日聚会不是我关心的问题。





3. whether 引导的主语从句

【例】 Whether he comes or not depends on the weather.

他来不来取决于天气。



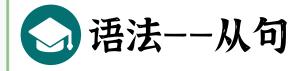


(二)宾语从句

在句子中起宾语作用的从句叫做宾语从句。

引导宾语从句的关联词有三类:

- 1. that 不作成分,没有词义,经常可以省略;
- 2. whether或 if 表是否,有词义,不能省略;
- 3.what , which , who , whom , whose , where , how , why等进行引导。
- 判断:动词后

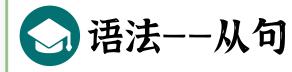




I worry about_____ I hurt her feelings.

A.if

B.whether





I worry about_____ I hurt her feelings.

A.if

B.whether





(三)表语从句

表语从句是在复合句中作表语的名词性从句,放在系动词之后,

- 一般结构是"主语+系动词+表语从句"。
- 1.that引导的表语从句

[何] The trouble is that he has never done the work before.

问题是他以前从未做过这项工作。





2.疑问词引导的表语从句

【例】What she wants to know is which dress she should buy.

她想知道的是她应该买哪条连衣裙。





(四)同位语从句

同位语从句指的是在复合句中充当同位语的从句,用来对其前面的抽象名词进行解释说明。

引导词that前面的往往是表示某种概念的名词,即是一些具有内容含义的**##全容**是,如果

容含义的抽象名词,如:news,report,opinion,order,

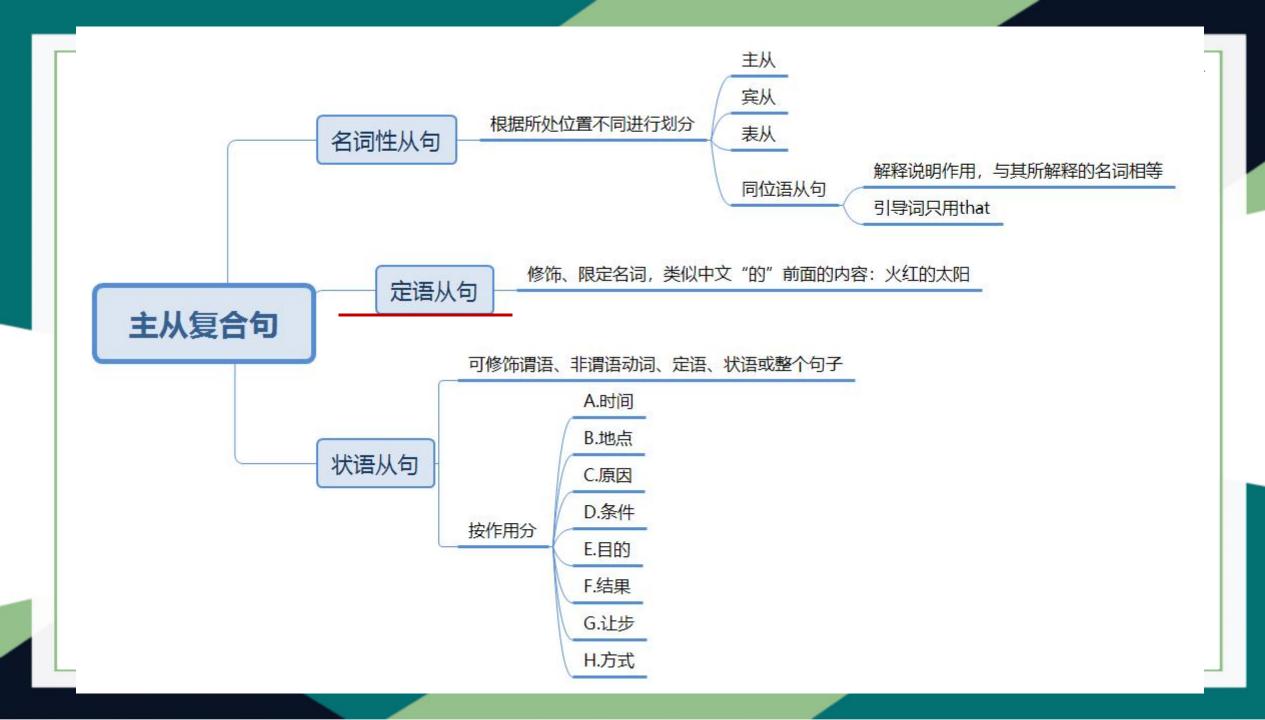
possibility, problem, promise, question, rumor, suggestion





[例】He wants to spread the rumor that he is the best students of the class.

他想传播他是班上最好的学生的谣言。







1.在复合句中起定语的从句叫定语从句。通常位于所修饰的名词或

代词之后,由关系代词或关系副词引出。

常见的关系代词: who , whom , which , that , whose ;

关系副词:when(时间状语), why(原因状语), where(地点状

语)。





2.结构:先行词+连词+定语从句

【例】He is a good student who studies hard.

他是一个努力学习的好学生。

【例】I like the book which he bought yesterday.

我喜欢他昨天买的那本书。



→ 语法——区分判断:同位语从句 vs 定语从句



- 1.同位语从句的先行词一般是表示抽象概念的词,从句是对其进行具象化。
- 2.同位语从句一般由that引导,在从句中不作句子成分、没有词汇含义,只 起连接作用。
- 3.定语从句是对先行词的限制或者修饰。

【判断】

- (1) He had to face the fact that his life had changed forever.
- (2) He is a teacher who works at our school.



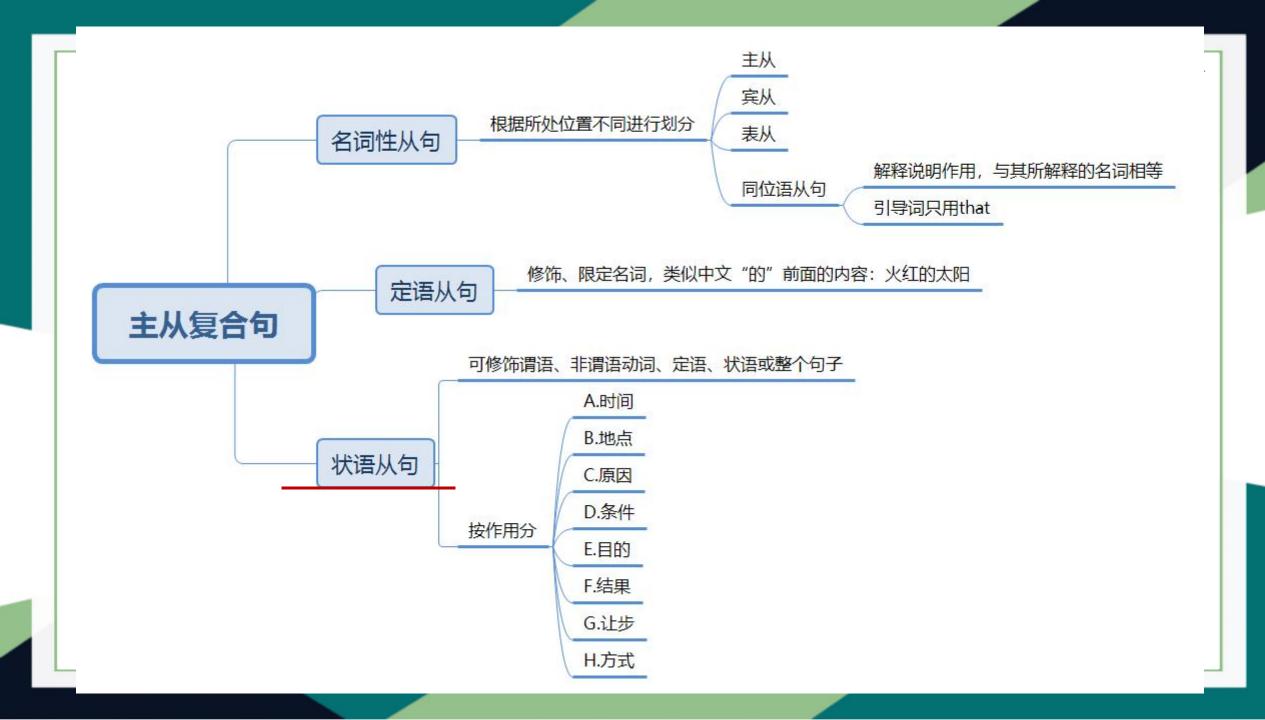
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【判断】

- (1) He had to face the fact that his life had changed forever. (同从) 他不得不面对他的生活已经永远改变的事实。
- (2) He is a teacher who works at our school. (定从) 他是在我们学校工作的老师。







时间: Strike while the iron is hot.

原因: As he didn't know the answer, he did not put up his hand.

地点: You can go where you want to go.

让步: Although the sun was shining, it wasn't very warm.

条件: You will certainly succeed as long as you keep on trying.

结果: This news is exciting, so that he jumped up.





状语从句	常用连词
时间	when , after , before , until , no soonerthan , since
	hardlywhen, while
原因	because, as, since
地点	where, wherever
让步	though, although, even if, even though, no matter+ 疑问句
条件	常用if, unless引导,从句用一般现在时代替
结果	sothat, suchthat





• so...that..., such...that..., 表"如此.....以至于....."。 so后面常加adj.或adv., such后加n.

【例】He is so excellent that every teacher likes him.

= He is such an excellent boy that every teacher likes him.

他是如此的优秀以至于每个老师都喜欢他。



→ 语法——从句·综合练习



【例】Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no

substitute for live performance are missing the point.



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【参考译文】那些忠实的音乐会听众会说音乐录制品无法替代

现场演出,但是他们没有看到问题的实质。



感谢聆听

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