

跟着宽哥学语法

写在前面：

- 1、语法就是遣词造句的规矩、方法
- 2、语法概念不重要，作用变化最重要

从句

两种分类方式：功能&词性

按功能分类

从句：一句话做一个句子成分。

包括：主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、补语从句、定语从句、状语从句、同位语从句。

定语从句

练习

【2018下二笔综合】

The ruff is one of several non-native species in the Great Lakes the existence threatens the survival of lake whitefish populations there.

- A. whose existence threatens
- B. where existence threatens
- C. whose existing threatens
- D. where existing threatens

练习

【2018下二笔综合】

The ruff is one of several non-native species in the Great Lakes the
existence threatens the survival of lake whitefish populations there.

A. whose existence threatens

B. where existence threatens

C. whose existing threatens

D. where existing threatens

状语从句

练习

【2019上二笔综合】

【If one is dying from cancer, his family tell him he'll recover soon in order to comfort him, 】 it doesn't mean that they wish to harm or deceive him.

- A. so his family tells
- B. if his family tell
- C. his family telling
- D. and if his family tell

练习

【2019上二笔综合】

If one is dying from cancer, his family tell him he'll recover soon in order to comfort him, it doesn't mean that they wish to harm or deceive him.

A. so his family tells

B. if his family tell

C. his family telling

D. and if his family tell

同位语从句

练习

The **difference** is often not even mentioned in textbooks, with the result// **【that the learner maybe ignorant about it】** .

后置法

练习

【2018年下三笔综合】

The enthusiasm stemmed with the fact 【which China's **membership** in the WTO **is a landmark** (in its opening-up policy) 【since reforms began in the late 1970s.】 】

A. stemmed with the fact that

B. stems from the fact which

C. stems from the fact that

D. from which it stems that

练习

【2018年下三笔综合】

The enthusiasm stemmed with the fact 【that China's membership in the WTO is a landmark in its opening-up policy since reforms began in the late 1970s.】

A. stemmed with the fact that

B. stems from the fact which

C. stems from the fact that

D. from which it stems that

按词性分类

一句话代替一个词性。

包括：名词性从句、形容词性从句、副词性从句。

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练习

Calls (to disassemble all telescopes on Mauna Kea) or (to ban future development there) **ignore the reality 【 that **astronomy and Hawaiian culture** both **seek to answer** big **questions** (about 【who we are】 , 【where we come from】 and 【where we are going】 名词性从句) .】 同位语从句**

总结

从句两种分类方式：功能&词性

按功能分类：一句话做一个成分。

包括：主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、补语从句、定语从句、状语从句、同位语从句。

按词性分类：一句话代替一个词性。

包括名词性从句、形容词性从句、副词性从句。