JACKYANGMAO MAKEITSTANDOUT

从入门到高级 放弃

名词性从句

Jack M.

JACKYANGMIAO MAKE IT STAND OUT

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MAKEITSTANDOUT

名词性从句(名词)

用一个句子代替句子里一个名词

JAC.

主语从句、宾语从句、

表语从句、同位语从句

JACKY ANG TIEST AND OUT



用一个句子代替句子里一个名词,做句子主语(

主语从句引导词

连词: that, whether

代词: who, whoever, whom, whose, what, whatever, which, whichever

副词: when, where, how, why, whenever, wherever, however

用一个句子代替句子里一个名词,做句子主语

主语从句经常,用形式主语it放主语位置,真的主语后置

That he will win the match is certain

It is certain that he will win the match.

他一定会赢得这场比赛的

JACKI ANGTO OUT

主语从句一定不能放句首的情况

If/whether引导的主语从句 It is uncertain 4whether/if he will come this evening.不确定他今晚是否会来

It is said开头的结构 It is said that he never laughed.据说他从来不笑

It happens、It occurs结构
It happens to me that I meet my professor.我碰巧遇到我的教授

It doesn't matter how/whether结构
It doesn't matter how it happened.它发生没有什么关系

疑问句的时候

Is it sure that you will come back here? 确定你要回到这里吗?





如何区别it主语从句和强调句

判断方法:去的掉it、be、that之后看句子是否完整

It is certain that he will come

肯定他会来这里

It was in the hospital that I saw the Peter.







用一个句子代替句子里一个名词,做句子主语

主语从句多数情况视为第三人称单数,但是连接代词what引导的主语从句,后面谓语动词单复数,要根据句子意思决定

What we need is time. 我们需要的是时间

What we need are good doctors. 我们需要的是好医生



主语从句的时态,不受主句时态的影响

JACK TO ST.

It is to join a gun club 婚就 he will grow-up. 他长大了要参加一个枪械俱乐部

JACK ANG NAO



CKINGNAU OUT

名词性从句(宾语)

用一个句子代替句子里一个名词,做句子宾语

JACKI AND STANDS

宾语从句引导词

连词: that (that 常可省略), whether, if

代词: who, whose, what ,which

副词: when ,where, how, why等

JACK ANG TISTAND OUT

JACKY ANDOOS

用一个句子代替句子里一个名词,做句子宾语

当主句是一般现在时或者一般将来时的时候,从句可以任何时态

当主句是一般过去时的时候,从句时态必须是过去时范围内的时态

状态时间	过去的过去	过去	过去的将来	现在	将来
一般	MAO	did 一般过去时	would do 一般过去将来时	do 一般现在时	will do ハ 一般将来时 っぷ
进行大人	bro Only	was/were doing 过去进行时	would be doing 过去将来进行时	am/is/are doing 现在进行时	will be doing 将来进行时
JAC NAKE K	had been doing 过去完成进行时	have been doing 现在完成进行时	would have been doing 过去将来完成进行时	$\langle \chi \rangle$	will have been doing 将来完成进行时
完成	had done 过去完成时	have done 现在完成时	would have done 过去将来完成时		will have done 将来完成时

宾语从句种类

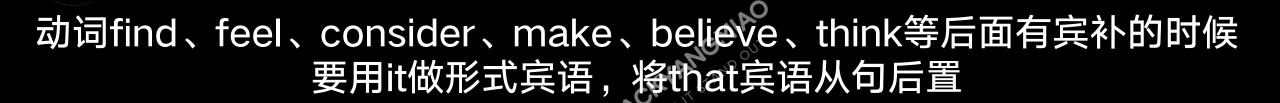
动词的宾语从句

Tell your son that playing game too much is bad for his eyes. 告诉你儿子玩太多游戏对他眼睛不好。

介词的宾语从句
It all depends on whether it will be fine tomorrow.
所有的一切都取决于明天的天气是否晴朗

形容词的宾语从句 I am sure that he will come soon. 我确信他很快就会来了

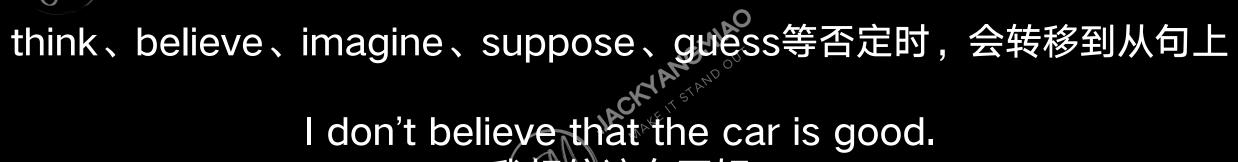
宾语从句的it做形式宾语



I find it interesting that talking to you. 我觉得同你谈话很有意思

I think it best that you should stay here. 我认为你最好住这

宾语从句的否定转移



我相信这车不好

I don't think that he will come back now. 我认为他现在不会回来



that不能省略的时候

- 1、当主句谓语动词带两个或以上的宾语从句时候,可以省略第一个that,其他的从句that不能省
- I realize you are a hero and that everybody accepts your leadership. 我意识到你是个英雄,每个人都接受你的领导
- 2、宾语从句的主语是非谓语动词或者主语从句,that不能省 He said that studying English is very hard. 他说学英语非常难
- 3、主语中的谓语动词是固定搭配时候,that不能省 Mary has made up her mind that she will study hard for the scholarship. 玛丽巴经打定主意,她将努力学习拿奖学金。

that不能省略的时候

4、当宾语从句的主语是this或者that时候,或者this或that做主语的定语,that不能省He said that this would lead their ancestors to earth. 他说将把他们的祖先带到地球

5、宾语从句放在in、except、but等介词后面,that不能省He is a good student except that he is a little careless.他是个好学生,除了有的粗心以外

6、it做形式宾语时候,that不能省 We thought it strange that you did not come yesterday. 我们认为很奇怪,你昨天没来

that不能省略的时候

7、that宾语从句放句首表示强调,that不能省 That he ever said such a thing, I can not believe. 我不能相信,他曾经说过这样的话

8、主句谓语动词和宾语从句自己有插入语时候,that不能省 Everyone could see, I believe, that Peter was really afraid. 每个人都可以看到,我相信,彼得很害怕

9、宾语从句的之前或之后紧跟一个状语的时候,that不能省 He suddenly caught sight of the boy and realized at once that he had seen him before. 他突然发现了这个男孩,立刻意识到自己曾经见过他 名词性从句(表语)

用一个句子代替句子里一个名词,做句子表语

表语从句引导词

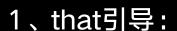
连词: that, whether, as if, as though

代词: who, whose, whom, what ,which

副词: when ,where, how, why, because

名词性从句(表语)

表语从句种类



The reason was that he was late for school.原因是他上学迟到了

2、whether、as、as if引导:

The question is whether they will be able to help us.问题是他们是否能够为我们提供帮助

3、连接代词who、whom、whose、what、which、等在表语从句做主语和宾语:

The problem is who we can get to replace her.问题是我们可以代替谁

4、连接副词where、when、how、why:

This is where they once lived.这是他们曾经住过的地方

5、连词because:

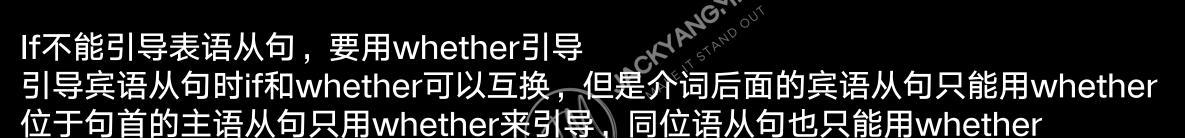
I think it is because you are doing too much.我认为这是因为你做太多了

6、一些表示建议劝说命令的名词后面:

My suggestion is that we should start early tomorrow.我的建议是我们明天早点开始

名词性从句(表语)

if和whether



The question is if they will be able to help us. (错)问题是他们是否能够为我们提供帮助

The question is whether they will be able to help us. (对)问题是他们是否能够为我们提供帮助





同位语从句引导词

连词that (不能省), whether

代词what, who, whom, whose, which等

副词when, where, how, why等

同位语从句结构

主语+同位语从句+其他
The news that he will come here is real.
他要来这里的消息是真的

主语+同位语从句
The news that he will come here.
他要来这里的消息



同位语从句和定语从句的区别

先行词的区别:

同位语从句前面只能是idea, fact, news, suggestion等有内在含义的名词

定语从句前面可以是名词、代词、部分句子,整个句子

The news that he will come here. (同位语从句) 他要来这里的消息

He will come here, which made us very excited.(定语从句) 他会来这里,这让我们非常兴奋

同位语从句和定语从句的区别

性质的区别:

同位语从句是对前面的名词做解释,可以翻译成什么什么是什么 The news that our team has won the game 消息是我们队赢了那场比赛

定语从句是对前面的东西做修饰,可以翻译成什么样的什么 The news that he told me yesterday 昨天他告诉我的消息

同位语从句和定语从句的区别

引导词的区别:

how, whether, what可以引导同位语从句,不能引导定语从句

that引导同位语从句时候不能省略,引导定语从句经常省略

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