第11讲

并列句与名词性从句(二)







在复合句中,一个分句充当另一个分句(即主句)的从属组成部分,这个分句称为从句。



何谓名词性从句

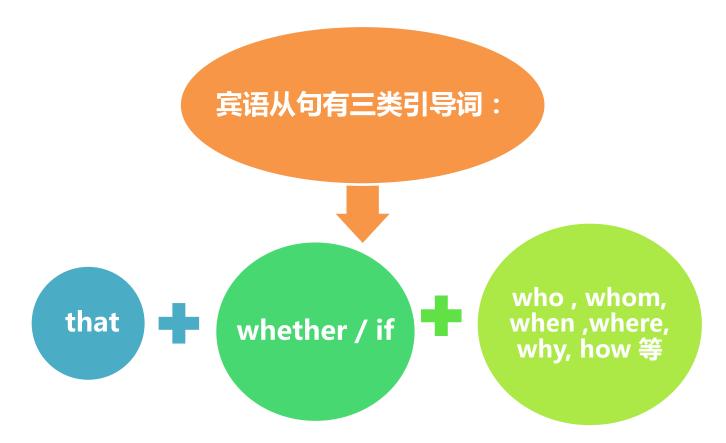
名词性从句 》是指在复合句中起名词作用的从句。它包括宾语 从句、主语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

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• He said that she didn't come yesterday. (宾语从句)
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- That she didn't come yesterday is a fact. (主语从句)
- The fact is that she didn't come yesterday. (表语从句)
- I know the fact that she didn't come yesterday. (同位语从句)



宾语从句





唐典 由that引导的宾语从句(that没有词义)

1) that引导的宾语从句主要用以说明一种事实,从句本身是一个陈述句。

He said that he was doing his homework.

他说他在做回家作业。

He told me that he would not come.

他告诉我他不会来。

2) 引导词that在口语或非正式文体中常省略。

I hear(that) he' ll be back in an hour.

我听说他一小时后就回来。



由that引导的宾语从句

3) 主句是一般现在时、现在完成时或将来时,宾语从句可以根据实际需要使用各种时态。如:

4) 主句若是过去时,从句视具体情况用相应的过去时态(一般过去时,过去将来时,过去进行时,过去完成时等)。

John said that he was very happy. 约翰说他很高兴。

They said that they were playing games then. 他们说当时他们正在做游戏。

He said that he had seen the film. 他说他已经看过这个电影。

Mother told me that she would buy a bike for me. 母亲告诉我她将为我买一辆自行车。



高田福福 由that引导的宾语从句

5) 从句如说明的是客观真理和科学事实,不管主句是何种时态,都用一般现在时。

The teacher told us(that) the moon is much smaller than the sun. 老师告诉我们月亮比太阳小得多。

6) 从句中有具体的过去时间状语,一般不用过去完成时,而是用一般过去时。

He said(that) he bought the house in 1989. 他说那房子是他在1989年买的。

whether, if 表示"是否""会不会"的意思。

- ① whether, if引导的宾语从句也必须用陈述句语序。
- ② 如果主句谓语动词是过去时,从句要用相应的过去时态。
- ③ if 用于口语中,一般不与or not一起用。

I don't know whether/if he speaks English. 我不知道他是否说英语。 He asked whether/if I was going to take a bus. 他问我是否打算乘公共汽车。 Ask him whether/if he can come. 问他能不能来。

I don't know whether it is raining or not. 我不知道天是不是在下雨。



高田語 由疑问词引导的宾语从句

1) 从句必须用陈述句语序(主谓结构),标点符号随主句。

Do you know what time it is? 你知道现在几点吗?

(主) (谓)

I don't know when he will come. 我不知道他什么时候来。

(主) (谓)

He asked whose bike <u>this</u> <u>was</u>. 他问这是谁的自行车。

(主) (谓)



rammar 由疑问词引导的宾语从句

2) 如果引导宾语从句的疑问词在从句中充当主语或主语的定语,从句的其余部分仍然保持主谓结构。

The teacher asked who could answer the question. 教师问谁能回答这个问题。

(主) (谓)

Do you know whose English is the best in the class? 你知道班上谁的英语最好吗?

(主) (谓)

I don't know what is wrong with the TV set. 我不知道电视机出了什么问题。

(主) (谓)



Yammar 从句作介词的宾语(介词宾语从句)

I was surprised at what he said.

他讲的话使我吃惊。

I' m thinking of what steps we should take next.

我正在考虑下一步该怎么办。

You can give the ticket to whomever you like.

你可以把票子送给任何你喜欢的人。(whomever=anyone whom)

You can give the ticket to whoever comes first.

谁先来,你就把票子给谁。(whoever=anyone who)

注意:从句必须用陈述句语序

Parishing be + 形容词 + that 引导的从句

"be + 形容词 + that 从句" 在概念上也可视作宾语从句。

常用形容词有: sure, afraid, happy, surprised, glad, sorry 等。

- I' m sure that he will come. 我确信他会来。
- m afraid that I have made a mistake. 恐怕我已犯了一个错误。

- I' m sorry that you can't come to the party. 很遗憾你不能来参加晚会。
- I' m glad that you can also come. 你也能来我很高兴。



高州福州 主语从句的几个要点

1) 主语从句一定要有引导词,并要用陈述句语序(主谓结构)。

That he has made no mistakes is quite clear. 事情很清楚,他并没有错。

Who will go first makes no difference. 谁先去没有什么关系。

When they will come has not been decided yet. 他们什么时候来尚未决定。

2) if不能用于主语从句,只能用whether。

Whether he will come doesn't matter now. 他来不来现在无关紧要了。



Familian 主语从句的几个要点

3) 主语从句并非一定要放在主语的位置上,可以用 it 作形式主语,从句后置。

That she will succeed is certain.

It is certain that she will succeed. 她会成功是确实的。

It was proved that this could not have happened.

已经证实这不可能已经发生。



Pamilian 表语从句值得注意的几个问题

1) 表语从句要有引导词。

The trouble is that we know too little about computers.

麻烦是我们对计算机懂得太少。

The question is whether we can finish the work in time.

问题是我们如何能及时完成工作。

The problem is how we can find the man. 问题是我们如何找到那个人。

注意: the reason作主语时,表语从句用that来引导。如:The reason is that....

The reason he didn't come is that he was ill. 他没有来的原因是他病了。



Yammar 表语从句值得注意的几个问题

2) 在书面语中,表语从句用whether作引导词,一般不用if。

The question is whether it is true. 问题在于到底是真是假。

3) when, where, why, how 引导表语从句有时失去疑问词的含义,分别表

示"……的时候"、"……的地方"、"……的原因"、"……的方法"。

This is where he lives. 这就是他住的地方。

That's why he didn't go to school. 这就是他没有上学的原因。

This is how Jane lives. 珍妮就是这样生活的。



同位语从句

We must face the fact that we might lose the game.

我们必须正视我们可能比赛失利这一事实。

The news that he has succeeded made us very happy.

他成功的消息使我们非常高兴。

She received the message that he would come by plane.

她收到了他将乘飞机来的消息。

注意:同位语从句本身必须是一个完整的句子。同位语从句一般由

that引导,并且不能省略。



高田開講 同位语从句与定语从句的区别

- ① 同位语从句中的that是连接词而不是关系代词, that在从句中不担任任何成分, 也无词义。
- ② 同位语从句本身就是一个完整的句子。
- ③ 引出同位语从句的that不能省略。
- ④ which不能用于同位语从句。

He heard the news that his team had won.

(同位语从句)他听到了他们队赢了的消息。

He heard the news that they had heard ().

(that=which可省略, 定语从句) 他听说了他们已得知的那个消息。

同位语从句通常用在下列名词后面,如 fact, idea, truth, news,

hope, suggestion, conclusion等。