

Noun Clauses

论文写作学习报告

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2020 年 4 月

内容提要

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- 3 If/Whether Clauses
- 4 Question Clauses
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整体介绍

名词性从句是起名词作用的从属从句。

- 一个名词性从句通常是主句的一部分，能作主语和宾语。

What the newspaper reported was incorrect.

People once believed that the world was flat.

- 名词性从句也可能跟在形容词和名词后面。

We were happy that the semester was over.

Who first challenged the belief that the world was flat?

整体介绍

名词性从句有三种：

- 以 *that* 开头的 *that* 引导的从句。
- 以 *if* 或者 *whether* 开头的 *if/whether* 引导的从句。
- 以疑问词开头，例如 *who, what, where, when, how* 的疑问词引导的从句。

Punctuating Noun Clauses

- ① 不要使用逗号将名词性从句和主句分割。

I am sure , that the address is correct. ✗

- ② 如果主句是一个陈述句，在整个句子后面加一个句号。如果主句是一个疑问句，在整个句子后面加一个问号。

Independent Clause

I am sure

Are you sure

Noun Clause

that the address is correct.

that the address is correct?

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That Clauses

that clause 是以 *that* 开头的从属名词性从句。

The young filmmaker hopes **that his film will be a financial success.**

如果没有 *that* 意思能够表达清楚，有时可以省略 *that*。但是当 *that* 是句中第一个单词时，不能省略。

✓ The young filmmaker hopes **that** his film will be a financial success.

✓ The young filmmaker hopes his film will be a financial success.

✓ That his film is a critical success is beyond doubt.

× His film is a critical success is beyond doubt.

That Clauses

that clause 能够出现在不同的位置上。

- 在主句的动词之后。名词性从句最常见的位置就是在主句的动词之后，充当动词的宾语。

The catalog **states** **that science courses require a laboratory period.**

- 在某些形容词之后。*that* clause 能够跟在一些表达情绪的形容词之后，例如 *happy, glad, proud, pleased, sad, upset, worried, sorry, certain, suprised, sure*。

The class was **surprised** **that the instructor canceled the final exam.**

- 在某些名词之后。*that* clause 能够跟在一些（表示想法）名词之后，例如 *idea, theory, thought, claim, assertion, statement, belief, notion, opinion*。

No one believed Galileo's **theory** **that Earth revolves around the sun.**

- 在句子的开头。*that* clause 在句子的开头充当整个句子的主语。

That Earth is getting warmer is certain.

That Clauses

Sentences Beginning with *It*

英语中当名词性从句作主语时常用 *it* 作为形式主语，真正的主语放在后面。

Awkward *That Earth is getting warmer* is certain.

Better *It* is certain *that Earth is getting warmer*.

It 后面的动词常用作被动语态。(除了 *be* 动词或者一些不及物动词)

It is believed that carbon dioxide is responsible for global warming.

同样也可以使用主动语态。

Many scientists believe that carbon dioxide is responsible for global warming.

Note: 英文中更喜欢使用主动语态因为它更直接。但是接下来的五种情况最好使用被动语态。

That Clauses

使用被动语态的五种情况

- ① 想要去强调发生了什么，而不是谁做的。

Jack was promoted last month.

- ② 行为的执行者是未知的。

The wheel was invented during the Bronze Age.

- ③ 行为的执行者不重要。

Smoking is prohibited on airplanes.

- ④ 在科技报道中希望客观。

With a dropper, 3 ml of HCl were added to the test tube and heated to 37°C.

- ⑤ 不想说是谁做错了。

I believe a mistake has been made on our bill.

That Clauses

Special Verb Tenses in *That* Clauses

间接引语

在学术写作中，名词性从句通常表达别人说了什么或写了什么。这种名词性从句被称作间接引语 (*reported speech, indirect speech, indirect quotation*)。动词时态在间接引语中遵循特殊的规则。

- 如果主句动词是一般现在时、现在完成时或将来时，则名词性从句中的动词使用表达主句意图的时态。

The prime ministers **agree** that global warming **is** a serious world problem.

They **hope** that all nations **will be** responsible for solving this problem.

Scientists **report** that atmospheric warming **has** already **begun**.

Measurements **have indicated** that the average temperature of Earth **has risen** in the past hundred years.

Further research **will prove** that carbon dioxide **is** largely responsible.

That Clauses

Special Verb Tenses in *That* Clauses

间接引语

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- 如果主句是过去时态，名词性从句中的动词通常采用过去时态。

The prime ministers **agreed** that global warming **was** a serious world problem.

They **hoped** that all nations **would be** responsible for solving this problem.

An international group of scientists **reported** that Earth's temperature **had risen** 1.1°F(0.6°C) in the last century.

Their report **stated** that carbon dioxide **was** largely responsible.

That Clauses

Special Verb Tenses in *That* Clauses

The prime ministers **agree** that global warming **is** a serious world problem.

The prime ministers **agreed** that global warming **was** a serious world problem.

They **hope** that all nations **will be** responsible for solving this problem.

They **hoped** that all nations **would be** responsible for solving this problem.

Exception:

当名词性从句所表达的是一个事实或者真理的时候，动词为一般现在时。

Researchers in the field **verified** that ice bergs and glaciers are melting.

That Clauses

Special Verb Tenses in *That* Clauses

虚拟语气

虚拟语气表示说话人的**主观愿望**、**猜疑**、**建议**或**与事实不符的假设**等，而不表示客观存在的事实。

在某些动词和形容词之后，名词性从句中的动词需要采用虚拟语气，使用动词的基本形式。这些形容词和动词通常表示的是**紧迫的**，**建议的**，**必要的**，**满意的**。

Verbs			Adjectives	
advise	insist	request	advisable	mandatory
ask	order	require	desirable	necessary
command	prefer	suggest	essential	urgent
demand	propose	urge	important	vital
direct	recommend			

The company president **urged** that the marketing department **be** more aggressive.

It is **necessary** that each salesperson **work** longer hours.

That Clauses

Special Verb Tenses in *That* Clauses

虚拟语气

当为否定形式时，把 *not* 放在虚拟语气形式的动词前面。

She **insisted** that the company **not lose** any more customers to its competitors.

当主句是被动语态时，也会有虚拟语气。

It **was recommended** that the department **not hire** new staff at this time.

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If/Whether Clauses

if/whether clause 是以 *if* 或 *whether* 开头的从属名词性从句。*whether* 比 *if* 更佳正式。

or not 在 *if* 或 *whether* 引导的名词性从句中共有五种情况：

The patient wanted to know *whether Dr. Chen practices acupuncture.*

The patient wanted to know *whether or not Dr. Chen practices acupuncture.*

The patient wanted to know *whether Dr. Chen practices acupuncture or not.*

The patient wanted to know *if Dr. Chen practices acupuncture.*

The patient wanted to know *if Dr. Chen practices acupuncture or not.*

If/Whether Clauses

if/whether 引导的名词性从句是陈述句不是疑问句。使用陈述语序，不包含 *do, does, did* 这些助动词。

当把疑问句改变成 *if/whether* 引导的名词性从句时，需要改变成陈述语序，添加 *if* 或 *whether*，如果有 *do, does, did*，将其删除。

Question

Is the test easy?

Does he know the answer?

Sentence with *if/whether* clause

The students want to know if **the test is** easy.

I want to know whether he **knows** the answer.

if/whether 引导的从句动词时态和 *that* 相同。

John asked if the test **was** hard.

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Question Clauses

Question clause 是以 *who, what, where, when, how, why, how much, how long* 等开头的从属名词性从句。

Question clause 共分为两种。第一种为疑问词在从句中作主语。

The police do not know **who** committed the robbery.

第二种为疑问词在从句中不作主语。

The police do not know **when** the robbery happened.

Question clause 同样采用陈述语序，而不是疑问语序。将疑问句改成 question clause，需要改变成陈述语序，并且删除 *do, does, did* 这些助动词。

Question

What time is it?

How did the robbers enter the apartment?

Sentence with Question clause

Please tell me what time **it is**.

The police want to know how the robbers **entered** the apartment.

疑问词引导的从句动词时态和 *that* 相同。

The victims **did not know** how the robbers **had entered** the apartment.

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总结

重点

- ① 名词性从句是扮演名词的从句。
- ② 名词性从句能作主语和宾语，也能跟在形容词和名词后面。
- ③ 以名词性从句开头时经常用 *it* 作形式主语，并把名词性从句放在最后。
- ④ 当名词性从句表达别人说了什么或写了什么，必须使用间接引语。
- ⑤ 当跟在一些表达紧迫的，建议的，必要的，满意的动词或者形容词后时，名词性从句需要使用虚拟语气。
- ⑥ 疑问词引导的名词性从句需要使用陈述语序。

总结

思维导图

