

# 名词从句

## 陈述句作句子成分

用that引导，that引导宾语从句时，在不影响句意的情况下，可以省略。

## 一般疑问句作句子成分

用whether或if引导，将疑问句的倒装语序变成陈述句语序，whether和if存在区别：

1. if只用于引导宾语从句，而whether可以引导除宾语从句在内的其他名词从句。
2. if不和or not直接连用，但可以说if...or not, whether则无此限制。

## 特殊疑问句作句子成分

1. 变倒装语序为陈述语序
2. 特殊疑问词作主语，无需调整句子语序

总结：引导名词从句的连接词

陈述句：that，在不影响句意的情况下，引导宾语从句时可以省略

疑问句：whether或if，不可省略，有是否的含义

特殊疑问句：在从句中作状语when, where, why, how, 在从句中作主宾表语who, whom, what, 作定语后面接名词连用which, whose

# 主语从句

## 陈述句作主语

it作形式主语放在句首，而将主语从句放在句末

1. It is + 过去分词 + that 从句

It's reported that... (据报道.....)

It's believed that... (人们相信.....)

It is generally thought that... (人们普遍认为.....)

It should be noted that... (应当注意.....)

It has been found that... (现已发现.....)

It must be pointed out that... (必须指出.....)

类似动词还有say, expect, know, estimate和forecast等。

2. It is + 形容词 + that 从句

It is clear that... (显然.....)

It is possible that... (很可能.....)

It is likely that... (很可能.....)

It is natural that... (很自然.....)

It is certain that... (可以相信.....)

It is strange that... (奇怪的是.....)

It is fortunate that... (幸运的是.....)

It is necessary that... (有必要.....)

### 3. It is + 名词短语 + that 从句

常用的名词有: a pity, a shame, an honor, a good idea 和 no wonder 等等。

It is a pity that... (可惜的是.....)

It is a fact that... (事实是.....)

It is good news that... (..... 真是太好了.....)

It is a good thing that... (..... 真是件好事.....)

It is no wonder that... (难怪.....)

It is a shame that... (遗憾的是.....; ..... 真是太不像话了)

It is an honor that... (真荣幸.....)

It is common knowledge that... (..... 是常识)

It is my belief that... (我相信.....)

It is a miracle that... (..... 真是奇迹)

一般疑问句作主语

特殊疑问句作主语

## 宾语从句

## 表语从句

## 同位语从句

所谓同位语, 就是用来补充说明名词的成分。被补充说明的名词, 叫作先行词。当用一个完整的句子来补充说明名词时, 即构成同位语从句。

先行词和同位语从句可能被其他成分隔开

They spread **the lie** everywhere **that** Tom was guilty of theft.

**A saying** goes **that** practice makes perfect.

Dreary months dragged by before **the tragic news** reached her **that** her beloved brother had been killed for anti-Nazi activities.