词 法
句 法　长难句
GRAMMAR

大学生必会语法

10大词法 ｜ 10大句法 ｜ 3类长难句

@小火苗

课 程 说 明

一、电子版讲义（pdf 形式）

二、支持随时暂停+变速播放

三、每节课跟随课后练习讲解带练（录播）

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累计授课时长超过一万小时

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第 12 课时
表语从句 & 同位语从句

语法 @ 李萌

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表语从句

- 在句中作表语的从句称为表语从句。

- 引导表语从句的引导词有：that；whether；wh-类；as；as if；as though；because等。

（一）that 无语义，不作成份，不能省略。

1. The reason for his absence is **that** his daughter suddenly fell ill.

2. Their breakthrough, simply put, was **that** when their search engine crawled the Web, it did more than just look for word matches.

主语是表示"计划、建议、要求、命令"的词，如 **suggestion, advice, order, demand**等时，表语从句的谓语动词常用"**should+动词原形**"，**should**可以省略。

- My **advice** is that you **(should) think** it over before you make a decision.

（二）whether "是否"，不作成份，不能省略

1. The problem is **whether** the new plan can be put into practice.

2. The question remains **whether** they will be able to help us.

whether与if引导名词性从句都有"是否"的意思，有些情况不能使用if

1. 主语从句

2. 表语从句

3. 宾语从句作介词宾语宾语时

4. 与or not连用

（三）wh-连接词，有语义，作成份，不能省略

who，whom，whose，what，which，whoever，whatever，whichever，where，when，how，why，wherever，whenever等。

说出例句中引导词做的成分

1. The problem is **whom** we can get to go to the airport to pick her up.

2. That's **what** we are here for.

3. The question is **how** we can persuade him to go with me.

4. This was **where** we hold the dance party

last time.

5. The question is **however** we can do the

work better.

6. That's **why** he was late for school.

（四）as/as if

as（像）as if（好像）引导的表语从句

常跟在特定动词后面 seem, appear, look, taste, sound, feel等。

1. He **looked** just **as** he had looked ten years before.

2. It **sounds as if** someone is knocking at the door.

as if/as though引导表语从句时，在表示与事实不符的情

况下用虚拟语气。

1. It looks **as if** she had understood the question.

2. It appears **as if** he hadn't met her.

(五)because

1. Hubert never experienced any fear, and this was partly **because** he was not particularly intelligent.

2. That 's **because** quickly growing energy demand requires immense investment in new supply.

1.The reason for my return is ＿＿ I left my keys behind.

A. because

B. it

C. that

D. why

2. The mountain was ____ many animals, such as wolves, badges and rabbits once haunted but now it is so silent.

A. that place

B. where

C. what

D. then

3. The reason we're so late is ____

A. because of the car breaking down

B. due the car broke down

C. that the car broke down

D. because the car broke down

4. The reason she failed in the exam was ____

A.that she hadn't worked hard

B.because she hadn't worked hard

C.why she hadn't worked hard

D. because she was too careless

5. A hinge joint is ＿＿＿ permits the forward and backward movement of a door.

A. what

B. that

C. which

D. where

6. Stopping pouring polluted water into the river is ____ the factory has to solve at present.

A. what

B. which

C. as

D. that

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同 位 语 从 句

解释说明某一名词内容和实质的从句。

它所修饰的词称为**先行词**。

1) 先行词

被同位语从句所修饰的名词称为先行词。

不是所有的名词都可以跟同位语从句。

常可以被同位语从句修饰的名词：

belief信念 doubt怀疑 explanation解释 hope希望

idea主意   news消息   opinion观点   possibility可能性

statement论断   thought想法   wish愿望   truth事实

fact事实 question问题 promise诺言 problem问题

reply答复 report报道   suggestion建议 advice建议

order命令 fear害怕   warning警告   understanding理解

feeling感觉   probability可能性

2) 常用的连接词

- 连接词有 that, whether, why, who, where, how, when 等。

- that, 无语义，不作成分

- whether "是否"，不作成分

- 其他连接词具有实义，同时在同位语从句中作一定成分

- 引导同位语从句的连接词一般都不省略

（一）"先行词+连接词+同位语从句"

1. The report that there will be a severe storm in the

   northern area was false.

2. I have no idea why she doesn't like Peter.

3. The question who should replace her requires

consideration.

4. We haven't yet settled the question where we are

going to spend our honeymoon.

5. There's some doubt whether John will quit his present job.

6. I have been left with the knowledge that it 's better to expect nothing than to give everything and then be disappointed.

7. Senior citizen discounts only enhance the myth that older people can 't take care of themselves and need special treatment. (六级阅读)

8. A century ago. Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears. (考研阅读)

（二）"先行词+定语+同位语从句"

1. The statement by the driver of the vehicle that he

   did not see the lorry was rejected by the Court.

2. The latest purported taped message from Osama

Bin Laden has raised concern among European

intelligence and law enforcement officials that their

countries are now on his hit list.

（三） "作主语的先行词＋谓语部分＋同位语从句"

1. Concerns were raised that witnesses might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to ensure guilty verdicts.

2. Evidence came up that specific speech sounds are

recognized by babies as young as 6 months old.

在suggestion，　advice，　request，　order，demand, requirement等意为"建议，要求，命令"的名词后，同位语从句中的谓语动词通常用"should+动词原形"的虚拟语气结构，句中的should可以省略。

1. I followed his advice that I (should) finish my homework before supper time.

2. The suggestion came from the chairman that the new rule be adopted.

3. The manager gave the order that all the work be completed in two weeks.

选择最佳答案填空

1.There are signs ＿＿＿ restaurants are becoming more popular with families.

A. that

B. which

C. in which

D. whose

2. An idea came to her _____ she might do her experiment in another way.

A. that

B. what

C. when

D. which

3.Obviously there was little certainty ____ the chairman would agree to this proposal.

A. which

B. why

C. what

D. That

4. We were all overjoyed at the news _____ the project turned out a success.

A. which

B. that

C. when

D. what

5.The author wishes to call our attention ____ modern man has polluted his environment to such an extent that he might destroy himself if he went on like that.

A. that

B. in that

C. to the fact which

D. to the fact that

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

A. which

B. what

C. when

D. that

（名词性）从句 "嵌套"

的在英语中,有N个谓语动词,就会对应有N-1个连词以及N-1个对应的从句,谓语动词的个数一定是多于连词个数的,通常是多出一个。

1. I realized that what I said was not exactly what I meant to say.

2. The question is how what you have learned can be put into practice.

3. That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris have shown is just how fast things are changing.

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4. No one takes much interest in the marks a little child gets on his test; what we are interested in is whether we can conclude from his mark on the test that the child will do better or worse than other children of his age at tasks which we think require general intelligence.

课后练习

（一）单选题

1. The most pleasant thing of the rainy season is ___ one can be entirely out of dust.

A. what　　B. that　　C. whether　　D why

2. The manager put forward a suggestion ___ we should have an assistant. There is too much work to do.

A. whether   B. that   C. which   D. what

（二）改错题

1. The reason why he was late was because

he had taken a wrong bus.

2. We all agree on the proposal that the meeting will be postponed.

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