

四 六 研



大学生必会语法

10大词法 | 10大句法 | 3类长难句解析



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精彩课程马上开始 >>

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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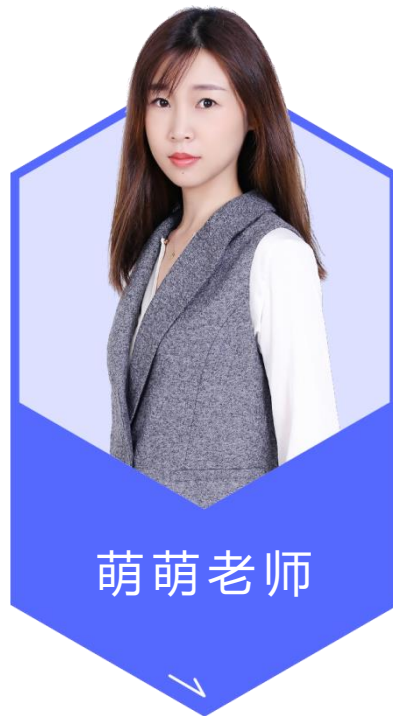
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第 10 课时

主语从句

主语、谓语、宾语、表语、
定语、状语、补语、同位语

在英语中, **名词** 主要充当 **四** 种句子成分:

主语、宾语、表语、同位语

That you are here is true.

I know that you are here.

The truth is that you are here.

The truth that you are here is true.

名词性从句

That you are here is true.

I know that you are here.

The truth is that you are here.

The truth that you are here is true.

主语从句

➤ He said no word at the meeting was strange

➤ He **said** no word at the meeting **was** strange

➤ 从句必须由**引导词**引出。

➤ 引导词位于**从句句首**，标志**从句开始**。

- He said **that** no word at the meeting was strange.
- **That** he said no word at the meeting was strange.

主语从句

引导主语从句的引导词有四类：

that

whether

wh-/h-类

because

(一) that引导的主语从句

- that无语义；在从句中不作成分；
- that不能省略
- **语序：**that+**陈述句**

例句

1. **That** the moon travels around the earth once every month is known to everyone.
2. **That** she was chosen to participate in the festivities makes us very happy.

(一) that引导的主语从句

- 主句时态**不**限制从句
- 主语从句视为**三单**

四级阅读

That people often experience trouble sleeping in a different bed in unfamiliar surroundings is a phenomenon known as the “first-night” effect.

(二) it作形式主语

- 为了避免头重脚轻，常常用**形式主语it**放主语位置，**that引导的主语从句**放在句末。

(二) it作形式主语

1. 很可能他今晚不能来聚会。 (be likely)

(二) it作形式主语

1. 很可能他今晚不能来聚会。 (be likely)

He can't come to the party tonight is likely.

(二) it作形式主语

1. 很可能他今晚不能来聚会。 (be likely)

He can't come to the party tonight is likely.

That he can't come to the party tonight is likely.

(二) it作形式主语

1. 很可能他今晚不能来聚会。 (be likely)

He can't come to the party tonight is likely.

That he can't come to the party tonight is likely.

It is likely **that** he can't come to the party tonight.

(二) it作形式主语

2. 很显然你犯了个大错误。 (obvious)

(二) it作形式主语

2. 很显然你犯了个大错误。 (obvious)

You've made a big mistake is obvious.

(二) it作形式主语

2. 很显然你犯了个大错误。 (obvious)

You've made a big mistake is obvious.

That you've made a big mistake is obvious.

(二) it作形式主语

2. 很显然你犯了个大错误。 (obvious)

You've made a big mistake is obvious.

That you've made a big mistake is obvious.

It is obvious **that** you've made a big mistake.

知识点

形式1: It is + **形容词** + that 从句

常见句型

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...

常见句型

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...

然而,如今,孩子跟母亲姓并不罕见。

然而,如今,孩子跟母亲姓并不罕见。

However, it is not uncommon now for a
child to have the the mother's family name.

知识点

在 “It is **necessary/important/surprising/strange/unthinkable/unbelievable/incredible** + that从句” 结构中，从句谓语常用 “**should + 动词原形**” 形式，其中 **should** 可省略。

例句

1. It is important that a college student (**should**) learn English well.
2. It is necessary that you (**should**) remember these words.

(二) it作形式主语

3. 据说那个有钱人被谋杀了。

(二) it作形式主语

3. 据说那个有钱人被谋杀了。

The rich man was murdered is said.

(二) it作形式主语

3. 据说那个有钱人被谋杀了。

The rich man was murdered is said.

That the rich man was murdered is said.

(二) it作形式主语

3. 据说那个有钱人被谋杀了。

The rich man was murdered is said.

That the rich man was murdered is said.

It is said **that** the rich man was murdered.

知识点

形式2: It is + **过去分词** + that从句

常见句型

It is **said** that.. 据说…

It is **reported** that... 据报道…

It is generally **thought** that... 人们普遍认为…

It is **believed** that... 人们相信…

It has **been found** that... 现已发现…

It should **be noted** that...

It must **be pointed** out that... 必须指出…

例句

1. It's often said that only the rich are getting ahead; everyone else is standing still or falling behind.

2. It is reported that no passengers were injured in the accident.

四级阅读

It is commonly known that certain diseases are linked with occupations like lung disease in coal miners.

知识点

在 “ **It is suggested /ordered/recommended/
moved/ required... + that**从句” 结构中，从句谓语常用
“**should + 动词原形**” 形式，其中**should**可省略。

例句

3. It is suggested that the meeting (should) be put off.

4. It was ordered that we (should) arrive there in half an hour.

(二) it作形式主语

4. 你能来我家是我的荣幸。(honor)

(二) it作形式主语

4. 你能来我家是我的荣幸。 (honor)

You came to my house is my honor.

(二) it作形式主语

4. 你能来我家是我的荣幸。 (honor)

You came to my house is my honor.

That you came to my house is my honor.

(二) it作形式主语

4. 你能来我家是我的荣幸。 (honor)

You came to my house is my honor.

That you came to my house is my honor.

It is my honor **that** you came to my house.

知识点

形式3: It + is + **名词** + that 从句

常见句型

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…

常见句型

It is a shame that...遗憾的是...

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

例句

1. It's no secret that there's a lot to put up with when waiting tables, and fortunately, much of it can be easily forgotten when you pocket the tips.

例句

2. It is a pity that you didn't attend Mary's wedding party.

3. It's no wonder that you're late again.

例句

4. It is common knowledge that the whale is
not a fish.
5. It is a shame that you did not pass the test.

例句

6. It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife.

越来越多的中国年轻人正对旅游产生兴趣，这是近年来的新趋势。

越来越多的中国年轻人正对旅游产生兴趣，这是近年来的新趋势。

It is a new trend in recent years that more and more young Chinese are becoming interested in travelling.

知识点

形式4: It + **动词短语** + **宾语** + that 从句

形式4:

1. It dawned upon me that there is a logical connection between all the things that happen in that salted water that covers 71 percent of the surface of the earth.

形式4:

2. When I decided to quit my full-time employment it never occurred to me that I might become a part of a new trend.

It形式主语

形式1: It is + **形容词** + that 从句

形式2: It is + **过去分词** + that从句

形式3: It + is + **名词** + that 从句

形式4: It + **动词短语** + **宾语** + that 从句

Which of the following italicized parts is a subject clause (主语从句)?

- A. We are quite certain *that we will get there in time.*
- B. He has to face the fact *that there will be no pay rise this year.*
- C. She said *that she had seen the man earlier that morning.*
- D. It is sheer luck *that the miners are still alive after days.*

 请把下列句子改写成 It 作主语的句子。

1. That the world is round is a fact.
2. That smoking can cause cancer is true.
3. That English is becoming an international language is true.



请把下列句子改写成 It 作主语的句子。

4. That Clint failed his English exam was strange.
5. That they are still alive is a consolation.
6. That he has been late for work over and over again is a serious matter.

(三) whether引导的主语从句

- whether 意为 “**是否**” ； 从句中**不充当任何成分**
- whether**不能**省略
- **语序**： whether+**陈述句**

- Whether he can come to the party on time depends on the traffic.
- Whether he comes **or not** makes no difference to me.

连词 **whether**引导主语从句一般放在**句首**

1. However, **whether** such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.(考研英语阅读)

连词 **whether** 引导主语从句一般放在**句首**

2. **Whether** the eyes are “the windows of the soul ” is debatable; that they are intensely important in interpersonal communication is a fact. (考研英语阅读)

(四) wh-/h- 类连接词引导的主语从句

- what, who, whom, when, where, how, why, which, whose, whenever, wherever等。有

语义，做成份

- 不能省略
- 语序：wh-/h- + 陈述句

(四) wh- 类连接词引导的主语从句

公式: wh-/h-连接词 + 陈述语序

例句

What made me unhappy is the sad news.

What he said encouraged me greatly.

例句

What made me unhappy is the sad news.

What he said encouraged me greatly.

- **what**作主语或宾语，放句首，后面陈述语序。

例句

1. What is taught in this first encounter will largely determine an individual's view of the subject in adult life.

2. What applies to poets and musicians also applies to our daily life.

例句

1. 我们需要的是时间

例句

1. 我们所需要的是时间

What we need is time.

例句

2. 他告诉你的是真的。

例句

2. 他告诉你的是真的。

What he told you is true.

例句

1. Who listens to wisdom will live in safety.
2. Whom you want to learn from is important.

例句

1. Who listens to wisdom will live in safety.
2. Whom you want to learn from is important.

Who在从句中作主语，后面陈述语序

whom在从句中作宾语，后面陈述语序

现在英语语法中，不再区分。

例句

1. How they will solve the serious problem has not been decided.
2. How a person masters his fate is more important than what his fate is.

例句

1. How they will solve the serious problem has not been decided.
2. How a person masters his fate is more important than what his fate is.

How在从句中作方式状语，后面陈述语序

例句

1. Why he did that wasn't quite clear.
2. Why he refused to cooperate with us is still a mystery.

why在从句中作原因状语，后面陈述语序

例句

1. When the meeting is to be held has not yet been decided.
2. When we shall meet again is unknown.

例句

1. When the meeting is to be held has not yet been decided.
2. When we shall meet again is unknown.

when在从句中作时间状语，后面陈述语序

例句

Which dress is better is a very hard question for strict men.

Which引导名词性从句时，后面要接名词。

例句

Whose watch is lost is unknown.

whose 意为“谁的”

引导从句时，后面要接名词。

(五) because引导的主语从句

- “because+陈述句” 置于**主语位置**,
- 后面直接加**谓语**
- 谓语往往是 does not mean.
- because前**往往会有just**,起**强调**语气的作用。

1. Just because someone doesn't love you the way you want them to doesn't mean they don't love you with all they have.

2. Just because something appears valuable does not mean that it really is valuable.

主语从句

引导主语从句的引导词有四类：

that

whether

wh-/h-类

because



课后练习

(一) 填空题

1. _____ made the school proud was _____ more than 90% of the students had been admitted to key universities.

(一) 填空题

2. It _____ (report) that over 300 million people in China are suffering from nearsightedness.

(一) 填空题

3. It remains to be seen _____ it will do us harm or good.

(一) 填空题

4. It is a pity _____ she has made such a
mistake.



请将括号里的疑问句变成主语从句。

1. _____ is unimportant to me. (Does she come?)



请将括号里的疑问句变成主语从句。

1. _____ is unimportant to me. (Does she come?)
2. _____ remains uncertain. (Shall we have the match?)



请将括号里的疑问句变成主语从句。

1. _____ is unimportant to me. (Does she come?)
2. _____ remains uncertain. (Shall we have the match?)
3. _____ was interesting. (What was he talking about?)



请将括号里的疑问句变成主语从句。

1. _____ is unimportant to me. (Does she come?)
2. _____ remains uncertain. (Shall we have the match?)
3. _____ was interesting. (What was he talking about?)
4. _____ Do you know? (What's on TV tonight?)



请将括号里的疑问句变成主语从句。

1. _____ is unimportant to me. (Does she come?)
2. _____ remains uncertain. (Shall we have the match?)
3. _____ was interesting. (What was he talking about?)
4. _____ Do you know? (What's on TV tonight?)
5. _____ wasn't true. (What did she say?)



请将括号里的疑问句变成主语从句。

6. _____ is true. (What did he tell you?)



请将括号里的疑问句变成主语从句。

6. _____ is true. (What did he tell you?)

7. _____ is still a mystery. (Why did they refuse to cooperate with us?)



请将括号里的疑问句变成主语从句。

6. _____ is true. (What did he tell you?)

7. _____ is still a mystery. (Why did they refuse to cooperate with us?)

8. _____ is a secret. (Why did they leave the country?)



请将括号里的疑问句变成主语从句。

6. _____ is true. (What did he tell you?)

7. _____ is still a mystery. (Why did they refuse to cooperate with us?)

8. _____ is a secret. (Why did they leave the country?)

9. _____ is none of your business. (Where did she go?)

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