

## 原力英语 A2 语法进阶提升 4 名词性从句

### 从句的定义

从句子成分的角度来说，从句就是用一个句子取代一个简单句中的某一个成分，于是变成了对应的从句。比如我们用一个句子取代主语，那这个句子就成了一个主语从句；同样的，如果一个句子取代了宾语的位置，那它就是一个宾语从句；如果一个句子取代了状语的位置，那它就成为了一个状语从句。

### 名词性从句概述

如果要用一句话来定义名词性从句，我们可以将其概括为：在句子中起名词作用的句子就是名词性从句。

名词性从句的功能相当于名词词组，它在复合句中能担任主语、宾语、表语、同位语、介词宾语等，因此根据它在句中不同的语法功能，名词性从句又可分别称为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、补语从句和同位语从句。

You make me sad.

You make me who I am?

### 思考题

什么类型的句子可以充当名词性从句呢？

## 主语从句

作主语的名词性从句就是主语从句。

如：The movie is great.

What I am watching is great.

第二个句子当中用了一个句子 what I am watching, 是一个疑问句改造成的主语从句, 注意特殊疑问句作句子成分时要变成陈述语序。

### 主语从句的结构

主语从句一般会出现以下的两个位置：

#### 1. 位于句首。

如：What Jack wanted to tell us was not clear.

Who will win the game is still unknown.

Where the meeting will be held has not yet been announced.

#### 2. 位于句尾, 使用 it 作形式主语, 而把主语放在句末。

很多时候是为了避免句子头重脚轻, 所以常用形式主语 it 代替主语从句作形式主语放于句首, 而把主语从句置于句末。注意此时主语从句后的谓语动词一般用单数形式。

常用的结构有以下几个：

#### 1) It be + 名词 + that 从句

It's a great pity that they didn't get married.

It's a good thing that you have a witness.

## 2) It be +形容词+ that 从句

It is great that I have such a smart brother like you.

It's strange that there are no lights on.

## 3) It be +动词的过去分词+that 从句

It's said/known that he has been there many times.

It has been decided that the gallery will not open on Sundays.

## 4) It seems/happens + that 从句

It seemed certain that he would win the prize.

It happens that they were absent.

## 思考题

- 什么类型的句子可以充当名词性从句呢？
- 陈述句、一般疑问句和特殊疑问句都可以充当名词性从句。
- 名词从句的本质就是用三种句子（陈述句、一般疑问句和特殊疑问句）充当四种句子成分（主语、宾语、表语和同位语）。

## 宾语从句

当用陈述句、一般疑问句和特殊疑问句这三种句子类型充当另外一个句子的宾语时，就构成了宾语从句。

### 陈述句作宾语从句

把“that+陈述句”这一结构放在宾语的位置即构成宾语从句。可跟 that 从句做宾语的动词包括 say, think, insist, wish, hope, demand, imagine,

wonder, know, suppose, see, believe, agree, admit, deny, expect, explain, order, command, feel, dream, suggest, hear, mean, notice, prefer, request, require, propose, declare, report 等。

如：He told me (that) he had to leave.

I think (that) my life will be very different in ten years.

We know (that) the world is round.

### 重要小提示：

一般只有宾语从句中的 **that** 才可以省去（特殊情况除外），而主语从句、表语从句和同位语从句中的 **that** 一般不能省去。

### 在以下情况中 **that** 不能省略：

1.当句中的动词后接多于两个由 **that** 引导的宾语从句时，第一个 **that** 可省，但后面的 **that** 不可省。

如：He said (that) you were too young to understand the matter and that he was asked not to tell you.

2.当主句的谓语动词与 **that** 宾语从句之间有插入语时，**that** 不可省。

如：Just then I noticed, for the first time, that our principal was wearing his fine green coat and his black tie.

3.当 **that** 从句是双宾语中的直接宾语时，**that** 不可省。

如：I can't tell him that his mother died.

此外，还要注意到是许多带复合宾语的句子，that 引导的宾语从句经常移到句子后部，而用 it 作形式宾语。

如：I find it necessary that we should do the homework on time.

### 一般疑问句作宾语从句

把“whether / if+陈述句”这一结构放在宾语的位置即构成宾语从句。

如：I wonder whether/if they will come to our party.

这里原来的一般疑问句是：Will they come to our party? 变成陈述句语序后成为 they will come to our party, 然后为了保留疑问的意义又添加了 whether 或 if, 于是便有了 whether/if they will come to our party, 在主句的谓语 wonder 后面作宾语，即构成宾语从句。

再如：I don't know whether/if he needs my help.

He would not comment on whether or not college students should change majors.

### 只能用 whether，不能用 if 引导的宾语从句

1.在介词的后面

如：I'm thinking of whether we should go camping here.

2.直接与 or not 连用时

如：I can't say whether or not they can come on time.

### 只能用 if 不能用 whether 引导的宾语从句

1.if 引导条件状语从句，意为“如果”

如：I don't care if I never see her again.

2.if 引导否定概念的宾语从句时

如：He asked if I didn't come to school yesterday.

### 特殊疑问句作宾语从句

把特殊疑问句变成陈述句语序后放在宾语的位置即构成宾语从句。

用于这种结构的动词常常是：see, say, tell, ask, answer, know, decide, show, find out, imagine, suggest, doubt, wonder, discover, understand, inform, advise 等。

如：I have not decided whom I should vote for.

这里的特殊疑问词 whom 是作 vote for 的宾语，所以需将原来的倒装句 whom should I vote for. 调整为陈述句语序 whom I should vote for，然后作主句谓语 decided 的宾语，即构成宾语从句。

宾语从句的连接代词有：who, whom, whose, which, what 等，在句中担任主语、宾语、定语或者表语。

例句：Can you tell me whom you are waiting for?

He needs to find out what is behind it.

**宾语从句的连接副词有：** when, where, why, how 等，在句中担任状语的成分。

如：None of us knows where these new parts can be bought.

No one knows exactly how speech began.

We don't know why he did not come yesterday.

## **宾语从句的时态**

1.主句是一般现在时，从句根据实际情况使用任何时态。

如：The headmaster hopes everything goes well.

2.主句是过去时态，从句须用过去时态的某种形式。

如：She was sorry that she hadn't finished her work on time.

3.当宾语从句表示的是一个客观真理或者事实时，即使主句是过去时，从句也用一般现在时态。

如：The teacher told his students that light travels faster than sound.

## **表语从句**

当句子的表语由从句来充当时，这个从句就叫做表语从句。

表语从句的位置一般都是位于系动词之后的。

## **表语概念回顾**

从形式上讲，表语是位于系动词之后的成分；从含义上讲，表语是用来描述主语“是什么或是怎么样”的成分。

表语是用来说明主语的身份、性质、品性、特征和状态的。表语必须和系动词一起构成系表结构。

### 陈述句作表语从句

把“that+陈述句”这一结构放在表语的位置即构成表语从句。表语从句中的 that 通常不省略。

如：

His advice is that we should leave for Shanghai before dawn.

Her plan is that she will call the police first and then try to stop the thief from running away.

My idea is that the kids should be sent to school.

The reason why he was so late is that it was snowing hard then.

当名词主语是表示建议、命令、要求等含义（如 advice, order, idea, notion, proposal, suggestion, request 等）时，其表语从句中的谓语动词一般要采用 “should+动词原形”的形式，有时 should 也可以省略。

如：

The officer's order was that all the soldiers (should) never surrender to the enemy.

Her suggestion is that we should change the date.



### 一般疑问句作表语从句

把“whether+陈述句”这一结构放在表语的位置即构成表语从句。  
当表语从句要表达“是否，究竟”的含义时，连接词要用 **whether**。

如：

His question is whether they can arrive in London on time.

My concern is whether he comes or not.

The question is whether they will help us.

小提示：

if 是不能引导表语从句的。

### 特殊疑问句作表语从句

把特殊疑问句变成陈述句语序后放在表语的位置即构成表语从句。疑问代词 **what, who, whose, which** 等如果用来连接表语从句，既起着连接作用，同时又在从句中充当句子成分，可以作主语、宾语、定语等成分。

如：

Money is what we are badly in need of.

Her question is who has broken the glass.

Our dilemma is which side we should take.

Their worry is whom she can rely on.

His puzzle is whose money it belongs to.

疑问副词 when/where/why/how 如果用来连接表语从句，既起着连接作用，同时又在从句中充当句子成分，一般作状语。

如：

The point is when you will become efficient.

This is where our basic interest lies.

He remains where I was last night.

Her concern is how he managed to climb into her kitchen yesterday.

### 表语从句的特殊连接词

除了以上常见的连接词外，还有一些特殊的连接词可以用来连接表语从句。

#### 1. (just) as

表示“正如”，经常与表象系动词 look/seem/appear 搭配使用。

如：She looks just as she was ten years ago.

#### 2. as if/though

表示“好像”，也常与表象系动词 look/seem/appear 搭配使用。

如：It looks as if/though it's going to rain soon.

#### 3. because

表示“因为”，通常用于“This/That/It is/was because...”的结构当中。

如：It's just because you don't know her well.

注意，当主语是 reason 时，表语从句要用 that 连接，而不是 because。

如：The reason why he was late was that he missed the first morning bus.

## 同位语从句

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。

### 同位语概念回顾

当两个指同一事物的句子成分放在同等的位置时，一个句子成分可被用来说明或解释另一个句子成分。所谓同位语，就是用来补充说明名词的成分。同位语是句子成分的一种，它位于名词、代词后面，说明它们的性质和情况，它可以由名词、代词、名词性短语或从句充当。

如：

Tom, our monitor, is a handsome boy.

This is my friend Harry.

He is interested in sports, especially ball games.

I myself will do the experiment.

### 同位语从句的定义

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。所以，同位语从句都位于一个名词的后面，便构成了“名词+连词+同位语从句”这样的结构。

它一般放在 fact, news, idea, truth, hope, problem, information, belief, thought, doubt, promise, question 等名词的后面，对前面的名词作进一步的解释,说明前面名词的具体含义。

## 陈述句作同位语从句

在同位语从句中，被补充说明的名词，叫作先行词。

把“that+陈述句”这一结构放在同位语的位置即构成同位语从句。

如果同位语从句意义完整，应使用 **that** 引导同位语从句，**that** 在从句中不充当任何成分，无任何具体意思，一般不省略。

如：

The thought that they could cross the whole continent was exciting.

分析：这里的先行词是 **the thought**，同位语从句是 **that they could cross the whole continent was exciting**。

Some people have the idea that you can cross Canada in less than five days, but they forget the fact that Canada is 5500 kilometers from coast to coast.

分析：这里的先行词是 **the idea**，同位语从句是 **that you can cross Canada in less than five days**。

- I heard the news that you won.
- I heard the news that was told by your father.

## 同位语从句可能与其修饰的名词被其他成分隔开。

如：They spread the lie everywhere that Leah was guilty of theft.

这里的先行词 **the lie** 与同位语从句 **that Leah was guilty of theft** 被

everywhere 隔开。

The story goes that William killed the king with an arrow.

这里的先行词 the story 与同位语从句 that William killed the king with an arrow 被谓语 goes 隔开。

### 一般疑问句作同位语从句

把“whether+陈述句”这一结构放在同位语地位置即构成同位语从句。

如：

They are faced with the problem whether they should conduct the experiment.

The question whether we need more time to debug has not been discussed.

### 特殊疑问句作同位语从句

特殊疑问句变成陈述句语序后放在同位语的位置即构成同位语从句。

如：

There arose the question where we were supposed to do it.

The question who should go abroad on this business tour requires consideration.

I have no idea when they will arrive.

小提示： 同位语从句主要是由 **that** 引导，而很少用 **whether** 以及连接代词或连接副词引导，这是因为我们多是用陈述句来补充说明名词的内容，而很少用一般疑问句或特殊疑问句来补充说明名词的内容。

## 特殊疑问句作句子成分

### 一.变倒装语序为陈述语序

当把一个特殊疑问句当作名词来使用时，需要先将疑问句的倒装语序变成陈述句语序，然后分别充当另一个句子的主语、宾语、表语或同位语等四种成分，即构成主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句或同位语从句等四种名词从句。

用特殊疑问句来充当句子成分时，一定要将特殊疑问句的语序变成陈述句语序。

### 二.特殊疑问词作主语，无需调整句子语序

需要注意的是，如果特殊疑问词在句中作主语，则特殊疑问句无需调整语序而直接作成分，因为此时的问句即是一个陈述句语序。

如：Who will hold the party?

Who will hold the party has not yet been decided.

特殊疑问词 **who** 作主语，因此用该问句作成分时，无需调整语序，而直接在名词从句中充当主语，构成一个主语从句。

如：

- Who did it? She did it.
- I don't know who did it .
- Who is she ? She is Lina.
- I don't know who she is.