### 学 位 英 语 第**17**讲

主讲人: 李建闯 ======

学 位 英 语 辅 导



从句的定义 从句的种类 从句的特点

> 名词性从句 名词性从句的类型 名词性从句的转变过程

> > 陈述句变名词性从句 一般疑问句变名词性从句 特殊疑问句变名词性从句

# 从争约定义

- 1. 从句 = 从+句
- 从=从属 不能单独存在
- 句= 具有句子的属性 句子完整 有自己的主谓(宾)/主系表
- Eg:
- I know <u>that he loves you</u>.
- S V C
- <u>that he loves you</u>, 不能单独存在
- he loves you



	主语		主语从句
名词性从句	宾语	句子	宾语从句
	表语		表语从句
	同位语		同位语从句
形容词性从句	定语	句子	定语从句
副词性从句	状语	句子	状语从句

### 注:

名词在句子中:通常充当 主语,宾语,表语,同位语 如果在句子中充当这些功能的成分换成句子,就是

相应的从句类型。

形容词在句子中: ... 副词性在句子中: ...

# 的特点

- 1. 引导词
- 从句的引导词常位于句首;如我们用 ☆ 来代替引导词的话,从句一般有一下三种句子模式
- b. ☆+ V +0
- (S)
- (0)
- 2. 语序 从句要用陈述语序
- where does he come from?
- 从句 where he comes from.
- 3. 时态 根据需要做适当调整



- 1. 名词性从句的含义
- 从句在句子中充当名词的成分。
- 2. 种类: 四类

### 名读性从句的类型

- · 1. 主语
- The book is interesting.
- what he is reading is interesting.

- 2. 宾语
- No one knows the place.
- No one knows where he comes from.

- 3. 表语
- The problem is money.
- The problem is how he got the answer to the question.
- How did he get the answer to the question ?
- 4. 同位语
- He, <u>xiaoming</u>, is my friend.
- The saying that love, not time heals all wounds is reasonable.

## 名道性从句的类型解析

- 1. 主语
- The book is interesting.
- what he is reading is interesting.
- 🖈 S V
- 2. 宾语
- No one knows the place.
- No one knows where the treasure is hidden.
- S be Ved =

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- 3. 表语
- The problem is money.
- The problem is how he got the answer to the question.
- $\Rightarrow$  S V 0
- 4. 同位语
- He, <u>xiaoming</u>, is my friend.
- The saying that love, not time heals all wounds is reasonable.

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 $\bullet$  S V 0

### 名读性从句的转变过程

- 名词性从句就是从句在主句当中充当了名词的成分
- 从句 相对于 主句而言
- 从句=句子
- 句子的种类
- 陈述句
- 疑问句:一般疑问句和特殊疑问句



- •一,陈述句变从句
- 1. 主语从句
- English is important.
- That Englishi is important is undoubted.

- 2. 宾语从句
- love heals all wounds.
- I have learned that love heals all wounds.

### • 3. 表语从句

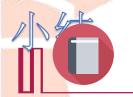
The child should be sent to school.

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

### 4. 同位语从句

He succeeded in the experiment.

The fact that he succeeded in the experiment pleased us greatly.



• 陈述句怎么变名词性从句

- 1. that 引导
- 2. 语序 不变
- 3. 位置

## 一般疑问句变名词性从句

- 1. 主语从句
- Does he know the answer to the question?
- whether he knows the answer to the question makes no difference to me.
- 2. 宾语从句
- Does he need my help?
- I don't know if/whether he needs my help.

- 3. 表语从句
- Will he come tomorrow?
- My question is whether he will come tomorrow.

- 4. 同位语从句
- Is there life on the other planets?
- Scientists argue over the question whether there is life on the other planets.



- 一般疑问句如何变成名词性从句
- 1. whether / if 保留其一定的疑问语气
- 2. 语序
- 3.位置

### 特殊问句变名词性从句

- 1. 主语从句
- when will the meeting begin ?
- when the meeting will begin is unknown to us.
- 2. 宾语从句
- what is he talking about?
- I know what he is talking about.

- 3. 表语从句
- Where did they once live?
- This is <u>where</u> they once lived.

- 4. 同位语从句
- Where could we get the loan?
- There arose the question where we could get the loan.



- 特殊疑问句如何变成名词性从句:
- 1. 特殊疑问词
- 2. 语序
- 3.位置



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• 1. 引导词 陈述句 that

● 一般疑问句 whether /if

特殊疑问句 wh-

• 2. 语序 陈述句 不变

• 一般疑问句 变

• 特殊疑问句 变

• 3. 位置

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- 1. You tell me what he said.
- 2. That is what he said.
- 3. What he said is impossible.
- 4. The news that the boss will come back is impossible.
- 5. The news that the boss got is impossible.

## 应知识点的题目讲解

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2016

49. Young people are redefing for themselves_	it means to be a
man or a woman.	

A. how

B. that C. which

D. what

2015

56. Is there a connection between \_\_\_\_ you eat and maintaining good health?

A. that B. which C. what

D. whatever

2014

64. You should respect other's opinions, and at the same time you should insist on \_\_\_\_\_ you believe is right.

A. what

B. which C. that D. where

### **二、本讲课程回顾**

从句的定义 从句的种类 从句的特点

名词性从句

名词性从句的类型

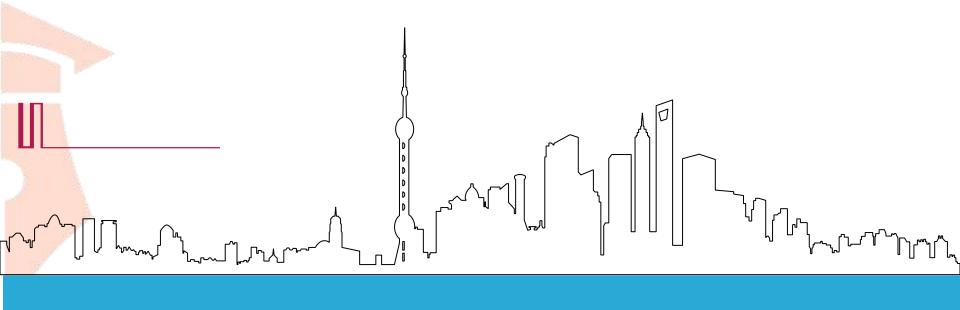
名词性从句的转变过程

陈述句变名词性从句

一般疑问句变名词性从句特殊疑问句变名词性从句



下一讲 我们将讲 定语从句



### 谢谢观看

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