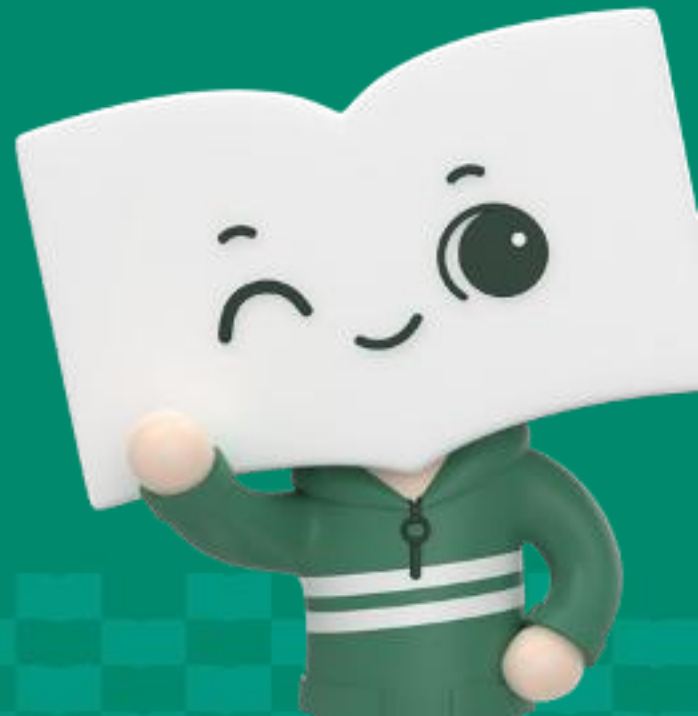
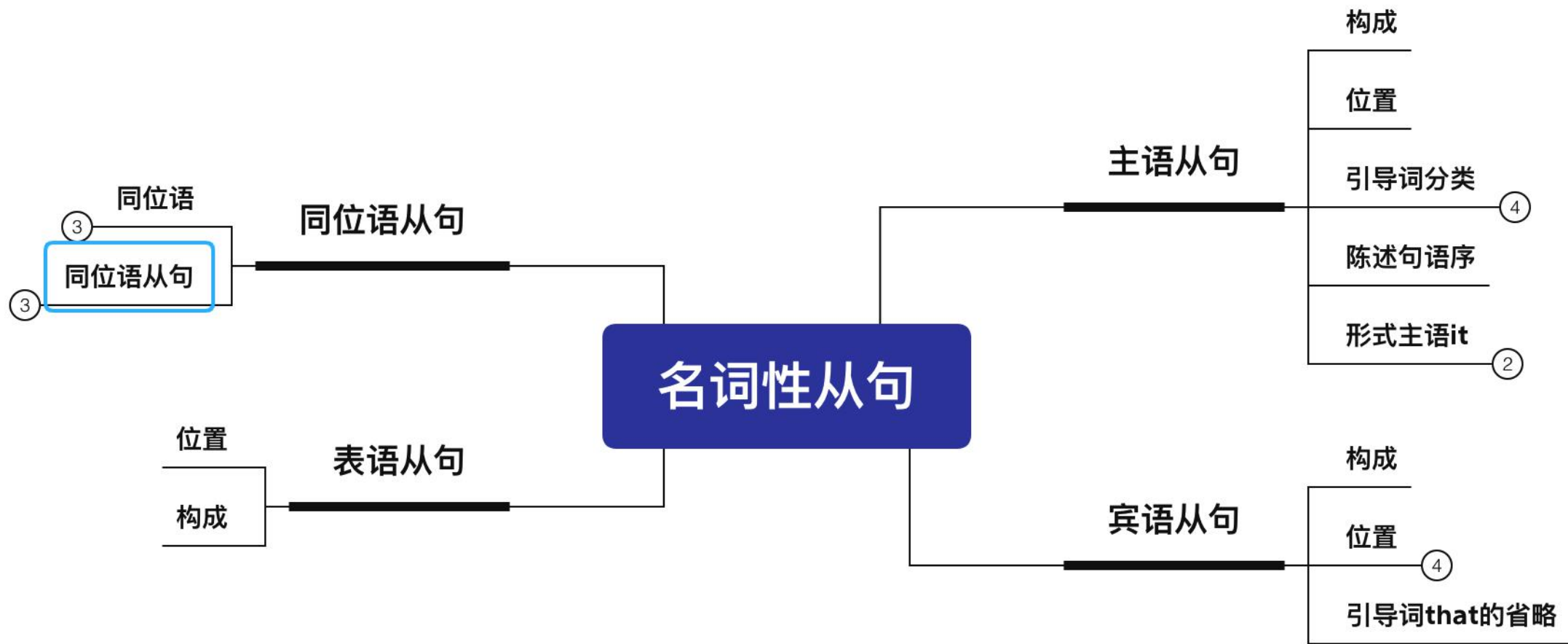


# 名词性结构

考研项目部 \*\*





# 名词性结构

## 名词性成分：

- 主语
- 宾语
- 表语
- 同位语

## 名词性从句：

- 主语从句
- 宾语从句
- 表语从句
- 同位语从句



# 名词性从句-主语从句



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 1. 位置



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 1. 位置

在主句谓语之前



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 1. 位置

在主句谓语之前



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 2. 构成





# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 2. 构成

引导词+句子

that, whether, what, which, who, whom, when, where, why,  
how, whose 等



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 2. 构成

引导词+句子

that, whether, what, which, who, whom, when, where, why,  
how, whose 等

引导词不可以省略



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3. 引导词分类



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3. 引导词分类

that



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3. 引导词分类

① that

② whether



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3. 引导词分类

- ① that
- ② whether
- ③ what/ which/ who/ whom
- ④ when/ where/ how/ why



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3.1 引导词that



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3.1 引导词that

That our environment has little to do with our abilities, characteristics and behavior is central to this theory.





# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3.1 引导词that

**That** our environment **has** little to do with our abilities,  
characteristics **and** behavior  
**is** central to this theory.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3.1 引导词that

**That** our environment **has** little to do with our abilities,  
characteristics **and** behavior  
**is** central to this theory.

从句部分句子成分完整，主语从句用that引导



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3.2 引导词whether



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3.2 引导词whether

Whether the community's work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful.

[2013-1-ReadingPartC-5-2][P43]



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3.2 引导词whether

**Whether** the community's work **contributes** much to an overall accumulation of knowledge **is** doubtful.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3.3 引导词代词类 what/ which/ who/ whom



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3.3 引导词代词类 what/ which/ who/ whom

What *Science* is doing now is to fail in the foreseeable future.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3.3 引导词代词类 what/ which/ who/ whom

**What** *Science is doing* now **is** to fail in the foreseeable future.





# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3.3 引导词代词类 what/ which/ who/ whom



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3.3 引导词代词类 what/ which/ who/ whom

What we need to do is to find a way to acknowledge and express our feeling appropriately and then—again, like children—move on.

[2016-2-ReadingPartB-2-10][P44]



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3.3 引导词代词类 what/ which/ who/ whom

**What** we **need** to do **is** to find a way to acknowledge and express our feeling appropriately and then—again, like children—move on.

[2016-2-ReadingPartB-2-10][P44]



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3.4 引导词副词类when/ why/ how/ where



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3.4 引导词副词类when/ why/ how/ where

How we read a given text also depends to some extent on our particular interest in reading it.

[2015-1-ReadingPartB-T1-5-1][P47]



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3.4 引导词副词类when/ why/ how/ where

How we **read** a given text also **depends** to some extent on our particular interest in reading it.

[2015-1-ReadingPartB-T1-5-1][P47]



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3.4 引导词副词类when/ why/ how/ where

Why this similarity exists in smell genes is difficult to explain, for now.

[2015-1-UseofEnglish-T1-4-2][P48]



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3.4 引导词副词类when/ why/ how/ where

**Why** this similarity **exists** in smell genes **is** difficult to explain, for now.

[2015-1-UseofEnglish-T1-4-2][P48]





# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3.4 引导词副词类when/ why/ how/ where

Exactly when that day will come is a matter of debate.

[改自2016-1-ReadingPartA-T4-1-2][P46]



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 3.4 引导词副词类when/ why/ how/ where

Exactly **when** that day **will come is** a matter of debate.

[改编自2016-1-ReadingPartA-T4-1-2][P46]



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 引导词练习



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 引导词练习

---1--- we put the keys just a moment ago is a common thing that happens to us.

1. A. Where B. When C. That D. Why

[2014-1-完形改编]



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 引导词练习

---1--- we put the keys just a moment ago is a common thing that happens to us.

1. **A.** Where   B. When   C. That   D. Why

[2014-1-完形改编]



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 引导词练习

---16--- property he or she brought into the marriage shall be retained by each spouse.

16.A.Whatever B.However C.Whenever D.Wherever

[2016-1-完形改编]



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 引导词练习

---16--- property he or she brought into the marriage shall be retained by each spouse.

16. **A.** Whatever B. However C. Whenever D. Wherever

[2016-1-完形改编]



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 4. 陈述句语序





# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 4. 陈述句语序

**What** *Science* **is doing** now  
**is to fail** in the foreseeable future.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 4. 陈述句语序

*Science is doing What* now

**is to fail** in the foreseeable future.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 4. 陈述句语序

*Science is doing What* now

主      谓      宾

**is to fail** in the foreseeable future.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 4. 陈述句语序

**What** *Science* **is doing** now

**is to fail** in the foreseeable future.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 4. 陈述句语序

**What** *Science* **is doing** now

主 谓

**is to fail** in the foreseeable future.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 4. 陈述句语序

Which place we will go to is decided by the weather condition.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 4. 陈述句语序

we will go to **Which place**

**is decided** by the weather condition.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 4. 陈述句语序

Who is he means nothing to me.





# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 4. 陈述句语序

Who is he means nothing to me.

Who is he? ---疑问句语序



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 4. 陈述句语序

Who is he means nothing to me.

错误

Who is he? ---疑问句语序



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 4. 陈述句语序

Who is he means nothing to me.

错误

Who is he? ---疑问句语序

**Who he is** means nothing to me.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

1. 我们是否暑假去国外旅游还没有决定。 (abroad adv.)



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

1. 我们是否暑假去国外旅游还没有决定。

Whether we will go abroad for our summer holiday is not decided.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

2. 哪支队伍会赢还不确定。



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

2. 哪支队伍会赢还不确定。

Which team will win is uncertain.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

3. 鲁迅的小说中最感人的东西是普通人为维护尊严而奋斗的勇敢。(dignity n. 尊严)





# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

3. 鲁迅的小说中最感人的东西是普通人为维护尊严而奋斗的勇敢。

What touches us most in the novels by Lu Xun is the courage of the ordinary people to fight for their dignity.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

4. 他想要的生日礼物是一辆自行车。



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

4. 他想要的生日礼物是一辆自行车。

What he wanted for his birthday was a bike.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

5. 他们的所作所为最后被写成了一本书。



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

5. 他们的所作所为最后被写成了一本书。

What they have done is written into a book.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

6. 我姑妈最喜欢的就是饺子了。



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

6. 我姑妈最喜欢的就是饺子了。

What my aunt loves most is dumplings.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

[That our environment **has** little to do with our abilities, characteristics and behavior] **is** central to this theory.





# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5. 形式主语it



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5. 形式主语it

[That our environment **has** little to do with our abilities, characteristics and behavior] **is** central to this theory.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5. 形式主语it

**It** is central to this theory **that our environment has little to do with our abilities, characteristics and behavior.**



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5. 形式主语it

\*that/whether引导的主语从句可以转换为带有形式主语it的结构，it不翻译



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 形式主语it练习



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 形式主语it练习

1. 他们很需要帮助是显而易见的。



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 形式主语it练习

1. 他们很需要帮助是显而易见的。

That they need help is obvious.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 形式主语it练习

1. 他们很需要帮助是显而易见的。

That they need help is obvious.

It is obvious that they need help.





# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 形式主语it练习

2. 毫无疑问，我们要晚了。



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 形式主语it练习

2. 毫无疑问，我们要晚了。

That we are late is quite certain.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 形式主语it练习

2. 毫无疑问，我们要晚了。

That we are late is quite certain.

It is quite certain that we are late.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 形式主语it练习

3. 我们是否暑假去国外旅游还没有决定。



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 形式主语it练习

3. 我们是否暑假去国外旅游还没有决定。

Whether we will go abroad for our summer holiday is not decided.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 形式主语it练习

3. 我们是否暑假去国外旅游还没有决定。

Whether we will go abroad for our summer holiday is not decided.

It is not decided whether we will go abroad for our summer holiday.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5.1 形式主语it—that从句做真正主语



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5.1 形式主语it—that从句做真正主语

### 5.1.1 It be + adj. + that...





# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5.1形式主语it—that从句做真正主语

### 5.1.1 It be + adj. + that...

It is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry. [2000-Translation]



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5.1 形式主语it—that从句做真正主语

### 5.1.1 It be + adj. + that...

It is obvious [that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry.] [2000-Translation]



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5.1 形式主语it—~~that~~从句做真正主语

### 5.1.2 It be + n. + that...



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5.1 形式主语it—~~that~~从句做真正主语

### 5.1.2 It be + n. + that...

It is a fact that smoking is a danger to health.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5.1形式主语it—that从句做真正主语

5.1.2 It be + n. + that...

It is a fact [that smoking is a danger to health.]



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5.1形式主语it—that从句做真正主语

### 5.1.3 It be + done + that...



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5.1形式主语it—that从句做真正主语

### 5.1.3 It be + done + that...

In a recent survey, it was found that only 24.5 percent of Japanese students were fully satisfied with school life, compared with 67.2 percent of students in the United States. [2000-T4]



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5.1 形式主语it—that从句做真正主语

### 5.1.3 It be + done + that...

In a recent survey, **it was** found [**that** only 24.5 percent of Japanese students were fully satisfied with school life, compared with 67.2 percent of students in the United States.] [2000-T4]





# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5.1 形式主语it—that从句做真正主语

### 5.1.3 It be + done + that...

It was widely accepted that some children were just not equipped by nature to pursue this kind of education.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5.1 形式主语it—that从句做真正主语

### 5.1.3 It be + done + that...

It was widely accepted [that some children were just not equipped by nature to pursue this kind of education.]



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5.1形式主语it—that从句做真正主语

### 5.1.4 It +不及物动词 + that...



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5.1形式主语it—that从句做真正主语

### 5.1.4 It +不及物动词 + that...

It argues that smoking exerts negative influence on human health.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5.1形式主语it—that从句做真正主语

### 5.1.4 It +不及物动词 + that...

It argues [that smoking exerts negative influence on human health.]



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5.2 形式主语it—to do做真正主语

To talk about the role of the mass media in this overwhelmingly significant phase in European history is not easy.

[2005-Translation, 263-7 改编]



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5.2 形式主语it—to do做真正主语

It is not easy to talk about the role of the mass media in this overwhelmingly significant phase in European history .

[2005-Translation, 263-7 改编]



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5.2 形式主语it—to do做真正主语

It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers.

[2010-1]





# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 5.2 形式主语it—to do做真正主语

It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

1. 在书店买书要花我30块钱，而网上只要10块。



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

1. 在书店买书要花我30块钱，而网上只要10块。

It costs me 30 yuan to buy the book in the store, but only 10 yuan online.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

2. 应该鼓励大家保护历史遗迹。



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

2. 应该鼓励大家保护历史遗迹。

It should be encouraged that we must protect historic relics.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

3. 应该鼓励人们合理消费。



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

3. 应该鼓励人们合理消费。

It should be encouraged that people need to spend money rationally.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

4. 众所周知，经济发展和科技发展紧密相关。





# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

4. 众所周知，经济发展和科技发展紧密相关。

It is known to us that economic development is bound up with technological advancement.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

5. 很明显的是成功催人奋进。



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

5. 很明显的是成功催人奋进。

It is obvious that people are motivated by success.



# 名词性从句-主语从句

## 练习

5. 很明显的是成功催人奋进。

It is obvious that people are motivated by success.

It is widely accepted that people are motivated by success.



## 主语从句

位置

构成

引导词分类

**that**

**whether**

**what/ which/ who/ whom**

**where/ when/ why/ how**

陈述句语序

形式主语**it**

概念

常见句式形式

名词性从句-  
主语从句

# 名词性结构

## 名词性成分：

- 主语
- 宾语
- 表语
- 同位语

## 名词性从句：

- 主语从句
- 宾语从句
- 表语从句
- 同位语从句



# 名词性结构

## 名词性成分：

- 主语
- 宾语
- 表语
- 同位语

## 名词性从句：

- 主语从句
- 宾语从句
- 表语从句
- 同位语从句



# 名词性从句-宾语从句





# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 1. 构成



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 1. 构成：引导词+句子

that, whether, if, what, which, who, whom, when, where,  
why, how等



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 1. 构成：引导词+句子

that, whether, if, what, which, who, whom, when, where,  
why, how等

和主语从句引导词基本一致



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 1. 构成：引导词+句子

that, whether, if, what, which, who, whom, when, where, why, how等

和主语从句引导词基本一致；引导词that可以省略



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 2. 位置



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 2. 位置

### ① 及物动词后



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 2. 位置

① 及物动词后

② 介词后



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 2. 位置

- ① 及物动词后
- ② 介词后
- ③ 双宾语结构中





# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 2. 位置

- ① 及物动词后
- ② 介词后
- ③ 双宾语结构中
- ④ 一些形容词后



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 2. 位置

① 及物动词后

② 介词后

③ 双宾语结构中

④ 一些形容词后



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 2.1 及物动词后



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 2.1 及物动词后

The behaviorists maintain that, like machines, humans respond to environmental stimuli as the basis of their behavior.



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 2.1 及物动词后

The behaviorists **maintain** **that**, like machines, humans **respond** to environmental stimuli as the basis of their behavior.]



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 2.2 介词后

To filter out what is unique from what is shared might enable us to understand how complex cultural behavior arose and what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms.

[2012-Translation]



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 2.2 介词后

To filter out **what** **is** unique from **what** **is shared** **might enable** us to understand **how** complex cultural behavior **arose** and **what** **guides** it in evolutionary or cognitive terms.

[2012-Translation]



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 2.3 双宾语结构中





# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 2.3 双宾语结构中

She gave me a pineapple.



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 2.3 双宾语结构中

接双宾的动词：award, bring, hand, lend, mail, offer, owe, pass, pay, read, return, send, sell, serve, **show**, take, teach, **tell**, throw, write, book, buy, get, order, pick



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 2.3 双宾语结构中

Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view.

[2002-Translation]



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 2.3 双宾语结构中

Your humor **must be** relevant to the audience **and should help** to show them **that** you **are** one of them **or that** you **understand** their situation **and are** in sympathy with their point of view.

[2002-Translation]



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 2.3 双宾语结构中

The judge in Mr. McDonnell's trial failed to tell a jury that it must look only at his "official acts," or the former governor's decisions on "specific" and "unsettled" issues related to his duties.



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 2.3 双宾语结构中

The judge in Mr. McDonnell's trial **failed** to tell a jury **that** it **must look** only at his “official acts,” or the former governor's decisions on “specific” and “unsettled” issues related to his duties.



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

**2.4 一些形容词后** (sure/ certain/ pleased/ glad/ happy/ sorry/ afraid/ satisfied/ surprised)

I am sorry that I had to come back again.

He was quite certain what had happened.

I am so happy/glad/honored that you are here with me.

I am afraid that he is the escaped prisoner.



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

**2.4 一些形容词后** (sure/ certain/ pleased/ glad/ happy/ sorry/ afraid/ satisfied/ surprised)

I am **sorry** that I had to come back again.

He was quite **certain** what had happened.

I am so **happy/glad/honored** that you are here with me.

I am **afraid** that he is the escaped prisoner.





# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 3. 形式宾语it



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 3.1 形式宾语it——主语+谓语+it +adj.+that从句



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 3.1 形式宾语it——主语+谓语+it +adj.+that从句

We believe it true **that everybody is a good learner.**

We believe **that everybody is a good learner** true .



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 3.1 形式宾语it——主语+谓语+it +adj.+that从句

- ① 出现在宾补结构;
- ② it指代宾语;
- ③ 真正的宾语部分一般放在宾语补足语后面



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 3.2 形式宾语it——主语+谓语+it +adj.+to do sth.

Nowadays, many college students find to resist the temptation to play computer games and surf online impossible.



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 3.2 形式宾语it——主语+谓语+it +adj.+to do sth.

Nowadays, many college students **find** to resist the temptation to play computer games and surf online **impossible**.



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 3.2 形式宾语it——主语+谓语+it +adj.+to do sth.

Nowadays, many college students **find** to resist the temptation to play computer games and surf online **impossible**.

find A + adj. 觉得/发现A...



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 3.2 形式宾语it——主语+谓语+it +adj.+to do sth.

Nowadays, many college students **find** to resist the temptation to play computer games and surf online **impossible**.

Nowadays, many college students **find** **it impossible** to resist the temptation to play computer games and surf online.





# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 3.2 形式宾语it——主语+谓语+it +n.+to do sth.

A law **would make** it a crime to employ ultra-thin models on runways.



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 3.2 形式宾语it——主语+谓语+it +n.+to do sth.

A law **would make** it a crime to employ ultra-thin models on runways.

A law **would make** to employ ultra-thin models on runways a crime.



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 4. 引导词that省略

I think **that** you are really kind.



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 4. 引导词that省略

I think **that** you are really kind.

I think you are really kind.



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 4. 引导词that省略

The high court's decision said the judge in Mr. McDonnell's trial failed to tell a jury that it must look only at his “official acts,” or the former governor's decisions on “specific” and “unsettled” issues related to his duties.



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 4. 引导词that省略

The high court's decision **said** the judge in Mr. McDonnell's trial **failed** to tell a jury **that** it **must look** only at his “official acts,” or the former governor's decisions on “specific” and “unsettled” issues related to his duties.



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

## 4. 引导词that省略

And one leading authority says these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better.

[2005-Text 3]



# 名词性从句-宾语从句

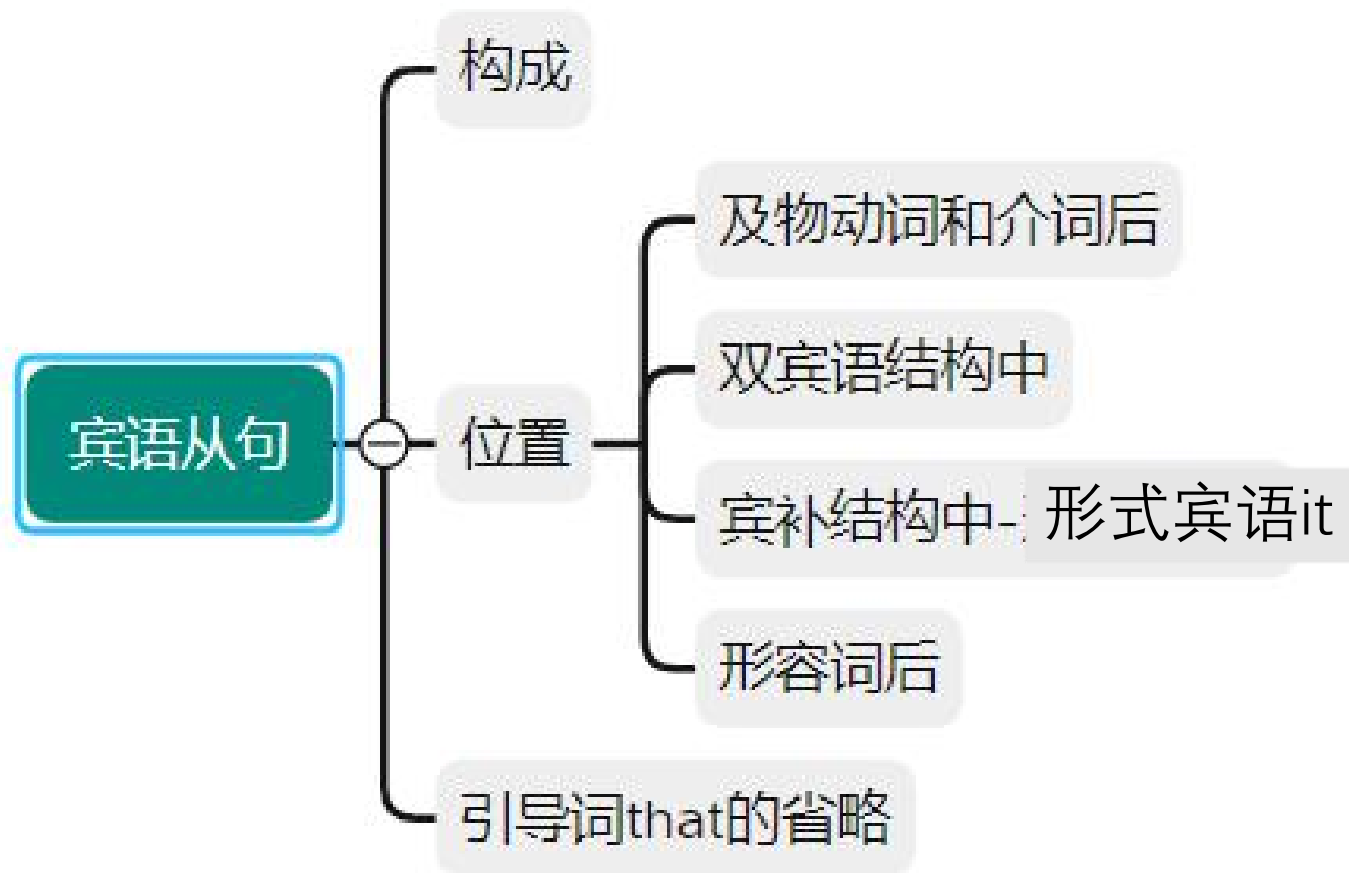
## 4. 引导词that省略

And one leading authority **says** **that** these intensely powerful mental events **can be** not only **harnessed** but actually **brought** under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better.





# 名词性从句-宾语从句



# 名词性结构

## 名词性成分：

- 主语
- 宾语
- 表语
- 同位语

## 名词性从句：

- 主语从句
- 宾语从句
- 表语从句
- 同位语从句



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## 名词性从句：

- 主语从句
- 宾语从句
- 表语从句
- 同位语从句



# 名词性从句-表语从句



# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 1. 位置



# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 1. 位置：系动词之后

- ① 状态：be
- ② 似乎：seem, appear
- ③ 保持：remain, keep, stay
- ④ 变化：become, turn, grow, get
- ⑤ 终止：prove, turn out
- ⑥ 感官：taste, look, smell, sound, feel



# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 2. 构成



# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 2. 构成：引导词+句子

that, whether, what, which, who, whom, when, where, why,  
how等





# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 2. 构成：引导词+句子

that, whether, what, which, who, whom, when, where, why,  
how等

引导词不可以省略



# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 2. 构成

What the author supports is that this phenomenon is beneficial to the protection of our environment.



# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 2. 构成

What the author supports is that this phenomenon is beneficial to the protection of our environment.



# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 2. 构成

The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that the brain finds it inefficient to keep all smell receptors working all the time.



# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 2. 构成

The explanation for insensitivity to smell **seems to be** [that the brain **finds** it inefficient to keep all smell receptors working all the time.]



# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 练习

1. 政府应该鼓励的是大学生需要多参与兼职工作。



# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 练习

1. 政府应该鼓励的是大学生需要多参与兼职工作。

What the government should encourage is that college students need to do part-time jobs more often.



# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 练习

1. 政府应该鼓励的是大学生需要多参与兼职工作。

What the government should encourage is that college students need to do part-time jobs more often.





# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 练习

2. 非常明显的是人口正在从乡村迁移到城市。



# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 练习

2. 非常明显的是人口正在从乡村迁移到城市。

What is quite apparent is that people are moving from countryside to city.



# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 练习

2. 非常明显的是人口正在从乡村迁移到城市。

What is quite apparent is that people are moving from countryside to city.



# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 练习

3. 大规模人口移动所带来的的是额外的社会压力。



# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 练习

3. 大规模人口移动所带来的是额外的社会压力。

What mass population movement brings about is that additional social stress may occur.



# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 练习

3. 大规模人口移动所带来的是额外的社会压力。

What mass population movement brings about is that additional social stress may occur.



# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 练习

3. That additional social stress may occur is **what mass population movement brings about.**

That people are moving from countryside to city is quite apparent.



# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 练习

3. That additional social stress may occur is **what mass population movement brings about.**

~~That people are moving from countryside to city is what is quite apparent.~~





# 名词性从句-表语从句

## 练习

3. That additional social stress may occur is **what mass population movement brings about.**

It is quite apparent that people are moving from countryside to city.



# 名词性结构

## 名词性成分：

- 主语
- 宾语
- 表语
- 同位语

## 名词性从句：

- 主语从句
- 宾语从句
- 表语从句
- 同位语从句



# 名词性从句-同位语从句



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 1. 同位语



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 1.1 同位语的位置



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 1.1 同位语的位置——名词/名词短语后

- ① 冒号后；逗号、破折号后/中间
- ② 括号中



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 1.1 同位语的位置——名词/名词短语后

- ① 逗号、冒号、破折号后/中间
- ② 括号中

同位语的表现形式：名词/名词短语



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 1.2 同位语的功能





# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 1.2 同位语的功能

解释说明前面的名词



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

- I, the oldest girl in the family, always had to care for the other children.
- He can speak three languages: English, Chinese and Spanish.
- Two of the strongest animals in the jungle—the elephant and the gorilla—are vegetarians.



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

- He, in my opinion, is an honest boy.
- Tourism, frankly, may promote the mutual understanding among nations.
- Parents, in a word, should never lose sight of the side-effects of computer games on their children.
- Environment, they argue, has a far-reaching influence on one's personality.



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 1.3 同位语和插入语的异同

	不同点	相同点
同位语	①解释说明前面的名词; ②名词、名词短语、名词性从句	①两端都有可能是逗号或破折号; ②都不是句子核心
插入语	①补充说明句子; ②主谓结构、副词、介词短语、非谓语短语	



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 1.4 在阅读中需注意:

Bob Liodice, the chief executive of the Association of National Advertise, one of the groups in the DAA, says consumers will be worse off if the industry cannot collect information about their preferences.



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 1.4 在阅读中需注意:

Bob Liodice, the chief executive of the Association of National Advertise, one of the groups in the DAA, **says** consumers **will be** worse off **if** the industry **cannot collect** information about their preferences.



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 1.4 在阅读中需注意:

If there are any bystanders left in the world—people on the sidelines, unaffected by major events of war, terrorism, global capitalism and technological change—they are very few.



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 1.4 在阅读中需注意:

If there **are** any bystanders left in the world—people on the sidelines, unaffected by major events of war, terrorism, global capitalism and technological change—they **are** very few.





# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 1.4 在阅读中需注意：前后相等，只看一种

If there **are** any bystanders left in the world—people on the sidelines, unaffected by major events of war, terrorism, global capitalism and technological change—they **are** very few.



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 2. 同位语从句



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 2.1 同位语从句的构成：引导词+句子

that, whether, what, which, who, when, where, why, how



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 2.1 同位语从句的构成：引导词+句子

that, whether, what, which, who, when, where, why, how

引导词不可省略



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 2.1 同位语从句的构成：引导词+句子

that, whether, ~~what, which, who, when, where, why, how~~

引导词不可省略



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 2.2 同位语从句的位置



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 2.2 同位语从句的位置

抽象名词后面



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 2.2 同位语从句的位置

Such behaviors are often regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance.

[2005-t1]





# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 2.2 同位语从句的位置

Such behaviors **are** often **regarded** as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption **that** other animals **would not be** capable of this finely developed sense of grievance.

[2005-text 1]



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 2.2 同位语从句的位置

Time was when biologists somewhat overworked the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak, or that they prey only on “worthless” species.



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 2.2 同位语从句的位置

Time **was when** biologists somewhat **overworked** the evidence **that** these creatures **preserve** the health of game by killing the physically weak, or **that** they **prey** only on “worthless” species.



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 2.3 分隔结构



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 2.3 分隔结构

同位语从句不紧跟在名词后



# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 2.3 分隔结构

A saying goes that practice makes perfect.



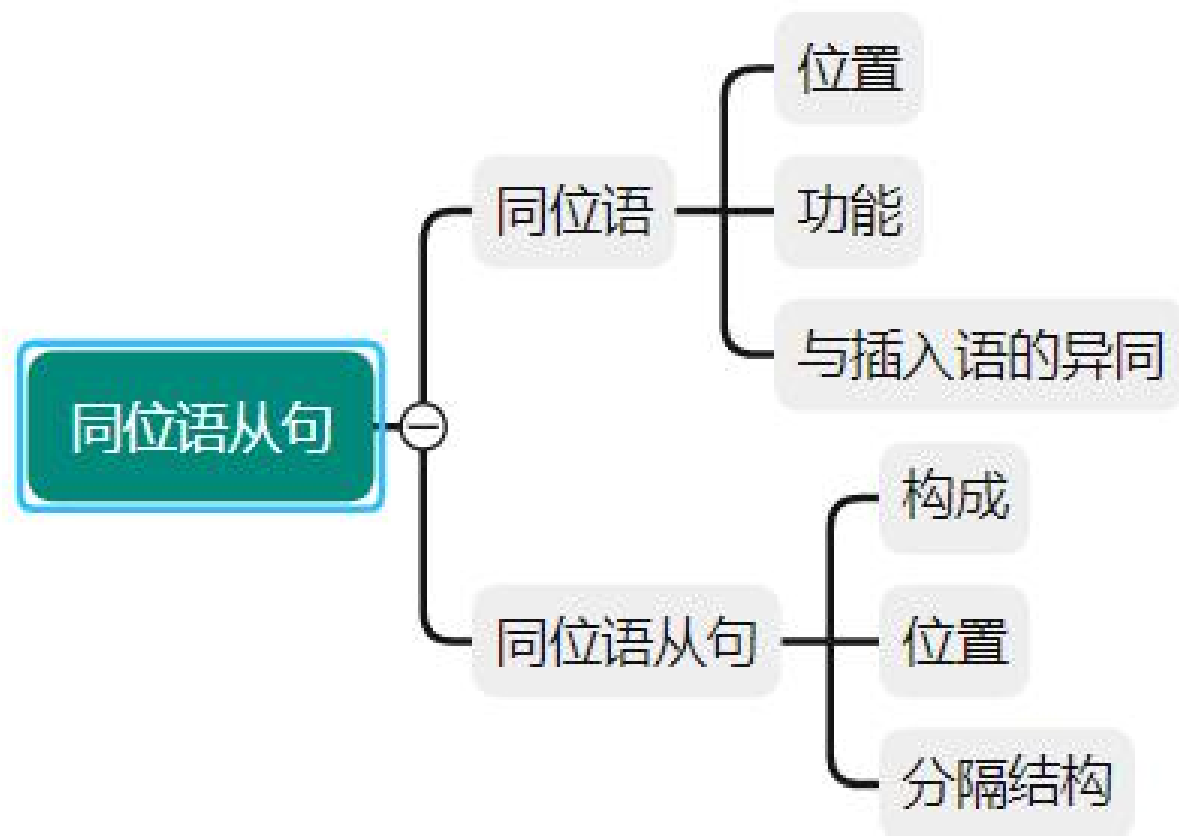
# 名词性从句-同位语从句

## 2.3 分隔结构

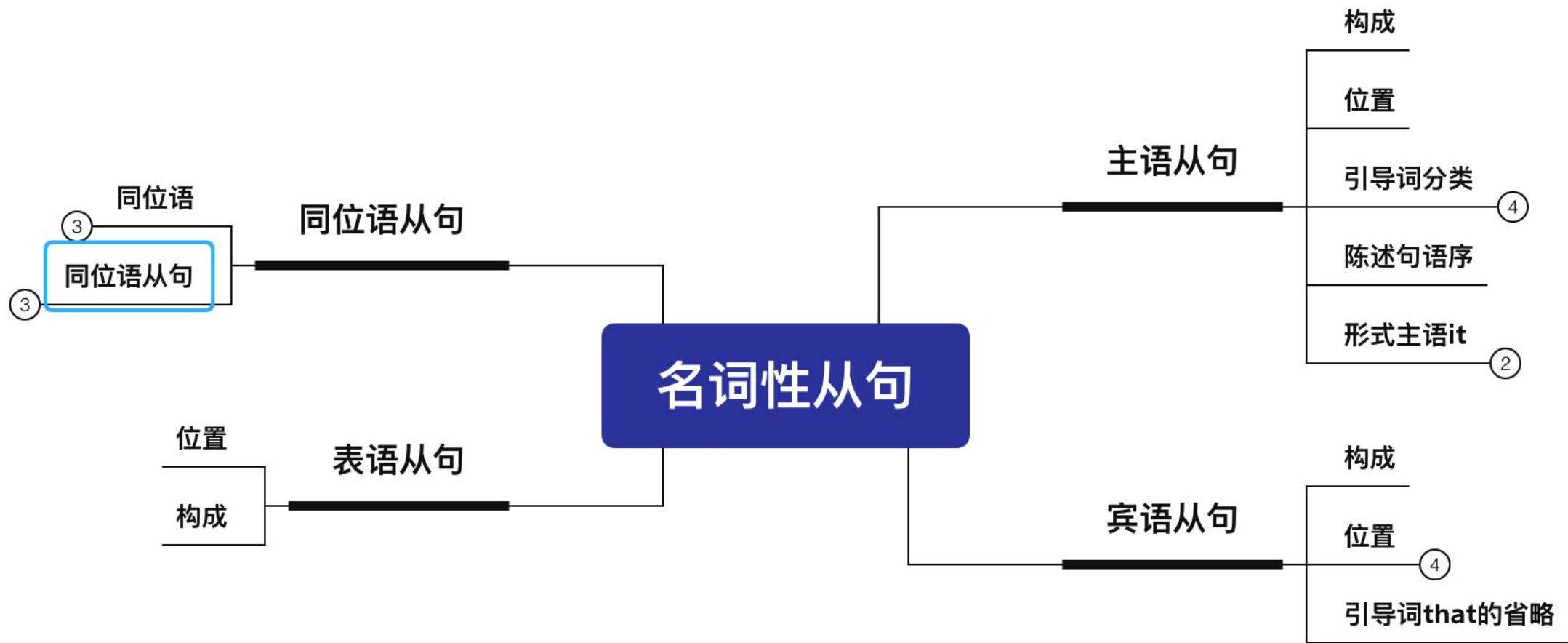
A saying goes **that** practice **makes** perfect.



# 名词性从句-同位语从句







# 名词性从句总结

1. 作者认为这一趋势有益于经济发展。



# 名词性从句总结

1. 作者认为这一趋势有益于经济发展。

① The author supports that this trend is beneficial to the economic development.



# 名词性从句总结

1. 作者认为这一趋势有益于经济发展。

② What the author supports is that this trend is beneficial to the economic development.



# 名词性从句总结

1. 作者认为这一趋势有益于经济发展。

③ The author believes it true that this trend is beneficial to the economic development.



# 名词性从句总结

1. 作者认为这一趋势有益于经济发展。

④ The author supports the fact that this trend is beneficial to the economic development.



# 名词性从句综合练习

2. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears...

[2005-Text3]



# 名词性从句综合练习

2. A century ago, Freud **formulated** his revolutionary theory **that** dreams **were** the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears...

[2005-Text3]





# 名词性从句综合练习

3. Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world.



# 名词性从句综合练习

3. Unhappy parents rarely **are provoked** to wonder **if** they **shouldn't have had** kids, **but** unhappy childless folks **are bothered** with the message **that** children **are** the single most important thing in the world.



# 名词性从句综合练习

4. The Lord Chancellor said introduction of the Human Rights Bill laid down that everybody was entitled to privacy, and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families.

the Lord Chancellor 大法官



# 名词性从句综合练习

4. The Lord Chancellor **said** introduction of the Human Rights Bill **laid down** **that** everybody **was entitled** to privacy, and that public figures **could go** to court to protect themselves and their families.

the Lord Chancellor 大法官



# 名词性从句综合练习

5. It's increasingly apparent that the absence of purpose, of a moral language within government, media or business could become one of the most dangerous goals for capitalism and freedom.



# 名词性从句综合练习

5. It's increasingly apparent **that** the absence of purpose, of a moral language within government, media or business **could become** one of the most dangerous goals for capitalism and freedom.



# 名词性从句综合练习

6. Pushed by science, or what claims to be science, society is reclassifying what once were considered character flaws or moral failings as personality disorders akin to physical disabilities.

