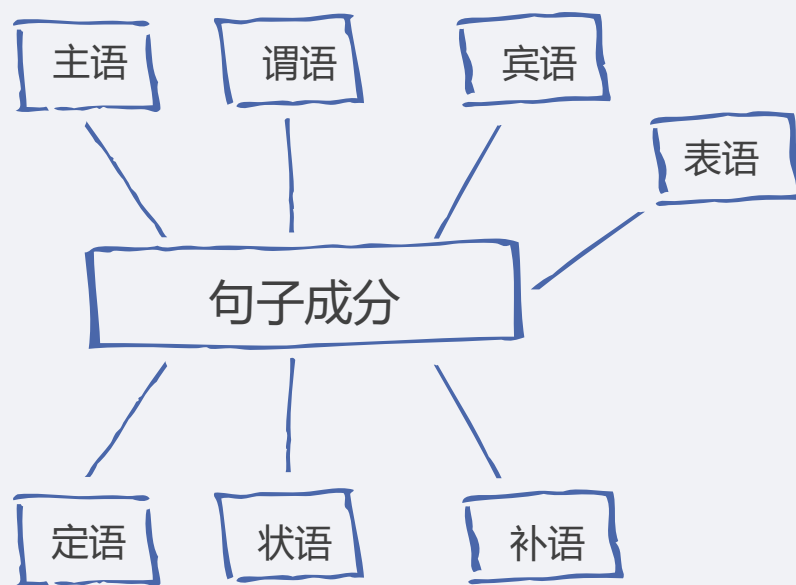
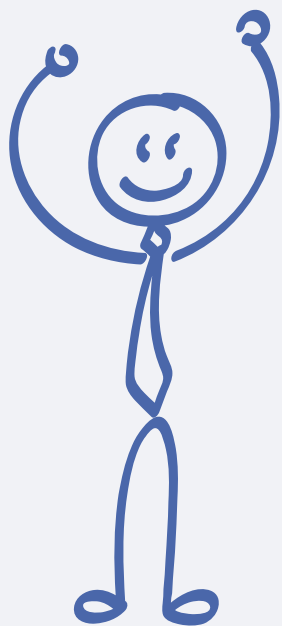




名词性从句

Noun Clauses



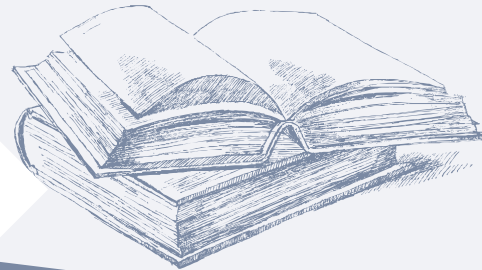
什么是名词性从句

- 在句中起名词作用的句子叫名词性从句。
- 例子：现在我知道为什么每天下午会犯困了。
- 根据从句在句子中充当的成分，分为：
- 主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句





名词性从句



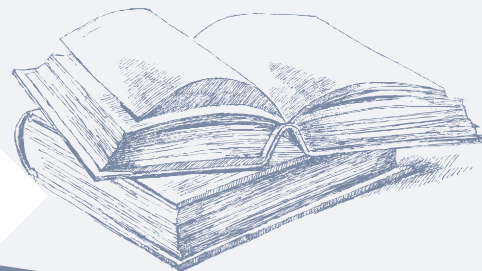
指出划线部分充当的句子成分：

1. My friend saw how her parents worked hard every day.
2. Whether there is something wrong with the air remains a mystery.
3. Information has been put forward that more middle school graduates will be admitted into universities.
4. It is probably true that there are now new ways to eradicate extreme poverty in the world.
5. China is no longer what she used to be.

为什么要用名词性从句？当作者想表达的意思不能用一个名词或名词短语来涵盖时，就要用完整的句子当作名词来用。



主语从句



引导词+从句

1. That Peppa looks like a hair dryer is a fact.
2. **Whether** you have internship experience is of great importance.
3. **When** he'll finish doing the homework depends on his efficiency.
4. **What** Old Tang hopes to see by 2025 is the end of extreme poverty in the world..
5. **Whoever** comes is welcome.

*主语从句作主语时，谓语动词要用单数



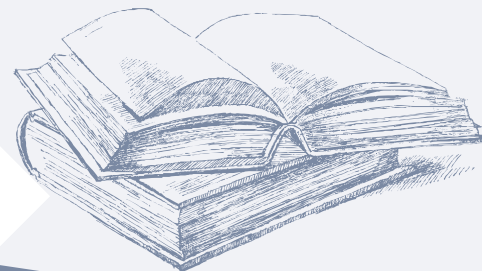
主语从句

It做形式主语

That Peppa looks like a hair dryer is a fact.

That our advanced science and technology can help us to make the achievement of this goal possible is being considered seriously by whoever wants to improve the human condition.

➡ **It** is being considered seriously by whoever wants to improve the human condition that our advanced science and technology can help us to make the achievement of this goal possible.





主语从句

It做形式主语

Practice:

That there are now new ways to eradicate extreme poverty in the world is probably true.

➡ It is probably true that there are now new ways to eradicate extreme poverty in the world.

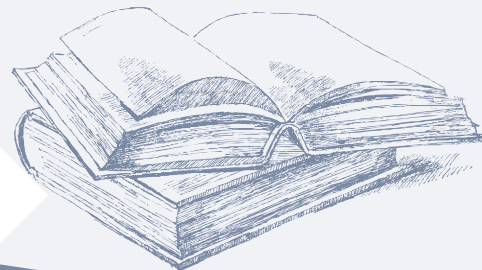
常用句型:

It is obvious/apparent/possible/likely that...

It is true that.../It is a fact that...

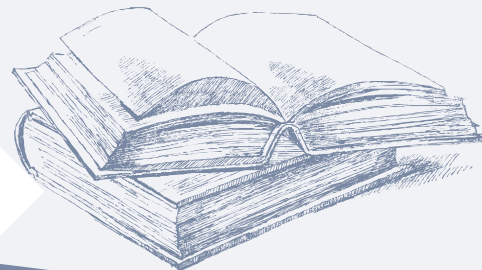
It is said/reported/commonly acknowledged that...

It is common knowledge/a miracle that...





宾语从句



1. When he'll finish doing the homework depends on his efficiency.

➡ His efficiency decides when he'll finish doing the homework. (动词宾语)

2. 我同意你刚才说的话。 (介词宾语)

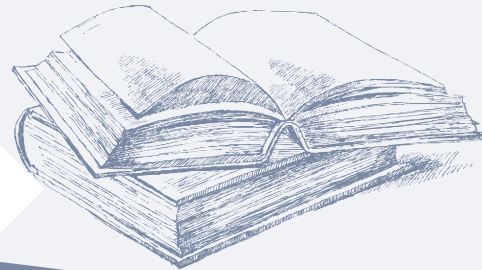
I agree with what you said just now.

3. 恐怕老唐的鹅要被煮了。 (形容词宾语)

I am afraid that Old Tang's geese will be cooked.



宾语从句



引导词

1. 我不知道老唐的鹅是否已经被煮了。

I don't know whether Old Tang's geese have been cooked.

whether 在句中不做任何成分

2. 孩子们不知道圣诞老人会在长筒袜里放什么。

The children don't know what Santa Claus will put in their stockings.

连接代词: what, which, who, whom, whose

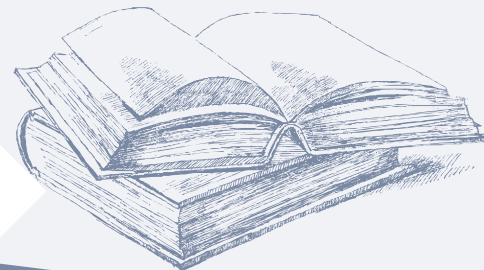
3. 你能告诉我你昨晚十点在哪吗?

Can you tell me where you were at 10 o'clock last night?

连接副词: when, where, how, why , 注意语序!



表语从句



1. 陈述句+that

That Peppa looks like a hair dryer is a fact.

➡ The fact is that Peppa looks like a hair dryer.

Practice:

我的建议是我们应谨慎使用纳米技术。(nanotechnology)

My suggestion is that we should be cautious about using nanotechnology.

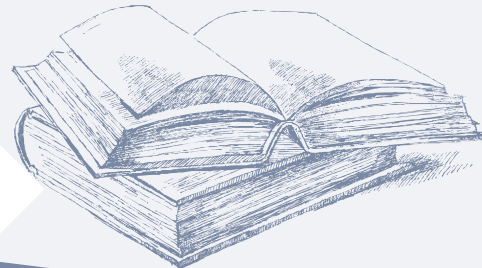
2. 一般疑问句用whether (不用if)

Is the film worth seeing?

➡ The question is whether the film worth seeing.



表语从句



1. 陈述句+that

That Peppa looks like a hair dryer is a fact.

➡ The fact is that Peppa looks like a hair dryer.

2. 一般疑问句用whether (不用if)

Is the film worth seeing?

➡ The question is whether the film worth seeing.

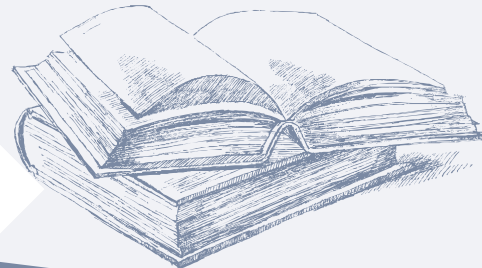
3. 特殊疑问句保留疑问词，变陈述语序

What were you doing at 10 o'clock last night?

➡ The key point is that what you were doing at 10 o'clock last night.



表语从句



其他引导词:

- As if/as though 好像, 仿佛
老唐看起来好像被揍了。

Old Tang looked as if he had been beaten.

Practice: 她看起来好像认识老唐好多年了似的。

It was as though she had known Old Tang for many years.

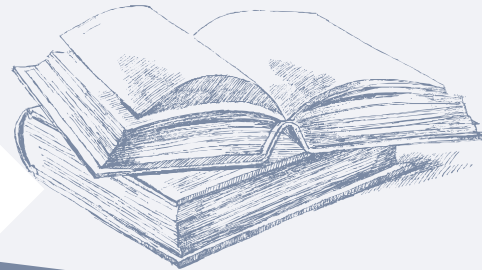
- because

因为我太爱你了。

It is because I love you too much.



同位语从句



一个名词或代词后面有时跟一个名词或起名词作用的成分，对前者进一步说明，叫做同位语。

- 我们中国人是勤劳勇敢的。

We Chinese people are industrious and courageous.

某些抽象名词后面可以用that, whether, when等引导的从句作同位语。

question/feeling/belief/conclusion/idea/doubt...

- 雪诺会复活，对此我并不怀疑(doubt)。

I have no doubt that Snow would come back to life.



同位语从句

以下哪个是同位语从句？

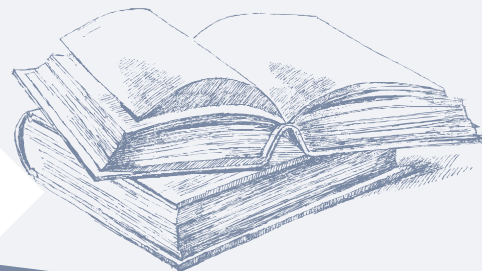
The question whether the film is worth seeing received no answer.

The question is whether the film is worth seeing.

★ Practice:

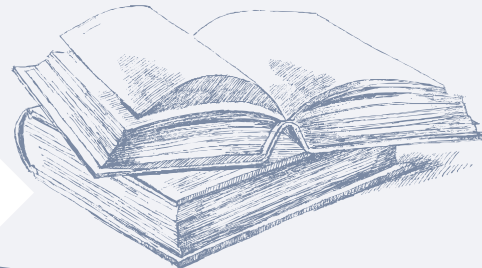
我还没决定好下学期上哪些选修课。 (make up one's mind)

I haven't made up mind what elective subjects I am to take next term.





同位语从句



找出以下句子中的同位语从句：

When reports came into the London zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously.

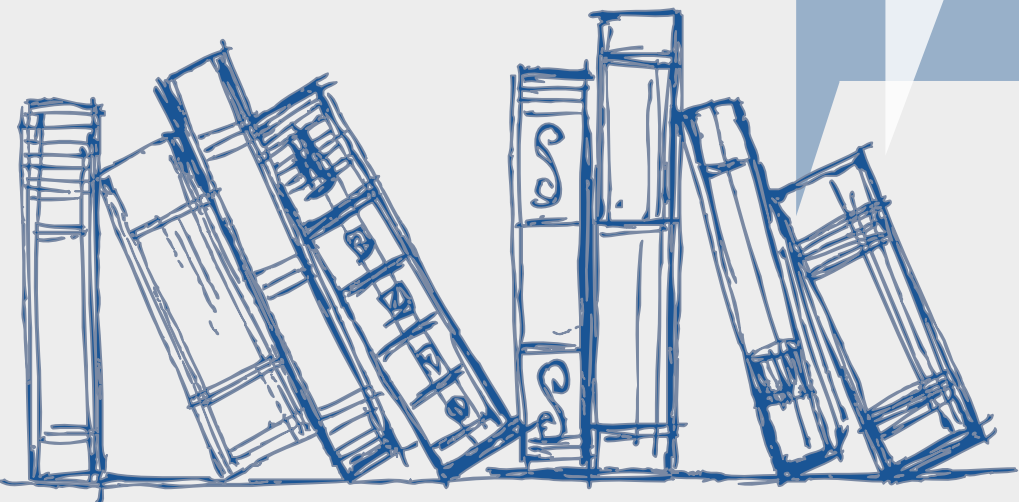
When reports came into the London zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously.

分割式同位语从句

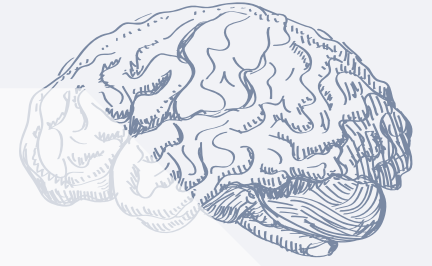


名词性从句

1. 主语从句
2. 宾语从句
3. 表语从句
4. 同位语从句



Practice:



1. 据报道，校服阻碍学生表现个性。（hinder...from...）
 - It was reported that school uniforms hinder students from expressing their individuality.
2. 很多高中生不知道自己毕业后想做什么。
 - Many high school students don't know what they want to do after graduation.
3. 毫无疑问，现代技术提高了人们的生活质量。
 - There is no doubt that modern technology has improved people's quality of life .
4. 你是富有还是贫穷不能决定你的价值。
 - Whether you are rich or poor can't determine your value.

THANK YOU



VERY MUCH