

Day 3

今日学习目标：名词性从句

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➤ 一、主语从句

从句在主句中充当主语时就叫作主语从句。

主语从句常用 that, whether, who, whom, whose, what, which, when, where, how, why, whatever, whoever 等引导。

Whether he will be able to come remains a question.

What he found surprised me greatly.

注：为避免头重脚轻，使句子平衡，常用 it 作形式主语，而将主语从句后置。

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➤ 二、宾语从句

从句在主句中充当宾语的成分时就叫宾语从句。引导宾语从句的关联词与引导主语从句的关联词大致一样，在句中可以作谓语动词或介词及形容词等的宾语。

1. He has told me that he will go to Shanghai tomorrow. 动词后的宾语从句

2. It is natural that they should have differences. 形容词后的宾语从句

3. He seems to be interested in what I said. 介词后的宾语从句

➤ 三、表语从句

当一个子句充当句子的表语时，这个子句就叫做表语从句。

如：My idea is that he can teach children English in this school.

My hope is that he will keep it a secret forever.

➤ 四、同位语从句

当名词后面所接的从句表示与名词同位并为名词的实际内容时，这个从句就是同位语从句。如：

The news that China has joined the WTP excites us all.

中国加入世贸组织这一消息使我们大家兴奋不已。

He told us the truth that he fell down from his bike this afternoon.

他告诉了我们他从单车上摔下来这一真相。

练习 (20 分钟)

指出下列句子中包含哪种从句：

1. What makes a language endangered is not just the number of speakers, but how old they are.
2. There is mounting evidence that learning a language produces physiological changes in the brain.
3. The reason why he is absent is that he is ill.
4. The results of a 14-year study to be announced later this month reveal that the diseases associated with old age are afflicting fewer and fewer people.
5. They are working with the same group of 3000 women to try to find out whether mothers who can read make better use of hospitals and clinics.