

职称英语指导：语法知识名词性从句 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/129/2021_2022__E8_81_8C_E7_A7_B0_E8_8B_B1_E8_c91_129627.htm 名词性从句是在句子

中起名词作用的主谓结构，它可以在主从复合句中作主语、宾语、表语、介词的宾语以及同位语。 1. 主语从句来源

：www.examda.com 主语从句可以由连词that，wh-疑问词或名词性关系词引导。 由连词that引导：从句可以位于句首，

但常常用形式主语it替代，从句本身则放在主句后面，如：

That he will come to the party is certain. It happened that the harvest was bad that year. Is it true that she has never been there？ 通常在口

语或非正式文体中，that常可省略，但必须是在用先行词it的情况下，如：It ' s a pity (that) you are leaving. 由wh-疑问

词引导：从句既可以前置，又可以借助于先行词it后置。如：Who cleaned the meeting room is unknown. It ' s still a question

when we shall have our sports meet. It is uncertain whether he will come.注意：在疑问句中，wh-疑问词所引导的从句不能位于

句首，如：Is it known where she went？ 主语从句也可由名词性关系词引导，这类从句只能位于句首，如：Where she

went was Los Angeles. What will be , will be. Whomever you invite will be welcome. 2. 宾语从句来源：www.examda.com 宾语从

句可用that引导，这时that仅起连接作用，不充当从句中的成分。如果连接词要在从句中起语法作用，就要使用连接

词what等来引导从句。 I believe that he is honest. We fully understood what he meant. 有些形容词的后面也可跟宾语从

句。这类形容词有：certain , afraid , aware , sorry , sure

, worried等。如：I ' m afraid that you are wrong on this point. I am aware that you have been exceptionally kind to me. 宾语从句也可以用how , when , who , which , where , why等词引出，此时即使主句是一个疑问句，宾语从句也必须保持陈述句的语序。如：Go and ask why he was late yesterday. Can you tell me where the hospital is ? 跟在介词后面的宾语从句一般不能由that来引出，只限于except , in , but , besides , save等五个介词的宾语从句，其它介词后面不能跟由that引出的宾语从句，而只能跟由what , how , whether等引出的宾语从句。You are wrong in that you took effect for cause. I would go with you , except that I have to work that day. They were arguing about what was to be done. I ' m thinking of whom I should ask for help. 3. 表语从句来源：www.examda.com 表语从句通常由that引出，当然how , why , where , when等也可以引出表语从句。常见的表语从句有下面两种句型：“The reason...that”：表示“原因是.....”。如：The reason for leaving was that it was too cold. “It (This , That) is because...”：表示“这是因为.....”，“这是由于.....缘故”。如：This is because iron contains more carbon than steel. 4. 同位语从句来源：www.examda.com 同位语从句表示与之同位的名词中心词的实际内容。同位语从句起进一步解释说明先行词的作用，通常由that引导。同位语从句的先行词通常是一些抽象名词，如：appeal , idea , truth , fact , theory , belief , plan , hope , proposal , rumor , suggestion等。There is truth in the old saying that necessity is the mother of invention. 由wh-疑问词引导，如：I have no idea when he will come. It is difficult to answer your question why I did it.

由名词性关系词引导，如：Fame and fortune what others sought after with zest was all rubbish to him. 注意同位语和that引导的定语从句的区别：that在同位语从句中只起引导从句的作用，本身并无意义，也不在句子中担当任何成分；而定语从句的that既引导从句又充当句子成分。The news that he intended to come gave us much pleasure.（同位语从句，that不作句子分。）He is the best speaker that addressed the meeting.（定语从句，that在从句中作宾语，指代的先行词是主句中的主语。）来源：www.examda.com 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com