

全力直击英语语法：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_ti2020/155/2021_2022__E5_85_A8_E5_8A_9B_E7_9B_B4_E5_c64_155129.htm

名词性从句是由if, whether, that 和各种疑问词充当连接词所引导的从句，其功同名词一样。

一．主语从句

主语从句是在复合句中充当主语的从句，通常放在主句谓语动词之前或由形式主语it代替，而本身放在句子末尾。

1. It 作形式主语和it引导强调句的比较

It 作形式主语代替主语从句，主要是为了平衡句子结构，主语从句的连接词没有变化。而it引导的强调句则是对句子某一部分进行强调，无论强调的是什么成分，都可用连词that。被强调部分指人是也可用who/whom。例如：It is a pity that you didnt go to see the film. It doesnt interest me whether you succeed or not. It is in the morning that the murder took place. It is John that broke the window.

2. 用it 作形式主语的结构

(1) It is + 名词 + 从句

It is a fact that ...事实是... It is an honor that...非常荣幸

It is common knowledge that...是常识

(2) it is + 形容词 + 从句

It is natural that ...很自然... It is strange that...奇怪的是... (3) it is + 不及物动词 + 从句

It seems that...似乎... It happened that...碰巧... (4) it + 过去分词 + 从句

It is reported that...据报道... It has been proved that...已证实...

3. 主语从句不可位于句首的五种情况

(1) if 引导的主语从句不可居于复合句句首。

(2) It is said , (reported) ... 结构中的主语从句不可提前。例如：It is said that President Jingo will visit our school next week. (right) That President Jiang will visit our school next week is said. (wrong)

(3) It happens..., It occurs... 结构中的主语从句不可提前。例如：It occurred to

him that he failed in the examination. (right) That he failed in the examination occurred to him. (wrong) (4) It doesn't matter how/whether ... 结构中的主语从句不可提前。例如：It doesn't matter whether he is wrong or not. (right) Whether he is wrong or not doesn't matter. (wrong) (5) 含主语从句的复合句是疑问句时，主语从句不可提前。例如：Is it likely that it will rain in the evening? (right) Is that will rain in the evening likely? (wrong) 4. What 与 that 在引导主语从句时的区别 What 引导主语从句时在句中在从句中充当句子成分，如主语、宾语、表语，而 that 则不然。例如：1) What you said yesterday is right. 2) That she is still alive is a consolation. 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