新东方名师教你20分钟搞定英语名词从句 PDF转换可能丢失 图片或格式,建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/501/2021_2022__E6_96_B0_E 4_B8_9C_E6_96_B9_E5_c83_501741.htm 一、在英文中,名词 或名词短语主要充当四种成分,主语、宾语、表语和同位语 如果我们把句子当作名词来使用,分别在另一个句子中作 主语、宾语、表语和同位语(见下表第二列),于是就构成了 四种从句:主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。 因为以为这四种从句在本质上相当于名词的作用,所以我们 把他们统称为名词从句。请看例句:简单句名词从句"Jane Eyre " is great. What I am reading is great. I believe his words. I believe what he said. French is a useful tool. This BMW is what I want. I like the car, Porsche. The mother must accept the fact that her baby is deaf. 二、三种句子来充当四种成分。(3,4)上面说到 名词从句就是用一个完整句子充当另一个句子的某种句子成 分便构成了具体某一名词从句。 那么可以用什么样的句子来 充当四种成分呢?答案是:陈述句Stuart is fat.一般疑问句Does he eat more everyday?特殊疑问句How much does he eat at home? 三、陈述句可分别充当四种句子成分(名词从句的重点内容) ,要在陈述句首加上他that对于陈述句,我们要在句首加 上that,然后把"that 陈述句"分别放在另一个句子的四种位置 即构成四种名词从句。 1.主语从句。 " that 陈述句 " 在主语位 置即成主语从句: Stuart is ugly. That Stuart is ugly is a fact.. That Malaysians don 't speak good English is obvious. 更常见的是用it 式主语置于句首,而将主语从句放在句末。例如: It is a fact that Stuart is ugly. It is obvious that Malaysians don 't speak good

English。 因此下面都是常见的主语从句句型:(¥) 去分词 that 从句(found, believed, reported, thought, noted...) It is 形容词 that 从句(clear, possible, likely, natural, certain, fortunate, necessary, strange...) It is 名词(短语) that 从句(a pity, a shame, an honor, a good idea, a miracle...) 2. 宾语从句。" that 陈述句"在宾语位置即成宾语从句: I think (that) you turned off the light. We know (that) women love shopping. She believed (that) her child was premature. 只有宾语从句中的that才可以省 去,其他名从that不省。3.表语从句。"that 陈述句"在表语 位置即成表语从句: My idea is that the students should be more open to each other. The reason is that he was careless and irresponsible.(考点) 4.同位语从句。"that 陈述句"在同位语位 置即成同位语从句: 所谓同位语,就是用来补充说明名词的 成分。 The rumor that Tom washed his socks once a month turned out to be untrue. Our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. A saying goes that tomorrow is another day. 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