

考研英语语法讲解之名词从句五大问题 考研英语 PDF 转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/559/2021_2022__E8_80_83_E7_A0_94_E8_8B_B1_E8_c73_559496.htm 一、名词从句的本质

1. 概念：就是把一个完整的句子当作一个名词来使用。那么从句就具备了名词所具备的所有性质。主语、宾语、表语、同位语。2. 引导名词从句常用的连词。有三类：1) that.

2) whether, if. 3) when, where, how 等连接副词或 what, who, whose 等连接代词。That 引导的名词性从句不能做任何句子成分

。what 一定在从句中充当主语或者宾语。Which 和 whose 后面必须接名词。例如：Concerns were raised __ witness might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to ensure guilty verdicts. A. what B. when C. which D. that 3) 重名的名词从句现象

。例如：I realized that what I said was not exactly what meant to say. 考题：Prof. Lee ' s book will show you _____ can be

used in other contexts. [A] that you have observed [B] that how you have observed [C] how that you have observed [D] how what you have observed 二、名词从句中的主语从句 主语从句有如下

几种表示方式：1. 用 which, that 放在句首引导主语从句。例如：That the seas are being overfished has been known for years.

3. 用 it is ved that... 例如：It is believed that you are good boy. 3. 用 whether 引导主语从句。例如：Whether the eyes are the

windows of the soul is debatable. 三、宾语从句 需要掌握的几点：及物动词后面的宾语从句。2005 年例句：Do you

remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us? 四、表语从句 就是一句话做另一个句子的表语。就是

把从句放在系动词的后面。1997年例句：A report consistently brought back by visits to the US is how friendly, cautious and hopeful most Americans were to them。五、同位语从句就是用来补充说明同位语的名词成分的句子。结构是：名词 that 从句。同位语从句与宾语从句和定语从句的区别：引导宾语从句和定语从句的that, which可以省略，而引导同位语从句的that不能省略。定语从句中的that必须在从句中扮演主语或者宾语。同位语从句的that不扮演任何成分。例如：There is a popular saying that family instability causes social instability. that不做句子成分。最新热点快报：2009年考研最新查分复试调剂信息专题2009年各地考研成绩查询信息汇总专题09考研复试线只划一条新增专业硕士不另划线2009年面向应届生专业硕士招生复试不单独划线考研辅导资料特别推荐：2009年考研政治重点详解资料汇总考研政治基础辅导之常考知识点精选汇总09考研英语阅读理解专项训练汇总历年考研英语常考词语固定搭配资料汇总2009年考研数学\政治\英语冲刺复习资料汇总2009年全国研究生考试复试资料大汇总更多优质资料尽在百考试题论坛 百考试题在线题库把百考试题考研加入收藏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