

名词性从句考点剖析

一. 在句中起名词作用的从句叫名词性从句, 它包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

Whether he will come here or not is unimportant to me. (主语从句)

That I was late for class made my teacher very angry. (主语从句)

What he said sounded reasonable. (主语从句)

What moved me most was that my students were admitted to the universities. (主语从句)

The challenges in our life shape what we are today. (宾语从句)

They're talking about what measures should be taken to prevent this. (介词后的宾语从句)

I'm not sure when they'll come back. (形容词后的宾语从句)

This is where we disagree. (表语从句)

The news that he got killed in the race surprised us all. (同位语从句)

二. 如何判断为名词性从句

1. 充当主语的从句为主语从句。
2. 用于及物动词或介词或某些形容词如: afraid, glad, sure, pleased 等后为宾语从句。
3. 用于系动词后为表语从句。系动词有: ①be 动词; ②意为“…起来”的动词, 如 look, sound, taste, smell…等; ③意为“变成”“成为”的动词, 如: turn, become, get, go…等; ④半系词, 如 fall, seem, appear, prove, come, keep, stay, remain…等。
4. 用于某些抽象名词后, 解释并补充前面名词的内容的从句, 被叫做同位语从句。同位语从句通常用 that 引导。但当抽象名词为 question, problem 时, 要用疑问词引导。这些抽象名词为 news, word(消息), truth, fact, information, story, thought, wish, hope, desire, idea, order, suggestion, advice, proposal, promise, word(诺言), theory, opinion, viewpoint, conclusion, question, problem…

三. 高考常考考点

1. 名词性从句中, 若缺少主语或宾语或表语, 则用 what.

What really interested Mary was dancing. (作主语)

This is what we should learn from Comrade Lei Feng. (作宾语)

Our school is no longer what it used to be. (作表语)

2. 名词性从句中, 若不缺成分, 不缺意义, 则用 that. that 引导主语、表语、同位语从句时, 虽不作成分, 无意义, 但不可省略。

That he came here made me very happy.

I believe (that) he is a determined person.

My suggestion is that he should be sent to hospital.

He expressed his thought that he doesn't agree to the project.

3. that 引导宾语从句时, 第一个 that 可以省, 但从第二个 that 开始不能省。

He said (that) the exhibition was excellent and that he wanted to visit it once more.

他说展览非常好看, 他还想再看一次。

4. if 与 whether 的不同 (当“是否”讲时)

①Whether 可引导主语, 表语, 同位语从句, 但是 if 不能。

- ②引导宾语从句时以下情况只用 whether:

(1) 引导介词后面的宾语从句 (2) 与不定式连用 (3) 与 or not 紧密连用

5. 通常情况下, 介词后的宾语从句不用 that 引导, 但

in that = because “因为”;

except that + 句子 = except for + n. 都表示对前面的整体做相反的部分的补充或修正。

6. 所有的从句都使用陈述语序。

Could you tell me what's the matter with him?

7. whoever, whatever, whichever 引导名词性从句。

whoever=anyone who 定语从句; whatever=anything that 定语从句;

whichever “任何一个”

You must never give your child whatever he or she wants.

Whoever leaves the classroom last should turn off the lights.

Whichever team will win the game on Saturday can get through to the national championship.

8. 区分 whoever 与 who 引导的名词性从句

Whoever breaks the law should be punished. (指人)

Who breaks the law is unknown. (指事)

9. 当 it 出现充当形式主语或形式宾语时, 后常用 to do 不定式或 that 从句来充当真主语或真宾语。但

① It is useless/no use/no good doing sth. 做……是没有用的/没有意义的。

② I would appreciate it if you……如果你……我会非常感激的。

③ I hate/dislike/like/love it when……我讨厌/喜欢……的那个时候。如:

I hate it when people speak with their mouth full.

④ I can't help it if 条件状语从句 如果……我也没办法。

10. 无论几个疑问词引导一个从句或与一个不定式连用作主语, 用单数谓语动词。如:

When and where we'll go out for a picnic hasn't been decided.

When and how to go to Beijing is unknown.

11. 当 Ving 或 to do 及短语或从句作主语时用单数谓语动词。

12. 疑问词+插入语+其它陈述语序

插入语通常为: do you think/believe/suppose/guess/suggest…… 如:

Who do you guess is to blame? 你猜测谁应受责备?

What do you suppose has happened to Mary? 你认为玛丽发生什么事啦?

13. who 与 whom

who 在句子中可作主语或宾语或表语;而 whom 在句子中只作宾语。

14. 两个连词碰在一起时, 要分清各自的作用。如:

I wonder whether what you said is practical. (whether 引导宾语从句到最后; 而

what 引导主语从句到 said.)

15. doubt 或 wonder 所在的句子为肯定句时, 后常用 if/whether 引导宾语从句; 若所在的句子为否定句或疑问句时, 后则用 that 引导宾语从句。

16. What 名词性从句=all that 定语从句

17. 问 distance, population, price, nationality, height, size, width, length, address 等用 what.

18. 名词性从句中的虚拟语气:

① 与“建议 (suggest, suggestion, advise, advice, propose, proposal)、“要求” (require, requirement, request, demand, desire)、“命令” (order, command) 相关

的名词性从句用 should+动词原形表虚拟, should 可省略。如:

I suggest that he should be sent to hospital.

My suggestion is that he should be sent to hospital.

This is my suggestion that he should be sent to hospital.

It is suggested that he should be sent to hospital.

② It is important/essential/necessary/natural/strange/a pity……that 从句中用 should+动词原

形表虚拟,should 可省略。

③insist that 宾语从句中,若为即将发生的动作,insist 译为“坚持要求”,则宾语从句中用 should +动词原形表虚拟;insist that 宾语从句中,若为过去发生的某个事实,insist 译为“坚持认为”,则宾语从句中用真实语气,即相应的时态。如: The worker insisted that he wasn't wrong and that the boss should make an apology to him.

④suggest 译为“建议”,其后的宾语从句用 should+动词原形表虚拟;若译为“暗示”,其后的宾语从句用真实语气,即相应的时态。如:

Mary's pale face suggested that he was ill and her mother suggested that she should go to see the doctor.

⑤It's (high/about) time that 从句中用前推一时态(现在或将来前推一时态都为一般过去时;过去前推一时态为过去完成时)表虚拟,也可用 should+动词原形表虚拟。

⑥wish 后的宾语从句用前推一时态表虚拟。

19.常考的句型:

①The reason why.....is that..... “.....的原因是因为.....” 如:

The reason why he was late for school was that he was ill.

②A is to B what C is to D. “A 对 B 的重要性好比 C 对 D 的重要性。” 如:

Water is to fish what air is to human beings.

Engine is to machine what heart is to human beings.

③My hometown is no longer what it used to be.

④This is where we disagree. / That is where Lu Xun once lived. / This is where the key to solving the problem lies.

⑤What disappointed me most was that he failed in the college entrance exams.

What excited me most was that he won the speech contest.

What matters in learning English is enough practice.

⑥ There is no/much chance/possibility that 同位语从句。

take it for granted that 真宾语从句。

see to it that 真宾语从句。

count on it that 真宾语从句。

make it clear that 真宾语从句。

answer for it that 真宾语从句

find/think it +形容词+to do 不定式

There is no point doing sth.

There is no need to do sth.

There is no doubt that 从句。

It is no wonder (that) 从句。

⑦It is well known that

As is well known,

What is well known is that.....

⑧It is certain that.....

It is uncertain whether

⑨sb./sth.is said/considered/thought/reported/believed to have done sth.

⑩The output this year is five times what it was before liberation.

四. 解题步骤:

1 翻译句子。 2 判断出所填的连词引导的是名词性从句。

3 分析设空所在句子的成分，若少主，宾，表则用 **what**；若不缺成分和意义，则用 **that**；否则据意义选择。

4 注意所有的从句用陈述语序。

2007、2008 年全国各地高考模拟题精选：

1. Could I speak to _____ is in charge of International Sales, please?
A. anyone B. someone C. whoever D. no matter who
2. _____ matters most in learning English is enough practice.
A. What B. Why C. Where D. Which
3. The traditional view is _____ we sleep because our brain is "programmed" to make us do so.
A. when B. why C. whether D. that
4. Having checked the doors were closed, and _____ all the lights were off, the boy opened the door to his bedroom.
A. why B. that C. when D. where
5. The thought of going back home was _____ kept him happy while he was working abroad.
A. that B. all that C. all what D. which
6. By improving reading skills, you can read faster and understand more of _____ you read.
A. that B. what C. which D. whether
7. A warm thought suddenly came to me _____ I might use the pocket money to buy some flowers for my mother's birthday.
A. if B. when C. that D. which
8. Nobody believed his reason for being absent from the class _____ he had to meet his uncle in the airport.
A. why B. that C. where D. because
9. ---It remains to be seen _____ the plan can be put into practice.
---It depends on your determination.
A. whether B. where C. how D. that
10. Many experts hold the view _____ teacher development is _____ the key to better education lies.
A. which; where B. which; in which
C. that; where D. that; in which
11. There was a sudden flash, followed by _____ sounded like fireworks.
A. what B. something C. it D. which
12. ---Did Mr. Jones leave office?
---No. _____ was lying.
A. Those who told you that B. Anyone told you
C. No matter who told you D. Whoever told you that
13. The news has spread all over the country _____ the spaceship succeeded in returning to the earth.
A. that B. which C. whether D. what
14. The old man was so angry and spoken so fast that none of his children understood _____ he said meant.
A. that that B. what what C. what D. that
15. I was close to being killed the other day. A car passed me at _____ I thought was a dangerous

speed.

A. as B. which C. what D. that

16. So far there is no proof _____ people from other planets do exist.

A. how B. what C. which D. that

17. Professor Lee's book will show you _____ can be used in other context.

A. that you have observed B. how you have observed
C. how what you have observed D. how that you have observed

Key answer:

1—5 CADBB 6—10 BCBAC 11—15 ADABC 16—17 DC

5 无忧论文网

5 51lunwen.com