

GUIXUE.COM 贵学教育

雅思语法真经班

微博:梁康一贵学

第三节 总结

名词性从句

陈述句:以句号结尾的句子.
 E.g. 他哭了

2. 一般疑问句: 能用 yes 或 no 回答的句子 e.g.你吃了么?

3. 特殊疑问句: 由 what, when, how, who 等特殊疑问词引导的句子。 e.g. 他为什么哭?

4. 连词

I don't know that he will cry. I don't know whether he will cry. I don't know why he crys.

> 名词性从句的连词比较规律: that 对应于陈述句 whether 对应于一般疑问句 when, where, why, how; who, whom, what, which, whose 对应于特殊疑问句

5. 名词性从句的本质:

用三种句子(陈述句,一般疑问句,特殊疑问句)充当 四种成分(主语,宾语,同位语, 表语)。

充当什么成分,我们叫它什么从句。





- 6. 当动词之后加规律性的连词一般是宾语从词。e.g. We will understand how a rocket operates by a simple analogy(类比).
- 7. 动词、介词后面加规律性连词,一般叫宾语从句。e.g. Success in marketing depends on whether a person has enough experience.
- 8. 规律性的连词放在句首,一般是主语从句。
 当主语从句过长时,可以考虑用 it 指代,作形式主语(经常发生,但不是一定性规则)
 e.g. That this has not happened may be the fault of the university.
 It may be the fault of the university that has not happened.
- 9. 主语从句的特点: 1.连词一般用于句首2.由 that 引导的主语从句常常用 it 作形式主语
- 10. 很显然 It is obvious that...
- 11. 政府应该做的是 What the government needs to do is...
- 12. 表语从句: am, is, are 之后加规律性连词 My idea is that people will live on the moon someday. My question is whether people will live on the moon someday. My question is that when people will live on the moon someday.
- 13. 名词性从句中的连词只有宾语从句由 that 引导时可以省略,其他的一律不能省略。
 e.g. I believe (that) I can fly. That 可以省略
 My idea is that people will live on the moon someday. That 不可以省略
- 名词性从句的从句本身是完整的。
 状语从句的从句本身也是完整的。
- 15. 同位语: 名词属性, 解释说明前边的名词。
 I, recently, get sick. (不是同位语)
 Tom, an IELTS teacher, is handsome. (同位语)
- 16. 定语从句(也叫形容词性从句)同位语从句(也叫名词性从句)状语从句 (也叫副词性从句)
- **17**. 规律性的连词放在了有延展性的词后面,一般为同位语从句 e.g. view/ point/ phenomenon/ fact/ question/ news...





18. 定语从句和同位语从句的区别

同位语从句当中从句是完整的。 这意味着被解释的先行词,不能合理的塞到从句中;如果 能合理的塞到从句中,就说明从句是缺成分的,也就叫它定语从句。

e.g.

1, Many people harbor the view that poverty is one of the most important problems in society today. (同位语从句)

2, Poverty is one of the most important problems that many developing countries face. (定语 从句)

The fact that he knows is true. (定语从句)

- 19. when, where 引导的定语从句主干是完整的
- 20. 定语从句

先行词: 被修饰的词叫先行词

e.g. Anger is a <u>wind</u> which blows out the lamp of the mind. (blow out 吹灭) 被修饰的 wind 就是先行词

The <u>man</u> that you talked about is my brother. 先行词一定在后边的从句中充当成份:主 算

21. 连词=关系词

当先行词在从句中作主语或宾语时用的是关系代词:who/whom which that; 当先行词在从句中作状语时用的是关系副词:when where



