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## （第二节）语法课学到的知识点：

① 宾语从句

② 主语从句

③ 非谓语

④ 强调句式

从句 { 1. 结构  
2. 应用 } → 做题快和准!

4 从句（必考）- 宾+主+定+状

I like Beijing.

宾语

I like where I live.

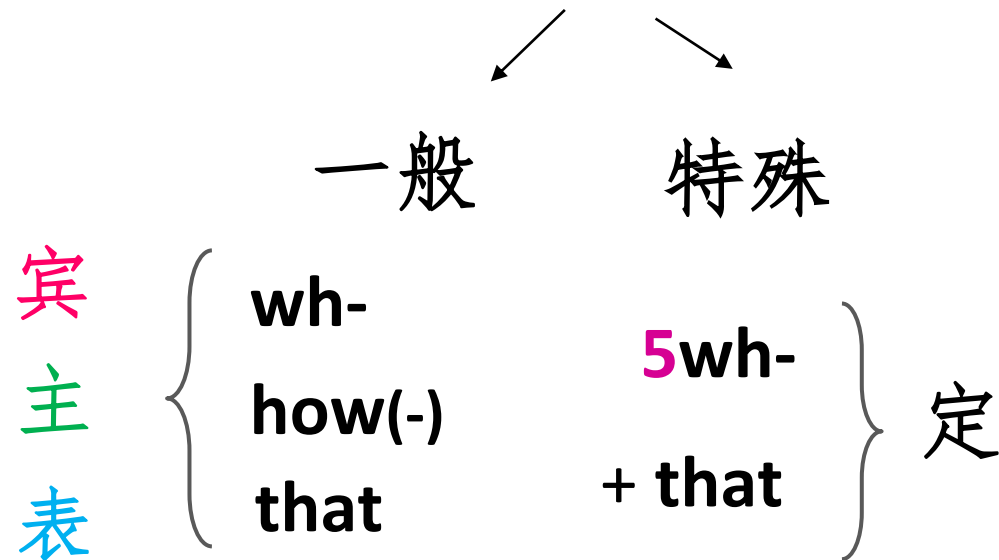
连词 主 谓

主句 + 宾语从句

↑ ↑

一个句子 = (主从) 复合句

从句最小结构=连词+主+谓



同位语 (Appositive)

who    which    that

when    where    why

例如:

状 (Adverbial) {  
as = because  
if  
once  
as soon as

从句特殊的表现形式:

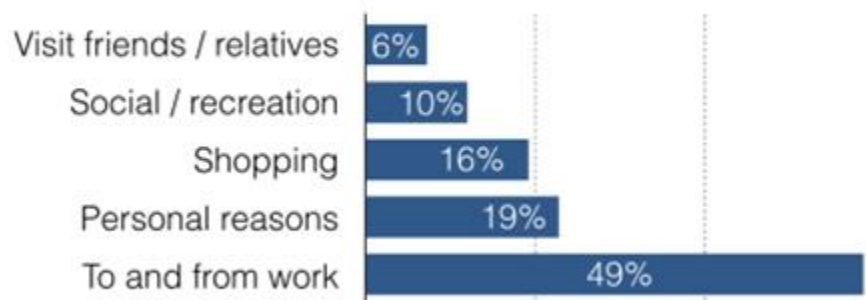
- 1 He is a boy who has magic power.
- 2 What knowledge and skills universities should provide  
has been argued for many years.

- 宾语从句在“写作”中的应用

***The charts below show reasons for travel and the main issues for the travelling public in the US in 2009.***

如何写首段？

**Reasons for travel**



**Main issues for the travelling public**





***The charts below show reasons for travel and the main issues for the travelling public in the US in 2009.***

***The bar chart and pie chart give information on why people in the US travelled and what travel problems they experienced in 2009.***

连词+主+谓 =从句

连词+名词+主+谓 =从句

宾语从句写首段！

宾语从句写首段！

The diagram gives information on the process of recycling glass bottles.

改写： The diagram shows + 连词+主+谓



how glass bottles are recycled.

= how to recycle glass bottles.

- IELTS 9 TEST 3:

Some people **say that** the best way to improve public health is by increasing the number of sports facilities.

Others, however, **say (that)** this would have little effect on public health and **that** other measures are required.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

- 宾语从句在“口语”中的应用

口语考试时:

哪部分一定会出现宾语从句?

**Describe an important letter you received.**

**You should say:**

when you received it

who sent it to you

what the letter was about

and explain why this letter was important to you.

1. 您能告诉我 我的老师 Tom 在哪里？

Could you tell me where my teacher Tom is?

连词

主

谓

2. 昨天她告诉我Sam很快去法国。

Yesterday, she told me (**that**) Sam would go to France soon.

主过从过

3. 昨天老师告诉我们地球围绕太阳转。

Yesterday, **the** teacher **told** us (**that**)  
the earth move**s** around the sun.



主句v. ➡ 一般现在时

从句v. ➡ “自由”

He believes his dream **will** come true some day.

I remember Sam **was having** breakfast at 6 this...

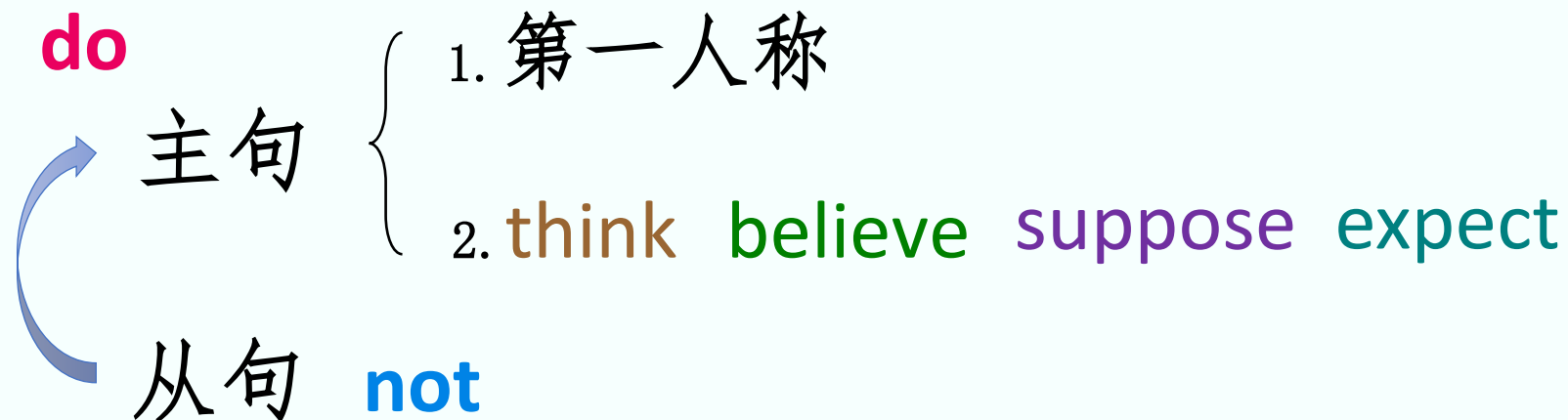
I know that Carol **lives** here.

我**不****想**星期三之前他会回来。(英)

4. 我**想**星期三之前他**不**会回来。(中)

I **do not think** he will come back before Wednesday.

否定前移





# 主语从句

- His job is important.

主语

- What he does is important.

主语从句

从句结构=连词+句子

常见连词： **wh-** ; **how (-)** ; **that**

## 主语从句2种表现形式

- What he does is important.

主语从句

It is necessary that we study English every day.

主语从句

## It ... that + 句子



It + be + adj. + that...

- It is important that we study English.

It + be + n. + that...

- It was a pity that they lost the match.

It + be + done + that...

- It is said that investing in education is investing in one's future.

It + vi. + that...

- It happened that I was out that day.

It + vt. + 宾语 + that...

- It concerns every one that China can develop smoothly.

## 主语从句怎么翻译？-2个确定

(怎样)

How this happened is not clear to anyone.

When he will be back depends on the weather.

(什么时候)

It is important that we study English.

?

- ① It + **be** + **adj.** + that...
- ② It + **be** + **n.** + that...
- ③ It + **be** + **done** + that...
- ④ It + **vt.** + 宾语 + that...
- ⑤ It + **vi.** + that...

我不喜欢牛奶是事实。

It is **a fact** that I do not like milk.

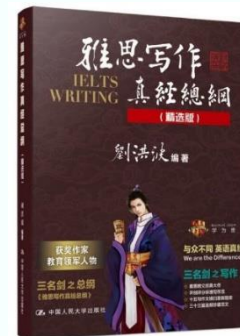


人类对自然环境的破坏是日益明显的。

It + **be** + **adj.** + that...

It **is** increasingly **clear** that humanity  
has strained and damaged  
the natural environment.

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- 主语从句在“写作”中的应用

● 写首段前2句：主语从句（常用）

剑桥10 - 172

**It is true that many parents purchase a multitude of playthings for their children.**

**Whether this is a good thing for the child or not is a moot point.**

是否公共博物馆应该收费是一个经常讨论的话题。

Whether... or not is a frequent topic of discussion.

Whether public museums should charge visitors for entry or not  
is a frequent topic of discussion.

Whether children should spend time on television and computer games or not is a frequent topic of discussion.

是否孩子应该花时间看电视和玩电脑游戏是一个经常讨论的话题。

Whether children should spend time (in) watching TV and playing computer games or not is a frequent topic of discussion.

- 主语从句在“口语”中的应用

为了环保，我们骑自行车出行是极好的。

In order to protect *the* environment,

或：For environmental protection,

it is fantastic that we travel around by bike.

看起来现如今网购越来越火了。

It seems that online shopping is becoming  
more and more popular these days.



多吃水果和蔬菜是一个健康的习惯。

It is a healthy habit **that** eat more fruit and vegetables.

It is a healthy habit **to** eat more fruit and vegetables.



非谓语

It ... to +do

It + **be** + **adj.** + to do

It + **be** + **n.** + to do

It + **be** + **done** + to do

It + **vt.** + 宾 + to do

It + **vi.** + to do

It ... that + 句子

It + **be** + **adj.** + that...

It + **be** + **n.** + that...

It + **be** + **done** + that...

It + **vt.** + 宾语 + that...

It + **vi.** + that...

## It ... to +do

1. It + be + **adj.** + to do

非谓语

2. It + be + **n.** + to do

3. It + be + **done** + to do

It is **important** to study English.

It is **a good idea** to go to the park.

It is **not allowed** to spit here.

- It + **vt.** + 宾 + to do
- It + **vi.** + to do

非谓语

- It **takes** an hour to get there.
- It **takes** **me** **an hour** to get there.
- It **helps** to have a torch at this moment.

(非谓语) It ... **for sb.** to do sth.

It ... that + 句子

It is important **for us** to study English.

= It is important that we study English.

为了环保，我们骑自行车出行是极好的。

In order to protect the environment,

it is fantastic that we travel around by bike.

**或**：it is fantastic for us to travel around by bike.

多学语法：避免重复

在学校穿校服？



首段：

Whether children should wear school uniforms or not is a frequent topic of discussion. In my view, children should wear school uniforms.

多学语法：避免重复      改： school uniforms **should be worn**.

或 **It is necessary for** children **to** wear school uniforms.

In some countries young people are encouraged to work or travel for a year between finishing high school and starting university.

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages for young people to do this and give your opinion.

(剑桥5- 165)

**It ... for sb. to do sth.**

非谓语：改写首段

**It is quite common these days for young people in many countries to take a year off after graduating from high school.**



**It is my suggestion that** made him confident of success.

我的建议使他对成功有了信心。      --强调句式

**It is my suggestion that** he needs more practice.

我的建议是他需要更多的练习。      --主语从句

**It is my suggestion that** made him confident of success.

我的建议使他对成功有了信心。      --强调句式

基本用法：      (物)      **which**

**It is/was** + 被强调的部分 + **that** + 其它部分。

## TEST 2, WRITING TASK 1

## • 剑桥10-163页

## MODEL ANSWER

This model has been prepared by an examiner as an example of a very good answer. However, please note that this is just one example out of many possible approaches.

The two tables contain sales data for Fairtrade coffee and bananas in 1999 and 2004, in five nations of Europe.

The first table shows low-level coffee sales increasing in all five countries, albeit to widely varying degrees. In two places sales increased by the same small amount: 1.8–2 million euros in Denmark, and 0.8–1 million in Sweden. The increment was slightly larger in Belgium, from 1–1.7 million euros. Meanwhile, in Switzerland sales doubled from 3–6 million euros. Finally, in the UK there was an enormous increase, from 1.5–20 million euros.

In the second table, it is Switzerland which stands out as buying far more Fairtrade bananas than the other four countries. Swiss sales figures jumped from 15–47 million euros across these five years, while in the UK and Belgium sales only grew from 1–5.5 and from 0.6–4 million euros respectively. Sweden and Denmark showed a different pattern, with falls in banana sales from 1.8–1 and 2–0.9 million euros.

**It is** my suggestion **that** made him confident of success.

我的建议使他对成功有了信心。      --**强调句式**

基本用法：      (人)      **who**

**It is/was** + 被强调的部分 + **that** + 其它部分。

**It was** Gary **who/ that** she met in the street on that day.

● 强调: 地点名词+定语从句

• **It was** at a bank **that lies on the main street**  
**that** she was robbed of 8000 dollars.

就在位于这条大街上的一家银行旁她被人抢走了**8000**美元。

● 强调：状语从句

• It was when Tom was eleven years old  
that his talent for writing became obvious.

• 就在Tom 11岁的时候，他的写作才华就显露出来了。



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