名词性从句
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1. (2019 云南中学) What should I do? Would you please tell me ______ next?

A. how should I do   B. how to do
C. what do I do      D. what to do
2. (2017 云南小学) I haven’t decided ____.

   A. what I am going to           B. what am I going to
   C. what I am going to be        D. what am I going to
名词性从句

- that和what
- who和whoever, what和whatever

特殊疑问词引导的名词性从句

特殊疑问词用法概述
特殊疑问词中的重要引导词
用法概述
if, whether引导的名词性从句

引导名词性从句的连接词

that引导的名词性从句

that引导的名词性从句概述
it做形式主语及形式宾语
连接词that不能省略的场合

引导名词性从句的连接词
语法功能
一、名词性从句
    —连接词
一、名词性从句—连接词

从属连接词：that, whether, if （不充当从句的任何成分）

连接代词：what, whatever, who, whoever, whom, whose, which （作成分，有含义）

连接副词：when, whenever, where, wherever, how, however, why （只作状语，有含义）
一、名词性从句—从属连接词

The news that he will come to our school has excited every one of us.
他要来我们学校这消息让每个人都很兴奋。（that 不充当成分，也无意义）

It doesn’t matter whether he comes or not.
他来不来都无所谓。（whether 不充当成分，但有意义）

Could you tell me if /whether you know the answer?
你能告诉我你是否知道答案吗？（if/whether 不充当成分，但有意义）
一、名词性从句—连接代词 （充当成分，有意义）

- Many people could not understand what he said at the meeting. （宾语）
- I will buy you whatever you want for your birthday. （宾语）
- It is not yet decided who will do that job. （主语）
- Whoever wants the book may have it. （主语）
- Can you remember whom you were before? （表语）
- Do you know whose hat it is? （定语）
- Can you tell me which one you like? （定语）
When the meeting will be held has not been decided yet.
什么时候举行会议还没有决定。

It makes no difference where we will have the meeting.
我们在哪开会都无所谓。

They couldn’t understand why I refused it.
他们不理解为什么我拒绝它。

Could you please tell me how I can get to the bank?
你能告诉我怎么去银行吗?
二、that引导的名词性从句
二、that引导的名词性从句

that只起连接主句和从句的作用，在从句中不担任任何成分，本身也无实义。名词性that-从句在句中能充当主语、宾语、表语、同位语和形容词宾语。

主语：That he is still alive is luck.
宾语：John said that he was leaving for London on Wednesday.
表语：The fact is that he has not been seen recently.
同位语：The fact that he has not been seen recently disturbs everyone in his office.
形容词宾语：I am glad that you are satisfied with your job.
1. The fact has worried many scientists ______ the earth is becoming warmer and warmer these years.
   A. what    B. which    C. that    D. though

2. He made a promise ______ he earned money, he would build a new school to help develop education.
   A. what    B. that    C. that if    D. what if
3. As large number of Chinese, flocked to Japan to pay thousands for toilet seats, it was a surprise to many people ____ the smart toilet lids on sales in Japan were actually made in China.
A. whether       B. how       C. which       D. that
二、that引导的名词性从句

二、it作形式主语及形式宾语
（一）形式主语
that-从句作主语时，为了避免句子头重脚轻，通常可以用it作形式主语。

It is quite clear that the whole project is doomed to failure.
整个项目注定会失败，这是显而意见的。
It’s a pity that you should have to leave.
你非走不可真是件憾事。
二、\textbf{that}引导的名词性从句

（二）形式宾语
that-从句接在复合宾语的动词之后，如think, make, consider可用it作形式宾语。

We consider it necessary that he should improve his pronunciation.
他应当改进他的发音，我们认为这是必要的。

We consider it an honor that we can have the pleasure of serving you.
我们能为你服务感到很荣幸。
1. ______ is a fact that English is being accepted as an international language.
   A. There       B. This       C. That       D. It

2. I find it astonishing ______ she should be so rude to you.
   A. which       B. what       C. that       D. if
三、that引导的名词性从句

三、连接词 that 不能省略的情况
（一）介词后的连词
that 从句一般不能充当介词宾语，但是偶尔可作 except, in 的宾语，且不能省略。

He is a good student except that he is a little careless.
除了有一点粗心之外，他是个好学生。
He differs from others in that he devotes all his spare time to reading.
他和其他人不同的地方在于他把所有的课余时间都用在了读书上。
二、that引导的名词性从句

（二）主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句
That she was chosen made us very happy. 她被选上了，我们很高兴。
My decision is that all of us are to start at 6 o’clock tomorrow morning.
We heard the news that our team had won. 我们听到消息说我们队赢了。

（三）两个宾语从句
当动词后带有两个并列的宾语从句时，引入第二个从句的连词 that 不可省略。
The teacher told the students (that) they should hand in their homework the next day and that the homework must be signed names by their parents.
老师告诉学生他们要在第二天交上作业，并且作业必须由家长签名。
二、that引导的名词性从句

（四）双宾语的间接宾语
当that宾语从句是双宾语中的间接宾语时，that一般不宜省略。例如：
I will never tell anyone that you have ever been there.
我绝对不会告诉别人你曾经去过那儿。

（五）当that前有插入语
Little Alice didn’t know, I’m sure, that her sister was going to America.
我确信，小艾丽斯不知道她的姐姐很快就要去美国了。
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
三、名词性从句
— if/whether
三、名词性从句—if/whether

if，whether 在从句中不担任任何成分，有意义表示“是否”。选择型疑问从句由关联词 if/whether…or 或 whether…or not 构成。

Please tell me whether / if they are Swedish or Danish. 请告诉我他们是瑞典人还是丹麦人。
I don’t care whether you like the plan or not. 我不在乎你是否喜欢该计划。
三、名词性从句—if/whether

（一）主语从句中
whether 引导主语从句时，既可以直接位于句首，也可以位于句尾；
当 it 作形式主语时，主语从句放在后面用 whether 和 if 均可。

Whether she comes or not makes no difference.
她来不来都没有关系。（主语从句，不可用 if 代替 whether）
It is a different matter whether（if）we need it.
我们需要不需要它是另外一回事。（主语从句放句中都可用）
三、名词性从句—if/whether

（二）表语从句和同位语从句中
在表语从句和同位语从句中常用 whether 引导不用 if。

The question is whether it’s worth trying.
问题是值不值得一试。（表语从句，不能用 if 代替 whether）
He must answer the question whether he agrees to it or not.
他必须回答他是否同意。（同位语从句，不可用 if 代替 whether）
三、名词性从句—if/whether

（三）宾语从句中
1. 在宾语从句中，当表示“是否”时，whether 与 if 可以互换，但如果从句中有 or not 时只能用 whether 引导。

I didn’t know whether/if he would attend the concert.
我并不知道他是否会参加音乐会。（宾语从句可用 if 代替 whether）

I don’t know whether he will come or not.
我不知道他是否会来。 （不可用 if 代替 whether）
三、名词性从句—if/whether

2. whether引导的宾语从句可作介词的宾语，而 if 则不能。
I worry about whether I hurt her feelings. 我担心我是否伤害了她的感情。
It all depends on whether they will support us. 这完全取决于他们是否支持我们。

It is uncertain ______ the Middle East become really peaceful with so many blooding conflicts.
A. whether        B. that        C. what        D. where
四、名词性从句
— 特殊疑问词
四、名词性从句—特殊疑问词

以特殊疑问词 where，when，how，why，who，whose，whom，which 等引导的名词性从句。

1. It makes no difference where we will have the meeting. （主语从句）
2. They couldn’t understand why I refused it. （宾语从句）
3. It all depends on how we solve the problem. （介词宾语从句）
4. This is where our problem lies. （表语从句）
5. She asked me to tell her when the accident happened. （间接宾语从句）

注意：只能引导主从，宾从，表从
四、名词性从句—特殊疑问词

（一）what
what 可引导主语从句、宾语从句和表语从句。
两个意思：一表示“什么”，带有疑问意味；二表示“……的……=the thing that”
what 引导名词性从句时也可用作限定词，修饰其后名词。

I don’t know what you want. 我不知道你想要什么。
I gave him what books I had. 我把我所有的书都给他了。
四、名词性从句—特殊疑问词

（二）whatever, whoever, whichever

1. -ever 为相应特殊疑问词的强调语气，可引导名词性从句，意为“任何……”“无论……”等。

Whoever wants the book may have it. 任何人要这本书都可以拿去。
You can pick whichever one you like. 你喜欢哪个就挑选哪个。

Who comes will be welcome. 来的人都欢迎。
Whoever comes will be welcome. 谁来都欢迎。
四、名词性从句—特殊疑问词

2. 引导让步状语从句，其意为“无论……”“不管……”，相当于 no matter who/what/which

Whatever happens, you must be calm.

不管发生什么情况，你都必须镇静。（Whatever = no matter what）

He won’t eat you, whoever he is.

不管他是谁，他也不能把你吃掉。（Whoever = no matter who）

【注意】no matter...只能引导状语从句，不能引导名词性从句

He loves his wife so much that he gives her, no matter what she asks for.

He loves his wife so much that he gives her whatever she asks for.
1. The shopkeeper did not want to sell for ______ he thought was not enough.
   A. where    B. how    C. what    D. which

2. Being a good listener is a kind of quality and that’s ______ it takes to keep friendship.
   A. how    B. what    C. which    D. where
四、名词性从句—特殊疑问词

3. 名词性从句的语序
名词性从句的语序与陈述句语序相同，尤其注意那些由连接代词 who（m），whose, which, what 和连接副词 when, where, why 等引导的名词性从句，不要受它们在特殊疑问句中用法的影响而误用疑问句词序。

You can’t imagine how excited they were when they received these nice Christmas presents. 你不能想象当他们收到圣诞节礼物时是多么地兴奋。
1. I didn't understand ______, so I raised my hand to ask.
   A. what my teacher say  B. what does my teacher say  
   C. what my teacher said  D. what did my teacher say  

2. -Philip has gone to New Zealand  
   -Oh, can you tell me ___?  
   A. when did he leave  B. when he is leaving 
   C. when he left  D. when is he leaving
四、名词性从句—特殊疑问词

一、that 和 what的区别
1. that 引导定语从句时，在从句中充当主语和宾语；
   引导名词性从句时，是个不充当任何成分的连接词。
   I think that you need a good rest. 我想你需要好好休息一下。

2. what 只能引导名词性从句，作从句的主干成分，不能省略，这时 what=the thing that
   The thing that you need is a good rest. 你需要的是好好休息。
   What you need is a good rest. 你需要好好休息一下。
四、名词性从句—特殊疑问词

二、who和whoever, what和whatever的区别
1. who=the person that; whoever=anyone who
   Whoever breaks the law will be punished. 王子犯法，与庶民同罪。
   Who robbed the bank is not clear. 谁抢了银行还不清楚。

2. what=the thing that/all that; whatever=anything that
   What you want has been sent here. 你要的东西都送来了。
   Whatever you want makes no difference to me. 不管你要什么，跟我没什么关系。
1. When asked ______ they needed most, the kids said they wanted to feel important and loved.
   A. what    B. why    C. whom    D. which

2. ______ has helped to save the drowning girl is worth praising.
   A. Who    B. The one
   C. Anyone    D. Whoever
五、名词性从句
和定语从句的易混点
五、名词性从句和定语从句的易混点

一、that引导的同位语从句
放在某些抽象名词 idea, belief, conclusion, impression, fact, news, idea, thought 等后，对名词起补充说明的作用，that 在从句中不充当任何成分，因此 that 引导的同位语从句是完整的，不缺任何成分。

The news that our football team won the match was encouraging. 我们足球队赢得了比赛的消息令人鼓舞。
五、名词性从句和定语从句的易混点

二、that 引导的定语从句
that 引导定语从句时，that 一方面起引导定语从句的作用，另一方面在定语从句中充当主语、宾语或表语。因此，that 引导的定语从句的成分是残缺的。

The news that we heard on the radio was not true. 我们在收音机里听到的那则消息不是真的。
1. I made a promise to myself _____ this year, my first year in high school, would be different.
   A. whether     B. what     C. that     D. how

2. The notice came around two in the afternoon _____ the meeting would be postponed.
   A. when     B. that     C. whether     D. how
3. Modern science has given clear evidence ______ smoking can lead to many diseases.
   A. what    B. which    C. that    D. where

4. The limits of a person’s intelligence, generally speaking, are fixed at birth, but _____ he reaches these limits will depend on his environment.
   A. where    B. whether    C. that    D. why

5. It is not clear ______ the president can do to end the strike.
   A. how    B. which    C. that    D. what
1. (2019 云南中学) What should I do? Would you please tell me ______ next?

A. how should I do  B. how to do
C. what do I do  D. what to do
2. （2017 云南小学） I haven’t decided _____.

    A. what I am going to     B. what am I going to
    C. what I am going to be   D. what am I going to