

IELTS Grammar



■ Cadence

名词性从句

连词类型	用途	举例
纯连词	只起到连接主从句的作用	that, if, whether
连接性代词	在从句中充当主语或者宾语	who, whom, what, which, whatever, whichever
连接性副词	在从句中充当状语	where, how, why, wherever

名词性从句

The good news is that all this can be learned.

The first chart below shows how energy is used in an average Australian household.

... what they often lack is the evidence to base policies on.

Their findings support the view that fun may indeed have a beneficial effect...

主从复合句

从词的角度来分	按从句在句中所充当的成分来分
名词性从句	主语从句、同位语从句、宾语从句、表语从句
副词性从句	状语从句 (时间状语从句、原因状语从句、条件状语从句等)
形容词性从句	定语从句

名词性从句-宾语从句

主句

宾语从句=连接词+陈述句

连接词:

什么-what

谁-who

时间-when

地点-where

原因-why

是否-whether

什么都不缺-that

我承诺我会帮助你。

I promise _____ i will help you.
that

宾语从句中 that 的省略

This means that a forest policy is vital, that it must transcend national frontiers and generations of people, and that it must allow for the inevitable change.

The frightened audience could not accept (that) they were watching a mere picture.

The manager accepted the decision was wrong.

名词性从句-宾语从句

You never told me _____ you had done to my computer.

what

They don't know _____ they will finish the work on time.

whether/if

I wonder _____ we will set out.

when

I was wondering if you could give me some information about membership and facilities.

This depends on whether you can find a suitable employee.

He didn't say whether or not he will be staying here.

名词性从句-宾语从句

The first chart below shows how energy is used in an average Australian household.

This will help you convince yourself that favorable outcomes actually happen all the time.

This requires an understanding of what motivated employees at different levels of management and different stages of their careers...

He is clear that the present situation will not last long.

名词性从句-主语从句

...what they often lack is the evidence to base policies on.

It became apparent that smell can evoke strong emotional responses.

For Layard and others like him, it is obvious that the purpose of government is to promote a state of collective well-being.

名词性从句-主语从句

That the two sides should have a difference of opinion over aims and methods is natural.

= **The fact that** the two sides should have a difference of opinion over aims and methods is natural.

What you did was wrong.

That you did was wrong.

语法上不成立，因为 **did** 后面没有宾语

that (连接词) 引导的是完整的陈述内容

what (名词性成分) 引导的是一个有具体内容和意义的东西 (= the thing that)

名词性从句-主语从句

(1) _____ he said at the meeting astonished everybody present.

- ☒ A. What B. That C. How D. Why

(2) _____ is none of your business.

- A. I shall take what measures
B. What measures shall I take
C. It is what measures I shall take
☒ D. What measures I shall take

名词性从句-主语从句

What acts as a reinforcement for one may not for another.

Whatever your father has will be yours one day.

=Anything that you father has will be yours one day.

It is not always the case **that** new things are promoted because they have good impacts for the majority of people.

It doesn't matter **whether** they are learning Maori or German or Chinese or any other language.

Whether he will accept our invitation doesn't concern you.

=It doesn't concern you **if** he will accept our invitation.

It is a pity you can't come. = That you can't come is a pity.

名词性从句-主语从句

写作常见句型

It is + adj. + that ...

It is obvious / important / true / possible / strange / clear that...

It is obvious that environmental protection is urgent.

It is necessary that governments invest in public transport.

It is true that technology has changed people's lifestyles.

名词性从句-主语从句

写作常见句型

It is + done + that ...

It is said / known / thought / believed / admitted / acknowledged that...

It is admitted that the internet has changed the world.

It is universally acknowledged that the world has been changed by the Internet.

连接代词与连接副词的选择

1. It should be remembered that not everybody is motivated by jobs that are high in independence, variety and responsibility.
2. (无论是谁) Whoever is responsible for this should be punished.
3. What those early craftsmen had found by trial and error was that under pressure a pagoda's loose stack of floors could be made to slither to and fro independent of one another.
4. How effectively biological control can be pressed into service is proved by the following examples.

名词性从句-表语从句

The good news is that all this can be learned.

It appears that the sediment-free water emerging from the Aswan dams picks up silt and sand.

Other unanswered questions are whether the nose is the only part of the body affected by odors, and how smells can be measured objectively.

系动词 (Linking Verb)

=/:

- be
- look sound smell taste feel 感官动词
- 看、听、闻、尝、感觉起来...
- get become turn go grow 变得...
- keep remain/seem appear 状态类动词

名词性从句-表语从句

口语常见句型

adj. + n. is that ...

The happiest / most interesting / most surprising / most embarrassing thing is that

阅读常见句型

The good news / The simple explanation / The question / A strong possibility / My idea is that ...

名词性从句-同位语从句

There is some physical evidence that the ancient Egyptians were interested in flight.

Nobody can explain the mystery why he suddenly died yesterday evening.

I have no idea who took your dictionary away.

The question whether they will come by bus or by bike has been left untouched.

1. Discussion now centers on _____ the route through the maze is communicated as a 'left-right' sequence of turns or as a 'compass bearing and distance' message.

A. if ☒ B. whether C. what D. that

2. People were perhaps more honest a long time ago when life was very different from _____ it is today.

A. that B. as C. which ☒ D. what

3. First airlines, then road hauliers and railways were freed from restrictions on _____ they could carry, _____ they could haul it and _____ price they could charge.

A. if; how; what B. how, what, if ☒ C. what; what; how D. what, where, what

4. You can't imagine _____ when they received these nice Christmas presents.

A. how they were excited

☒ B. how excited they were

C. how excited were they

D. they were how excited

名词性从句

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改错练习

1. What the number of students increased dramatically can be seen from the chart.

That the number of students increased dramatically can be seen from the chart.

2. The reason why traffic congestion is serious is because too many cars are used.

The reason why traffic congestion is serious is that too many cars are used.

3. That whether technology creates unemployment remains unclear.

Whether technology creates unemployment remains unclear.

THANKS
FOR
LISTENING