下面哪个句子是同位语从句？

1.

A. We gave the order that his house should be pulled down.

B. The order that the soldier had received came from the general.

2.

A. She expressed the hope that she would write a novel someday.

B. Why did she give up the hope that she cherished so long?

3.

A. The news that upset her is unknown.

B. The news that he has succeeded inspired them all.

4.

A. The rumour that he spread among the students has been denied.

B. The rumour that he stole the ring proved groundless.

5.

A. The conclusion that the house was burst in by someone was accepted by all.

B. The conclusion that they made is right.

6.

A. She received the message that you sent her a few days ago.

B. She received the message that he would come by plane.

以下哪个动词表示“XX某人做某事”时和其他动词用法不太一样？

order, require, suggest, advise It is sqauggested that.../suggestion that...

同位语从句离所修饰的名词可能较远

Word came that the team beat the opponent.

A good idea occurred to me that we can hold a fare-well party for her.

An idea came to her that she might do the experiment in another day.

He got a message from Mr. Johnson that thea manager could not see him that afternoon.

News came that our team beat the opponent.

A story goes that the emperor was killed by his son.

6）区分who, whoever, whom, whomever的使用情况（回顾“wh-ever”引导的让步状语从句）

a. 所填词在从句中作主语，则用who或whoever，如果表疑问语气，译为“谁”，则用who；如果表肯定语气，译为“任何…的人”，则用whoever(=anyone who)，例如：

**I don’t know *who* will come here.**

**A gift will be given to *whoever* completes the questionnaire.**

b. 所填词在从句中作宾语（这一点较少考察），则用whom或whomever，同样如果表疑问语气，译为“谁”，则用whom；如果表肯定语气，译为“任何…的人”，则用whomever，例如：

*Whom* he will appoint as the new manager is unknown.

The gift will be given to *whomever* I like.

填空并判断1）连接词引导什么从句？2）连接词在从句中做什么成分？

\_\_Whoever\_ gains the most points wins the competition.

\_\_Who\_\_ is to be chosen our monitor will be decided at the class meeting.

He says he will tell \_\_whoever\_\_\_ wants to know.

He was free to marry \_\_whomever\_\_ he chose.

You may give the film ticket to \_\_\_whoever\_\_ *you think* needs it.

主宾表同 He told me he would go to Europe.

8）连接词that 虽然没有意义，在从句中也不充当成分，但它只有在\_\_\_\_\_\_\_中有省略情况

改错：

That the sun and not the earth is the center of our planetary system was difficult to understand in the Middle Ages. (\_主语\_从句)

The reason why I didn’t go to Canada for holiday was that I got a new job here. (\_表语\_从句)

9) 引导宾语从句的连接词that的省略情况

a. 在动词agree, argue, assure, hold, indicate, maintain, inform, object, suggest等后通常不省略

They maintain that rules about dress are a limitation of personal freedom.

He objected that it was impossible.

b. 连接两个并列的宾语从句时，连接第二个宾语从句的that不可省略（在语法填空题中非常常考！）

I know you aren’t a doctor and that you want your son to become a doctor.

10）注意名词性从句都要用陈述句语序

选择：

Would you tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. where is the post office B. where stands the post office

C. where the post office is D. where stood the post office

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is what I am anxious to know.

A. How do you get rid of mice B. How you get rid of mice

C. How can you get rid of mice D. How could you get rid of mice

11）名词性从句中针对宾语从句提问的特殊疑问句

Which country do you suppose will be the next hot city of the World Cup?

You suppose XX country will be ......

Which country do you suppose will be....

选择：

Mum is coming. What present \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for your birthday?

A. do you expect she has got B. you expect has she got

C. you expect she has got D do you expect has she got

You expect she has got.... for you....

What present