



大学生必会语法

10大词法 | 10大句法 | 3类长难句解析





课程说明

一、电子版讲义(pdf 形式)

二、支持随时暂停+变速播放

三、每节课跟随课后练习讲解带练(录播)



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Spark°









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第11课时宾语从句





名词性从句

That you are here is true.

I know that you are here.

The truth is that you are here.

The fact that you are here is true.



主句宾语



主句宾语

非谓语宾语:

I love playing basketball.

I love to play basketball.



主句宾语

非谓语宾语 doing sth/ to do sth

介词宾语



复习回顾:

"介词+宾语"构成介词短语。

介词不能单独作成分,必须构成介词短语后带有宾语时才能作句子的成分。

介词后的宾语可以是名词、代词、-ing形式、疑问词+不定式、从句等。



主句宾语

非谓语宾语 doing sth/ to do sth

介词宾语: A cat is on the table.



主句宾语

非谓语宾语

介词宾语



名词性从句

I know what they are doing.

I want to know what they are doing.

The president urges job seekers to open their minds

to other possibilities beyond what they are doing.



宾语从句的连接词

> that

- > if/whether
- ➤ wh- 类



1. that引导的宾语从句

that无词义,不作任何成分,可以省略。

• I think (that) you should turn to the teacher for help.

• He said (that) he could finish his design before supper.



2. if/whether引导的宾语从句

① if/whether在从句中不作成分,含义"是否"。不能省略。



- He hasn't decided if/whether he'll go abroad for further study.
- Nobody knows if whether he likes Mary or not.



2. if/whether引导的宾语从句

② if/whether引导宾语从句时一般可以互换,但

介词后不能用if引导宾语从句:

不定式前不能用if。



- I am wondering if/whether you could lend your computer to me.
- I worry about whether I hurt her feelings.
- I am just wondering whether to help him or let him do it by himself.

3. wh-类词引导的宾语从句

- who, whom, what, which, whoever, whichever, when, where, why, how, whenever, wherever, however等。
- 有语义; 做成分; 不能省略
- · 公式: wh-类连接词+陈述语序

1. The police asked me how the accident happened.

2. He didn't tell me when he would come back.

3. Do you know who has won the champion in the

marathon this year?

1. 没人知道在哪能买到这些新产品。



1. 没人知道在哪能买到这些新产品。

No one knows where these new products can be

bought.



2. 他问我明天篮球比赛什么时候开始。



2. 他问我明天篮球比赛什么时候开始。

He asked me when the basketball match would

begin the next day.

3. 您能给我展示一下如何使用这个新设备吗?



3. 您能给我展示一下如何使用这个新设备吗?

Could you please show me how you use the new

equipment?

专四真题

The government has promised to do _____ lies in its power to ease the hardships of the victims in the flood-stricken area.

A. however

C. whatever

B. whichever

D. wherever

练习 专四真题

I will give this dictionary to wants to

have it.

A whomever

B. Someone

C. Whoever

D. Anyone

宾语从句的类型

- > 动词后的宾语从句
- ▶ 介词后的宾语从句
- ▶ 形容词后的宾语从句

宾语从句的类型

- > 动词后的宾语从句
- ① 及物动词可以带宾语从句
- ②动词短语也可带宾语从句
- ③it形式宾语
- 4双宾语



1. 动词后的宾语从句

① 及物动词可以带宾语从句

He told me that he would go to the college next year.



• Like most people, I've long understood that I will be judged by my occupation, that my profession is a gauge people use to see how smart or talented I am.



1. 动词后的宾语从句

②动词短语也可带宾语从句



- 1. Your future depends on what you will do.
- 2. Scientists point out that the globe is getting warmer and warmer.
- 3. Can you figure out what the poet really means in this poem?



- 4. Make sure that all the lights are off before you go to bed.
- 5. We should keep in mind that success will mainly depend on our own hard work.



动词后有宾语补足语时,则需要用it作形式宾语,而将 that宾语从句后置。



- I think it necessary that we take regular exercise every day.
- I've made it a rule that I keep diaries every day.



hate, like, take, owe, take for granted, see to等词

或短语,需要用it作形式宾语,而将宾语从句后置。



- I hate it when they talk with their mouth full of food.
- Please see to it that the door is safely locked before you go.



③在双宾动词后作直接宾语

 Assure you that I had no intention of offending you.



 Prof. Lee's book will show you how what you have observed can be used in other contexts.



④在双宾动词后作间接宾语

They gave who came to the meeting a pamphlet.

- > 动词后的宾语从句
- ① 及物动词可以带宾语从句
- ②动词短语也可带宾语从句
- ③it形式宾语
- ④双宾语

- →动词后的宾语从句
- ▶ 介词后的宾语从句
- ▶ 形容词后的宾语从句

- > 介词后的宾语从句
- ①wh- 类词引导宾语从句
- ②that引导的从句作介词宾语



2. 介词后的宾语从句

①介词后一般常用 wh- 类词引导宾语从句。



- She is always thinking of how she can do more for her children.
- We are talking about whether we admit students into our club.



- I find the best way to concentrate is to make notes on what the teachers are saying.
- There is disagreement among economists about what money is and how money is measured.



2. 介词后的宾语从句

②用that引导的从句作介词宾语时,需要用形式宾语it替

代,然后将that从句放在最后。

You may depend on it that we will overcome the difficulty.

专四真题

After _____ seemed an endless wait, it was his turn to enter the personnel manager's office.

- A. that
- B. it
- C. what
- D. there



- > 介词后的宾语从句
- ①wh- 类词引导宾语从句
- ②that引导的从句作介词宾语



- →动词后的宾语从句
- > 介词后的宾语从句
- ▶ 形容词后的宾语从句

3. 形容词后的宾语从句

sure, certain, glad, pleased, happy, afraid,

surprised, satisfied, sorry等表示"情感"等的

形容词后的从句常被视为宾语从句。



am afraid.

l fear.



主系表=谓

主谓

- We're all pleased that we have won the game once again.
- I'm sure that they'll make it in spite of the terrible weather.
- I'm extremely sorry that I have lost your English book.

宾语从句

定义: 在句中充当宾语;

动词/动词短语位于 介词 之后。系表结构

宾语从句的时态

1. 主句是一般现在时,宾语从句的时态可以是任何适当的时态。

1. 主句是一般现在时,宾语从句的时态可以是任何适当的时态。

She says (that) she works from Monday to Friday.

She says (that) she will sell the old books back to the

school bookstore.

She says (that) she has never seen the sea.



2.主句是一般过去时,宾语从句的时态一般要用适当的过去时态。

• He said there were no classes yesterday afternoon.

He said that he was going to buy some new furniture.

He said that they were having a class at that time.

1. 我确定她在卧床。

I was sure she ____ in bed.

2. 他认为他正在为老板工作。

He thought he _____ for the boss.

2. 他认为他正在为老板工作。

He thought he was working for the boss.

3. 我想知道她是否已经收到电子邮件。

I wondered if she ____ the e-mail.

3. 我想知道她是否已经收到电子邮件。

I wondered if she had got the e-mail.

4. 他想知道她 (最近) 怎么样。

He wanted to know how she _______

4. 他想知道她(最近)怎么样。

He wanted to know how she had been doing.

5. 他不确定她是否会接受求婚。

He wasn't sure if she ____ the proposal.

5. 他不确定她是否会接受求婚。

He wasn't sure if she would accept the proposal.

6. 她说她将会等着我们。

• She said she ____ us.

6. 她说她将会等着我们。

She said she would be expecting us.

7. 我以为他已经去上学了(但他没去)。

I thought he ____ to school.

7. 我以为他已经去上学了(但他没去)。

I thought he would have gone to school.

8. 他说那天早晨他看见鲍勃了。

He said he ____ Bob that morning.

8. 他说那天早晨他看见鲍勃了。

He said he had seen Bob that morning.



3.当宾语从句是表达客观真理和规律的句子时,无论主句 使用何种时态,从句谓语动词都用一般现在时。 The teacher told us that nothing is difficult if we put our hearts into it.

He said that earth travels around the sun.

Alice told me that the last Thursday in November is

Thanksgiving Day in America.



宾语从句的否定转移

同时满足:

- 1. 主句谓语动词是think, believe, imagine, suppose, consider, expect, fancy, guess等;
- 2. 主句的主语是第一人称;
- 3. 主句时一般现在时;

从句的否定一般要转移到主句上来。

宾语从句的否定转移

I don't think it is right to badmouth other people. (常用)

=I think it is not right to badmouth other people. (不常用)

I don 't suppose that is his fault.



宾语从句中引导词that不可省略的情况

1. 介词except, but, besides, in 等后跟that 引导的宾语从句

• I know nothing about my new manager except that he just returned from England.



2. 主句谓语动词和that 引导的宾语从句之间有插入语

- I think, first of all, that we must believe in ourselves.
- He said, in his opinion, that playing video game not only wasted much time, but is also harmful to health.



3. 宾语从句为主从复合句且从句位于主句之前

- He said that if he came back early, he could come for the discussion.
- Mary said that as she was not well, she might not attend the mid-term exam.



4. 当it 作形式宾语,后接that 引导的宾语从句时

 We have made it clear that our destination is to learn knowledge.



5. that 引导的宾语从句后紧接着作主语的that(this)

- Professor Wang told me that that was why he was not a little tired.
- He said that this was not his computer, but his sister's.



6. 宾语从句不止一个时,后面的that 不可省略

- I think (that) it will clear up tomorrow and that they will go out for a picnic.
- I once read (that) "the beauty of life is its changes "and that "the art of life lies in a constant readjustment to our surroundings.



7.当when, who, what, where, why, how 等引导的从句与that 引导的从句作主句谓语动词的并列宾语时

- I know why Tom got the highest scores in the exam and that his parents wanted to send him abroad for further study.
- I'm sure where he lives and that he is living a happy life.



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