**Gramma 名词性从句 (1)**

**【学习目标】**

1. 能够了解名词性从句中主语从句、宾语从句和表语从句的基本用法；

2. 能够运用名词性从句中主语从句、宾语从句和表语从句表达自己的思想。

**【学法指导】**

在认真学习名词性从句中主语从句、宾语从句和表 语从句相关知识的基础上，关注上下文语境，体会它们在语篇中所传递的意义，即把语法作为工具，理解文本内容和表达自己的思想。

**回顾：**

The people who work in the office are very friendly。

定语从句---形容词性从句

？从句---名词性从句

**新课：**

**一、宾语从句---名词性从句**

I hope that everything is all right.

I doubt whether/if they will win the game.

I wonder what you call these flowers.

I think it certain that she will do well in the exam.

**规律：**

1. 宾语从句什么都不缺时，用that引导，that往往可以省略。

2. 宾语从句缺“是否”时，用if/whether引导。

3. 宾语从句缺成分时，用相应的特殊疑问词引导，但要把疑问语序改为陈述语序。

4. 可以用it 作形式宾语，而把宾语从句放到句子后面。

Do you know who lived here last year?

He asked whose handwriting was the best in our class.

Our teacher told us (that) light travels much faster than sound.

**时态：**

1.若主句是现在时，从句可根据具体情况选用合适的时态；

2.若主句为过去时，从句须用相应的过去的某种时态；

但若从句是普遍真理、客观事实时，时态不受主句限制。

1. I doubt whether/if they will win the game.

2. We don’t know whether he will come or not.

3. It depends on whether we have enough time.

4. She can’t decide whether to buy the house or wait.

**whether和if的区别：**

1. 宾语从句中whether和if 通常可以互换。

2. 但下列情况只能用whether:

 whether…or not; 介词+whether; whether to do

**练习**

1. Do you know 　　　　 class he is in?

2. Can you tell me 　　　　 or not he will come to our party?

3. I really don’t know 　　　　 did it for me.

4. He didn’t tell me 　　　　　　　　　　　　（何时我们会重逢）.

5. It is difficult for us to imagine 　 　 　　　　 （生活是什么样子）for slaves in the ancient world.

**二、表语从句---名词性从句**

1. My point is that you may have to face the problem.

2. The question is whether we can make good preparation in such a short time.

3. That is what he is worrying about.

4. It sounds as if someone is knocking at the door.

**规律：**

1. 表语从句什么都不缺时，用that引导，that不能省略。

2. 表语从句缺“是否”时，只能用whether引导。

3. 表语从句缺成分时，用相应的特殊疑问词引导，但要把疑问语序改为陈述语序。

4. 表语从句可以用as if/as though引导。

**练习：**

1. The trouble is 　　　　 I have lost his address.

2. The problem is 　　　　 could do the work well.

3. The best moment for the football star was 　　　 he scored the winning goal.

4. The question was 　　　　 　 　　　 　　　 (这部电影是否值得看).

5. My problem is 　　　　 　　　　 　　　 (下学期我该选哪门课).

**三、主语从句---名词性从句**

1. That we shall be late is certain.

2. Whether he’ll pass the exam tomorrow remains unknown.

3. How this happened is not clear.

4. It is a pity that we won’t be able to go to the south to spend our vacation.

**规律：**

1. 主语从句什么都不缺时，用that引导，that不能省略。

2. 表语从句缺“是否”时，只能用whether引导。

3. 表语从句缺成分时，用相应的特殊疑问词引导，但要把疑问语序改为陈述语序。

4. 可以用it 作形式主语，而把主语从句放到句子后面。

5. 主语从句后的谓语动词要用第三人称单数。

练习：

1. 　　　 I want to stress is that our group is looking for new members right now.

2. 　　　 will be our monitor hasn’t been decided yet.

3. 　 　 there are living creatures in the outer space as those on Earth hasn’t been proved until now.

4. 　　　　　　（很明显）that the local government should take measures to protect the environment for the next generations.

5. 　　　　　　　　 （我想告诉你的）is the deep love I have for my parents.

**小结**

名词性从句

* 在复合句中起名词作用的从句叫作名词性从句。
* 根据它在句中不同的语法功能，名词性从句可分为主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句和同位语从句。
* 常见的引导名词性从句的引导词有that, whether, if, what, which, who, whom, whose, when, where, why, how 等。

**Homework**

* 1. 复习主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句，找出它们的共同点和区别。
* 2. 找出Lesson 1课文中的名词性从句。
* 3.完成相应的课后练习。