

宾语从句使用“四注意” PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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我们在学习和运用宾语从句时，应该注意以下四点：一、引导词的使用 1. 当宾语从句由陈述句变化而来时，用that来引导从句，that常无具体意义，一般可省略。例如：Lin Tao thought ( that ) the TV play was very boring. 2. 当宾语从句是由一般疑问句变化而来时，要用if或whether来引导从句。例如：David asked his mother if/ whether she liked the dinner last night. 3. 当宾语从句是由特殊疑问句变化而来时，原句中的疑问词充当连接代词（如who，whose，what，which）或连接副词（如when，where，why，how），引导宾语从句。例如：Do you know what we can do on the island? I don't know why Jane was late for school this morning. 二、语序的陈述化 宾语从句一般要用陈述句语序。例如：When did he leave? I want to know. I want to know when he left. Does the shop close at six every day? Do you know? Do you know if/ whether the shop closes at six every day? 三、时态的呼应 1. 如果主句是一般现在时、一般将来时或祈使句时，宾语从句可根据情况使用各种时态。例如：I hear she is here today ( she was here yesterday/ she will be here tomorrow. ) 2. 如果主句是一般过去时，宾语从句应使用过去时态的某种形式。例如：He said he was watching TV ( he had swept the floor/ he would play football after school )。 3. 如宾语从句所叙述的是客观事实、自然现象或科学真理等，从句不受主句时态限制，仍用一般现在时。例如：Our teacher told us that light travels

faster than sound. 四、否定转移 当主句的谓语动词为think , believe , suppose等动词 , 且主语为第一人称时 , 从句的否定要转移到主句上。例如 : I don ' t believe he is here on time , is he ? I don ' t think Tom is the best student in his class , is he ?

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