

2024 年中考英语三轮冲刺：宾语从句（学生版版）

01

复习目标

中考考查重点：

1. 引导宾语从句的**连词**和**代词**选择；
2. 宾语从句的**语序**；
3. 宾语从句的**时态**。

【知识导图】



考查的主要形式：单项填空、完形填空、短文填空和完成句子，阅读理解和书面表达因此学生要**熟练**

掌握宾语从句的用法。

考向一：宾语从句的种类

1. **that** 引导的宾语从句。**that** 只有语法作用，**没有实在的意义**，在口语和非正式文体中**可以省略**。

She doesn't know (that) she is seriously ill.

2. 由**连接代词**：who, whom, whose, what, which

连接副词 when, where, why, how 引导的宾语从句。

Do you know who (whom) they are waiting for?

I don't know why the train is late.

3. 由 **if 或 whether** 引导的宾语从句。**if 和 whether 在句中的意思是“是否”**。

He asked me whether (if) I could help him.

考向二：宾语从句的语序

宾语从句的语序应为**陈述句**的语序，即按照**主语、谓语**的顺序。

1. **陈述句**变为宾语从句，语序不变。

He is an honest boy. The teacher said.

→ The teacher said(that) he was an honest boy.

2. **一般疑问句**和**特殊疑问句**变为宾语从句，语序变为**陈述语序**。

Does he work hard? I wonder.

→ I wonder if/whether he works hard.

考向三：宾语从句主句与从句时态一致的问题。

1. **主现从不受限制**

He **has told** me that he **'ll leave** for New York tomorrow.

Can you tell me how **I can** get to the railway station?

2. **主过从过**

He **told** me that he **would take** part in the high jump.

He **asked** if you **had written** to Peter.

3. **客观事实或真理**，用**一般现在时态**。

Our teacher **said** that January **is** the first month of the year.

Scientists **have proved** that the earth **turns** around the sun.

【奇思巧计】

宾语从句须注意，几点事项应牢记。一是关键**引导词**，不同句子词相异。

陈述句子用 **that**；一般疑问是否(**if, whether**)替；

特殊问句更好办，引导还用**疑问词**。

二是**时态**常变化，主句不同从句异。

主句若为**现在时**，从句时态应看意；

主句若为**过去时**，从句时态向前移。

三是语序要记清，从句**永保陈述序**。

that 引导的宾语从句

that 引导的宾语从句由**陈述句**转化而来，故从句的**语序不变**。that 作连接代词，**无意义**，在句中**不作任何成分**，通常可以省略。

一、that 引导的宾语从句的用法

1. **位置**：that 引导的宾语从句通常放在主句谓语动词（及物动词）、介词或形容词之后。

①**作及物动词**：

如：say, think, tell, know, hear, see, hope, wish, remember, forget 等的宾语。

She says that she will help me learn English this evening.

②**作介词的宾语**：连词 that 引导的名词性从句很少作介词的宾语，只用在 **except, but, in** 之后。如：

He is a good boy except that he is careless.

③**作“be + 形容词”结构的宾语**。

如：sure, glad, certain, pleased, sorry, happy, afraid 等，连词 that 可省略。

I'm happy (that) I passed the exam.

3. **时态**：主句是一般**现在时**，从句可根据**具体情况**选用适当的时态；

主句是一般**过去时**，从句中也**必须用过去**的某种时态。

He **says** that he **wants** to see him as soon as possible.

He **said** that he **wanted** to see him as soon as possible.

【特别提醒】

当主句是一般**过去时**，而宾语从句的内容表示的是**客观真理、事实、科学原理、自然现象、名言警句、格**

言、谚语等时，此时宾语从句用一般现在时，这些情况下不受主句时态的限制。

The teacher told us that the earth goes round the sun.

3. 引导词 that 可以省略的几种情况：

引导宾语从句的连词 that 通常可以省略：

I hoped (that) I would / should succeed.

He thought (that) they would give him a visa.

Everybody knows (that) money doesn't grow on trees.

【注意】 that 引导的宾语从句可位于句首，此时 that 不可省略：

That she is a good girl I know.

4. 引导词 that 不能省略的几种情况：

①从句的主语是 that 时

We know that is an interesting film.

②and 连接的两个表示陈述意义的宾语从句并列时，

第一个从句的连词 that，但第二个从句的连词 that 一般不可以省略。

He told me (that) they could not decide what to do and that they asked my advice.

③that 引导的宾语从句作介词宾语时

I know nothing about him except that he is from the south.

对他一无所知，只知道他是南方人。

5. 宾语从句的否定转移。

在 think, believe, suppose, expect 等动词后的宾语从句，

当主句的主语是第一人称时，谓语尽管是否定的意思，却不用否定形式

而将 think 等动词变为否定形式，英语称这种现象为否定转移。

I don't think he can come this evening.

He thinks we are not in the classroom now.

【特别警示】

含有“否定转移”现象的句子，主句的主语必须是第一人称，

此时，变成反意疑问句，附加问句要由从句来决定；

如果主句的主语是其他人称，附加问句要由主句来决定。

I don't think he is right, is he?

He thinks I can come, doesn't he?

6. 如果宾语从句中含有否定意义的副词或形容词。

hardly, never, seldom, no, few, little 等, 其反意疑问句要用肯定形式。如:

We find that he seldom goes to visit his mother, does he?

7. that 引导的宾语从句变成被动语态时, 只变主句, 不变从句。

It is said that ... (据说.....):

It is known that ... (众所周知.....):

It is reported that ... (据报告.....) 等当作固定句式来运用。

It is said that he is from Canada.

疑问词引导的宾语从句

由疑问词 when, who, what, where, whatever, how, which, why 等引导。

宾语从句的词序一律用陈述句的词序, 即“主语+谓语”词序。

①带有系动词 be (is, am, are, was, were) 的特殊疑问句。

主句

宾语从句

Do you know how old Liz is? 你知道莉兹几岁吗?

I know how old Liz is. 我知道莉兹几岁。

I don't know how old Liz is. 我不知道莉兹几岁。

②带有(情态)助动词 is/am/are/have/has/can/should 等的特殊疑问句

When is Ann going to Iran?

→ Do you know when Ann is going to Iran?

→ I don't know when Ann is going to Iran.

What should I do?

→ Can you tell me what I should do?

→ Please tell me what I should do.

③带有助动词 do/does/did 的特殊疑问句。

Where did I put my wedding ring?

→ Do you know where I put my wedding ring?

What does Sue think about Lulu?

→ Do you know what **Sue thinks** about Lulu?

注意:

(1) 由于宾语从句要求**陈述句语序**，故而在从句中它变成了**陈述语序**。

Where **did you** go yesterday?

→ Please tell me **where you** went yesterday.

(2) 当疑问代词 **what**、**who** 在特殊疑问句中**作主语**时，该特殊疑问句本身就是陈述句语序，所以当该句用来作宾语时，**语序不需要调整**。

What's wrong with you?

→ He asked the girl what was wrong with her.

What has happened to him?

→ We want to know what has happened to him.

if/whether 引导的宾语从句

当从句部分是一**般疑问句**或**选择疑问句**时，常用 **if** 或 **whether** 引导宾语从句，

if/whether 意为“**是否**”。

说明对陈述的事物**不明确或不清楚**。

常用在 see, ask, say, learn, tell, wonder, doubt,

find out, be uncertain /doubtful / be not known

Alice wants to know if/whether she has passed the exam.

I want to know if (whether) he lives there.

【拓展】

以下几种情况下，**只能用 whether**。

1. 句中有 **or not** 时用 **whether**

I don't know whether he is wrong or she is wrong.

I will write to you whether or not I can come / whether I can come or not.

2. 在**动词不定式**之前只能用 **whether**。

He doesn't know whether to go or not.

Whether to go or stay is still a question.

3. 在介词之后只能用 whether

Success depends on whether we make enough effort.

I worry about whether I hurt her feelings.

4. 置于句首表示强调时

Whether he is single, I don't know.

Whether this is true, I can't say.

5. 在某些动词（如 discuss, decide）之后

We discussed whether we should go there by plane.

We discussed whether we should hold a meeting.

5. 在引导否定概念宾语从句时

He asked me if I hadn't finished my work.

注意：doubt 否定句用 that 引导。因为 don't doubt 意为相信，不怀疑，if 是否表示疑虑。

1. I believe _____ the Spring Festival will be fun.
A. that B. how C. whether D. if
2. Helen, I'm sure _____ you are going to pass the exam.
A. that B. what C. which
3. The teacher told us _____ light _____ faster than sound.
A. that...traveled B. that...travels C. whether...traveled
4. —I've worked much harder than before, but I'm still behind others.
—It takes time. I'm sure _____ you will make progress sooner or later.
A. if B. that C. whether D. what
5. I seldom doubt _____ it is worth _____ so much time on my hobbies.
A. that; to spend B. whether; to spend C. that; spending D. whether; spending
6. —I'm not sure _____ you do sports every day.
—I know _____ they are good for me, so I exercise every day.
A. if; that B. that; whether C. that; if D. whether; if
7. The teacher says _____ she will leave a message on the headmaster's desk.
A. if B. who C. that D. what
8. I don't doubt _____ he can finish the task, but I doubt _____ he wants to do it.
A. that; that B. if; if C. that; if D. if; that
9. —I doubt _____ Liu Chen will pass the coming driving test.
—Don't worry. He is careful and practises so hard. I never doubt _____ he will pass it.
A. that; whether B. whether; that
C. that; that D. whether; whether
10. —She thinks _____.
—No wonder they are so comfortable.
A. if the shirts are made in China.
B. when the shirts are cheap

C. where the shirts are made

D. that the shirts are made of Xinjiang cotton

11. —I doubt _____ he will come here tomorrow.

—But there's no doubt _____ he will help you if he comes here.

A. that; that B. that; whether C. if; that D. whether; whether

12. I know _____ I promised to take you on vacation, but I have to continue working until next month.

A. that B. if C. what D. why

13. It's good to know _____ the dogs _____ live in the animal centre will be well cared for while we are away.

A. what; what B. how; that

C. what; that D. that; which

14. He is so clever and I never doubt _____ he can work out problem.

A. if B. whether C. that D. what

15. No doubt _____ Qingguo Lane is worth _____ if you visit Changzhou.

A. whether; to visit B. if; a visit C. that; visiting D. that; to visit

16. I never doubt _____ the book is worth _____.

A. whether, reading B. that, reading C. whether, being read D. that, being read

17. Research shows _____ each day you should have plenty of fruit, vegetables and grain products such as noodles and bread.

A. what B. why C. how D. that

18. Mum believes that colours can influence our moods. I wonder _____ it is true.

A. where B. when C. why D. whether

19. I want to know _____ he will go hiking with us when he is free tomorrow.

A. that B. if C. because D. when

20. I don't know _____ or not he will come here. _____ he comes here tomorrow, I will call you.

A. whether, Whether B. if, If

C. if, Whether D. whether, If

21. —Let's go to Jenny's home to enjoy her stamps now.

—Good idea. I'll call her to see _____ she is at home.

- A. whether B. that C. where D. how

22. —Would you like to see the film *Changjin Lake* with me this Sunday?

—I'd like to, but I'm not sure _____ I'm free on that day.

- A. whether B. that C. when D. what

23. Before you ask someone for help, find out _____ he is the right person for your problem.

- A. since B. who C. whether D. unless

24. I'm not sure _____ Sally will come or not.

- A. weather B. if C. that D. whether

25. Could you say it again? I can't understand _____ you are talking about.

- A. how B. when C. what D. where

26. —Could you please tell me _____ tomorrow?

—Chinese, maths and English.

- A. what classes will we have B. what classes we will have
C. when will we have classes D. when we will have classes

27. —Could you please tell me _____ when they meet for the first time in France?

—They usually shake hands.

- A. how people usually do B. what people usually do
C. how do people usually do D. what do people usually do

28. —Do you know _____ ?

—Yeah. In ten minutes.

- A. who is running the machine B. how many machines we have
C. where the machine was made D. when we'll shut off the machine

29. —Mom, can you tell me _____ ?

—Next week.

- A. when my dad will come back B. how my dad went to Beijing
C. where my dad bought the gift D. why my dad hasn't come back

30. —Could you tell me _____ ?

—On the afternoon of January 1st.

- A. who will join us in playing the piano B. why spring is the best time for hiking
C. when is the English speech competition D. when the school talent show is

31. —Excuse me, could you please tell me _____?

—There is a bookstore on Yinghui Road. You can buy it there.

- A. when I can buy the book *Harry Potter* B. how can I buy the book *Harry Potter*
C. if there's a bookstore near here D. where I can buy the book *Harry Potter*

32. —The Jinqiao Supermarket is crowded with people. Could you please tell me _____?

—You have to park it across from the street.

- A. when I parked my car B. how to park my car C. where I can park my car D. how
can I park my car

33. Could you please tell me _____?

- A. where you parked your car B. where did you tell your car
C. you parked your car in the parking lot D. how long will you park your car

34. —Wow! The school uniforms can tell parents _____.

—Cool! So the children won't get lost easily.

- A. what do their children study B. what their children study
C. where are their children D. where their children are

35. —Could you tell me _____?

—By underground.

- A. how old Wusi Square is
B. where Wusi Square is
C. how I can get to Wusi Square
D. when I can visit Wusi Square

36. —Shall we visit the museum this Saturday morning?

—I am not sure. I don't know _____ homework we need to do first.

- A. how long B. how often C. how much D. how far

37. —Excuse me, could you please tell me _____?

—You can take the No. 3 bus there.

- A. where is the nearest hospital B. where the nearest hospital is

C. how I can get to the nearest hospital D. how can I get to the nearest hospital

38. —Do you know the new national park?

—Yes, I do. To protect wildlife.

- A. when did China set up B. when China set up
C. why China set up D. why did China set up

39. The famous saying “History, if not forgotten, can serve as a guide for the future” tells us .

- A. what can we get from history B. what the future will be like
C. why we should remember the past D. how can we create a better future

40. —Do you know ?

—To call on people to protect the environment.

- A. why we celebrate World Environment Day B. why do we celebrate World Environment Day
C. when we celebrate World Environment Day D. when do we celebrate World Environment Day

41. I don't think it's good for parents to give their children ____ they want.

- A. whatever B. however C. wherever D. whoever

42. --- you need help, call me or send me an e-mail.

---Thank you very much.

- A. Whatever B. However C. Whenever

43. You just came back from Beijing. I wondered .

- A. how did you visit the city B. where did you visit
C. which hotel you stay in Beijing D. what you thought of the food there

44. —What did the shopkeeper say to you?

—She asked me .

- A. what else I will buy B. where did I see the style
C. when does the shop close D. if I preferred that orange dress

45. —What did Mary say just now?

—She asked me .

- A. that are you going to be in the future B. if I could go to the concert
C. whether I can go to the park with her D. where did I go just now

46. —What did you say just now?

—I asked _____.

- A. how I can open the door
- B. if you watched TV last night
- C. when did the program start
- D. you had finished your homework

47. Our physics teacher told us that light _____ faster than sound.

- A. travel
- B. is travelling
- C. travels
- D. has travelled

48. I was very surprised that I _____ to be the leader of the group.

- A. chose
- B. was chosen
- C. was choosing
- D. am chosen

49. — Could you let me know _____ yesterday?

— Because the traffic was bad.

- A. why did you come late
- B. why you came late
- C. why you come late

50. — Could you please tell me _____ last Friday?

— The National Museum of China.

- A. where did you visit
- B. where you visited
- C. where will you visit
- D. where you will visit

51. Nobody can predict what _____ in the future. So enjoy your life.

- A. will happen
- B. happen
- C. have happened

52. He asked _____ during the Spring Festival.

- A. that we had to stay in Qingdao
- B. whether could we make a lantern
- C. what we can eat
- D. whether we could go for a trip

53. — What did Mary say? I didn't hear clearly.

— She asked you _____ this morning.

- A. if your alarm had gone off
- B. when your alarm is broken
- C. whether your alarm has gone off

54. — Jack, can you tell me _____ at the school sports meeting?

— Sure. I took part in the 100-metre race.

- A. what you did
- B. what you will do
- C. what did you do
- D. what will you do

55. I wondered if _____.

- A. she will help me with my English B. can he come here on time
C. he cleaned his bedroom this morning D. did he receive presents from Santa Claus

56. —What did Amy ask you after the meeting?

—She asked me _____.

- A. what I do for the project last week
B. if can I finish the work on time
C. how did I deal with the problem
D. why I was late for the meeting

57. I don't know if Tom _____ here tomorrow. If he _____, I'll call you.

- A. comes; comes B. will come; will come
C. comes; will come D. will come; comes

58. —What did you learn in geography yesterday?

—I learned that the sun _____ in the east.

- A. was rising B. rises C. rose D. is rising

59. Yesterday the teacher told us the earth _____ the sun.

- A. goes around B. went around C. was going around D. will go around

60. The geography teacher told us that the earth _____ around the sun.

- A. moves B. moved C. has moved D. could move

61. —Do you know _____ ?

—I'm not sure. Maybe tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.

- A. when the meeting will be held B. when will the meeting be held
C. where the meeting will be held D. where will the meeting be held

62. Some of my friends are interested in science, but none of them can tell _____ .

- A. when UFOs appeared next time
B. that horses know the way or not
C. where was this kind of plant found
D. who became the first man to walk on the moon

63. —After the final exam, we'll have a long vacation and celebrate our spring festival.

—Yes, but I haven't planned _____.

- A. what will I do
- B. what I will do
- C. when I would do it
- D. when would I do it

64. I want to know _____.

- A. when do they finish the work
- B. when will they finish the work
- C. when they will finish the work
- D. when they do finish the work

65. —Let's take a trip to Yuan Tuojiào Park next Sunday if the examination is over.

—That sounds great! But I wonder _____.

- A. when and where shall we meet
- B. whether it will be rainy that day
- C. that we'll go there by bus or by bike
- D. how shall we get ready for it

66. Which of the following is RIGHT?

- A. He didn't find what was the matter with the computer
- B. Lisa, would you like any Chinese food for breakfast?
- C. If you need our help, you can ring up us at any time.
- D. It is pleasant play with children and they will be glad.

67. —Could you tell me _____ ?

—A toy train.

- A. how did you go to the park
- B. what did you buy during the trip
- C. how you got to the park
- D. what you bought during the trip

68. —Betty, do you know _____ ?

—You love the music here very much.

- A. what do I like about this restaurant.
- B. why did I choose this restaurant
- C. how much I like this restaurant
- D. why I have chosen this restaurant

69. —Excuse me, could you tell me _____ ?

—For two weeks.

- A. when the clothes shop opens
- B. where is the nearest post office
- C. how long the old man has stayed here
- D. how you celebrated Christmas

70. —Can you tell me _____ the book, Tony?

—Yes. I bought the book in Xinhua Bookstore.

- A. where you bought B. where did you buy
C. where will you buy D. where you will buy

71. I _____ Li Ping _____ this evening.

- A. think, isn't coming B. think, is come C. don't think, comes D. don't think,
is coming

72. —Look at the boy with red hair. It's cool!

—But I don't think students _____ to color their hair.

- A. shouldn't be allowed to B. mustn't be allowed C. should be allowed

73. I _____ think he _____ ever visited the island.

- A. /; hasn't B. don't; was C. don't; has D. don't; will

74. —Do you like fruit and vegetables?

—No. I don't _____ they are delicious (美味的). I only like meat.

- A. call B. like C. have D. think

75. I _____ she _____ here tomorrow.

- A. didn't think, comes B. think, won't come
C. don't think, won't come D. think, will come

76. I _____ think Mike _____ in China now.

- A. not; is B. don't; is C. /; isn't D. don't; isn't

77. I _____ believe everything _____ be free in 20 years.

- A. /; won't B. don't; won't C. don't; will D. will; doesn't

78. I _____ the movie _____ interesting.

- A. think, isn't B. don't think, is C. doesn't think, is D. don't think, isn't

79. I don't think he can speak French, _____ ?

- A. doesn't he B. does he C. can't he D. can he

80. I _____ believe their son _____ come to visit me.

- A. don't; will B. /; doesn't C. didn't; will D. /; didn't

81. Could you tell me where _____ the bank?

- A. to find B. can I find C. how to find D. find

82. —Tom, can you tell me _____ an e-mail to you?

—Of course. It's easy.

A. how can I send

B. how I could send

C. how to send

D. what to send

83. I wasn't sure what _____ for my school project, so I asked my dad what I should do.

A. write

B. writing

C. wrote

D. to write

2024 年中考三轮冲刺：宾语从句（解析版）

01 复习目标

中考考查重点：

1. 引导宾语从句的**连词**和**代词**选择；
2. 宾语从句的**语序**；
3. 宾语从句的**时态**。

【知识导图】



考查的主要形式：单项填空、完形填空、短文填空和完成句子，阅读理解和书面表达因此学生要**熟练掌握**宾语从句的用法。

考向一：宾语从句的种类

1. **that** 引导的宾语从句。**that** 只有语法作用，**没有实在的意义**，在口语和非正式文体中**可以省略**。

She doesn't know (that) she is seriously ill.

3. 由**连接代词**：who, whom, whose, what, which

连接副词 when, where, why, how 引导的宾语从句。

Do you know who (whom) they are waiting for?

I don't know why the train is late.

3. 由 **if 或 whether** 引导的宾语从句。**if 和 whether 在句中的意思是“是否”**。

He asked me whether (if) I could help him.

考向二：宾语从句的语序

宾语从句的语序应为**陈述句**的语序，即按照**主语、谓语**的顺序。

1. **陈述句**变为宾语从句，语序不变。

He is an honest boy. The teacher said.

→ The teacher said(that) he was an honest boy.

2. **一般疑问句**和**特殊疑问句**变为宾语从句，语序变为**陈述语序**。

Does he work hard? I wonder.

→ I wonder if/whether he works hard.

考向三：宾语从句主句与从句时态一致的问题。

6. **主现从不受限制**

He **has told** me that he **'ll leave** for New York tomorrow.

Can you tell me how **I can** get to the railway station?

7. **主过从过**

He **told** me that he **would take** part in the high jump.

He **asked** if you **had written** to Peter.

3. **客观事实或真理**，用**一般现在时态**。

Our teacher **said** that January **is** the first month of the year.

Scientists **have proved** that the earth **turns** around the sun.

【奇思巧计】

宾语从句须注意，几点事项应牢记。一是关键**引导词**，不同句子词相异。

陈述句子用 **that**；一般疑问是否(**if, whether**)替；

特殊问句更好办，引导还用**疑问词**。

二是**时态**常变化，主句不同从句异。

主句若为**现在时**，从句时态应看意；

主句若为**过去时**，从句时态向前移。

三是语序要记清，从句**永保陈述序**。

that 引导的宾语从句

that 引导的宾语从句由**陈述句**转化而来，故从句的**语序不变**。that 作连接代词，**无意义**，在句中**不作任何成分**，通常可以省略。

一、that 引导的宾语从句的用法

1. **位置**：that 引导的宾语从句通常放在主句谓语动词（及物动词）、介词或形容词之后。

①**作及物动词**：

如：say, think, tell, know, hear, see, hope, wish, remember, forget 等的宾语。

She says that she will help me learn English this evening.

②**作介词的宾语**：连词 that 引导的名词性从句很少作介词的宾语，只用在 except, but, in 之后。如：

He is a good boy except that he is careless.

③**作“be + 形容词”结构的宾语**。

如：sure, glad, certain, pleased, sorry, happy, afraid 等，连词 that 可省略。

I'm happy (that) I passed the exam.

8. **时态**：主句是一般**现在时**，从句可根据**具体情况**选用适当的时态；

主句是一般**过去时**，从句中也**必须用过去**的某种时态。

He says that he wants to see him as soon as possible.

He said that he wanted to see him as soon as possible.

【特别提醒】

当主句是一般**过去时**，而宾语从句的内容表示的是**客观真理、事实、科学原理、自然现象、名言警句、格**

言、谚语等时，此时宾语从句用一般现在时，这些情况下不受主句时态的限制。

The teacher told us that the earth goes round the sun.

3. 引导词 that 可以省略的几种情况：

引导宾语从句的连词 that 通常可以省略：

I hoped (that) I would / should succeed.

He thought (that) they would give him a visa.

Everybody knows (that) money doesn't grow on trees.

【注意】 that 引导的宾语从句可位于句首，此时 that 不可省略：

That she is a good girl I know.

4. 引导词 that 不能省略的几种情况：

①从句的主语是 that 时

We know that is an interesting film.

②and 连接的两个表示陈述意义的宾语从句并列时，

第一个从句的连词 that，但第二个从句的连词 that 一般不可以省略。

He told me (that) they could not decide what to do and that they asked my advice.

③that 引导的宾语从句作介词宾语时

I know nothing about him except that he is from the south.

对他一无所知，只知道他是南方人。

5. 宾语从句的否定转移。

在 think, believe, suppose, expect 等动词后的宾语从句，

当主句的主语是第一人称时，谓语尽管是否定的意思，却不用否定形式

而将 think 等动词变为否定形式，英语称这种现象为否定转移。

I don't think he can come this evening.

He thinks we are not in the classroom now.

【特别警示】

含有“否定转移”现象的句子，主句的主语必须是第一人称，

此时，变成反意疑问句，附加问句要由从句来决定；

如果主句的主语是其他人称，附加问句要由主句来决定。

I don't think he is right, is he?

He thinks I can come, doesn't he?

6. 如果**宾语从句**中含有**否定意义**的副词或形容词。

hardly, never, seldom, no, few, little 等, 其**反意疑问句**要用**肯定形式**。如:

We find that he seldom goes to visit his mother, does he?

7. **that** 引导的**宾语从句****变成被动语态**时, **只变主句, 不变从句**。

It is said that ... (据说.....):

It is known that ... (众所周知.....):

It is reported that ... (据报告.....) 等当作**固定句式**来运用。

It is said that he is from Canada.

疑问词引导的宾语从句

由**疑问词** when, who, what, where, whatever, how, which, why 等引导。

宾语从句的词序一律用**陈述句的词序**, 即 “**主语+谓语**”词序。

①带有**系动词** be (is, am, are, was, were)的**特殊疑问句**。

主句

宾语从句

Do you know how old Liz is? 你知道莉兹几岁吗?

I know how old Liz is. 我知道莉兹几岁。

I don't know how old Liz is. 我不知道莉兹几岁。

②带有**(情态) 助动词 is/am/are/have/has/can/should** 等的**特殊疑问句**

When is Ann going to Iran?

→ Do you know when **Ann is** going to Iran?

→ I don't know when **Ann is** going to Iran.

What should I do?

→ Can you tell me what **I should** do?

→ Please tell me what **I should** do.

③带有**助动词 do/does/did** 的**特殊疑问句**。

Where did I put my wedding ring?

→ Do you know where **I put** my wedding ring?

What does Sue think about Lulu?

→ Do you know what **Sue thinks** about Lulu?

注意:

(2) 由于宾语从句要求**陈述句语序**，故而在从句中它变成了**陈述语序**。

Where **did you** go yesterday?

→ Please tell me **where you** went yesterday.

(2) 当疑问代词 **what**、**who** 在特殊疑问句中**作主语**时，该特殊疑问句本身就是陈述句语序，所以当该句用来作宾语时，**语序不需要调整**。

What's wrong with you?

→ He asked the girl what was wrong with her.

What has happened to him?

→ We want to know what has happened to him.

if/whether 引导的宾语从句

当从句部分是一**般疑问句**或**选择疑问句**时，常用 **if** 或 **whether** 引导宾语从句，

if/whether 意为“**是否**”。

说明对陈述的事物**不明确或不清楚**。

常用在 see, ask, say, learn, tell, wonder, doubt,

find out, be uncertain /doubtful / be not known

Alice wants to know if/whether she has passed the exam.

I want to know if (whether) he lives there.

【拓展】

以下几种情况下，**只能用 whether**。

1. 句中有 **or not** 时用 **whether**

I don't know whether he is wrong or she is wrong.

I will write to you whether or not I can come / whether I can come or not.

2. 在**动词不定式**之前只能用 **whether**。

He doesn't know whether to go or not.

Whether to go or stay is still a question.

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/468024110034006041>