

The Object Clause

宾语从句





I want to eat.

What?



(复合句) She says _____



What?



I want to eat.

连接词

(复合句)

She says (that) she wants to eat.

主语

谓语

从句主语

从句谓语

从句宾语

主句

宾语从句



宾语从句的概念：

宾语从句是在复合句中充当宾语的句子。

宾语从句的结构：

连接词（引导词）+主语+谓语+其他

三大要素

★ 连接词
(引导词)

★ 语序

时态

一、引导词

I know that you are right.

The doctor told me that I should take more water.

We knew that he had made a mistake.



一、引导词

I know (that) you are right.

The doctor told me (that) I should take more water.

We knew (that) he had made a mistake.

引导词



1. 引导词that

这样的宾语从句的从句部分原是陈述句
由从属连词**that**引导宾语从句，
that在句中无词汇意思，
在从句中不充当成分，在口语中常省略。



我一点都不
不胖!

Tell me if you are joking.





我一点都不胖！

引导词

Tell me if you are joking.

↓
whether



2. 引导词 **whether, if**

这样的宾语从句的从句部分原是一般疑问句
由从属连词 **whether, if** 引导宾语从句，
意思是“是否”。
一般来说，**whether**和**if**可以互换。

对不起，我迟到了！



I want to know why you are late.

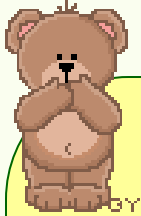


对不起，我迟到了！



引导词

I want to know why you are late.



3. 引导词 wh-question words

这样的宾语从句实际上是由特殊疑问句变化而来，
由原句的特殊疑问词引导

如：连接代词 who, whom, whose, which, what

连接副词 where, why, when, how

这些词在从句中担当句子成分，
具有一定的意义，不能省略。



that when if /whether that where

Exercise 1

She says _____ she has a handbag.

Do you know _____ the plane will leave?

**She asks me _____ Tom was a teacher
10 years ago.**

He tells me _____ he is watching TV.

I want to know _____ he has been to?

A colorful illustration of a farm scene. In the foreground, a pig is running towards the viewer. In the background, there is a house with a red roof and a blue door, a rainbow, and a fence. A yellow thought bubble is positioned in the upper left corner, containing the Chinese text '二、语序'.

二、语序

She says (that) she wants to eat.

Tell me if / whether you are joking.

I want to know why you are late.



二、语序

She says **(that)** she wants to eat.

Tell me **if / whether** you are joking.

I want to know **why** you are late.

二、语序

She says (that) she wants to eat.

Tell me if / whether you are joking.

I want to know why you are late.



宾语从句的语序用

陈述句语序

即：连接词+主语+谓语+其他成分

Exercise 2



1. When will he go to the library? (疑问句语序)

His brother asks _____.

2. Did he know French? (疑问句语序)

We wanted to know _____.

Exercise 2



1. When will he go to the library? (疑问句语序)

✗ His brother asks when will he go to the library .

2. Did he know French ? (疑问句语序)

✗ We wanted to know if/whether did he know French.

Exercise 2

1. When will he go to the library? (疑问句语序)

★ His brother asks when he will go to the library .

✗ His brother asks when will he go to the library .

2. Did he know French ? (疑问句语序)

★ We wanted to know if/whether he knew French .

✗ We wanted to know if/whether did he know French.

Exercises

Rewrite the sentences.

1. She knows. Timmy is a good boy.
2. One and one is two. His father says.
3. He is glad. His friends will come to his party.
4. He is doing his homework. I am sure.
5. We realize. We should work hard.

Exercises

Rewrite the sentences.

1. She knows. Timmy is a good boy.

She knows (that) Timmy is a good boy.

2. One and one is two. His father says.

His father says (that) one and one is two.

3. He is glad. His friends will come to his party.

He is glad (that) his friends will come to his party.

4. He is doing his homework. I am sure.

I am sure (that) he is doing his homework.

5. We realize. We should work hard.

We realize (that) we should work hard.



1. My cousin's favourite colour is blue. (I / know)

2. Orange can make people feel comfortable. (John / believe)

3. Wearing red can make it easier to take action. (Many people / think)

4. It is good to paint the room blue. (Lily's parents/be sure)



1. My cousin's favourite colour is blue. (I / know)

I know that my cousin's favourite colour is blue.

2. Orange can make people feel comfortable. (John / believe)

John believes that orange can make people feel comfortable.

3. Wearing red can make it easier to take action. (Many people / think)

Many people think that wearing red can make it easier to take action.

4. It is good to paint the room blue. (Lily's parents/be sure)

Lily's parents are sure that it is good to paint the room blue.

Millie: Did you know there is a relationship between colours and moods?

Sandy: Certainly. I think colours influence our everyday lives in many ways.

Millie: How should we choose the colours for the rooms of a house?

Sandy: Most people think light colours are better than dark ones.

Millie: Yes. I notice light colours make rooms seem larger.

Sandy: Sure. I also know blue can make us feel relaxed

Millie: Yes. My mum says blue is suitable for bedrooms. I also find some people prefer orange for their dining rooms.

Sandy: True, but it depends on personal taste. Anyway, we should choose the colour which makes us feel comfortable.

Millie: Did you know there is a relationship between colours and **(that)**s?

Sandy: Certainly. I think colours influence our everyday lives in many ways **(that)**.

Millie: How should we choose the colours for the rooms of a house?

Sandy: Most people think light colours are better than dark ones. **(that)**

Millie: Yes. I notice light colours make rooms seem larger. **(that)**

Sandy: Sure. I also know blue can make us feel relaxed **(that)**.

Millie: Yes. My mum says blue is suitable for bedrooms. I also find some people prefer orange for their dining rooms. **(that)**

Sandy: True, but it depends on personal taste. Anyway, we should choose the colour which makes us feel comfortable. **定语从句**

Should I choose the red dress?



改变人称

1. Kitty cannot decide _____

Should I choose the red dress?



改变人称

1. Kitty cannot decide if/whether she
should choose the red dress.

Do white clothes suit me?

vt. 适合

2. Sandy doesn't know _____



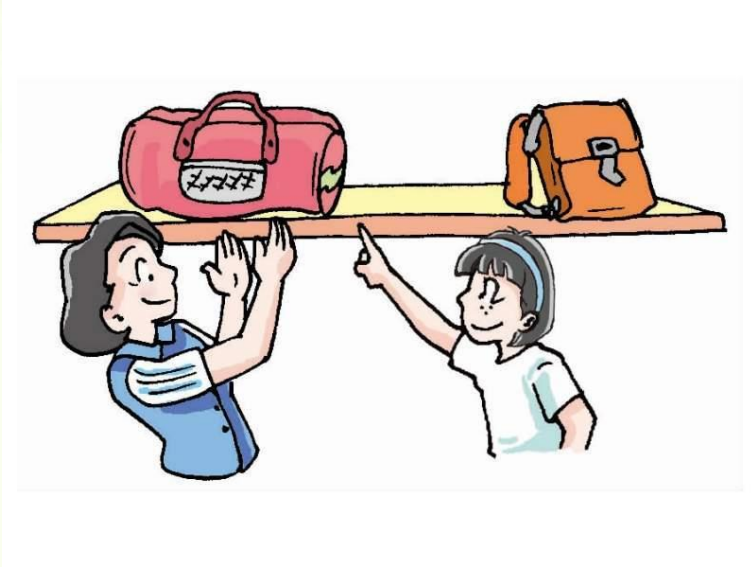
Do white clothes suit me?

vt. 适合

2. Sandy doesn't know if/whether white clothes suit her.

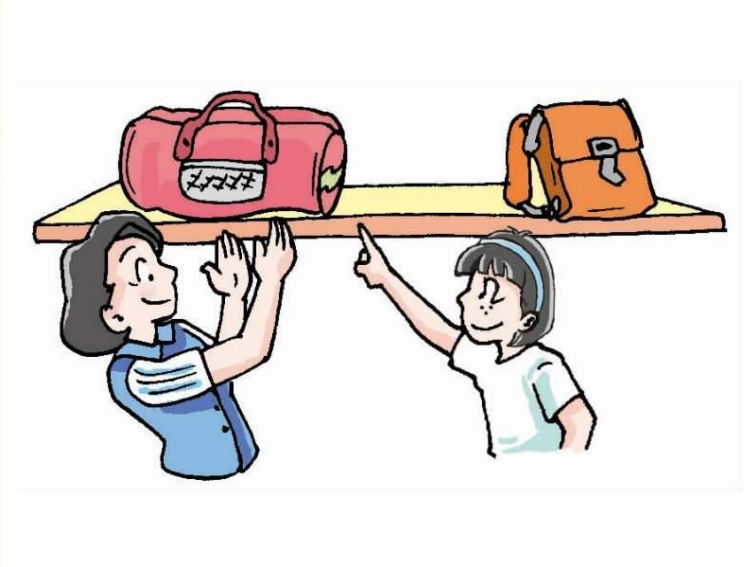


Is the sports bag made of cotton?



3. Amy is asking _____

Is the sports bag made of cotton?



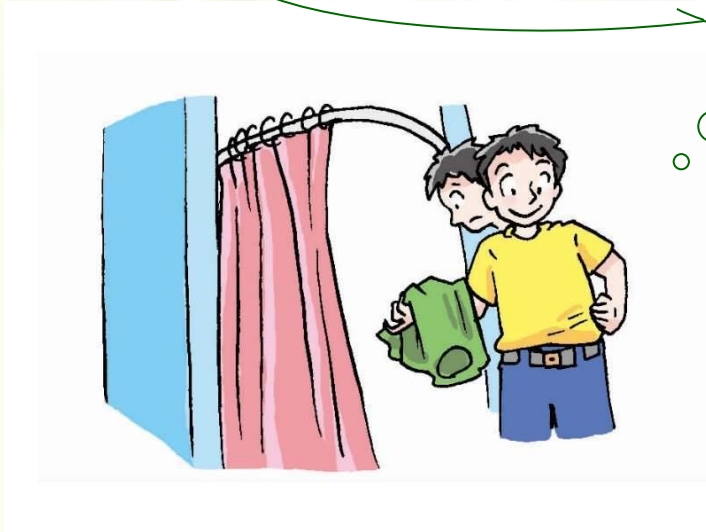
3. Amy is asking if/whether the sports bag is made of cotton.

Does the green T-shirt match my trousers?



4. Simon is not sure _____

Does the green T-shirt match my trousers?



4. Simon is not sure if/whether the green T-shirt matches his trousers.

Should I stay at home instead of going shopping with my classmates?



改变人称

5. Daniel often wonders _____

Should I stay at home instead of going shopping with my classmates?



改变人称

5. Daniel often wonders if/whether he
should stay at home instead of going
shopping with his classmates.

将下列句子改为宾语从句

1. Can yellow bring people success?

It isn't certain _____

2. Kitty will come to my birthday party.

I hope _____

3. Do red roses represent love?

Can you tell me _____

陈述句语序

将下列句子改为宾语从句

1. Can yellow bring people success?

It isn't certain if/whether yellow can bring people success.

2. Kitty will come to my birthday party.

I hope that Kitty will come to my birthday party.

3. Do red roses represent love?

Can you tell me if/whether red roses represent love?

陈述句语序



4. Have you been to Shanghai?

The teacher asks _____

5. Our favourite colours match our characteristics.

I'm sure _____

6. Can I paint the walls of my bedroom blue?

I don't

know _____



4. Have you been to Shanghai?

The teacher asks if/whether you have been to Shanghai.

5. Our favourite colours match our characteristics.

I'm sure that our favourite colours match our characteristics

6. Can I paint the walls of my bedroom blue?

I don't

know if/whether I can paint the walls of my bedroom blue.

Help Daniel complete his email using *that*, *if* or *whether*.

Dear Tommy,

Have you ever noticed the colours around you? Colours are really interesting. A report says ⁽¹⁾ _____ blue can help us feel relaxed because it represents peace. You may wonder ⁽²⁾ _____ it represents anything else. Yes. Blue also means sadness. I do not know ⁽³⁾ _____ you like green. Some people think ⁽⁴⁾ _____ green can give us energy, but it also represents envy. Did you know ⁽⁵⁾ _____ red represents good luck in China? It is **often** used for celebrations!

Please tell me your favourite colour and ⁽⁶⁾ _____ you know anything else about colours. Write back soon.

Best wishes,

Daniel



Help Daniel complete his email using *that*, *if* or *whether*.

Dear Tommy,

Have you ever noticed the colours around you? Colours are really interesting. A report says (1) that blue can help us feel relaxed because it represents peace. You may wonder (2) if/whether it represents anything else. Yes. Blue also means sadness. I do not know (3) if/whether you like green. Some people think (4) that green can give us energy, but it also represents envy. Did you know (5) that red represents good luck in China? It is **often** used for celebrations!

Please tell me your favourite colour and (6) if/whether you know anything else about colours. Write back soon.

Best wishes,

Daniel



Help Daniel write a note for his dad.

- 1 Dad knows a lot about colours.
- 2 Is red just the colour of heat and power?
- 3 Was yellow once the colour of the rulers in ancient China?
- 4 Did the rulers in ancient Europe like to wear purple?
- 5 Do all the doctors in the world wear white uniforms?

I believe (1) _____.

I wonder (2) _____.

I want to know (3) _____.

I do not know (4) _____.

I am not certain (5) _____.



Help Daniel write a note for his dad.

- 1 Dad knows a lot about colours.
- 2 Is red just the colour of heat and power?
- 3 Was yellow once the colour of the rulers in ancient China?
- 4 Did the rulers in ancient Europe like to wear purple?
- 5 Do all the doctors in the world wear white uniforms?

I believe ⁽¹⁾ (that) Dad knows a lot about colours.

I wonder ⁽²⁾ if/whether red is just the colour of heat and power.

I want to know ⁽³⁾ if/whether yellow was once the colour of the rulers in ancient China.

I do not know ⁽⁴⁾ if/whether the rulers in ancient Europe liked to wear purple.

I am not certain ⁽⁵⁾ if/whether all the doctors in the world wear white uniforms.



注意事项

1. 在以下情况中that不能省略。

当句子的动词后接多与两个由that引导的宾语从句时，

第一个that可省，但后面that不可省。

当主句的谓语动词与that宾语从句之间有插入语时，

that一般不可省。

当that从句是双宾语中的直接宾语时，that不可省。

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❖ He said (that) you were too young to understand the matter and that he was asked not to tell you.

❖ Just then I noticed, for the first time, that our master was wearing his green coat.

❖ I can't tell him that his mother died.

2. 引导词只能用**whether**而不能**用if**的情况.

前方有介词

后有不定式

whether ...or not

千万要一致

2. 引导词只能用**whether**而不能**用if**的情况.

前方有介词

后有不定式

whether ...or not

千万要一致

❖ I'm thinking **of** whether we should go to see the film.

❖ We decided whether **to** walk there.

❖ Do you know **whether** he is right **or not** ?

if 与 whether 的区别

1. I don't know _____ he will come or not.
2. I am not sure _____ he is handsome.
3. He will go climbing _____ it doesn't rain tomorrow.
4. I don't know if ZhangJie _____ (come) to our school next week.
5. I _____ (show) him around our school if ZhangJie _____ (come) to our school next week.

if 与 whether 的区别

1. I don't know whether he will come or not.
2. I am not sure if/whether he is handsome.
3. He will go climbing if it doesn't rain tomorrow.
4. I don't know if ZhangJie will come (come) to our school next week.
5. I will show (show) him around our school if ZhangJie comes (come) to our school next week.

if 与 whether 的区别

1. I don't know whether he will come **or not**.

与 **or not** 连用只能用 **whether**

2. I am not sure if/whether he is handsome.

3. He will go climbing if it doesn't rain tomorrow. **if** 意思为 “如果”

4. I don't know if ZhangJie will come (come) to our school next week. **if** 意思为 “是否”

5. I will show (show) him around our school if ZhangJie comes (come) to our school next week. **if** 意思为 “如果”

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