



Lead-in: Describe the picture



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Red represents power.

Jett is powerful.

I think (that) Jett is powerful.





Donnie

Yellow represents wisdom.

Donnie can create many new things.

We know (that) Donnie can create many new things.



Super wings always help children with their problems.

I am glad (that) super wings always help children with their problems

Think about: What is the object clause?



宾语从句是在复合句中用来充当主句宾语的句子。

宾语从句一般由"主句+引导词+从句(主语+谓语+其他)"构成。



Object clauses introduced by that

I think (that) Jett is powerful.

We can see (that) there are many colors in the piture.

We hope (that) they will help more children.

An object clause can be put after verbs: say, know, think, believe, hope, mean,...

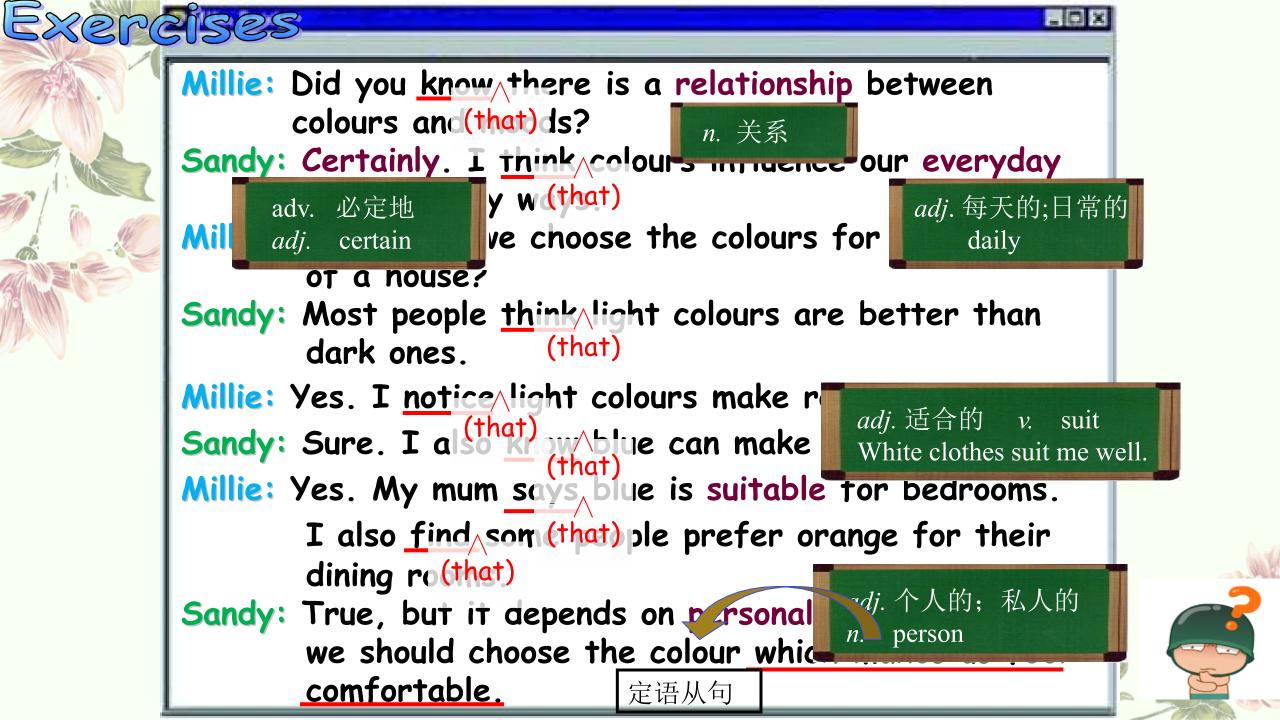
I am glad (that) super wings always help children with their problems.

An object clause can be put after adjectives: sure, certain, sad, glad, happy, afraid...

Make a conclusion:

We use "<u>that</u>" to introduce an object clause that is a statement (陈述句). In informal English we often drop "<u>that</u>".

We know (that) different colours can influence our moods.





Millie: Did you know (that) there is a relationship between colours and moods? Sandy: Certainly. I think (that) colours influence our everyday lives affect Millie: How should we choose the colours for the rooms of a house? Sandy: Most people think (that) light colours are better than dark (ones). Millie: Yes. I notice (that) light colours make rooms seem larger Sandy: Sure. I also know (that) blue can make us feel relaxed Millie: Yes. My mum says (that) blue is suitable for bedrooms. I also find (that) 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.

Tense Tense

I know (that)

Jett appeared (appear) in Hunan TV in 2015.

Jett is (be) energetic and confident now.

Jett will come (come) to Zhenjiang next week.

Jett <u>has visited</u> (visit) many places of interest recently.

Jett <u>was helping</u> (help) children deliver things when

Mira was swimming in the sea.

my findings

1.当主句是现在时,宾语从句的时态

为任意所需时态。(需要性原则)

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