

# 抢分法宝 05 重难点语法梳理四（三大从句）

## 中考预测

### 宾语从句：

近几年全国各地中考对宾语从句的考查是中考必考考点之一，主要考查的是时态及宾语从句的语序，有时也会考查宾语从句的引导词。考查的主要形式是单项填空、完形填空、短文填空和完成句子。阅读理解和书面表达肯定也会考查到宾语从句。因此学生要熟练掌握宾语从句的用法。

**考查题型：**对宾语从句的考查主要分布在改错、句子运用、完形填空、词语运用题。

**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。

### 定语从句：

定语从句是中考的必考点，主要考查定语从句的关系词及关系词的辨析，考查角度以语境辨析为主。考查形式主要以单项选择、完型填空、短文填空及语法填空为主。

### 状语从句：

状语从句是历年各省市中考必考知识点。从考查形式看，一般有单项选择、完形填空、词语运用等。所占分值通常为2~4分。另外注意状语从句和定语从句、名词性从句的区别；从命题意图看，侧重考查考生的具体语言环境中使用连词的能力。

## 思维导图



## 解题技巧

### 宾语从句解题技巧如下:

1.牢记宾语从句考点的记忆口诀:

宾语从句需注意,几点事项应牢记。

**一是**关键词,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,从句时态应变相应过;从句若为真理时,永用一般现在时。

**三是**语序要记清,从句永保陈述序。

2.用好排除法

从时态、语序、引导词三个方面综合考虑,逐个排查选项。

### 定语从句解题口诀:

名代之后跟定从,先定所属用 **whose**。不是 **whose** 用 **that**,没有 **that** 定人物,物用 **which** 人用 **who**,从句完整用关副。

#### 口诀注释

在选择关系代词时,按照大招用如下顺序做题:

1.先看空前先行词和空后词的关系,如果两个词符合“所属关系”,也就是“谁的什么”,则选择 **whose**。

2.如果不是所属关系,那么选项中如果有 **that** 直接选择 **that**。

3.如果没有 **that**,就观察先行词,先行词是物选 **which**,先行词是人选 **who**。

4.从句结构完整时,选用关系副词:

(1)如果先行词表示时间,则用 **when**。

(2)如果先行词表示地点,则用 **where**。

(3)如果先行词是 **reason**,则用 **why**。

### 状语从句做题方法:

1.翻译题干

2.把题目中的逻辑关系理顺

3.带入连接词一一对比,看谁最合适

4.千万别忘了主将从现,主过从过等等时态规则

## 知识梳理

## 宾语从句

| 引导词   | 引导词的作用                | 例句  |
|---|-----------------------|---|
| that  | 本身无意义,只起连接作用,口语中可省略   | He said that Kate was good at swimming.他说凯特擅长游泳。  |
| what,which,who,whose,whom 等连接代词             | 在从句中作一定的成分,如主语、宾语、定语等 | I don't know what they are going to do.我不知道他们打算干什么。<br>He asked me whose the book was.他问我这本书是谁的。          |
| when(表时间),where(表地点),why(表原因),how(表方式)等连接副词 | 在从句中作状语               | Can you tell me where you are from?你能告诉我你来自哪里吗?<br>Do you know how they found the place?你知道他们是怎么找到那个地方的吗? |
| if/whether                                  | 意为“是否”,不作句子成分,但不能省略   | He asked me if Miss Gao was a teacher.他问我高小姐是否是一位老师。  |

### 1.主句与从句时态一致的问题

(1)如果主句是现在或将来的某种时态,那么宾语从句的时态可根据实际情况而定。如:

I remember he gave me a book yesterday.我记得他昨天给了我一本书。

He has told me that he'll leave for New York tomorrow.他已告诉我明天他就动身去纽约了。

(2)如果主句是过去的某种时态,那么宾语从句一般要用过去的某种时态(包括一般过去时、过去进行时、过去将来时、过去完成时)。如:

He told me that he would join in the talk.他告诉我他将会参加讨论。

(3)如果宾语从句表示的是客观事实或真理,即使主句是过去时,从句也用一般现在时态。如:

He told me that the earth is round.(真理)他告诉我地球是圆的。

### 2.宾语从句的语序

宾语从句的语序要用陈述句语序。在把两个独立的句子连成一个含有宾语从句的复合句时,要特别注意从句的语序,即按照主语、谓语的顺序。如:

Do you know what Kate's e-mail address is?你知道凯特的电子邮件地址吗?

### 3.宾语从句的连接词

(1)that 引导的宾语从句。如:

The teacher told us that she was a good girl.老师告诉我们她是一个好女孩。

注意:that 用于下列情况时不可省略:

①当宾语从句的主语是 **that** 时。如:

He said that that was a useful book.他说那是一本有用的书。

②当宾语从句中的状语或状语从句置于该从句句首时。如:

I'm afraid that if you've lost it,you must pay for it.我恐怕如果你已经丢了它,你必须赔偿。

③当两个或多个宾语从句由并列连词连接时,除第一个从句中的 **that** 可以省略外,其余从句中的 **that** 都不可省略。如:

He said(that)the film was very interesting and that he enjoyed seeing it very much.

他说这部电影非常有趣,并且他非常喜欢看。

(2)whether/if 引导的宾语从句。如:

He asked me if/whether I was from Japan.他问我是不是来自日本。

He asked me if/whether I liked watching TV.他问我是否喜欢看电视。

(3)特殊疑问词引导的宾语从句。如:

Could you tell me when he left for Japan?你能告诉我他什么时候去的日本吗?

#### 4. 否定转移

当主句的主语为第一人称,谓语动词是 **think,believe,suppose** 等时,要将宾语从句的否定词转移到主句中,即主句的谓语动词用否定形式,而从句的谓语动词用肯定形式。如:

I don't think he will come with you.我认为他不会和你一起来。

#### 5. 宾语从句的简化

(1)当宾语从句的主语和主句的主语相同,且主句的谓语动词是 **hope,wish,decide,agree,choose** 等时,从句可简化为不定式结构。如:

I hope that I can receive your e-mail.=I hope to receive your e-mail.

我希望能收到你的电子邮件。

(2)当宾语从句的主语和主句的主语相同,且主句的谓语动词是 **know,remember,forget,learn** 等时,从句可简化为“疑问词+不定式”结构。如:

She doesn't know what she should do next.=She doesn't know what to do next.她不知道下一步该做什么。

(3)宾语从句可以简化为名词或名词短语。如:

I don't believe what Tom said.=I don't believe Tom's words.我不相信汤姆所说的话。

### 易混易错

when,if 引导的时间状语从句和宾语从句

(1)在含有 **when,if** 引导的时间状语从句的复合句中,若主句是一般将来时,从句应用一般现在时;**when** 引导其他时态的时间状语从句时,从句时态应与主句时态保持一致。

(2)**when,if** 引导的宾语从句,首先要保证从句是陈述句语序,然后再根据主句的时态确定从句时态。**if** 充当宾语从句的连接词时,相当于 **whether**,意为“是否”,充当状语从句的连接词时,意为“如果”。**when** 充当宾语从句的连接词时,意为“什么时候”,充当状语从句的连接词时,意为“当……的时候”。如:

I don't know when my father will come back, but I'll ask him to call you back when he comes back.

我不知道我父亲什么时候回来,但他回来的时候我会让他给你回电话。

I don't know if he will come back.If he comes back, I'll tell you.

我不知道他是否会回来。如果他回来的话,我会告诉你。

## 定语从句

**【考点梳理】**在复合句中,修饰某一名词或代词的从句叫做定语从句。定语从句所修饰的词,叫先行词,定语从句放在先行词的后面。引导定语从句的词叫关系词。定语从句分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句。关系词分为关系代词和关系副词。考点主要集中在限制性定语从句关系代词的选择。

### Part1 考点梳理

#### 考点一、关系词的作用

关系词常有三个作用:

- ①引导定语从句    ②代替先行词    ③在定语从句中担当一个成分

#### 【注】

##### A: 作宾语从句时可以省略

◇ He showed me the photos (that/which) he took yesterday.他给我看了他昨天拍的照片。

##### B: 作主语时谓语动词的数取决于先行词

◇ His classmates taught him some skills which/that were very useful.

□ 他的同学教了他一些非常有用的技能。

#### 考点二、关系词的选择

##### (一) 关系代词的选择

常考关系代词: that, which, who(宾格 whom, 所有格 whose)

指人, 作主语--- who/ that                    指人, 作宾语--- whom/ who/ that/省略 (/)

指物, 作主语--- which/ that                指物, 作宾语--- which/ that / 省略 (/)

作定语-whose

I prefer music (**that /which**) I can dance to, it can help me relax.(指物,作宾语)

我更喜欢我能跟着跳舞的音乐, 它能帮助我放松。

We should be thankful for the people **who/that** helped and supported us. (指人,作主语)

我们应该感谢那些帮助和支持我们的人。

China's first AI textbook **that/which** is for primary and high school students was introduced to the public in 2019.(指物,作主语)

中国首本面向中小学生的的人工智能教材于2019年向公众推出。

He is one of the people (**who/whom/that**) I admire the most.(指物,作宾语)

他是最钦佩的人之一。

We must call the woman **whose** bag is left in the dining hall.(作定语)

我们必须给那个包忘在餐厅里的女人打电话。

## (二) 关系副词的选择 (了解)

**关系副词:** when 和 where (在定语从句中分别作时间状语和地点状语)

### 1. when 的用法

when 代替的先行词是表示时间的名词, 在定语从句中作时间状语。when 往往可以由介词+which 代替。

Can you tell me the time when/at which the film will start? 你能告诉我这部电影什么时候开始吗?

### 2. where 代替的先行词是表地点的名词, 在定语从句中作地点状语。where 往往可以由介词+which 代替。

Have you ever been to Hangzhou, where lies the West Lake?

你去过杭州吗? 那是西湖的所在。

## 考点三、定语从句中只能使用关系词 that 不能使用 which 的情况

1. 当先行词是不定代词时,如:all, few, little, much, every, something, anything, everything 等。

2. 当先行词被不定代词 little, few, no, any 等或被 the only, the very, the same 等修饰时。

3. 当先行词被序数词或形容词最高级修饰时。

4. 先行词既有人又有物时。

5. 在疑问词 which 开头的句子中。

## 考点四、定语从句中只能使用关系词 which 不用 that 的情况

### 1. 介词+which

To enter a good high school, we shouldn't only study the subjects **in which** we are interested.

为了进入一所好的高中, 我们不应该只学习我们感兴趣的科目。

2. 非限制性定语从句中 (非限制性定语从句: 从句为独立成分, 不受主句限制, 去掉后, 主句仍然成立)

The meeting, which was held in our school, was a great success.

这次会议在我们学校举行, 非常成功。

## 状语从句

| 状语从句的分类 | 从句的连词   | 例句  |
|---------|---|---|
| 时间状语从句  | when/while/as(当.....时), before(在.....之前), after(在.....之后), since(自从), until(到.....时/直到.....为止), as soon as(一.....就) | I was doing my homework when my mother came in. 当我妈妈进来的时候, 我正在写作业。<br>He did not go to bed until his father came back. 直到爸爸回来他才去睡觉。 |
| 条件状语从句  | if(如果), as long as(只要), unless(除非)  | Unless bad weather stops me, I will go for a walk tomorrow. 我明天会去散步, 除非遇上坏天气。   |
| 原因状语从句  | because(因为), since(既然), as(由于)  | I like eating apples because they are good for my health. 我喜欢吃苹果, 因为它们对我的健康有益。  |

|        |   |  |
|--------|---|--|
|        |   | Since everyone is here,let's begin our meeting.既然大家都在这儿,咱们开始开会吧。   |
| 目的状语从句 | so that(以便,为了),in order that(为了)  | He gets up early every morning so that he can catch the bus.他每天早上起得都很早,以便能赶上公共汽车。                          |
| 结果状语从句 | so...that/such...that(如此.....以至于)   | It's so hot that nobody wants to go out.天太热以至于没人想出去。   |
| 让步状语从句 | though/although(尽管,虽然),even if(即使),whatever(无论什么),wherever(无论哪里),whenever(无论何时) | Wherever you go,I will go with you.无论你去哪儿,我都会跟着你。<br>Whenever you come,I will wait for you.无论你什么时候来,我都会等你。 |
| 比较状语从句 | than(比.....),as...as(和.....一样),not as/so...as(不如.....)                          | He is as tall as Tom is.他和汤姆一样高。   |
| 地点状语从句 | where(在.....的地方),wherever(在任何地方)  | Sit wherever you like.请随便坐。  |

### 1.时间状语从句

#### (1)when 的用法

①when 意为“当.....时”,引导时间状语从句,表示主句的动作和从句的动作同时或先后发生。如:

I feel very happy when you come to see me.你们来看我时,我感到很高兴。

When you are crossing the street,you must be careful.你(们)过马路时,一定要小心。

I was sleeping when someone knocked at the door.当有人敲门时,我正在睡觉。

②when 引导的时间状语从句中的动词可以用延续性动词,也可以用终止性动词。如:

He was working at the table when I went in.当我进去的时候,他正在桌旁工作。

I worked for a foreign company when I was in Shanghai.当我在上海时,我在一家外企工作。

#### (2)while 的用法

while 引导时间状语从句时常译为“与.....同时,在.....期间”。while 引导的从句常用延续性动词或表示状态的词。如:

They rushed in while we were discussing problems.当我们正在讨论问题时,他们冲了进来。

#### (3)as 的用法

as 引导时间状语从句时可以表达“正当,一边.....一边.....,随着”等意思。如:

We get wiser as we get older.我们随着年龄的增长而变得聪明起来。

#### (4)before 与 after 的用法

before 表示“在.....之前”,after 表示“在.....之后”。如:

I will always study hard before I enter Peking University.在我考入北京大学之前我将一直努力学习。

She showed me many beautiful stamps after I had got to her home.我到达她家以后,她让我看了好多漂亮的邮票。

#### (5)until/till 的用法

till/until 都表示“直到”,常可换用,但 till 不用于句首。not...until 表示“直到……才……”。如:

You may stay here until the rain stops.你可以在这里一直待到雨停。

He didn't go to bed until he had finished his work.他直到完成工作才去睡觉。

#### (6)since 的用法

since 引导的时间状语从句,表示“自……以来”,主句用一般现在时或现在完成时,从句用一般过去时。如:

I have worked in this company since I graduated from Peking University.我从北京大学毕业后,一直在这家公司上班。

#### (7)as soon as 的用法

as soon as 引导的从句表示从句的动作一发生,主句的动作随即发生,意为“一……就……”。该从句经常用一般现在时表示将来时态。如:

As soon as he arrives,I'll tell him.他一到,我就告诉他。

### 2.条件状语从句

(1)如果主句为一般将来时,从句用一般现在时。如:

I'll visit the Great Wall if it doesn't rain tomorrow.如果明天不下雨,我将去长城。

(2)引导条件状语从句的词或词组有:if,unless,in case 等。如:

In case it rains,don't expect me.如果下雨,就不要等我了。

### 3.原因状语从句

(1)原因状语从句通常用 because,since,as 引导。这三个词所表示的语气从 because 到 as 逐渐减弱,由 why 提出的问题用 because 来回答。如:

I was late because I was ill.我迟到是因为我病了。

(2)如果状语从句所表示的原因是人们已知的事实,常译为“既然”,就要用 since。如:

Since you can't answer the question,you can ask someone for help.既然你不能回答这个问题,你可以找别人帮忙。

### 4.目的状语从句

(1)引导目的状语从句的词组有 so that,in order that 等,谓语中常含有 may,might,can,could,will,would 等情态动词。如:

He must get up early so that he can go to work on time.他必须早点起床,以便能按时上班。

(2)当从句主语与主句主语一致时,可用 so as to,in order to。如:

He worked day and night in order that he could succeed.

=He worked day and night in order to succeed.他夜以继日地工作为的是取得成功。

### 5.结果状语从句

(1)主要由 so...that,such...that 引导。如:

so...that 与 such...that 的区别:



$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{so + 形容词或副词 + that从句} \\ \text{such + a/an + 形容词 + 单数可数名词 + that从句} \\ \text{such + 形容词 + 复数名词 + that从句} \\ \text{such + 形容词 + 不可数名词 + that从句} \\ \text{so + 形容词 + a/an + 单数可数名词 + that从句} \end{array} \right.$

She is such a lovely girl that we love her very much.=She is so lovely a girl that we love her very much.

她是一个如此可爱的女孩,以至于我们都很喜欢她。

当名词前面有 many 或 much 修饰时,用 so 而不用 such。如:

We have so much time that we can finish the work very well.我们有如此多的时间以至于我们能很好地完成工作。

(2)so...that 句型的否定形式可用 too...to...或 not...enough to 代替。如:

He is so young that he can't go to school.

=He is too young to go to school.

### 单项选择

1. (2024·四川成都·一模) —Lucy, do you have any idea \_\_\_\_\_ the meaning of this word is?

—Let me check the dictionary.

A. that

B. what

C. which

**【答案】B**

**【详解】**句意:——露西,你知道这个词的意思吗?——让我查字典。

考查宾语从句连接词。that 不译; what 什么; which 哪个。根据“do you have any idea ... the meaning of this word is”可知,询问对方这个单词是什么意思,“what is the meaning of...”的意思是“.....的意思是什么”。故选 B。

2. (2024·黑龙江哈尔滨·一模) —I'm not sure if he \_\_\_\_\_ the competition tomorrow.

—If he \_\_\_\_\_ the competition, I bet he will be the winner.

A. will join, joins

B. joins, joins

C. joins, will join

**【答案】A**

**【详解】**句意:——我不确定他明天是否会参加比赛。——如果他参加比赛,我打赌他一定会赢。

考查时态。第一个句子是 if 引导的宾语从句,主句是现在时,根据“tomorrow”可知从句用一般将来时 will do; 第二个句子是 if 引导的条件状语从句,遵循主将从现,从句用一般现在时,主语是 he,谓语动词用三单。故选 A。

3. (2024·黑龙江哈尔滨·一模) —What did Lily say to you just now, Emma?

—She wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.

A. what will I do this Sunday

B. if I could go shopping with her tonight

C. why I am late for class this morning

**【答案】B**

**【详解】**句意:——莉莉刚才对你说了什么,爱玛?——她想知道我今晚是否可以和她一起去购物。

考查宾语从句。句子是宾语从句，用陈述语序，排除 A；根据“wanted”可知主句是一般过去时，故从句应用过去的某个时态，排除 C。故选 B。

4. (2024·江苏扬州·一模) —Excuse me. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ about the local history and culture?

—Of course. You can check it on this computer.

- A. that I got the information                      B. what information did I get  
C. how can I get the information                D. where I can get the information

**【答案】D**

**【详解】**句意：——对不起。你能告诉我在哪里可以得到有关当地历史和文化的消息吗？——当然。你可以在这台计算机上查看。

考查宾语从句。句子是宾语从句，用陈述语序，排除 BC；根据“You can check it on this computer.”可知此处询问在哪里可以得到这些信息，用 where 引导宾语从句。故选 D。

5. (2019·江苏无锡·二模) —Excuse me, could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_? I forgot about it.

—Only in five minutes. You'd better hurry up if you don't want to miss the beginning.

- A. how soon will the film begin                B. how soon the film will begin  
C. how long has the film been on               D. how long the film has been on

**【答案】B**

**【详解】**句意：——打扰一下，你能告诉我电影多久会开始吗？我忘记了。——五分钟之后。如果你不想错过开头你最好快点。

考查宾语从句。根据句子结构可知，这里考查的是宾语从句，从句中应用陈述语序，故先排除 A 和 C。根据回答“Only in five minutes”可知，这里表示“多久之后能开始”，应用 how soon，故选 B。

6. (2024·黑龙江哈尔滨·一模) —Excuse me, I wonder \_\_\_\_\_.

—Yes, it's near the bookshop.

- A. where we will go for the holiday  
B. if there is a lost and found office  
C. when she will give me a call

**【答案】B**

**【详解】**句意：——打扰一下，我想知道是否有失物招领处。——是的，它在书店附近。

考查宾语从句。where we will go for the holiday 我们将去哪里度假；if there is a lost and found office 是否有失物招领处；when she will give me a call 她什么时候会给我打电话。根据“Yes, it's near the bookshop.”可知，宾语从句的引导词只能用 if/whether“是否”，B 选项符合语境。故选 B。

7. (2024·黑龙江哈尔滨·一模) —Nobody knows for sure if Mr. Li \_\_\_\_\_ to the party tomorrow. I haven't seen him for a long time.

—If he \_\_\_\_\_, I will tell you.

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

**【答案】B**

**【详解】**句意：——没有人确切知道李先生明天会不会来参加聚会。好久没见到他了。——如果他来了，我会告诉你。

考查时态。第一空，此处 if 意为“是否”，引导宾语从句，主句为一般现在时，从句中的“tomorrow”表示的是将来，所以用一般将来时态；第二空，此处 if 意为“如果”，引导条件状语从句，主句是一般将来时，从句用一般现在时表将来，又因“he”是第三人称单数，所以动词 come 用三单形式 comes。故选 B。

8. (2024·四川广元·二模) —I want to know \_\_\_\_\_.

—The weather report on TV says it will be.

- A. when I can watch TV                      B. who will report it  
C. if it will be sunny tomorrow            D. what will the weather be like tomorrow

**【答案】** C

**【详解】**句意：——我想知道明天是否会晴天。——电视上的天气预报说是的。

考查宾语从句。know 后缺少宾语，用宾语从句，宾语从句用陈述语序，排除 BD；结合“The weather report on TV says it will be.”可知问是否会晴天，用 if it will be sunny tomorrow 表示“明天是否会晴天”。故选 C。

9. (2024·四川广元·二模) —Excuse me. Could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_?

—OK. Walk along the street and you will find it on your right.

- A. why you go to the bookstore            B. who is the owner of this bookstore  
C. how can I get to the bookstore           D. where the nearest bookstore is

**【答案】** D

**【详解】**句意：——打扰一下。你能告诉我最近的书店在哪里吗？——好的。沿着这条街走，你会发现它在你的右边。考查宾语从句。根据“Could you please tell me”可知，空处是宾语从句，从句用陈述句语序，排除 C 选项；根据“Walk along the street and you will find it on your right.”可知，此处是问地点，用 where 引导宾语从句。故选 D。

10. (2024·黑龙江双鸭山·一模) —Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?

—Yes, go straight along the road and it's about 500 meters away on the right.

- A. how can I get to the bus stop  
B. where the bus stop was  
C. which is the way to the bus stop

**【答案】** C

**【详解】**句意：——你能告诉我去公共汽车站怎么走吗？——是的，沿着这条路一直走，在右边大约 500 米远。考查宾语从句。宾语从句要用陈述语序，排除 A 项；根据“Yes, go straight along the road and it's about 500 meters away on the right.”可知，此句时态用一般现在时，排除 B 项。故选 C。

11. (2024·黑龙江双鸭山·一模) In geography class, the teacher told his students that the earth \_\_\_\_\_ around the sun.

- A. goes                      B. went                      C. is going

**【答案】** A

【详解】句意：在地理课上，老师告诉他的学生地球绕太阳转。

考查动词时态。根据“the earth...around the sun.”可知此处描述客观真理，需要一般现在时。故选 A。

12. (2024·湖南永州·一模) —I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ Michael will play basketball with us.

—Perhaps not. He always goes to the library after school.

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

【答案】B

【详解】句意：——我想知道迈克尔是否会和我们一起打篮球。——或许不会。他放学后总是去图书馆。

考查宾语从句引导词。when 什么时候；whether 是否；where 在哪里；why 为什么。根据“Perhaps not.”可知，此处询问是否会一起去打篮球。故选 B。

13. (2024·安徽池州·二模) —I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ it is from your home to the school.

—About ten minutes' ride.

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

【答案】D

【详解】句意：——我想知道你家离学校有多远。——大约 10 分钟的车程。

考查特殊疑问词。how long 多久，对时间进行提问，常用“for + 时间段”或者是“since+时间点”来回答；how often 多久一次，对频率进行提问；how soon 过多久，常用“in + 时间段”来回答；how far 多远，对距离进行提问。根据“About ten minutes' ride.”可知，回答大约 10 分钟的车程，上句应是想知道家到学校的距离。故选 D。

14. (2024·甘肃武威·一模) —You must have had a great time in Wuhan in the past May Day.

—Of course we did. Come and have a look! There photos will show you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. what the trip was like  
B. what did we do there  
C. why we go there for a trip  
D. whether we have fun there or not

【答案】A

【详解】句意：——过去的劳动节你在武汉一定玩得很开心。——当然了。来看看！这些照片会告诉你这次旅行是什么样的。

考查宾语从句。宾语从句用陈述语序，排除 B；根据上文“You must have had a great time in Wuhan in the past May Day”可知，此处用一般过去时态，排除 CD。故选 A。

15. (2024·河北张家口·一模) Susan often draws in her room to relax, but I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. what she often draws                  B. where she often draws  
C. who often draws to relax                  D. why she often draws

【答案】A

【详解】句意：Susan 经常在房间画画来放松，但是我不知道她经常画什么。

考查宾语从句引导词辨析。what she often draws 她经常画什么；where she often draws 她经常在哪里画；who

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