

宾语从句PPT课件

宾语是动作、行为的对象，是动作的承受者。
宾语由名词、代词、不定式
或相当于名词的词、短语来担任。

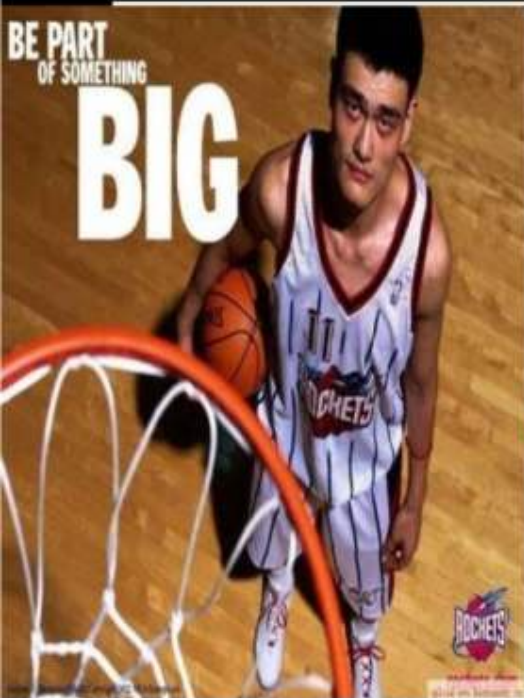
I like **my teacher**. (名词作宾语)

I enjoy **playing basketball**. (动名词作宾语)

I decide **to study hard**. (不定式作宾语)

I know **him**. (代词作宾语)

一 什么是宾语从句？



我们 知道 姚明

We know Yao Ming.

主s 谓v 宾o

我们 知道

他是一个著名的篮球运动员

We know that he is a famous basketball player

主s

谓v

连接词

主s

谓v

宾o

宾o

宾语从句就是由一个句子来构成主句的宾语，并有一个连接词引导。



宾语从句三要点

一、语序

二、引导词

三、时态

有哪些句子可以做宾语？

■ 1. 陈述句

■ He is a famous basketball player.

■ 2. 一般疑问句

■ Will our teachers attend the meeting?
?

■ 3. 特殊疑问句

■ which coat did you prefer?



结构比较

My name is...

My favorite sport is...

I am...

I speak/have/like...

I can play...

主语 + 谓语 + ... 。

陈
述
句

you 一般 **u...?**

Can you play...?

Do you do...?

be / 情态动词 / 助动词 + 语

+ 谓语 ... ?

疑
问
句

特
殊
疑
问
句

Where are you...?

What can you do...?

How do you do...?

特殊 疑问词 + 一般 疑问句 + ?

结构比较

陈述句 主语 + 谓语 + ... 。

一般疑问句 be + 主语 + ... ?

情态动词疑问句 情态动词 + 主语 + ... ?

助动词特殊疑问句 助动词 + 主语 + ... ?

特殊疑问句 特殊疑问词 + 一般疑问句 + ... ?

结论:陈述句和疑问句最本质的区别是陈述句中的**be**动词, 情态动词,助动词在主语后,而在疑问句中,它们则在主语前

句子的两种语序：

1. 陈述句结构叫**陈述语序**

宾语从句必须用陈述句语序

2 疑问句结构叫**疑问语序**

将下列句子改成陈述句语序：

1. Is there a bank near here?

There is a bank near here.

2. Is it on Fifth Avenue?

It is on Fifth Avenue.

3. Are they doing homework?

They are doing homework.

4. Does she work in a hospital?

She works in a hospital.

5. Did you go to Center Park?

I went to Center Park .

6. Do we have to wear a

uniform?

We have to wear a uniform.

7. Can they wear hats in school?

They can wear hats in school.

8. Where's your pen pal from?

Where your pen pal is from

9. Where does he live?

Where he lives

10. What language does she speak?

What language she speaks

11. Why do you like pandas?

Why you like pandas?

宾语从句的类型

1. 由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。例如：

He said (that) he wanted to stay at home.

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

I am sure (that) he will succeed.

练一练

用以下开头与下列句子连成宾语从句:

1. I know ...

2. She says ...

3. Tell your friend ...

(that)

1. This is a book.

2. You like singing.

3. He worked last night.

4. They will go home.

5. Jim has been to Beijing.

6. She sings well.

一般疑问句做宾语

我问他是否想去游泳

I ask

Does he want to go swim?

I ask

If/whether

he wants to go swim

1, 改为陈述句语气,
2, 用if/whether连接

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

例如：

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

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

练一练

用以下开头与下列句子连成宾语从句：

1. Do you know ...
2. I want to know ...
3. The teacher asks ...

1. Is he reading ?
2. Do you get up at six?
3. Does Tom work hard?
4. Did you watch TV ?
5. Will they read books ?
6. Can you sing ?

if/whether

特殊疑问句做宾语

我想知道你最喜欢哪一条领带？

I wonder

Which tie do you like best



特殊疑问句变成 陈述语序

连接词就是疑问词本身

I wonder

which tie you like best?

3. 由连接代词who, whom, whose, what, which和连接副词when, where, why, how引导的宾语从句。

这些连接代词和连接副词在宾语从句中充当某个成分。

例如：

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

He asked whose handwriting was the best.

Can you tell me where the No.3 bus stop is?

I don't know why the train is late.

练一练

用以下开头与下列句子连成宾语句:

1. Do you know ...

2. I want to know ...

3. Can you tell me ...

4. The man asked ...

1. What is this ?

2. What are you doing ?

3. Where do you live ?

4. When does he get up ?

5. How did you go to work?

6. Who will you play with?

宾语从句的时态的变化

1.当主句是一般现在时，宾语从句的时态不作限制，我们可以根据句子的意思来使用需要的任何一种时态。

e.g

I hear (that) Tom has been to Guilin twice .

I hear (that) she will come tomorrow .

I hear (that) Jim went to work an hour ago .

I hear (that) he is interested in English .

四. 宾语从句中时态的变化

填一填

Jim was (be) a worker two years ago.

Jim is (be) an English teacher now .

Jim will cook (cook) dinner tomorrow .

I hear
(that)

Jim is singing (sing) a popular song now

Jim was playing (be) to the Great Wall twice

Jim _____ (play) basketball when

father came back.

Jim _____ (learn) 1000 Chinese words

by the end of last semester. _____

1. 当主句是一般现在时，宾语从句的时态不作限制，
我们可以根据句子的需要使用任何一种时态。

(需要性原则)

2.当主句是一般过去时的的时候，宾语从句必须运用相应的过去的某一种时态，从而达到主句和从句的相互一致。

e.g

He said (that) he would go to Xi'an .

He said (that) he was ill yesterday .

He said (that) he was reading a book .

He said (that) he had had supper already .

3.当宾语从句说明的是客观存在的事实或者是客观存在的真理时，就不用受到主句时态的限制，仍是用一般现在时态。

e.g

He said that the sun is much bigger than the moon .

The teacher told the students that no news is good news .

The PE teacher said that doing morning exercise is useful to our health .

辨一辨



1) He **will go** to Hong Kong .

2) He **is** sick.

3) He **is reading** a book .

4) He **has finished** his work.

He **said**

1) He **would go** to Hong Kong .

2) He **was** sick.

3) He **was reading** a book .

4) He **had finished** his work.

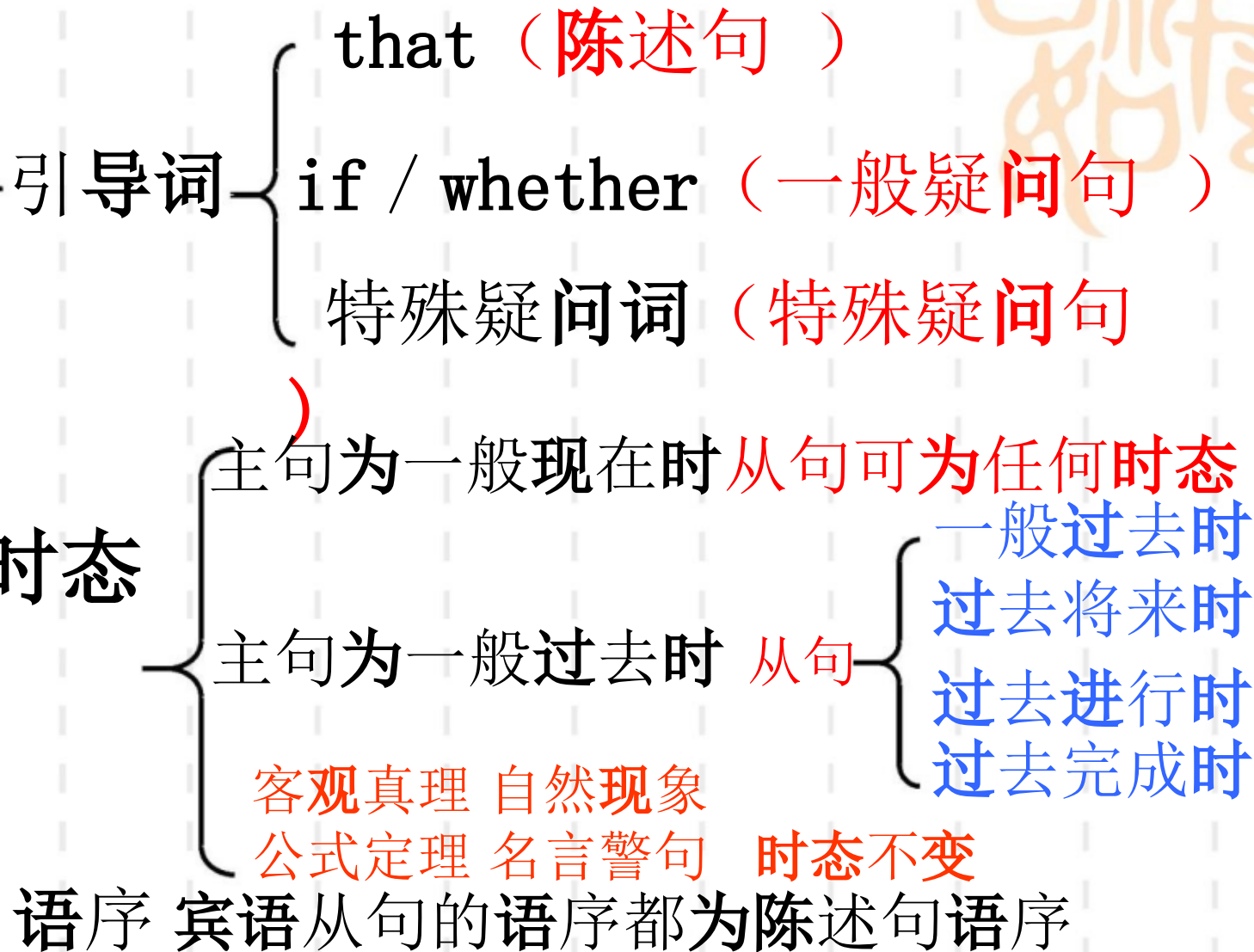
2. 当主句是一般过去时的时候，宾语从句必须运用相应的过去的某一种时态，从而达到主句和从句的相互一致。（呼应性原则）

确定从句的时态(根据主句时态)

主句时态	从句时态	
	连接前	连接后
一般现在时	时态保持不变	
一般过去时	一般现在时	一般过去时
	一般过去时	过去完成时
	一般将来时	过去将来时
	现在进行时	过去进行时
	现在完成时	过去完成时

七. 本课小结

宾语从句三要素



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