**选择性必修一第五单元名词性从句导学案**

**Part 1:名词性从句分类：**

**1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**名词性从句引导词：**

**从属连词: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**连接代词: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**连接副词: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Part 2:主语从句**

**在句子里担当主语的从句叫做\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。**

**Have a try:**

**1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ impresses people most about Yuan Longping is his ongoing ability to fulfil his dreams.**

**2. The limits of a person’s intelligence, generally speaking, are fixed at birth, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he reaches these limits will depend on his environment. (安徽卷)**

**3. Every year, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ makes the most beautiful kite will win a prize in the kite Festival.（北京卷）**

**4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Li Bai, a great Chinese poet, was born is known to the public. （江苏卷）**

**5.\_\_\_\_\_ he had an important conference to attend the next morning occurred to him. (湖北卷)**

**= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**用it 作形式主语的常见结构：**

1. **It be + 形容词+that…**

**常用于该句型的形容词有 clear, obvious, natural, likely, possible, necessary etc.**

**1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ charges vary according to size**

**2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (有可能)the driver won’t pick you up at the airport.**

**②It be + 名词（词组）+that…**

**常用于该句型的名词（词组）有 a pity, a shame, good news, a fact, an honor, a wonder, no wonder**

**1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your parents didn’t permit you to go with us.**

**2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you’ve achieved such a great success.**

**③It be + 过去分词+that…**

**常用于该句型的过去分词有said, believed, reported, thought, expected, decided, announced, suggested, hoped**

**1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (据估计)about 60 percent of domestic rice consumption in China is comprised of crops generated from Yuan’s hybrid strains.**

**2. It is suggested that the work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ done with great care.**

**当过去分词是suggested, ordered, required, advised, requested, insisted 等表示建议，要求，命令等词时，主语从句应该用虚拟语气，即 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**④It +不及物动词（短语）+that…**

**常用于该句型的不及物动词（短语）有seem, turn out, happen, appear , occur**

**① \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(我突然想起) how difficult it was for a woman to get medical training at that time.**

**②\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ （结果是）our assumption was wrong.**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（碰巧）he was out that day.**

**Imitation:**

1. **据说明年高一学生要学新教材.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. **事实是他们靠自己完成了所有的任务.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. **碰巧他们已经参加过军训了.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. **众所周知, 好的身体是第一财富.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. **我们应该养成好的学习习惯，这很重要.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Part 3:宾语从句**

**在句子里担当宾语的从句叫做\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。**

**宾语从句常位于及物动词、动词短语、介词、表语形容词之后。**

**1. I just took that he would always be here for granted.**

**I just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that he would always be here.**

**2. She has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_everyone should write a composition. (讲清楚了)**

**3. 我们觉得互相帮助是我们的责任.**

**We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_we should help each other.**

**4. 如果你能考虑我的申请，我将感激不尽。**

**I’d \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if you could take my application into consideration.**

**5. 我确保你不在的时候好好照顾他。(see to )**

**I shall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he is taken good care of when you are absent.**

**Part 4:表语从句**

**在句子里担当表语的从句叫做\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，表语从句常位于\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_后面。**

**同义句转换：**

**He was absent from the meeting. That’s the fact.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Is he a student? That’s my question.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**When will we leave for the Island? That’s what I want to know.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Whom must our education serve ? That’s the most important.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Part 5:同位语从句**

**在句子里担当同位语的从句叫做\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，说明该名词的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。**

**被修饰词常有:**

**fact, news, hope, opinion, order, question, problem, belief, truth, theory, decision, discovery, conclusion, promise, rumor, fear, thought, suggestion, plan, idea, information......**

**Further thinking：同位语从句与定语从句区别：**

**Group 1:**

**The fact that the young man had been a prisoner astonished her .**

**The fact that was unbelievable astonished her.**

**Group 2:**

**We were excited about the news (that) he had told us.**

**We were excited about the news that he had passed the exam.**

**1.定语从句对先行词起\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_的作用；同位语从句具体说明它\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_的作用。**

**2 . that在定语从句中\_\_\_\_\_\_\_句子的成分; that在同位语从句中\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_成分，但\_\_\_\_\_省略。**

**同义句转换：**

**1. We were excited at the news. Our football team had won a third match .**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**2. They have made a new plan. Another experiment building will be put up beside the library.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**3. They had the question. Could he pass the final exam?**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**4. Who did the damaged computer belong to ? No one had any idea.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Part 6:使用名词性从句的注意事项**

**一、语序**

**Whether he will help us tackle the problem is doubtful.**

**1.主语从句要用\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_语序。**

**二、主谓一致**

**① When we shall have our sports meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not been decided.**

**② What astronauts need in the spaceship \_\_\_\_\_\_\_oxygen.**

**③What the children in the area starve for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ books.**

**2.单个从句做主语，谓语动词一般用\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。但what引导的主语从句作主语时，谓语动词应和表语的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_一致。**

**①When they will start and where they will go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_not been decided yet.**

**② When and where the meeting will begin \_\_\_\_\_not been decided yet .**

1. **由and连接两个或两个以上的主语从句做主语，谓语动词用\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。由两个或两个以上连接词引导一个主语从句，谓语动词用\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。**

**三、 whether/if 在名词性从句中的区别**

**1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the meeting will be given is a problem.**

**2. The problem is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the meeting will be given.**

**3. I have no idea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the meeting will be given.**

**4. It depends on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_she will come.**

**5. I don’t know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he is lying or not.**

**小结：什么情况下只能用whether?**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Part 7: 总结**

**名词性从句: 名词或名词短语可以在句中充当\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。当这些名词或名词短语由一个句子替代时，就是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。名词性从句是在句子中起名词作用的句子。根据在句中不同的语法功能，可以分为四类。**

**Part 8: 巩固练习**

**1.[2020.全国Ⅱ卷] It’s been reported \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_76% employees in some western countries are using emojis at work.**

**2. (2019全国卷Ⅰ)While they are rare north of 88°，there is evidence \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they range all the way across the Arctic, and as far south as James Bay in Canada.**

**3. (2018全国卷Ⅲ)I’m not sure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is more frightened, me or the female gorilla(大猩猩) that suddenly appears out of nowhere.**

**4. [2020.江苏卷] It is not a problem \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we can win the battle; it’s just a matter of time.**

**5. [2019.全国Ⅰ卷] \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you need is a great teacher who lets you make mistakes.**

**6. (2020全国新高考I）Write a poem about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ courage, determination, and strength have helped you face challenges in your life.**

**7. (2020·北京)So the next time I see that person I also see the name on his or her face, and that is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I never forget a name.**

**二、完成句子。**

**1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (据报道) the murderer was shot to death on the scene.**

**2. What doctors doubt is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (是否会苏醒过来) from this serious disease or not.**

**3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(袁隆平院士的去世) made the whole country depressed.**

**4. There is still a great chance\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(我们能够弥补失去的时间).**

**5. Some experts demanded strongly that children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（offer）for sleep and play.(给与足够的时间)**

**6. The reason why he has a heart attack is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(一直工作)the whole day without a rest.**

**三、语法填空**

**It was reported \_\_\_\_\_\_ there was an accident at the corner of Roman Street this morning. No one saw \_\_\_\_\_\_ on earth happened then. A car ran into a truck but fortunately, nobody got injured. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for the accident is still under investigation. The police are uncertain about \_\_\_\_\_\_ the driver is guilty. \_\_\_\_\_\_the police should do now is \_\_\_\_\_\_they must find out what led to the accident. They said it was difficult for them to judge because \_\_\_\_\_\_ the accident happened was not clear.**

 **Perhaps the reason was \_\_\_\_\_\_ the driver was too tired to stop the car in time. The driver didn't admit the fact \_\_\_\_\_\_ he was driving too fast at the turning. The police doubted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what he said was true and decided to make a further investigation.**