**Mary had a little lamb**

Mary and her husband Dimitri lived in the tiny village of Perachora in southern Greece. One of Mary's **prize** possessions was a little white lamb which her husband had given her. She kept it tied to a tree in a field during the day and went to fetch it every evening. One evening, however, the lamb was missing. The rope had been cut, so it was obvious that the lamb had been stolen.

When Dimitri came in from the fields, his wife told him what had happened. Dimitri at once set out to find the thief. He knew it would not prove difficult in such a small village. After telling several of his friends about the **theft**, Dimitri found out that his neighbour, Aleko, had suddenly acquired a new lamb. Dimitri immediately went to Aleko's house and angrily **accused him of stealing** the lamb. He told him he had better return it or he would call the police. Aleko denied taking it and led Dimitri into his backyard. It was true that he had just bought a lamb, he explained, but his lamb was black. **Ashamed** of having acted so rashly, Dimitri **apologized** to Aleko for having accused him. While they were talking it began to rain and Dimitri stayed in Aleko's house until the rain stopped. When he went outside half an hour later, he was astonished to find the little black lamb was almost white. Its wool, which had been **dyed** black, had been washed clean by the rain!

**生词短语**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| prize | / praɪz / adj. 珍贵的，宝贵的 | theft | /θeft / n. 偷盗行为 |
| ashamed | / əˈʃeɪmd / adj. 感到羞耻 | apologize | / əˈpɑːlədʒaɪz /v. 道歉 |
| dye | / daɪ / v. 染色 | accuse sb. of doing | 指责某人做某事 |

**句型点拨：宾语从句**

宾语从句可以作及物动词、介词及形容词的宾语。宾语从句的语序一律用陈述句语序。在复合句中作主句的宾语，引导词有：

连词：that (that 常可省略),whether, if

代词：who, whose, what ,which

副词：when ,where, how, why 等。

**1. that引导的宾语从句(在非正式场合that可以省略)** ：在句中无词义，不充当句子成份，多数情况下可以省略。

Eg: Dimitri found out **that** his neighbour, Aleko, had suddenly acquired a new lamb.

Eg: He told him **(that)** he had better return it or he would call the police.

划线的从句部分为完整句子，不缺少成分，用that连接，也可省略。

1. **连接代词引导的宾语从句：what引导的宾语从句中，what即是引导词，也在句子中充当句子成分，有一定的意义，不能够被省略。**

Eg: His wife told him **what** had happened.

该句从句部分“had happened”缺失主语，用what作为连接代词。

**晨间一练：句子翻译**

1. 请告诉我他们正在做什么。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 这个男孩相信自己将来会遨游宇宙去其他星球

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

答案：

Please tell us what they are doing.

The boy believes that he will travel through space to other planets in the future.