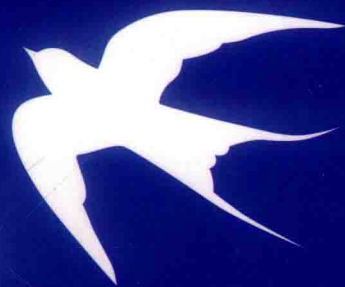


 Pearson



培生高级 英语语法 (下册)

Understanding and Using

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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附赠原版音频及视频讲解



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第 12 章

名词性从句



听音频



看视频

学前测试: 哪些是我已经学会的?

下面的句子中在形式、含义、标点方面都正确的写C (correct), 不正确的写I (incorrect)。你可以在题目最后找到答案。核对完毕后, 改正那些不正确的地方。

1. ____ At the hotel on the lake where we went for our summer vacation. (12-1)
2. ____ I don't know where does she go after work. (12-2)
3. ____ He didn't understand at all what I did say. (12-2)
4. ____ Can you ask them whether they need help or not? (12-3)
5. ____ Please remind me again how to turn on this machine. (12-4)
6. ____ I wasn't sure where do I look for the information. (12-4)
7. ____ It's interesting that some identical twins can have such different personalities. (12-5)
8. ____ That Ricardo needs to change jobs is clear. (12-5)
9. ____ No cell phone use during class, our teacher said. (12-6)
10. ____ I asked Elias what he was doing. He told me he is waiting for me. (12-7)
11. ____ Roberta said she must have to work late last night. (12-8)
12. ____ It is critical that you be here on time tomorrow. (12-9)

Incorrect sentences: 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11

12-1 介绍

练习1. 热身练习。(表12-1)

勾选出 (√) 所有完整的句子。

1. ____ Are they triplets?
2. ____ They look almost identical.
3. ____ I don't know.
4. ____ How old you think they are?
5. ____ How old are they?
6. ____ I don't know how old they are.
7. ____ how old they are



12-1 介绍

<p>(a) in the park (b) on a rainy day (c) her grandparents in Turkey</p>	<p>句子包括短语和从句。 短语： <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 是一组词语 • 不含主语或动词 • 不是一个句子 例(a)(b)(c)都是短语</p>
<p>(d) He went running in the park. (e) She visited her grandparents in Turkey.</p>	<p>从句： <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 是一组词语 • 包含主语或动词 例(d)(e)都是从句</p>
<p>独立从句 (f) <u>Sue lives in Tokyo.</u> 独立从句 (g) <u>Where does Sue live?</u></p>	<p>从句分为非独立从句和独立从句。 独立从句： <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 包含主要的主语和动词 • 是句子的主句 • 可以是陈述句或疑问句 • 可以单独存在 </p>
<p>非独立从句 (h) <u>where Sue lives</u></p>	<p>非独立从句： <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 不是一个完整的句子 • 不能单独存在 • 必须与一个主句连接 </p>
<p>名词性从句 (i) We don't know <u>where Sue lives.</u></p>	<p>例(i)是一个完整的句子。它包含： <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一个主要主语 (we) • 一个主要动词 (know) • 一个非独立从句 (where Sue lives) 非独立从句——Sue所住的地方——也是一个名词性从句。it是动词know的宾语，在句中充当名词</p>

练习2. 学语法。(表12-1)

在这些句子的所有从句下面画线。

1. I couldn't hear what you said.
2. What did you say?
3. No one knows where Tom went.
4. Where did Tom go?
5. I'd like to know where Tom went.
6. How do you know where Tom went?

练习3. 学语法。(表12-1)

通过添加标点符号以及修改首字母大小写，改成两个句子。

1. Where did Sara go did she go home → Where did Sara go? Did she go home?
2. I don't know where Sara went → I don't know where Sara went.
3. What does Alex need do you know
4. Do you know what Alex needs
5. We talked about what Alex needs
6. What do you need did you talk to your parents about what you need
7. My parents know what I need

□ 12-2 疑问词引导的名词性从句

练习4. 热身练习。(表12-2)

在每组中选择正确的一句。

- Where does Brad live?
 - I'm not sure where he lives.
 - I'm not sure where does he live.
- I'm looking for Brad.
 - Could you tell me where is Brad?
 - Could you tell me where Brad is?

12-2 疑问词引导的名词性从句		
疑问句	名词性从句	
wh + 助动词 + 主语 + 动词 Where does she live? What did he say? When do they go?	wh+主语+动词 (a) I don't know where she lives . (b) I couldn't hear what he said . (c) Do you know when they went ?	名词性从句可以用疑问词引导。 例(a): where she lives 是一个名词性从句。它是动词 know 的宾语。在名词性从句中, 主语位于动词之前。 注意: 名词性从句不用疑问句的词序。助动词 does , did 和 do 用在疑问句中, 但不用在名词性从句中*
主语 动词 Who lives there? Who is at the door?	主语 动词 (d) I don't know who lives there . (e) I wonder who is at the door .	例(d)和例(e): 疑问句和名词性从句中的词序是一样的, 因为 who 在两者中都是主语
动词 主语 Who are those men?	主语 动词 (f) I don't know who those men are .	例(f): those men 是疑问句的主语, 所以在名词性从句中放在 be 动词的前面。 比较: Who is at the door? = who 是疑问句的主语 Who are those men? = those men 是疑问句的主语, 所以 be 动词是复数
What did she say? What will they do?	主语 动词 (h) What she said surprised me. (i) What they will do is obvious.	名词性从句可以位于句首。 例(h): what she said 是句子的主语。 注意例(i): 名词性从句作主语, 动词用单数(如is)

*关于疑问词和疑问句形式, 参见附录: 表B-2。

练习5. 学语法。(表12-2)

把下列句子变成名词性从句。

Questions from Parents

- A: How old is your friend Paul?
 B: I don't know how old he is.
- A: Where does he live?
 B: I'm not sure _____.

3. A: When does the party start?
B: I'll check _____.
4. A: What time are you leaving?
B: I need to ask my roommate _____.
5. A: Whose phone numbers are those?
B: Uh, I'm not sure _____.
6. A: Who left the stove on?
B: I wasn't the one _____.
7. A: Who are those people?
B: I don't know _____.
8. A: What happened?
B: I don't know _____.
9. A: Why did Anna break off her engagement with Thomas?
B: _____ is a mystery.
10. A: Where did the car keys go?
B: I don't have any idea _____.
11. A: What are you doing in class?
B: It's a little confusing. It's not clear yet _____.
12. A: Do you understand what Mom and I said?
B: No, I'm sorry but _____ is still not clear.



练习6. 学语法。(表12-2)

写出含有名词性从句的疑问句，以 **can you tell me** 作为句子的开头。

School Questions

- How is this word pronounced? *Can you tell me how this word is pronounced?*
- What does this mean? _____
- What was my grade? _____
- Who am I supposed to talk to? _____
- When is our next assignment due? _____
- How much time do we have for the test? _____
- When do classes end for the year? _____
- Where is our class going to meet? _____
- What time does the computer lab close? _____

练习7. 学语法。(表12-2)

用所给的句子和括号中的提示造出疑问句，用疑问词 (**who, what, when, where, why**) 引导，括号中的词语是对你所造问句的回答。然后，再把疑问句变成名词性从句。

A Friend's Visit

1. Tom will be here (*next week*).

QUESTION: When will Tom be here?

NOUN CLAUSE: Please tell me when Tom will be here.

2. He is coming (*because he wants to visit his college friends*).

QUESTION: _____

NOUN CLAUSE: Please tell me _____

3. He'll be on flight (*645, not flight 742*).

QUESTION: _____

NOUN CLAUSE: Could you tell me _____

4. (*Jim Hunter*) is going to meet him at the airport.

QUESTION: _____

NOUN CLAUSE: Do you know _____

5. Jim Hunter is (*his former college roommate*).

QUESTION: _____

NOUN CLAUSE: Please tell me _____

6. He lives (*on Riverside Road near the airport*).

QUESTION: _____

NOUN CLAUSE: I'd like to know _____

7. Tom is (*in Chicago*) right now.

QUESTION: _____

NOUN CLAUSE: Please tell me _____

8. He is there (*for a conference*).

QUESTION: _____

NOUN CLAUSE: Do you know _____

9. He works for (*a technology company*).

QUESTION: _____

NOUN CLAUSE: Could you tell me _____

10. He has worked for them (*for ten years*).

QUESTION: _____

NOUN CLAUSE: Do you know _____

练习8. 说一说。(表12-2)

和搭档一起, 轮流提问并用**I don't know**或**I wonder**回答。你可以用上你同学的名字。

Example: Where is (____) ?

PARTNER A: Where is Marco?

PARTNER B: I don't know where Marco is. OR I wonder where Marco is.

PARTNER A	PARTNER B
1. Where does (____) live?	1. How long has (____) been married?
2. What country is (____) from?	2. Why are we doing this exercise?
3. How long has (____) been living here?	3. Who is looking at their phone?
4. Where are you going to eat lunch/dinner?	4. What is (____) phone number?
5. Where is (____) favorite restaurant?	5. Where did (____) go after class yesterday?
6. What is (____) favorite color?	6. Why is (____) smiling?
7. What kind of watch does (____) have?	7. How often does (____) go to the library?
8. Whose book is that?	8. Why was (____) absent yesterday?
9. How far is it to the airport from here?	9. How much did that book cost?

练习9. 说一说。(表12-2)

在名词性从句下面画线。这些句子符合你的情况吗? 圈出**yes**或**no**。讨论你的答案。

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. What my family thinks of me is very important to me. | yes | no |
| 2. I always pay attention to what other people think of me. | yes | no |
| 3. Where we live is exciting. | yes | no |
| 4. How we eat is healthy. | yes | no |
| 5. I think how most celebrities behave is admirable. | yes | no |
| 6. I usually don't believe what I read in advertisements. | yes | no |

练习10. 学语法。(表12-2)

用括号中的词语补全句子。使用适合的动词时态。有些填空包含名词性从句, 有些是疑问句。

1. A: Where (*Ruth, go*) did Ruth go? She's not in her room.
 B: I don't know. Ask her friend Tina. She might know where (*Ruth, go*) Ruth went.
2. A: Oops! I made a mistake. Where (*my eraser, be*) _____? Didn't I lend it to you?
 B: I don't have it. Ask Sally where (*it, be*) _____. I think I saw her using it.
3. A: The door isn't locked! Why (*Franco, lock, not*) _____ it before he left? *
 B: That doesn't sound like Franco. I don't know why (*he, lock, not*) _____ it. Maybe he just forgot.
4. A: Mr. Lee is a recent immigrant, isn't he? How long (*he, be*) _____ in this country?
 B: I have no idea, but I'll be seeing Mr. Lee this afternoon. Would you like me to ask him how long (*he, be*) _____ here?

*否定疑问句中的词序:

常见词序: *Why didn't you call me?* (did+not的缩略式) 极为正式场合的词序: *Why did you not call me?*

5. A: Which road (*we, be supposed*) _____ to take? It's not on the GPS.
 B: I've never been here before. I don't know which road (*we, be supposed*) _____ to take.

练习11. 说一说: 采访。(表12-2)

采访你的搭档, 提问时用 **do you know** 开始, 后面接疑问词 (**who, what, when, where, how many, how long, how far**)。

Trivia

Example: the shortest month of the year

SPEAKER A: Do you know *what* the shortest month of the year is?

SPEAKER B: Yes. It's February. OR No, I don't know what the shortest month is.

1. the number of minutes in 24 hours
2. the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize last year
3. the place (country) Buddha was born
4. the distance from the earth to the sun
5. the year the first man walked on the moon
6. the time it takes for the moon to rotate around the earth



□ 12-3 whether或if引导的名词性从句

练习12. 热身练习。(表12-3)

在名词性从句下面画线。看一看, 当一般疑问句变成名词性从句时, 要添加什么词语?

QUESTION: Has the mail arrived?

NOUN CLAUSE: I wonder if the mail has arrived.

I wonder whether the mail has arrived.

I wonder whether or not the mail has arrived.

I wonder whether the mail has arrived or not.

I wonder if the mail has arrived or not.

12-3 whether或if引导的名词性从句

一般疑问句	名词性从句	
Will she come?	(a) I don't know <u>whether she will come</u> . I don't know <u>if she will come</u> .	当一般疑问句变成名词性从句时, 用 whether 或 if 引导名词性从句。
Does he need help?	(b) I wonder <u>whether he needs help</u> . I wonder <u>if he needs help</u> .	注意: whether 常用于书面语, if 常用于口语
	(c) I wonder <u>whether or not</u> she will come. (d) I wonder <u>whether</u> she will come <u>or not</u> . (e) I wonder <u>if</u> she will come <u>or not</u> .	在例(c)(d)(e)中, 注意 or not 的使用方式
	(f) <u>Whether she comes or not</u> is unimportant to me.	例(f): whether 引导的名词性从句可以作主语

练习13. 学语法。(表12-3)

将下面每题的疑问句变成名词性从句, 用斜体部分的短语作为句子开头。

At the Office

Let me know if ...

1. Is the financial report ready?
2. Will it be ready tomorrow?
3. Does the copy machine need paper?
4. Is someone waiting for me?
5. Do we need anything for the meeting?
6. Are you going to be there?

Please check whether ...

7. Did they get my message?
8. Is the copy machine working?
9. Is there any paper left?
10. Is this information correct?
11. Did the fax come in?
12. Are we going to have Monday off?

练习14. 说一说(表12-3)

和搭档合作, A用所给句子提问, B用**I wonder**重述这些句子。然后B提问, A重述。如此轮流进行。

Example:

PARTNER A: Does Anna need any help?

PARTNER B: I wonder whether/if Anna needs any help.

PARTNER A	PARTNER B
1. Where is Tom?	1. What causes earthquakes?
2. When is he coming?	2. When was the first book written?
3. Is he having car trouble?	3. Why did dinosaurs become extinct?
4. How long should we wait for him?	4. Is there life on other planets?
5. Did anyone call him?	5. How did life begin?
6. Did he forget?	6. Will people live on the moon someday?

练习15. 说一说: 采访。(表12-3)

采访你的同学, 向每人提问不同的问题。用**can/could you tell me**开始你的句子。

1. Have you ever won a prize? What? → *Can/Could you tell me if you have ever won a prize? What did you win?*
2. Have you ever played a joke on someone? Describe it.
3. Have you ever stayed up all night? Why?
4. Have you ever felt embarrassed? Why?
5. Have you ever been in an earthquake? Where? When?
6. Do you have a talent like singing or dancing (*or something else*)? What?
7. Are you enjoying this interview? Why or why not?

练习16. 说一说: 两两对话。(表12-1→12-3)

和搭档一起, 编一组简短对话。A问一个问题, B用斜体部分的词语作为开头回答这个问题。

Example: When does the next bus come?

I don't know ...

PARTNER A (*book open*): When does the next bus come?

PARTNER B (*book closed*): I don't know when the next bus comes.

situation 1: You're at a tourist center.

Let's ask ...

1. Where is the bus station?
2. How much does the city bus cost?
3. Is there a bike rack on the bus?
4. Is this bus schedule correct?

We need to figure out ...

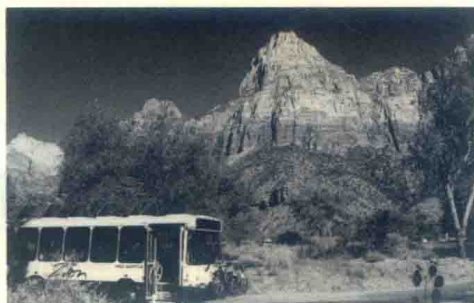
5. How far is it from here to town?
6. How much does it cost to take a bus from here to downtown?
7. Is there free Wi-Fi anywhere?

Change roles.

situation 2: You're late for work.

I don't know ...

8. Where did I leave my keys?
9. Are my keys in my bag?
10. Where is my shoe?
11. What did I do with my briefcase?



situation 3: You have a new neighbor.

I'll find out ...

12. Is he single or married?
13. What does he do?
14. Where does he work?
15. Would he like to come to dinner?

练习17. 说一说。(表12-1→12-3)

下面每个场景中你会说些什么? 使用名词性从句造一到两个句子。

Example: Someone asks you about the time the mail comes. You're not sure.

Possible answers: → *I'm not sure what time the mail comes.*

→ *I don't know when the mail is supposed to be here. (Etc.)*

1. You see a restaurant. You can't tell if it's open yet. You ask a man standing outside.
2. You were absent yesterday. You want to know about homework. You ask another student.
3. Someone asks you the date. You don't know, but you tell them you'll find out.
4. Someone asks you about the weather tomorrow. Is it supposed to be sunny? You haven't heard.
5. You're at a clothing store. You're buying a coat and want to know about the return policy. How many days do you have to return it? You ask a salesperson.
6. Your friend asks you if you want to go to a movie or watch one at home. Both sound good to you. You tell your friend you don't care which you do.
7. You are planning a hiking trip with a friend. This friend wants to bring his dog and asks you if it is OK. It doesn't matter to you.
8. You have a late fee on your bill. You want to know why. You call the company and ask.



□ 12-4 疑问词后面跟不定式

练习18. 热身练习。(表12-4)

用 **to get** 或 **to do** 完成每组中的第二个句子。看一看每组中两个句子的意思相同吗?

- Susan doesn't know what she should do.
 - Susan doesn't know what _____.
- She needs to figure out how she will get home.
 - She needs to figure out how _____ home.



12-4 疑问词后面跟不定式

- I don't know *what I should do*.
- I don't know *what to do*.
- Pam can't decide *whether she should go or stay home*.
- Pam can't decide *whether to go or (to) stay home*.
- Please tell me *how I can get to the bus station*.
- Please tell me *how to get to the bus station*.
- Jim told us where we could find it.
- Jim told us *where to find it*.

疑问词 (**when, where, how, who, whom, whose, what, which, whether**) 后面可以跟不定式。

每组中的两个例句意思是相同的。

注意, 这里的不定式表达的含义是 **should** 或 **can/could**

练习19. 学语法。(表12-4)

使用不定式, 写出与题目意思相同的句子。

- Sally told me when I should come. → *Sally told me when to come.*
- The plumber told me how I could fix the leak in the sink.
- Please tell me where I should meet you.
- Robert had a long excuse for being late for their date, but Sandy didn't know whether she should believe him or not.
- Jim found two shirts he liked, but he wasn't sure which one he should buy.
- I've done everything I can think of to help Andy get his life turned around. I don't know what else I can do.

练习20. 学语法。(表12-4)

用你自己的话补全句子。要使用不定式。

- A: I can't decide what _____ *to wear* _____ to the reception.

B: How about your green suit?
- A: Do you know how _____?

B: No, but I'd like to learn.
- I don't know what _____ my mom for her birthday. I can't decide whether _____ or _____.
- Before you leave on your trip, read this tour book. It tells you where _____ and what _____ cheaply.

□ 12-5 that引导的名词性从句

练习21. 热身练习。(表12-5)

勾选出 (√) 所有语法正确的句子。

1. We know that the planets revolve around the sun.
2. Centuries ago, people weren't aware that the planets revolved around the sun.
3. That the planets revolve around the sun is now a well-known fact.
4. Is clear that the planets revolve around the sun.

12-5 that引导的名词性从句			
动词 + that-从句			
(a) I think <i>that Bob will come</i> . (b) I think <i>Bob will come</i> .		例(a): that Bob will come 是名词性从句, 作动词 <i>think</i> 的宾语。 <i>that</i> 在口语中经常省略, 如例(b)。在书面语中不省略。后面经常跟 <i>that</i> -从句的动词见下方列表	
<i>agree that</i> <i>believe that</i> <i>decide that</i> <i>discover that</i> <i>explain that</i>	<i>feel that</i> <i>find out that.</i> <i>forget that</i> <i>hear that</i> <i>hope that</i>	<i>know that</i> <i>learn that</i> <i>notice that</i> <i>promise that</i> <i>read that</i>	<i>remember that</i> <i>say that</i> <i>tell someone that</i> <i>think that</i> <i>understand that</i>
人 + be动词 + 形容词 + that-从句			
(c) Jan is happy (<i>that</i>) <i>Bob called</i> .		当主语指代一人或多人时, <i>that</i> -从句经常跟在一些形容词后面, 如例(c)中的 <i>happy</i> 。见下方列表	
<i>I'm afraid that*</i> <i>I'm amazed that</i> <i>I'm angry that</i> <i>I'm aware that</i>	<i>Al is certain that</i> <i>Al is confident that</i> <i>Al is disappointed that</i> <i>Al is glad that</i>	<i>We're happy that</i> <i>We're pleased that</i> <i>We're proud that</i> <i>We're relieved that</i>	<i>Jan is sorry that</i> <i>Jan is sure that</i> <i>Jan is surprised that</i> <i>Jan is worried that</i>
it + be动词 + 形容词 + that-从句			
(d) It is clear (<i>that</i>) <i>Ann likes her new job</i> .		<i>that</i> -从句常跟在以“ <i>it+be</i> 动词”开头的句子中的形容词之后, 如例(d), 见下方列表	
<i>It's amazing that</i> <i>It's clear that</i> <i>It's good that</i> <i>It's important that</i>	<i>It's interesting that</i> <i>It's likely that</i> <i>It's lucky that</i> <i>It's nice that</i>	<i>It's obvious that</i> <i>It's possible that</i> <i>It's strange that</i> <i>It's surprising that</i>	<i>It's true that</i> <i>It's undeniable that</i> <i>It's well known that</i> <i>It's wonderful that</i>
that-从句作主语			
(e) <i>That Ann likes her new job</i> is clear. (f) <i>The fact (that) Ann likes her new job</i> is clear. (g) <i>It is a fact (that) Ann likes her new job</i> .		<i>that</i> -从句虽然可以作句子主语但并不常见, 如例(e)。 <i>that</i> -从句作主语时, <i>that</i> 不省略。通常, 当 <i>that</i> -从句在主语的位置上时, 用如例(f)所示的 <i>the fact that</i> 开头, 或用如例(g)所示的 <i>it is a fact</i> 引导	

**to be afraid*有两种可能的含义:

- (1) 表示害怕: *I'm afraid of dogs. I'm afraid that his dog will bite me.*
- (2) 表示与“很抱歉”类似的意思: *I'm afraid you have the wrong number.*

练习22. 说一说。(表12-5)

和搭档一起,用**that-**从句回答下面的问题。

- What have you recently heard on the news?
 - What have you recently found out on social media?
- What do scientists know for sure?
 - What have scientists recently discovered?
- What do parents hope for their children?
 - What should parents promise their children?
- What do many teenagers think?
 - What do many adults believe?

练习23. 说一说: 采访。(表12-5)

采访你的同学,向每个人问不同的问题。他们要用这个句式回答:**I'm + 形容词 + that-**从句。

Example: What is something in your life that you're glad about?

→ *I'm glad that my family is supportive of me.*

- What is something that disappointed you in the past?
- What is something that annoys you?
- What is something about your friends that pleases you?
- What is something about nature that amazes you?
- What is something about another culture's traditions that surprises you?
- What is something that you are afraid will happen in the future?
- What is something about your future that you are sure of?

练习24. 学语法。(表12-5)

用**it**加方框中的词语开头,造出一个名词性从句。然后将这个以**it**引导的句子改写成用**that-**从句作主语的句子。

apparent	a pity	surprising	unfair
clear	a shame	too bad	unfortunate
a fact	strange	true	a well-known fact
obvious			

- The world is round.
→ *It is a fact that the world is round.*
→ *That the world is round is a fact.*
- Tim hasn't been able to make any friends.
- The earth revolves around the sun.
- Exercise can reduce heart disease.
- Drug abuse can ruin one's health.
- Some women do not earn equal pay for equal work.
- Irene, who is an excellent student, failed her entrance examination.
- English is the principal language of business throughout much of the world.