## Period Three　Grammar and usage

**Learning Aims**(学习目标)

1．Learn the grammar—Overview of noun clauses(重点难点)

2．Learn the following language point：budget(重点难点)

**Activity 1**　读文探究

阅读教材P34的短文，从文中找出含有名词性从句的句子，根据从句的功能将他们写在下表对应的位置。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 主语从句(Subject clause) | It is no surprise that being one’s own boss is appealing to many people. |
| 宾语从句(Object clause) | 1.As you start to make plans for what you want to do with your future，you might ask a question whether you should start your own business.2.Also，you will need to make sure any loans you have are repaid on time. |
| 表语从句(Predicative clause) | Another advantage is that you will be able to better provide for yourself and your family，or even the economy will benefit if you achieve commercial success. |
| 同位语从句(Appositive clause) |  |

**Activity 2**　感悟规律

1．名词性从句起名词作用，在句中担任主语、宾语、表语或同位语。

2．我们通常使用that，whether或者疑问词来引导名词性从句。

**Activity 3**　语法精析

一、名词性从句的分类

名词性从句是在句中起名词作用的句子。名词性从句的功能相当于名词词组，它在句中能担任主语、宾语、表语或同位语，因此根据它在句中不同的语法功能，名词性从句又可分别称为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

二、名词性从句的连接词

引导名词性从句的常见连接词(引导词)可分为三类：

1．从属连词：that，whether，if

(1)以上连接词只起连接作用，在从句中均不充当任何成分。

(2)其中，that无意义；whether/if均表示“是否”。

2．连接代词：what，who，which，whom，whose，whatever，whoever，whomever，whichever。连接代词既起连接作用，又在从句中担当主语、宾语、表语或者定语。

3．连接副词：when，where，why，how。连接副词既起连接作用，又在从句中作状语。

三、名词性从句用法中的注意点

1．that引导宾语从句不可省略的情形

that引导宾语从句时，在动词之后的宾语从句中常被省去，但在以下三种情况下不能省略：

(1)动词后面有并列宾语从句时，第二个从句中that不能省；

(2)当that作介词宾语时，that不可省掉；

(3)用it作形式宾语的宾语从句中，that引导真正的宾语从句，that不可省略。

Many people believe (**that**) higher education should be free and **that** more students should have access to it.

很多人认为高等教育应该免费，而且更多的学生应该有机会接受高等教育。

I didn’t tell him anything on the phone **except that** I needed the money.

电话里我什么都没有告诉他，只是说我需要钱。

We find it a big surprise **that** she is still alive in such a serious earthquake.

她在如此严重的地震中仍活着，我们感到非常惊讶。

2．that引导定语从句与同位语从句的区别

(1)定语从句是指在复合句中起形容词作用的从句，是对先行词起修饰和限定作用的从句；同位语从句指的是在复合句中充当同位语的从句，用来解释说明其前面的抽象名词的具体内容。

(2)that在定语从句中充当主语或宾语，有时候可以与which互换；that在同位语从句中不充当成分，无意义，只起引导句子的作用，但不能省略。

The promise (**that/which**) I made to myself was **that** this year，my first year in high school，would be different.(本句中第一个that引导定语从句，在从句中作宾语，可省略；第二个that引导表语从句，不可省略)

I made a promise to myself **that** this year，my first year in high school，would be different.(that引导同位语从句，解释说明promise的具体内容，不充当成分，只起引导句子的作用，但不能省略)

我向自己保证：今年，我高中的第一年，将会是不同的一年。

3．that和what引导名词性从句的区别

that只起连接作用，不充当任何成分，不可以省略(宾语从句的特殊情况除外)；what在从句中充当句子成分，如主语、宾语、表语。

**It** is known to us all **that** America is a developed country belonging to the first world.(It为形式主语，that引导的从句为真正的主语从句，that无意义且不充当任何成分)

**What** is known to us all is that America is a developed country belonging to the first world.(“What is known to us all”为主语从句，what为连接代词，在从句中作主语)

众所周知，美国是一个属于第一世界的发达国家。

4．whether和if引导名词性从句的区别

(1)if只能引导两种名词性从句：宾语从句和不位于句首的主语从句。

(2)whether四种名词性从句均可以引导，在下列情况下一般只能用whether，不用if：

①引导主语从句并位于句首时；

②引导表语从句时；

③引导从句作介词宾语时；

④与“or not”直接连用构成“whether or not”时；

⑤后接动词不定式时；

⑥引导同位语从句时。

**Whether** we will go for a picnic tomorrow depends on **whether/if** it will be fine.

我们明天是否去野餐取决于明天是否是晴天。

My first question is **whether** he has made up his mind to become a volunteer.

我的第一个问题是他是否已经下定决心要当一名志愿者。

Even though he is in a difficult situation，he hasn’t decided **whether or not** to give up.

(＝Even though he is in a difficult situation，he hasn’t decided **whether or not** he will give up.

＝Even though he is in a difficult situation，he hasn’t decided **whether/if** he will give up or not.)

尽管他处境艰难，他还没有决定是否要放弃。

5．whoever，whatever，whichever等的用法

(1)whoever/whatever/whichever这些词引导名词性从句时，可以转化成相应的定语从句：

whoever＝anyone who...“任何……的人”；

whatever＝anything that...“任何……的物”

whichever＝any...that...“任何……的(已知范围内的或上文提到过的)人或物”

The gold medal will be awarded to **whoever** wins the first place in the bicycle race.

＝The gold medal will be awarded to **anyone who** wins the first place in the bicycle race.

自行车比赛得第一名的人会获得金牌。

**Whatever** you can do helps since your support is important to our work.

＝**Anything that** you can do helps since your support is important to our work.

你做的一切对我们都有帮助，因为你的支持对我们的工作很重要。

**Whichever** of the preventive measures benefits the public should be promoted.

＝**Any** of the preventive measures **that** benefits the public should be promoted.

任何对公众有用的预防措施都应该被推广。

(2)whoever/whatever/whichever/whomever等可以引导让步状语从句。

whoever＝no matter who...“无论谁……”

whatever＝no matter what...“无论什么……”

whichever＝no matter which...“无论哪一个……”

**Whoever** we are to shake hands with，we usually have to take our gloves off to show our respect.

＝**No matter who** we are to shake hands with，we usually have to take our gloves off to show our respect.

无论我们要和谁握手，我们通常都会摘下手套以示我们的敬意。

**Whatever** you do，if you want to become great at it，you need to work day in and day out.

＝**No matter what** you do，if you want to become great at it，you need to work day in and day out.

不管你做什么，如果想做好，你就需要日复一日地工作。

**Whichever** of the fitness classes you choose，trained instructors are there to help you.

＝**No matter which** of the fitness classes you choose，trained instructors are there to help you.

不管你选择哪种健身课，都会有专业教练帮助你。

6．名词性从句中使用虚拟语气的用法

(1)在主语从句中用来表示惊奇、不相信、惋惜、理应如此等，谓语动词用虚拟语气“(should＋)do”，常用的句型有：

It is necessary (important，natural，strange，etc.) that...

It is a pity (a shame，no wonder，etc.) that...

It is suggested (requested，proposed，desired，etc.) that...

(2)表示“建议、请求、命令、要求、坚持等”及物动词后面的宾语从句中谓语要用虚拟语气“(should＋)do”，常用的这类动词有suggest，propose，insist，desire，demand，request，order，command等。

(3)主语是suggestion，proposal，request，order等表示“建议、请求、要求、命令等”意思的词时，表语从句中谓语动词要用虚拟语气“(should＋)do”。

(4)表示“建议、请求、命令、要求等”意思的名词后面的同位语从句中谓语动词要用虚拟语气“(should＋)do”。

It was suggested by him that we (**should**) **hold** another meeting to discuss the question.

＝He suggested that we (**should**) **hold** another meeting to discuss the question.

＝His suggestion was that we (**should**) **hold** another meeting to discuss the question.

＝He put forward a suggestion that we (**should**) **hold** another meeting to discuss the question.

他的建议是我们举行另一次会议来讨论这个问题。

For instance，you will have to work out weekly，monthly and yearly budgets，and a wrong decision might cost the company a great deal and put other people’s jobs on the line.(教材P34)

**budget *n*．**预算

|  |
| --- |
| within/over budget在预算之内/超出预算on a tight budget预算紧张 |

[佳句赏读]　感悟句意·背诵

①They take the total cost into consideration when decorating the house to ensure all the work will be finished **within budget**.

②Travelers who are **on a tight budget** might weigh up the pros and cons of a package tour.

a package tour包价旅行

[单句语法填空/完成句子]

①When it comes to starting a business on your own，make plans for the use of money in advance in case you may go over budget.

②Whether or not they are on a tight budget，they are bent on sending their daughter abroad for further education.

不管他们是否预算紧张，他们都一心要送女儿出国深造。

③She will design a fantastic new kitchen for you，all within your budget.

她将为你设计一个超级棒的新厨房，而且绝不会超出你的预算。

Ⅰ.短文填空(用适当的连接词填空)

Dr.Steward can often be found wandering dark streets，carrying his medical bag.It is easy to find out 1.what he is doing.He is giving the animals，or rather the pets kept by the homeless，some help.He believes he can deal with most of the cases he meets with and 2.that he can’t turn anybody who needs assistance away.But occasionally，some people have a question 3.whether or not the homeless should have pets.In Steward’s opinion，pets deserve to be kept by 4.whoever loves them.It is true 5.that the homeless deserve pets because they love their pets probably more than the average people.Besides，there’s one more impressing reason.Raising a cat or dog is 6.what they really need.7.Whichever of the pets serves as a good partner helps remove the owner’s loneliness.Therefore，Steward has a suggestion 8.that the homeless should be allowed to have pets.After all，when it comes to keeping pets，what matters is 9.who needs a pet and can take care of it rather than 10.how/where the pet is kept.

Ⅱ.完成教材P35 B部分

## 课时跟踪练三

基础巩固

Ⅰ.使用名词性从句改写句子

1．Along with the letter was his promise.He would visit me this coming Christmas.(同位语从句)

→Along with the letter was his promise that he would visit me this coming Christmas.

2．Many students are addicted to computer games.It has become a hot issue.(主语从句)

→That many students are addicted to computer games has become a hot issue./It has become a hot issue that many students are addicted to computer games.

3．Will ways be found to stop pollution？This is the question worrying the public.(表语从句)

→The question worrying the public is whether ways will be found to stop pollution.

4．What is the most pleasant thing of the rainy season？One can be entirely free from dust.(表语从句)

→The most pleasant thing of the rainy season is that one can be entirely free from dust.

5．How did the villagers go about their business as usual in the tough time？It puzzles experts.(主语从句)

→How the villagers went about their business as usual in the tough time puzzles experts./It puzzles experts how the villagers went about their business as usual in the tough time.

6．A good idea suddenly came to me.I could send my parents a present on Christmas morning.(同位语从句)

→A good idea suddenly came to me that I could send my parents a present on Christmas morning.

7．He will leave home to make his fortune in big cities.But he hasn’t decided the time.(宾语从句)

→He hasn’t decided when he will leave home to make his fortune in big cities.

Ⅱ.单句写作

1．明天我们是否举行派对取决于天气。

Whether we will hold a party tomorrow depends on/upon the weather.

2．我感到很遗憾没有人注意这个问题。

I feel it a pity that no one pays attention to this problem.

3．在你离开教室前，确保关好门窗。

Make sure that the doors and windows are closed before you leave the classroom.

4．她是外国人这一事实让她在这儿很难找到工作。

The fact that she was a foreigner made it hard for her to get a job here.

5．无论别人说什么话都不会阻止我们追寻自己的梦想。

Whatever others say will not stop us pursuing our dreams.

6．毫无疑问她的建议对我们来说很有价值。

There is no doubt that her advice is of great value to us.

7．那就是有如此多的学生喜欢玩网络游戏的原因。

That is why so many students like playing online games.

8．汤姆提出的建议是我们应该立即打扫房间。

The suggestion put forward by Tom was that we(should) clean the room immediately.

能力提升

Ⅲ.阅读理解

**A**

As you know，there are many ways to find a job.It can be as easy as walking into a neighborhood store to look at its announcement board.Local stores often have areas where people can put small signs telling what kind of service they need or can provide.Such services include caring for children or cleaning houses.Or，job searchers can look in the newspaper.Local newspapers have employment announcements placed by companies seeking workers.

Another popular tool for finding jobs is the Internet.For example，people in four hundred and fifty cities around the world can use the Craig list Web site to buy objects，meet people or find a job.Craig list says that it receives two million new job listings each month.

Another useful way to find a job is through a college or university.For example，students at the University of Texas in Austin can go to the Career Exploration Center to get help in finding a job.Of course，looking for a job requires knowing what kind of work you want to do.For example，there is a book called “What Color Is Your Parachute(降落伞)？” by Richard Bolles.This book has been helping people choose a career since it was first published in nineteen seventy.

Some experts also help people find jobs.Susan W．Miller owns a company called California Career Services in Los Angeles.She says her company helps people find jobs by first helping them understand their strengths，goals and interests.Then she provides them with methods and resources to help them find the right job.

1．What is the passage mainly about?

A．Finding a job.

B．College students’ part-time jobs.

C．Craig list Web site.

D．The relation between study and work.

答案　A

解析　主旨大意题。由第一段的第一句“As you know，there are many ways to find a job.”可知，这篇文章讲的是怎么找工作。故选A。

2．By logging on the Craig list Web site，you can .

A．sell your old things

B．do some shopping online

C．create your own announcement board

D．get useful information about 450 cities

答案　B

解析　细节理解题。由第二段第二句中的“...people in four hundred and fifty cities around the world can use the Craig list Web site to buy objects，meet people or find a job.”可知，在这个网站可以买东西。故选B。

3．“What Color Is Your Parachute？” is a book which gives tips to those who want to .

A．work on the airplane

B．buy a parachute

C．publish a book

D．find a suitable job

答案　D

解析　细节理解题。由第三段的最后一句“This book has been helping people choose a career since it was first published in nineteen seventy.”可知，这本书中讲的是帮助人们找工作。故选D。

4．How many ways of finding a job are mentioned in the passage?

A．Three. B．Four.

C．Five. D．Six.

答案　C

解析　推理判断题。文章提到五种找工作的方法：当地的商店、报纸上、网络上、书上、专家。故选C。

**B**

Streaming(流媒体) first became popular in 2005，thanks to YouTube.Nowadays nearly three quarters of American households subscribe to at least one video streaming service.With almost 200 million subscribers worldwide and a billion hours of content viewed each week，Netflix is by far the biggest paid service.No.2 is Amazon Prime Video.But for every Goliath，there are a hundred Davids.Many smaller streaming services show nothing but sports，classic movies，or Japanese anime(动画片)．

In the early days of streaming the appeal was the lower cost，and it still is.The average streamer spends $37 a month and subscribes to three streaming platforms，while the average cable(有线电视) user pays more than $200 per month.Still streaming has become more expensive in recent years.In 2019，Netflix raised the price of its basic service 12.5 percent，to $8.99 a month.A quarter of its subscribers，who protested price increases，said they would cancel their subscriptions.Few did.

A major reason：Streaming networks have become home to many of the most popular TV series，including recent Emmy winners.They offer full-length feature films as well，and last year，Netflix received more Oscar nominations(提名) than any other media company.In fact，streaming has changed the Oscar competition，at least for this year.Usually only films shown in theaters are considered，but because of the coronavirus，all movies released online in 2020 are qualified for the 2021 Academy Awards.That shift is especially good news for Disney，which is putting the much anticipated movie *Mulan* on its new streaming service，Disney＋.But watching *Mulan* from your own home will cost $29.99—on top of the service’s monthly fee of $6.99.

Too much streaming can have its disadvantages，however.There are those who binge-watch，a term Merriam-Webster added in 2017 with the definition “to watch many or all episodes of (a TV series) on end.” Alejandro Fragoso from New York holds the Guinness World Record：94 straight hours.

5．What do the underlined words “Goliath” and “Davids” in Paragraph 1 refer to?

A．TV viewers.

B．TV programs.

C．Streaming subscribers.

D．Streaming services.

答案　D

解析　词义猜测题。根据第一段可知，在排名一、二的Netflix和亚马逊这样的流媒体服务商之外，有许多小型的流媒体服务接踵而至，因此“Goliath”和“Davids”在此处代指流媒体服务，故选D。

6．Why did most Netflix subscribers continue their subscriptions?

A．They cannot go without it.

B．They think the low cost is a thing of the past.

C．Netflix has controlled the market.

D．They think it is good value for money.

答案　D

解析　推理判断题。根据第二段中的“A quarter of its subscribers，who protested price increases，said they would cancel their subscriptions.Few did.”和第三段中的“A major reason：...，including recent Emmy winners.They offer full-length feature films as well”可知，大多数Netflix用户继续订阅是因为流媒体网络已经成为许多受欢迎的电视、电影的片源地，他们认为物有所值，故选D。

7．What does the good news in Paragraph 3 mean to Disney?

A．The movie *Mulan* can be released on Disney＋.

B．The movie *Mulan* will generate great profits.

C．The movie *Mulan* can compete for an Oscar.

D．The movie *Mulan* will win an Oscar award.

答案　C

解析　推理判断题。根据第三段中的“Netflix received more...streaming has changed the Oscar competition，at least for this year.”和“all movies released online in 2020...on its new streaming service，Disney＋”可知，对迪斯尼来说，好消息是电影《花木兰》可以角逐奥斯卡奖了，故选C。

8．What do binge-watchers tend to do?

A．They start a new life.

B．They watch TV series continuously.

C．They break world records.

D．They watch TV series aimlessly.

答案　B

解析　细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“to watch many or all episodes of (a TV series) on end”可知，binge-watchers倾向于不停刷剧，故选B。

Ⅳ.语法填空

The polar bear is found in the Arctic Circle and some big land masses as far south as Newfoundland.While they are rare north of 88°，there is evidence 1. they range all the way across the Arctic，and as far south as James Bay in Canada.It is difficult to figure out a global population of polar bears as much of the range has been 2. (poor) studied；however，biologists calculate that there are about 20,000－25,000 polar bears worldwide.

Modern methods 3. tracking polar bear populations have been employed only since the mid-1980s，and are expensive 4. (perform) consistently over a large area.In recent years some Inuit people in Nunavut 5. (report) increases in bear sightings around human settlements，leading to a 6. (believe) that populations are increasing.Scientists have responded by 7. (note) that hungry bears may be congregating(聚集) around human settlements，leading to the illusion(错觉) that populations are 8. (high) than they actually are.Of 9. nineteen recognized polar bear subpopulations，three are declining，six 10. (be) stable，one is increasing，and nine lack enough data.

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| --- |
| 语篇解读　本文是一篇说明文，主题语境是“人与自然”，介绍了北极熊的相关信息，包括它们栖息地的变化和数量变化的状况。 |

1．答案　that

解析　考查名词性从句。本句含有一个同位语从句，解释了名词evidence“证据”的具体内容，空处在从句中不充当成分，也无意义，故本空填连接代词that。

2．答案　poorly

解析　考查词性转换。应用副词poorly修饰动词studied。

3．答案　of/for

解析　考查介词。名词method后接介词of/for，表示“……的方法”。

4．答案　to perform

解析　考查非谓语动词。本句含有“主语＋be＋*adj*.＋不定式”结构，主语通常是不定式动作的承受者，不定式用主动形式表示被动含义。

5．答案　have reported

解析　考查时态和主谓一致。句中的时间状语In recent years多与现在完成时连用，主语some Inuit people为复数意义，因此本空填have reported。

6．答案　belief

解析　考查词性转换。根据空前的a可知，leading to后接的是名词，作宾语，故本空填belief。

7．答案　noting

解析　考查非谓语动词。在介词by后，应用动名词作宾语，故本空填noting。

8．答案　higher

解析　考查比较级。根据空后的连词than可知，本句表示比较意义，因此本空应填higher。

9．答案　the

解析　考查冠词。Of the nineteen recognized polar bear subpopulations“在这19个已知的北极熊亚种群当中”，本空应填定冠词the，表示特指。

10．答案　are

解析　考查时态和主谓一致。本句其他谓语用了一般现在时，six指代six polar bear subpopulations，表示复数意义，故本空应填are。