衔接点 01 直接引语，间接引语（陈述句和疑问句）

【重点词汇、短语】

1. add up 合计

2. upset vt&vi 弄翻 ,使…不安,使心烦,扰乱

adj. 心烦意乱的,不舒服的,不适的,难过的.

3. ignore 不理睬、忽视

4. calm (使)平静、(使)镇定

calm down 平静/镇定下来

5. have got to 不得不、必须

6. concern (使)担忧、涉及、关系到

be concerned about…关心，挂念

7. go through 经历、经受

8. set down 记下、放下、登记

9. a series of 一系列

10. on purpose 故意

11. in order to 为了……

12. at dusk 在黄昏时刻

13. face to face 面对面地

14. no longer/not…any longer 不再……

15. settle 安家、定居、停留

16. suffer 遭受、忍受、经历

17. suffer from 遭受、患病

18. recover 痊愈、恢复、重新获得

19. get/be tired of 对……厌烦

20. pack 捆扎，包装/包裹

21. pack (sth) up 将（东西）装箱打包

22. get along with 与……相处

23. fall in love 爱上

24. disagree 不同意

25. join in 参加

【重点句型】

1. It was the first time in a year and a half that I had seen the night face to face. （从句时态用完成时）

这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚。

2. I wonder if it’s because I haven’t been able to be outdoors for so long that I’ve grown so crazy about everything to do with nature.（强调句）

我不知道这是不是因为我长久无法出门的缘故，我变得对一切与大自然有关的事物都无比狂热。

3. I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven one evening in order to have a good look at the moon for once by myself.

有一天晚上，我熬到 11 点半故意不睡觉，为的是独自好好看看月亮一次。

4. Your friend, who doesn’t work hard, asks you to help him cheat in the end-of-term exam.（非限制性定语从句）

你的一个朋友叫你在期末考试中帮他作弊，这个朋友平常不认真学习。

5. If you have some trouble (in) getting along with your friends, you can write to the editor and ask for advice.

如果你在和朋友的相处上有问题，你可以写信给编辑向他征求建议。

6. Add up your score and see how many points you can get.

把你的得分加起来，看看得了多少。

7. What he did has added to our difficulties.

他的所作所为增加了我们的困难。

8. His income adds up to $1000 a month.

他每月的收入共计 1000 美元。

9. It's no pleasure looking through these any longer because nature is one thing that really must be experienced.

观看这些已不再是乐趣，因为大自然是你必须体验的。

10. Why is she so concerned about his attitude to her work?

她为什么那么关注他对她的工作的看法？

11. The police asked him to set down what he had seen in a report.

警察让他在报告中写下他所看见的事情。

12. As I was about to go out and search for him, he happened to come in.

正当我打算出去找他时，他恰巧进来。

13. Mr. Jones lives alone and often feels lonely.

琼斯先生单独一人生活，常常感到孤独。

14. We tried to calm him down, but he kept crying.

我们试图让他平静下来，但他仍不停地哭着。

【语法总结】

直接引语和间接引语

直接引语：直接引述别人的原话。一般前后要加引号。

间接引语：用自己的话转述别人的话。间接引语在多数情况下可构成宾语从句且不要加引号。

例： Mr. Black said, “ I’m busy.”

Mr. Black said that he was busy.

（1）人称的变化——人称的变化主要是要理解句子的意思

例：1. He said, “ I like it very much.” → He said that he liked it very much.

（2）时态的变化

直接引语	间接引语
一般现在时	一般过去时
现在进行时	过去进行时
现在完成时	过去完成时
一般过去时	过去完成时
一般将来时	过去将来时
过去完成时	过去完成时

“I don’t want to set down a series of facts in a diary,” said Anne.

→Anne said that she didn’t want to set down a series of facts in a diary.

The boy said, “I’m using a knife.”

→ The boy said that he was using a knife.

（3）指示代词、时间状语、地点状语和动词的变化

直接引语	间接引语
this	that
these	those
now	then
ago	before/earlier
today	that day
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the next/following day
the day after tomorrow	In two day's time
come	go
here	there
the day before yesterday	two days before/earlier

2. 疑问句的变化规则

如果直接引语是疑问句，变为间接引语时要把疑问句语序变为陈述句语序，句末用句号。

（1）一般疑问句：如果直接引语是一般疑问句，变为间接引语时，谓语动词是 say 或 said 时，要改为 ask 或 asked,原问句变为由 if/whether 引导的宾语从句。

例:"Do you think a diary can become your friend?" the writer says.

→ The writer asks us if we think a diary can become our friend.

（2）特殊疑问句：如果间接引语是特殊疑问句，变为间接引语时，仍用原来的引导词，但疑问句要变为陈述句。

例："What do you want?" he asked me.

→ He asked me what I wanted

一、单项选择

1．—I don’t like vegetables, Mum.

— _____ on a balanced diet, you should try to cat some.

A．Keep　　B．To keep

C．Keeping　　D．Having kept

1．B

【解析】

考查不定式。句意：——妈妈，我不喜欢蔬菜。——为了保持饮食平衡，你应该尝试吃一些。表示目的，用不定式，所以选 B。

2．_____ a post office, I stopped _____ some stamps.

A．Passed, buying　　B．Passing, to buy　　C．Having passed, buy　D．Pass, to buy

2．B

【解析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：通过邮局时，我停下来买了一些邮票。第一空，主语 I 与 pass 之间是主谓关系，故用现在分词，在这作状语，第二空，stop to do 停下来去做另一件事，stop doing 停止正在做的事。本句表示停下来去买邮票。故选 B。

3．It was the culture, rather than the language, _____ made it hard for him to adapt to the new environment abroad.

A．where　　B．why

C．that　　D．What

3．C

【解析】

考查强调句型。句意：是文化，而不是语言，使得他很难适应国外的新的环境。这个句子中含有 it was，首先要考虑所给题目是不是一个强调句。把 It was 和横线去掉，发现句意仍然完整清楚，所以说这里就是一个强调句。强调句的基本结构是 it is/was+被强调部分+ that/who+句子的其他成分，结合选项，故选 C。

【拓展】

强调句的句型

1. 陈述句的强调句型，It is/was+被强调部分（通常是主语、宾语或状语）+ that/ who（当强调主语且主语指人）+其他部分。

2. 一般疑问句的强调句型，同上，只是把 is/was 提到 it 前面。

3. 特殊疑问句的强调句型，被强调部分（通常是疑问代词或疑问副词）+ is/ was + it + that/ who+其他部分？

4. not…until…句型的强调句，句型为：It is/ was not until +被强调部分+ that +其他部分。

4．We can communicate_____people in every part of the world _____the Internet.

A．with；with　　B．with；through

C．through；through　　D．through；with

4．B

【解析】

考查介词辨析。句意：我们可以通过网络和世界的每个地方的人交流。communicate with“和……交流”，是固定搭配；第二空填 through 表示“通过”。根据句意，故选 B。

5．According to my grandma, it is a good idea to drink chicken soup when you have a cold. _____, scientists agree with her.

A．Sooner or later　　B．For example

C．To be honest　　D．Believe it or not

5．D

【解析】

试题分析：考查固定短语。A. Sooner or later 迟早；B. For example 例如；C. To be honest 说实话；D. Believe it or not 信不信由你。句意：根据我奶奶的观点感冒时喝鸡汤是好主意，科学家们也同意她的观点。根据句意选 D.

二、用所给词的正确形式填空

6．Jane said that she felt like _____（cry）when she heard the sad news.

7．Due to the lack of money，I recommend that he_____（avoid）using this expensive piece of equipment.

8．Our teacher encourages us _____（face）difficulty bravely.

9．If something is _____（unusual），it does not happen very often or you do not see it or hear it very often.

10．Physics is easy _____（learn）once you understand the rules.

11．Henry has apologised for his bad _____（behave）and should be allowed to rejoin the group.

12．I am running out of money so I would like to go to an _____（expensive）restaurant.

【解析】

6．crying 考查固定搭配。句意：简说，当她听到那个坏消息时，她想哭。feel like doing 意为“想做某事”，是固定搭配。故填 crying。

7．avoid 考查虚拟语气。句意：因为缺钱，我建议他避免使用这个昂贵的设备。分析句子可知，recommend 在句中做“建议”解，后接宾语从句时，从句的谓语动词用(should)+V.。故填 avoid。

8．to face 考查动词不定式。句意：我们老师鼓励我们勇敢的面对困难。encourage sb. to to do sth.意为“鼓励某人做某事”，是固定搭配。故填 to face。

9．unusual 考查形容词。句意：如果某些事不同寻常，它不会经常发生，你也不会经常看见或听见。分析句子可知，空白处做表语，修饰主语 something，应该用形容词。故填 unusual。

10．to learn 考查动词不定式。句意：一旦你理解规则，物理很容易学。be+adj.+to do 表示“做某事怎么样”，是固定搭配。故填 to learn。

11．behaviour 考查名词。句意：亨利已经为他的不好行为道歉了，应该允许他重新加入小组。分析句子可知，bad 是形容词，修饰名词；behave 的名词是 behaviour，意为“行为”，是不可数名词。故填 behaviour。

12．inexpensive 考查形容词。句意：我钱用完了，因此我想去一间便宜的餐馆。分析句子可知，空白处应填形容词，修饰 restaurant，根据句意，表示“便宜的”；expensive 的反义词为 inexpensive，意为“便宜的”。故填 inexpensive。



三、短文改错

13. 读下面的短文，文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（＼）划掉。

修改：在错的词下面划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2.只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

3. 必须按答题要求做题，否则不给分。

My hometown is a small mountainous village. In past, with only a narrow mountain road, it was almost separated from the outside world. But villagers lived in old and small house built with wood and leaves.

In the past ten years, great changes have been taken place. His hometown has developed into a tourist site. People here live a happy life. Because of the new wide road building by the local government, it is now convenient of villagers to travel around. And most importantly, thousands of tourists from all over the world came here every year. Beside, with rows of newly-built houses, villagers' living conditions have been great improved.

1.past 前加 the

2.But→And

3.house→houses

4.been 去掉

5.His→My

6.building→built

7.of→for

8.came→come

9.beside→besides

10.great→greatly

【解析】

第一处：考查固定短语。句意：过去，这里只有一条狭窄的山路，几乎与外界隔绝。in the past 在过去，该短语是固定短语。所以在 past 前加 the。

第二处：考查连词。句意：过去，这里只有一条狭窄的山路，几乎与外界隔绝。村民们住在用木头和树叶建造的古老而狭小的房子里。前后句之间是一种并列关系，所以 But 改成 And。

第三处：考查名词单复数。句意：村民们住在用木头和树叶建造的古老而狭小的房子里。“古老而狭小的房子”是复数意义，用名词复数，所以 house 改成 houses。

第四处：考查不及物动词。take place 是不及物动词，无被动语态，所以 been 去掉。

第五处：考查代词。句意：我的家乡已经发展成为一个旅游景点。根据文章第一句可知，这里表示“我的家乡”已经发展成了一个旅游景点，所以 His 改成 My。

第六处：考查过去分词作定语。“新的宽敞的马路”和“修建”之间是被动关系，用过去分词作定语，所以 building 改成 built。

第七处：考查固定句型。句意：现在，村民们四处旅行方便了。It is + adj. + for sb. to do sth. 对某人来说做某事是……此处 it 是形式主语，动词不定式的复合结构是真正的主语，所以 of 改成 for。

第八处：考查时态。根据 every year，可知描述经常或反复发生的动作，用一般现在时，所以 came 改成 come。

第九处：考查副词。句意：最重要的是，每年有成千上万的游客从世界各地来到这里。此外，随着一排排的新建房屋，村民的生活条件得到了极大的改善。根据句意，可知前后是递进关系，表示“此外”，所以 Beside 改成 Besides。

第十处：考查副词。该空修饰动词 improved，用副词，所以 great 改成 greatly。

四、将下列直接引语变成间接引语

14．“Do you have anything interesting I can real, George?” she asked.

—She asked _____.

15．The teacher said to us. “The Communist Party of China was founded on July 1, 1921”

—The teacher told us that_____.

16．My father told us, “The moon is much smaller than the sun.”

—My father told us that_____.

17．“I saw the movie three days ago,” she told the teacher”.

—She told the teacher that she had seen the movie_____.

18．He said, “I am living with my parents.”

—He said that he_____.

19．She said, “My brother also wants to go there.”

—She said that her brother also_____ there.

20．The boy said, “I brought the book home with me.”

—The boy said that he_____ the book home with him.

21．“I don’t like this that,” the girl said.

—The girl said that she didn’t like_____.

22．“I have finished my homework,” he said.

—He said that he _____ his homework.

23．Mr. Wang said, “I will leave for Shanghai on business next month, children.”

—Mr. Wang told the children that_____.

【答案】

14．George whether/ if he had anything interesting she could read

15．the Communist Party of China was founded on July1，1921

16．the moon is much smaller than the sun

17．three days before

18．was living with his parents

19．wanted to go

20．had taken

21．that hat

22. had finished

23. he would leave for Shanghai on business the next month

【解析】

14. 考查直接引语变成间接引语。句意：她问乔治是否有趣的东西可以让她读一读。直接引语为一般疑问句，变为间接引语时要改为 whether/if 引导的宾语从句。由空前的 asked 可知，从句应用一般过去时。故变为：George whether/ if he had anything interesting she could read.

15. 考查直接引语变成间接引语。句意：老师告诉我们中国共产党成立于 1921 年 7 月 1 日。直接引语中叙述的是一个事实，且有具体的表示过去的时间，所以变为间接引语时，从句的时态保持不变还用一般过去时。故变为：the Communist Party of China was founded on July1，1921.

16. 考查直接引语变成间接引语。句意：我父亲告诉我们的月亮比太阳小得多。直接引语中表示的是一个客观事实，因此在变为间接引语时，从句的时态不受影响。故变为：the moon is much smaller than the sun .

17. 考查直接引语变成间接引语。句意：她告诉老师她三天前看过那部电影了。直接引语中有 three days ago，变为间接引语时要改成 three days before。故变为：three days before.

18. 考查直接引语变成间接引语。句意：他说他和他的父母住在一起。由 said 可知此处直接引语中的现在进行时变为间接引语时要改成过去进行时。故变为：was living with his parents .

19. 考查直接引语变成间接引语。句意：她说她哥哥也想去那里。由 said 可知此处直接引语中的一般现在时在变为间接引语时要改成一般过去时。故变为：wanted to go.

20. 考查直接引语变成间接引语。句意：那男孩说他把书带回家了。直接引语中用的是一般过去时，由 said 可知此处变为间接引语时要改成过去完成时；直接引语中的 bring 变为间接引语时要改成 take。故变为：had taken .

21. 考查直接引语变成间接引语。句意：这个女孩说她不喜欢那顶帽子。直接引语中有 this，变为间接引语时要改成 that。故变为:that hat .

22. 考查直接引语变成间接引语。句意：他说他已经完成了他的家庭作业。直接引语中用现在完成时，由 said 可知此处变为间接引语时要改成过去完成时。故变为：had finished .

23. 考查直接引语变成间接引语。句意：王老师告诉孩子们下个月他将出差去上海。直接引语为一般将来时，由 said 可知此处变为间接引语时从句应用过去将来时，且应将 next month 改为 the next month。故变为：he would leave for Shanghai on business the next month..

【点睛】

直接引语转变成间接引语时时态的变化：

一般现在时→一般过去时；现在进行时→过去进行时；现在完成时→过去完成时；一般过去时→过去完成

时；过去完成时→过去完成时（不变）；一般将来时→过去将来时

直接引语转变成间接引语时指示代词、时间状语、地点状语和动词的变化：

this→that；these→those；now→then；today→that day；yesterday→the day before；tomorrow→the next day/the following day；here→there；come→go。

分析小题 1 句子可知，接引语为一般疑问句，变为间接引语时要改为 whether/if 引导的宾语从句。由空前的 asked 可知，从句应用一般过去时。故变为：George whether/ if he had anything interesting she could read.