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

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

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

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

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

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

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.



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.

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_____.