

课题实验用书

各版本通用

Fit 沸腾英语

沸 腾 学 习 • 突 破 高 分

主编 蔡 晔

● 精解核心词汇用法

● 全练词汇语法考点

● 基础疑难分层训练

● 逐点练透杜绝失分

● 词汇语法一本搞定

高一

词汇与语法

踩点夺分

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主编 蔡 晔

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Foreword

编写背景

“学好词汇和语法，什么题型都不怕”。词汇和语法对学生来讲是最难过的两关，大多数学生在英语学习中掉队，是从记不住单词和不理解语法开始的。因此，为配合广大学生征服词汇和语法这两座大山，我们组织名校一线教师编写了这本《词汇与语法踩点夺分 高一》，旨在帮助学生迅速掌握各单元的重点词汇和语法。

编写思路

本书分成两个部分：词汇部分和语法部分。词汇部分旨在帮助学生掌握重点词汇的用法。语法部分主要帮助学生构建语法知识体系，突破难点，从而灵活运用所学的语法知识。

本书体例特点

【重点词汇详解】分单元对重点的单词和词组进行精讲，从词的用法到搭配再到拓展，并配有典型例句，通过即学即练的形式，让学生掌握所学的重点词汇。

【重要句式归纳】对本单元重要句式进行归纳，设计若干句子让学生仿写，让学生活学活用，快速掌握所学句式。

【词汇过关训练】采用单词填空、词组英汉互译、选择填空和完成句子等多样的形式对本单元词汇进行过关检测。

【语法知识导图】通过思维导图的形式，帮助学生构建语法知识体系，使各项语法的重点及分类一目了然。

【知识要点精讲】通过深入的讲解，帮助学生掌握语法要点，熟悉语法考点。

【疑点难点解析】通过对学生学习中的难点、易错点的解析，达到彻底解决疑难问题的目的。

【语法过关训练】通过单项选择、句型转换、句式仿写、完成句子等多样练习，以练促学，从而达到举一反三、触类旁通的目的。

【语法口诀巧记】通过记忆口诀，帮助学生加强对语法知识的记忆，使本来枯燥无味的语法一下子生动活泼起来。

Foreword

1. 循序渐进，同步性强。本书从词汇和语法的知识梳理过渡到知识要点精讲再到疑点难点解析，由易到难，由浅入深，条理清楚。本书按单元顺序编排，适合高一、高二学生同步学习使用，也适合高三学生第一轮教材复习使用。

2. 讲练结合，实用性强。本书在词汇和语法讲解之后都配有难度循序渐进、形式多样的练习，以达到即学即练、活学活用的目的，充分体现其很强的实用性。

3. 讲解透彻，针对性强。针对教材和考纲的实际要求，本书对词汇的讲解从搭配拓展到典型例句再到即学即练，对语法的讲解从概念梳理和思维导图到要点精讲和疑难解析，讲解透彻。

4. 编者优秀，指导性强。本书的编者有着多年毕业班的教学经验，对教学和考试有深入的研究，他们把自己多年积累的宝贵经验充分运用到本书的编写之中，使得本书无论在知识体系方面，还是在考点的深度挖掘上都具有很强的指导性。

总之，本书是一本不可多得的同步词汇和语法用书，既能作为学生同步自学自测的辅导用书，又可作为老师随堂教学和课后辅导的材料使用。相信本书一定能帮助同学们更快更牢固地掌握所学的词汇和语法知识。

学英语就像烧开水一样，要一鼓作气，不能烧一把，停一阵再去烧，否则水永远烧不开，至多成为温水。因此，我们要持之以恒，学到沸腾，消灭夹生，才能得到高分！

Fit 沸腾英语 编写组

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四

词汇部分



重点词汇详解

1. add *vt. & vi.* 加; 增加; 添加; 补充说

归纳拓展

add sth. to sth. 把……与……相加; 把……加到……里

add to 增加, 增添(多接抽象意义的名词)

add sth. up/add up sth. 把……加起来

add up to 总和为; 合计达(不用于被动语态)

add that 补充说

addition *n.* 增加; 加法added *adj.* 增添的

【典例】① Please add some sugar to the coffee.

请往咖啡里加点糖。

② The bad weather added to our difficulties.

恶劣的天气增加了我们的困难。

③ Add up your scores and see how many points you can get. 把你的得分加起来, 看看你能得多少分。

④ Tom, what do ten, twenty and five add up to?

汤姆, 10、20 和 5 加起来是多少?

⑤ He added that he was satisfied with the talk.

他补充说他对会谈很满意。

【即学即练】用 add 的适当形式或构成的词组填空

1) Will you _____ some more students to this project?

2) Small numbers _____ a large one.

3) _____ 7 and 5 to make 12.

2. upset *adj.* 心烦的; 不安的; 不适的 *vt.* (upset, upset) 使不安; 使心烦; 打乱(计划)

归纳拓展

be upset about/over/at sth. 为某事烦心

feel/be upset by... 被……打乱

(sth.) upset sb. (某事)使某人心烦意乱

upset oneself about sth. 使某人为某事烦恼

upset a plan 打乱计划

【典例】① Our arrangements for the weekend were upset by her visit.

她的到来把我们周末的安排都打乱了。

② Don't upset yourself—no harm has been done.

不要难过——并没有造成伤害。

③ He was horribly upset over her illness.

他为她的病忧心忡忡。

④ The students really upset her.

学生们着实让她烦恼。

【即学即练】用 upset 的适当形式填空

1) Is it _____ you, dear?

2) She felt rather _____ on hearing the news.

3) Is it an _____ message?

4) Don't be _____. It will be OK.

3. ignore *vt.* 不理睬; 忽视(指视而不见, 听而不闻或故意不予理睬)

归纳拓展

ignorance *n.* 无知ignorant *adj.* 无知的

be ignorant of sth. 不知道; 不了解

be in ignorance of sth. 不知道; 不了解

【典例】① Don't ignore small mistakes. They may cause big accidents.

别轻视小错误, 它们会招致大事故。

② Please forgive my ignorance. 请原谅我的无知。

【即学即练】用 ignore 的适当形式填空

1) I can't _____ his rudeness any longer.

2) To say you were _____ of the rules is no excuse.

3) It is a pity that their _____ leads to their tragic life.

4) My advice _____ completely _____.

5) I said hello to her, but she _____ me completely!

4. calm *vt. & vi.* 使平静; (使)镇静下来 *adj.* 平静的; 镇静的; 沉着的

归纳拓展

calm (sb.) down 使(某人)平静下来; 使镇定下来

keep/stay calm 保持镇静

calm before the storm 暴风雨前的平静

【易混辨析】calm, quiet, silent 与 still

单词	用法
calm	平静的; 沉着的(指无风浪或人的心境镇定自若)
quiet	宁静的; 安静的(指没有声音、不吵闹或心里没有烦恼, 还可以指人话不多)
silent	寂静的; 沉默的(指不说话或没有声音)
still	静止不动的(指没有运动或动作状态)

【即学即练】用 calm, quiet, silent, still 选词填空

- 1) The sea was _____ after the storm.
- 2) The officer asked the soldier to keep _____.
- 3) She is a shy girl and always keeps _____ in class.
- 4) Please keep _____ when you're listening to the lecture.

5. concern *vt.* 使担心; 涉及, 关系到 *n.* 担心; 关心的事; (利害)关系

sth. concern sb. 某事对某人有影响(使某人忧虑或不安); 某事与某人有关; 某事涉及某人
as/so far as I am concerned
就我而言(=in my opinion)
be concerned about/with 关心
be concerned at/over sth. 为某事忧虑
be concerned in sth. 牵涉到; 与……有关; 参与
concerned *adj.* 担心的
concerning *prep.* 关于; 有关

【典例】① The news concerns your brother.

这个消息与你的兄弟有关。

② The boy's poor health concerned his parents.

那个男孩身体不好, 这使他的父母亲忧虑。

③ The main concern is that prices are rising.

主要让人担心的事是上涨的价格。

【即学即练】用 concern 的适当形式填空

- 1) There is an article that _____ the rise of the prices.
- 2) The children are rather _____ about their mother's health.
- 3) Officials should _____ themselves _____ public affairs.
- 4) _____, school life is enjoyable. (就我而言)

6. suffer *vi.* (身体)感到疼痛/痛苦 *vt.* 遭受; 经历(痛苦, 损失等不愉快的事); (否定句)忍受

suffer from sth.

受……之苦; 患(病)感到疼痛、不适、悲伤等

suffer sth. (pain/defeat/loss/poverty/hunger)

遭受……; 蒙受……

suffering *n.* (指肉体或精神上遭受的)痛苦; 苦难

sufferer *n.* 受害者, 受苦者

【典例】① We suffered huge losses in the financial crisis.

我们在金融危机中损失惨重。

② Do you suffer from headaches? 你常头痛吗?

③ She's suffering from loss of memory. 她患有失忆症。

【即学即练】用 suffer 或 suffer from 的适当形式填空

- 1) The patient is still _____.
- 2) The football team _____ a defeat yesterday.
- 3) I will not _____ such conduct.
- 4) The child _____ measles.

7. settle *vt. & vi.* 使处于舒适位置/安定; 安置; 落下; 停留; 解决; 确定

settle down 安顿下来

settle in (使)适应(新环境等)

settlement *n.* 殖民; 移民

settler *n.* 殖民者; 移民者

【典例】① He settled his child in a corner of the compart-

ment. 他把孩子安顿在车厢的一个角落里。

② The family has settled in Canada.

这家人已定居加拿大。

③ Both wanted to settle their scores.

双方都愿意捐弃前嫌。

④ Mel settled back in his chair and closed his eyes.

梅尔舒服地坐在椅子上, 闭上了眼睛。

【即学即练】用 settle 短语填空

- 1) Everybody settle _____ so we can hear the story. 大家安静些, 我们好听故事。
- 2) They settled _____ New York.

8. go through 仔细检查; 经历; 经受; 用完

go against 违反

go over 过一遍; 仔细检查

go by 过去

【典例】① I went through the students' papers last night.

昨晚我仔细阅读了学生的论文。

② The country has gone through too many wars.

这个国家经历了太多的战争。

③ Have you gone through all your money already?

你已经把所有的钱都花光了吗?

【即学即练】单项选择

The police _____ the two suitcases but didn't find anything valuable.

- A. went by B. went against
C. got through D. went through

9. in order to... 为了……(可置于句首或句中)

归纳拓展

in order that... 以便……(后跟句子)
so that... 以便……(后跟句子)
so as to 为了……(只能置于句中,不能置于句首)

【典例】① She arrived early in order to get a good seat.

她到得很早,为的是得到一个好成绩。

② I agreed to her suggestion in order not to upset her. 我同意她的建议是为了不让她伤心。

【即学即练】翻译下列句子

1) 他早早动身好按时到达。

2) 她拼命干活以便能在6点时能把一切都准备好。

10. get along with 与……相处; 进展

归纳拓展

get along/on(nicely/well)with sb.
与某人相处(得很好)
get along/on(nicely/well)with sth.
某事进展(得很好)

【典例】① How are you getting along with your study?

你功课怎么样?

② He is getting along well with his classmates.

他与他的同学们相处得很好。

【即学即练】用 get along with 的适当形式填空

1) We found it easy _____.

我们觉得与他相处很容易。

2) How are you _____ your English study?

你英语学得怎么样了?



重要句式归纳

1. Your friend comes to school very upset. 你的朋友来上学时心情很不好。

句式归纳: upset adj. 心烦意乱的, 在句中作伴随状语。

句式仿写:

(1) After the long journey, the three of them went

back home, _____ (又累又饿)。

(2) _____ (又吃惊又开心), Tony stood up and accepted the prize.

2. While walking the dog, you were careless and it got loose and was hit by a car. 遛狗时你粗心大意, 狗便从你手中挣脱跑开并被汽车撞上。

句式归纳: while doing... 当……时, 是状语从句的省略形式。

句式仿写:

(1) Be careful while _____ (过马路)。

(2) I won't go unless _____ (被邀请)。

3. She and her family hid away for nearly twenty-five months before they were discovered.

她与家人躲藏了将近二十五个月才被发现。

句式归纳: before 引导时间状语从句, 可表示“还没来得及; 不多久就……; ……之后才……”等意思。

句式仿写:

(1) _____ (她还没有来得及动弹), she heard a loud noise, which grew to a terrible roar.

(2) _____ (不多久就) he returned to Beijing.

(3) _____ (他要过很久才) he goes abroad.

4. 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.

我不知道是不是因为我长久无法出门的缘故, 使得我对一切与大自然有关的事物变得无比狂热。

句式归纳: It is(was) + 被强调的部分 + that(who) ...

句式仿写:

(1) It is I _____ (应受责备) for the accident.

(2) It was _____ (在邮局) I met a friend of mine.

5. ... it was the first time in a year and a half that I had seen the night face to face... 这是我一年半以来第一次目睹夜晚……

句式归纳: It/This/That is the first/second/third ... time + (that +) 主语 + ... have/has done ...

句式仿写:

(1) This is _____ (这是我第一次到北京)。

(2) It was _____ (我第二次到长城)。



词汇过关训练

A. 单词拼写

1. When learning English, it is quite important to develop the ability of _____ (交际).
2. Failing in the examination again _____ (使心烦意乱) her a lot.
3. Those who are in difficult s _____ usually work harder to get out of it.
4. As an e _____ of the newspaper, I should be responsible for what is printed in it.
5. He was punished by the school because of his c _____ in the exam.
6. Many t _____ are so crazy about football that they get up to watch football games at midnight.
7. My English teacher is very friendly to us. She often gives us some a _____ on learning English.
8. It's quite n _____ for a person to refuse the offer of help from strangers.
9. What is the r _____ for your absence of yesterday's meeting?
10. Dancing with the rich in the party, he had a f _____ of being laughed at.

B. 选词填空

face	list	concern about	go through
share	reason	suffer	point
habit	add up		

1. Every time he _____ the figures, he gets a different answer.
2. They are _____ with a new problem which they must solve at once.
3. I am not in the _____ of going to see a film in the day.
4. She _____ all the things she had to buy.
5. What are the _____ to look for when you are buying a new computer.
6. She just suddenly left without giving any _____.
7. We _____ the cost of the meal.
8. Mr. Zhang _____ heavy losses in the accident.
9. She has _____ an unhappy time recently.
10. She thinks only of herself; she never _____ other people.

C. 短语翻译

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. 努力去做某事 _____ | 6. 镇定下来 _____ |
| 2. 根据 _____ | 7. 与……相处得好/不好 _____ |
| 3. 对……很狂热 _____ | 8. 有……的麻烦 _____ |
| 4. 度假 _____ | 9. 经历; 经受 _____ |
| 5. 关心 _____ | 10. 故意 _____ |

语法部分

直接引语和间接引语(一)

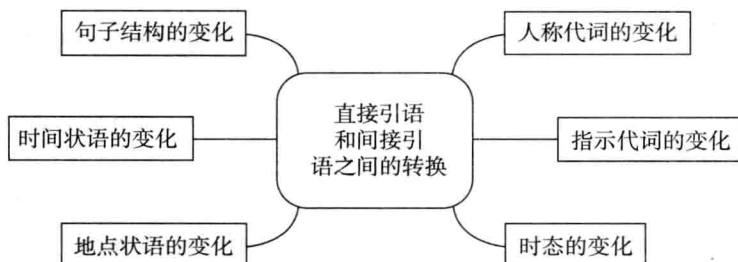
引述别人的话语一般采用两种方式:一是原封不动地引用原话,称之为直接引语(Direct speech);二是用自己的话加以转述,称之为间接引语(Indirect speech)。间接引语其实就是我们所说的第三人称转述。直接引语和间接引语的概念可简化理解为:“某某的原话”为直接引语;作者用自己的话转述某某话的大致意思为间接引语。一般直接引语的前后要有引号,间接引语不用引号,而用宾语从句来表达。

直接引语转换为间接引语,实际上就是将其转换为一个宾语从句,因此必须用陈述句语序。如果转述者的时间、地点、立场与原说话者不一样,或当直接引语为祈使句、陈述句、疑问句时,转换为间接引语时的人称、时态、时间状

语、地点状语、句子结构等都要发生相应的改变。



语法知识导图



知识要点精讲

要点1 直接引语变间接引语时人称代词的变化

直接引语变为间接引语时人称要作相应的变化,需把直接引语中的第一人称(I, me, my, mine, we, us, our, ours)变为与主句主语相一致的人称。把直接引语中的第二人称(you, your, yours)变为和主句宾语(听话人,如无听话人,可根据上下文语境确定)相一致的人称。直接引语中的第三人称(he, him, his, she, her, hers, it, its, they, their, theirs, them)变为间接引语时保持不变。例如:

He said, "I like it very much."

他说:"我非常喜欢它。"

→ He said that he liked it very much.

(I→he, it 不变) 他说他非常喜欢它。

He said, "You told me this story."

他说:"你给我讲过这个故事。"

→ He said that I had told him that story. (You→I, me

→him, told→had told)

他说我给他讲过那个故事。

He said to me, "She's left her book in your room."

他对我说:"她把书落在你的房间里了。"

→ He told me that she had left her book in my room.

(She's→she had, her 不变, your→my)

他对我说她把书落在我的房间里了。

要点2 直接引语变间接引语时时态的变化

知识表解:

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
过去完成时	过去完成时(不变)
一般将来时	过去将来时

(1) 如果主句的谓语动词是一般过去时,直接引语变间接引语时,从句的谓语动词的时态要作相应的变化。例如:

He said, "I usually watch TV on Sunday." (从句用一般现在时)

他说:"我常在星期天看电视。"

→ He said that he usually watched TV on Sunday.

(从句用一般过去时)

他说他常在星期天看电视。

She said, "I have not heard from him since May." (从句用现在完成时)

她说:"自从五月份以来我就没有收到他的来信。"

→ She said that she had not heard from him since May. (从句用过去完成时)

她说自从五月份以来她就没有收到他的来信。

He said, "I came to help you." (从句用一般过去时)

他说:"我来帮助你。"

→ He said that he had come to help me. (从句用过去完成时)

他说他来帮助我。

He said, "I had finished my homework before supper." (从句用过去完成时)

他说:"晚饭前我已经做完了作业。"

→ He said that he had finished his homework before supper. (从句用过去完成时)

他说晚饭前他已经做完了作业。

Zhou Lan said, "I'll do it after class." (从句用一般将来时)

周兰说:"下课后我就去做。"

→ Zhou Lan said that she would do it after class. (从句用过去将来时)

周兰说下课后她就去做了。

(2) 如果主句的谓语动词是现在时或将来时,直接引语变为间接引语时,时态不变。例如:

He says, "I finished the work."

他说：“我做完了工作。”

→He says that he finished the work.

他说他做完了工作。

He will say, “I have watered the flowers.”

他会说：“我已经浇过花了。”

→He will say he has watered the flowers.

他会说他已浇过花了。

要点3 直接引语变间接引语时指示代词、时间和地点状语的变化

知识表解：

	直接引语	间接引语
指示代词	this/these	that/those
时间状语	now	then
	today	that day
	tonight	that night
	this week(month...)	that week(month...)
	yesterday	the day before
	last week(month...)	the week (month...) before
	two weeks(months) ago	two weeks (months) before
	tomorrow	the next day
地点状语	next week(month...)	the next week (month...)
	here	there

例如：

(1) He said, “I met Mr. Smith this morning.”

他说：“我今天早晨见到史密斯先生了。”

→He said that he had met Mr. Smith that morning.

他说他那天早晨见到史密斯先生了。

(2) He said, “My sister was here three days ago.”

他说：“三天前我妹妹在这儿。”

→He said that his sister had been there three days before. (here→there, ago→before)

他说三天前他妹妹在那儿。

要点4 直接引语变间接引语时句子结构的变化

(1) 直接引语是陈述句时，变为间接引语要用连词 that 引导(that 在口语中常省去)，that 从句之前用 say, tell 等动词，从句中的人称、时态、指示代词、时间状语、地点状语等要作相应的变化。例如：

He said, “I’m using the knife.”

他说：“我正在用小刀。”

→He said that he was using the knife.

他说他正在用小刀。

(2) 直接引语是一般疑问句、反意疑问句或选择疑问句时，变为间接引语要用连接词 whether 或 if 将其引出，作间接引语的宾语从句。如果主句的谓语动词为 said,

则变为 asked。如果谓语动词后没有间接宾语，可以加上一个间接宾语 me, him, her, them, us 等。例如：

She said, “Is your father an engineer?”

她问：“你的父亲是一名工程师吗？”

→She asked me whether my father was an engineer.

她问我我的父亲是否是一名工程师。

The teacher said to Li Ming, “Have you finished your homework?”

老师问李明：“你做完家庭作业了吗？”

→The teacher asked Li Ming whether he had finished his homework.

老师问李明是否已经做完家庭作业了。

(3) 直接引语为特殊疑问句时，变为间接引语仍用原特殊疑问句中的疑问词 what, where, when, who, how many 作为连接词将其引出，构成间接引语的宾语从句，但须将疑问式的动词改为陈述式。如果主句中的谓语动词为 said, 则改为 asked。例如：

“What do you do every Sunday morning?” my friend said to me.

我的朋友问我：“每星期天上午你都做什么？”

→My friend asked me what I did every Sunday morning.

我的朋友问我每星期天上午都做什么。

(4) 直接引语是感叹句时，变间接引语仍可用 what 或 how 引导，语序不变，也可用 that 引导，将句子变成相应的名词性从句。例如：

She said, “What a lovely day it is!”

→She said what a lovely day it was.

→She said that it was a lovely day.



疑点难点解析

疑难点1 直接引语为反意疑问句或选择疑问句时如何变成间接引语？

当直接引语是反意疑问句或选择疑问句时，变成间接引语通常用 whether 或 if 作连接词，其他变化与陈述句直接引语变间接引语相同。例如：

(1) He said to her, “You have passed the exam, haven’t you?”

→ He asked her whether/if she had passed the exam.

(2) “Tom didn’t like sports, did he?” he said.

→ He asked whether/if Tom liked sports.

(3) “Will she accept or refuse the offer?” he wondered.

→ He wondered whether she would accept or refuse

the offer.

疑难点 2 直接引语是感叹句时如何变间接引语?

直接引语是感叹句时,变间接引语仍可用 what 或 how 引导,语序不变,也可用 that 引导,将句子变成相应的名词性从句。例如:

He said, "What a lovely flower it is!"

→ He said what a lovely flower it was.

→ He said that it was a lovely flower.

疑难点 3 在哪些情况下直接引语变成间接引语时,时态不发生变化?

直接引语变间接引语时,从句时态通常在以下 5 种情况下不发生变化:

(1) 直接引语的内容如果说是客观真理,变为间接引语时,时态保持不变。例如:

He said, "Light travels much faster than sound."

→ He said that light travels much faster than sound.

(2) 直接引语中有明确表示过去时间的状语,在变为间接引语时,一般过去时通常保持不变。例如:

He said, "I was born in Beijing in 1990."

→ He said that he was born in Beijing in 1990.

(3) 主句为一般现在时,直接引语变为间接引语时,时态通常保持不变。例如:

He says, "Tom is good at Chinese."

→ He says that Tom is good at Chinese.

(4) 直接引语有以 since 或 when 引导的表示过去时间的状语从句,在变为间接引语时,从句的一般过去时保持不变,但其主句的谓语动词则要改为过去完成时。例如:

She said, "I've worked here since I finished school."

→ She said that she had worked there since she finished school.

(5) 当直接引语是名人名言或谚语时,从句时态不变。例如:

He said, "Where there is a will, there is a way."

→ He said where there is a will, there is a way.

3. "I took it home with me," she said.

She said that _____ it home with her.

4. The teacher said, "The sun rises in the east and goes down in the west."

The teacher said that the sun _____ in the east and _____ down in the west.

5. "I met her yesterday," he said to me.

He _____ me that he _____ met her the day _____.

6. "You must come here before five," he said.

He said that I _____ to go _____ before five.

7. "I bought the house 10 years ago," he said.

He said that he _____ bought the house 10 years _____.

8. "Did you see her last week?" he said.

He _____ I had seen her the week _____.

9. He said, "You can sit here, Jim."

He _____ Jim that he _____ sit there.

10. He asked, "How did you find it, mother?"

He asked her mother _____ found it.

11. "Where have you been these days?" he asked.

He asked me _____ been _____ days.

12. "Do you know where she lives?" he asked.

He asked _____ knew where she _____.

B. 根据汉语提示完成下列句子

1. 珍妮说: "我担心我通不过这次考试。"

Jenny said, "I'm afraid I _____ this examination."

2. 她问她妈妈是否可以和她一起去购物。

She asked her mother _____ with her.

3. 我问他那天晚上他是待在家里,还是去看电影了。

I asked him _____ stay at home _____ go to a film _____.

4. 他说他第二天去北京。

He said _____ for Beijing _____ day.

5. 村民问警察到解放百货商店该乘哪路公共汽车。

The villager asked the policeman _____ the Jiefang Department Store.

6. 老师说地球是圆的。

The teacher said _____.

7. 卫兵问我们在那里干什么。

The guard _____ us _____ there.



语法过关训练

基础巩固

A. 将所给直接引语变为间接引语,每空一词

1. "I never eat meat," he said.

He said that _____ never _____ meat.

2. "I've found my wallet," he said to me.

He _____ me that he _____ wallet.

能力提升

单项选择

- () 1. He asked _____ for the computer.
A. did I pay how much B. I paid how much
C. how much did I pay D. how much I paid
- () 2. He said, "Mother, the boy is very naughty."
→ He _____ very naughty.
A. said his mother that the boy was
B. said to his mother that the boy is
C. told his mother that the boy was
D. spoke to his mother that the boy was
- () 3. He asked me _____ with me.
A. what the matter is
B. what the matter was
C. what's the matter
D. what was the matter
- () 4. Can you tell me _____ the 30th Olympic Games _____?
A. when will; be held B. when; will be held
C. when will be; held D. when; will hold
- () 5. It is said _____ a new novel.
A. he to write
B. that he has been written
C. when he has written
D. that he has written
- () 6. He demanded that every student _____ there at

once.

- A. went B. must go
C. goes D. go
- () 7. That man insisted that he _____ there.
A. should send B. would be sent
C. be sent D. sent
- () 8. —Were you able to borrow Helen's camera?
—No, she said _____ lend it to anyone.
A. she'll rather not B. she wouldn't rather
C. she'd rather not D. she doesn't rather
- () 9. I wonder if she _____ us, but I think if she _____ us, we will be able to complete the task ahead of time.
A. helps; helps
B. will help; has helped
C. helps; will help
D. will help; helps
- () 10. He said that he _____ there for three years.
A. has studied B. had studied
C. studied D. was studying
- () 11. Can you tell me _____? I haven't seen you for years.
A. where have you gone
B. where have you been
C. where you have been
D. where you have gone



语法口诀巧记

直接引语变间接引语巧记口诀

1. 直接引语为陈述句时

去掉引号加 that, 人称变化要灵活, 时态向后退一步, 状语变化按规则。

2. 直接引语为一般疑问句时

if/whether 替引号, 陈述语序要牢记; 时态、人称和状语要变化, 千万别把它忘掉。

3. 直接引语为特殊疑问句时

引号直接被去掉, 陈述语序莫忘掉。助动词 do(does), did 要去掉。

4. 人称变化规律

一随主, 二随宾, 第三人称不变化。

词汇部分



重点词汇详解

1. more than one 不止一个(谓语动词用单数)

归纳拓展

more than + num. 超过; 多于

more than + n. 不仅仅是; 不只是

more than + adj./adv. 非常, 十分

no more than + num. = only 仅仅

not more than + num. = at most 至多; 不超过

【典例】① More than one question was raised at the meeting.

不止一个问题在会上被提出。

② He is more than a novelist. He is a poet as well.

他不仅仅是一位小说家, 他还是一位诗人。

③ I'm more than pleased to deliver goods to your home.

我非常乐意为您送货上门。

④ He caught no more than six fish. 他只捕抓到了6条鱼。

⑤ It is not more than ten minutes' walk from the station.
从车站走到这里最多需要十分钟。

【即学即练】单项选择

1) It took _____ building supplies to construct these energy-saving houses. It took brains, too.

- A. other than B. more than
C. rather than D. less than

2) More than one _____ the people heart and soul.

- A. official has served
B. officials have served
C. official has served for
D. officials have served for

2. base vt. 以……为基础; 以……为根据 n. 基部; 基地; 基础

归纳拓展

base sth. on... 以……为根据、基础

be based on 以……为根据

on the basis of 在……的基础上

a military base 军事基地

basic adj. 基础的; 基本的

basis n. 基础; 根据; 原则

【典例】① We should base the theory on careful research.

我们应该把理论建立在仔细研究的基础上。

② This film was based on a real story, which was very moving. 这部影片是根据真实故事改编的, 很感人。

③ It's dangerous to judge on the basis of first impressions. 根据第一印象做判断是很危险的。

【即学即练】完成句子

1) Many students believe that the choice of their courses and universities should _____
(以他们个人的兴趣为基础)。

2) Judging from the number of the audience, the movie _____ on the novel written by Mo Yan is well worth seeing.

- A. basing B. is based
C. based D. to be based

3. command [C] 命令, 指令; [U] 掌握 vt. 命令; 指挥; 控制

归纳拓展

at one's command 听从某人的吩咐

under one's command 由某人指挥

have a good command of 掌握, 精通

command sb. to do sth. 命令某人做某事

command that sb. (should) do...

命令某人做……(使用虚拟语气)

【典例】① I'm at your command—what would you like me to do? 我听从您的吩咐——您要我做些什么?

② The army is under the king's command.

军队由国王直接统率。

③ Applicants will be expected to have a good command of English. 申请人必须精通英语。

④ He commanded his men to start the work at once.
他下令手下马上开工。

⑤ He commanded the work on the building (should) be stopped. 他下令那栋大楼必须停建。

【即学即练】单项选择

1) In order to have a good _____ of English, he went to Australia for further study.

- A. master B. command

C. need D. direction

2) The commander commanded that all the soldiers _____ fighting before dark.

A. didn't stop B. wouldn't stop
C. daren't stop D. not stop

4. request [C] (正式或礼貌的) 请求; 要求 *vt.* 请求; 要求

归纳拓展

make a request for sth. 要求
at sb.'s request 应某人的要求
make a request that sb. (should) do sth. 要求某人做某事
request + that sb. (should) do sth. 请求某人做某事
request sb. to do sth. 请求某人做某事
request sth. of/from sb. 向某人请求某事

【典例】① They made a request for further aid.
他们要求再得到更多的帮助。

② He was there at his manager's request.
他按照经理的要求到了那里。

③ He ignored the neighbour's requests that he (should) make less noise.
他无视邻居要他别那么吵闹的要求。

④ I requested him to come an hour earlier.
我请他早一个小时来。

⑤ I requested a loan from the bank.
我向银行申请贷款。

【即学即练】单项选择

1) Visitors _____ not to touch the exhibits.

A. will request B. request
C. are requesting D. are requested

2) The workers made a request that the manager _____ his decision.

A. should reconsider B. reconsidered
C. would reconsider D. were considering

3) All I request _____ you is that you should be confident of winning the post.

A. for B. at
C. on D. of

5. recognize *vt.* 认出

归纳拓展

recognize one's voice 辨认出某人的声音
recognize + that/wh-clause 承认……
recognize sb. to be/as 承认某人为……
It is recognized that... 人们公认……
out of/beyond recognition 认不出来
recognition *n.* 认出; 认识

【典例】① Nobody recognized how urgent the situation was.
谁也没意识到形势有多么紧急。

② He is recognized to be their natural leader.
人们都承认他理所当然是他们的领袖。

③ Drugs were not recognized as a problem then.
那时候毒品还没有被看成严重问题。

【易混辨析】recognize/realize/know

单词	用法
recognize	指原来熟悉, 经过一段时间间隔后重新认出来。
realize	指经过一个过程后“意识到”。
know	指十分熟悉和了解。

【即学即练】用 recognize, realize, know 选词填空

1) At first, he didn't _____ that he had been _____ by his old friend who he _____ very well in the past.

2) I haven't seen Sara since she was a little girl, and she has changed beyond _____.

A. hearing B. strength
C. recognition D. measure

6. because of 因为; 由于

归纳拓展

because of 意为“因为”, 后接名词、代词或动名词, 作状语, 常用于口语中。

due to 意为“由于”, 作表语或状语, 不可置于句首。

owing to 意为“由于; 因为”, 作表语或状语。

thanks to 意为“多亏; 由于”, 作状语, 常用于指某件好事发生的原因。

on account of 意为“因为; 由于”, 作状语。

【典例】① She walked slowly because of her bad leg.
她因为腿有毛病而走得很慢。

② He was angry because of what you had said.
他因为你说的话而生气。

【即学即练】单项选择

1) The driver was seriously injured in the accident _____ careless driving.

A. because B. because of
C. for D. as

2) The great success of this programme has been largely _____ the support given by the local businessmen.

A. due to B. because of
C. thanks to D. on account of