

Super 超级英语语法

高中版

根据最新高中课程编写

全新
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世界图书出版公司

超级英语语法

(高中版)



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本书来自课堂，来自学生，来自学生课业，由教学第一线特级英语教师编纂而成。书中尽可能收录了那些对高中学生造成很大困惑，或在高中英语学习中容易忽视或遗漏的问题，并详细分析了产生这些问题的原因，指出如何解决这些问题的具体途径。本书虽不是一部面面俱到的语法书，但其内容却相当丰富，在阐述细节、释疑高中英语重大的语言现象方面都有涉及。

本书源于对概念的完整指述，但把着重点置于“分析问题、解决问题”的层面上。全书注重解决中国学生学习英语的特殊困难，注意解决高中学生学习英语所容易产生的典型疑难，其内容的收录和辨析无不从以贴近学生、贴近高中语言教学实际为准则，因此，本书具有实用性强的特点。

本书针对高中学生学习英语的特点，使用大量的例句、例题以说明概念或规则；采用归纳、转换等手段，交待语言之间的联系，给学生以完整的印象；通过对语言进行公式化的整理等去除冗言与赘述，给学生以清晰的印象。

针对高中学生要面临高考这一重大测试，本书在第9章、第10章，以及第11章安排“高中英语语法词法、高中英语语法句法、高中英语语法动词”等章节，将高考英语测试中的重大语法现象选编进来，以方便高中学生在高考英语备考期间研读。

鉴于以上这些特点，再加之其分类详细查找方便，使得本书具有较长时间的使用价值。本书既可供初中学生案头查询，又可供高中学生对中学英语基础知识查缺补漏。

由于编者水平有限，错误和疏漏之处在所难免，恳请广大读者批评指正。

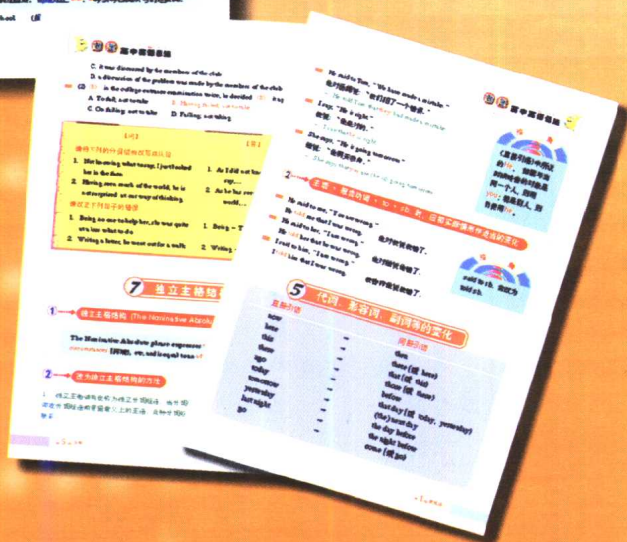
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实用性强
释疑清晰
分类详细
查找方便



本书特色构成

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叙述法

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第1章

叙述法 (Narration) ——直接引语与间接引语

1 基本概念

叙述法是将某人所说的话，传达给他人。通常分为直接引语和间接引语两种。

Jane said, "I am very fond of traveling." → 直接引语

珍说：“我很喜欢旅行。”

→ Jane said **that** she was very fond of traveling. → 间接引语

珍说她很喜欢旅行。

"I like her very much," said he. → 直接引语

他说：“我非常喜欢她。”

→ He said **that** he liked her very much. → 间接引语

他说他非常喜欢她。



① 直接引语的基本概念

直接引语 (Direct Narration), 即把某人所说的话一字不改地传达给他人。直接引述某人的话, 并且须加用引号 (" "), 而引句中的时态不变。

He said, "I am hungry." 他说：“我饿了。”

Anne said, "Why are you so naughty?" 安说：“你为何如此调皮？”

② 间接引语的基本概念

间接引语 (Indirect Narration), 即把某人所说的话在传达给他人时, 改动其中若干个词, 但不改变说话的内容。叙述若以报告方式, 叙述某人说话的内容, 不用加引号, 引出间接引语的动词后也不须加逗号, 而是加上 **that**, **if** 等引导名词从句的连接词。

She said **that** her son was at school. [间接引语]

她说她的儿子在校学习。



→ She said, "My son is at school." [直接引语]

她说：“我的儿子在校学习。”

■ Father said **that** he had **had** a toothache the day before.
父亲说他前天牙痛。

→ Father said, "I had a toothache yesterday."

父亲说：“我昨天牙痛。”



① 直接引语前后须加引号(“”),句首须以大写字母开始。

② 介绍直接引语的动词与直接引语之间须加一个逗号(,)。

③ 间接引语前面的连词 **that** 可以省去。

2

直接引语与间接引语的转换关系

直接引语

He said to me, "I met your brother yesterday."

① ③ ④ ③ ⑤

他对我说：“昨天我遇到了你兄弟。”

间接引语

He told me **that** he **had** met my brother the day before.

① ② ③ ④ ③ ⑤

他告诉我说前天他遇见了我兄弟。

【提示】

I. 当句子从直接引语转变为间接引语时，应特别注意① - ⑤各部分的变化。

II. say to sb. 常改为 tell sb.

■ He said to me, "You are wrong."

→ He told me **that** I was wrong.

他告诉我我错了。

■ He said to her, "I am wrong."

→ He told her **that** he was wrong. 他告诉她他错了。

■ I said to him, "I am wrong."

→ I told him **that** I was wrong. 我告诉他我错了。

"You are wrong."

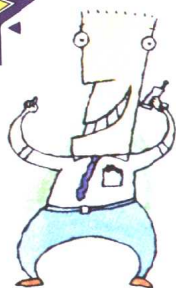




3 时态的变化

① 直接引语的动词为现在时、现在完成时或将来时,间接引语的时态不变

- He **says**, "I am very happy."
→ He **says** that he **is** very happy.
他说他很快乐。
- I **shall say**, "She can do it."
→ I **shall say** that she **can** do it.
我说她能够做它。
- He **has said** to me, "I lost a pen."
→ He **has told** me that he **lost** a pen.
他已对我说他遗失了一支笔。



② 直接引语的动词为过去时或过去完成时的变化

【直接引语改为间接引语】

现在时 → 过去时
现在进行时 → 过去进行时
过去时 → 过去完成时

现在完成时 → 过去完成时
过去完成时 → 过去完成时

- He **said**, "I **like** this flower."
→ He **said** that he **liked** that flower.
他说他喜欢这朵花。
- Thompson **said**, "I **was** here yesterday."
→ Thompson **said** that he **had been** there the day before.
汤普森说他前天已在这里。
- He **said**, "I **am** very happy."
→ He **said** that he **was** very happy. 他说他很快乐。
- She **said**, "I **am writing** a letter."
→ She **said** that she **was writing** a letter. 她说她在写信。



John said, "I **have finished** it."

→ John said that he **had finished** it. 约翰说他已经做完。

③ 直接引语含助动词时, 将该助动词改为过去时; 若该助动词无过去时形式, 则不变

He said to me, "Mary **can** sing well."

→ He told me that Mary **could** sing well.

他告诉我玛丽唱得好。

John said, "I **will** try it again."

→ John said that he **would** try it again.

约翰说他要再试一次。

【说明】 shall 与 will 在间接引语中常随新的主语变化。

He said to me, "You **ought to go**."

→ He told me that I **ought to go**.

他对我说我应该去。



④ 表示不变的事实、格言、真理、历史上的事实、虚拟语气等不改变时态

My teacher said, "The **earth is** round."

→ My teacher said that the **earth is** round.

我的老师说地球是圆的。

〔事实〕

He said, "If I were you, I **would go**."

→ He said that if he were I, he **would go**.

他说假如他是我, 他要去。

〔虚拟语气〕

"Two and two **make (s) four**," said he.

→ He said that two and two **make (s) four**.

他说二加二等于四。

〔真理〕

Our teacher said, "Necessity **is** the mother of invention."

→ Our teacher said that necessity **is** the mother of invention.

我们老师说, 需要为发明之母。

〔格言〕



5 时态一致与叙述法

1 时态一致的原则

- He **says** he **can** drive a car. 他说他会开车。
He **said**he **could** drive a car. 他说他会开车。

时态的一致，是指从句和主句的动词时态要一致，如上例：主句的动词 **says**，和从句的助动词 **can** 都是现在式，如果这句是过去时，就要将 **says** 改成 **said**，**can** 改成 **could**。又如：

- The old man **said**, "I **am** quite healthy."
→ The old man **said** (that) he **was** quite healthy.
老人说他非常健康。
- I **said** to Mother, "I **made** a pretty doll."
→ I **told** Mother (that) I **had made** a pretty doll.
我告诉母亲，我做了一个漂亮的娃娃。
- I **know** that he **works** hard.
我知道他工作努力。
- I **have heard** that she **is going** abroad next month.
我已经听说她下个月要出国。
- No one **will believe** that he **was** so foolish.
没有人相信他是如此的愚笨。

"I made a pretty doll."



主句的动词

从句的动词

现在时 → 过去时	(1) 现在时	→	过去时
	(2) 过去时	→	过去完成时
	(3) 现在完成时	→	过去完成时
	(4) 过去完成时	→	过去完成时

(1) 现在时 → 过去时

I **do** not know that he **is** sick.
→ I **did** not know that he **was** sick.
我不知道他生病了。

1 主句的动词是现在时、现在完成时、将来时，从句的动词可按原句意用任何的时态。

2 主句的动词是过去时，从句的动词时态有下列的变化：



(2) 过去时 → 过去完成时

I think she went out of her room.

→ I thought she had gone out of her room.

我以为她走出房间了。

(3) 现在完成时 → 过去完成时

Everyone knows that they have been on bad terms.

→ Everyone knew that they had been on bad terms.

每个人都知道他们不和睦。

(4) 过去完成时 → 过去完成时

Do you know that he had been ill in bed for many days till he died?

→ Did you know that he had been ill in bed for many days till he died?

你知道在他死之前已卧病好几天了吗?

He says that he may succeed in the examination.

→ He said that he might succeed in the examination.

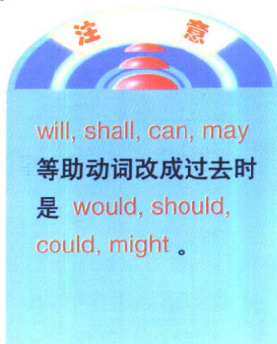
他说他可以考试成功。

【说明】但是 must, ought to, used to, had better 等，
不论主句是何种时态，均不改变：

She says that I must make haste.

→ She said that I must make haste.

她说我必须快点。



请将下列从句的动词改为过去时

【问】

Miss Smith says that all the
pupils in our class are
diligent.

Father tells me that my aunt
has gone to Australia.

【答】

Miss Smith said that all the
pupils in our class were
diligent.

Father told me that my aunt
had gone to Australia.





2 时态不一致的情形

(1) 不变的真理

- Galileo **maintained** that the earth **moves** around the sun.

伽利略证明了地球绕着太阳转。

【说明】由于从句的内容为不变的真理，因此主句的动词 **maintained** 虽为过去时，从句的动词仍要用现在时 **moves**。下面的例子也相同：

- She **said** that two and **eleven is** thirteen. 她说 2 加 11 等于 13。

- I **asked** the teacher **why** an airplane **can fly** in the air.

我问老师为什么飞机能在空中飞。

(2) 从过去持续到现在的事实

- The conductor **told** me that the train **starts** at 7:05.

列车员告诉我火车 7 时 5 分开。

【说明】从句可用现在时，而与主句的动词无关。又如：

- She **told** me that she **goes** to church every Sunday.

她跟我说，她每个星期天都上教堂做礼拜。

(3) 历史上的事实

- Our teacher **explained** **why** World War I **broke out**.

我们老师说明了第一次世界大战爆发的原因。

【说明】从句的动词一律用过去时，与主句的动词时态无关。下例也相同：

- We **were taught** that Shakespeare **wrote** Hamlet.

老师告诉我们莎士比亚写了《哈姆雷特》。

(4) 从句为假设用法时，其动词时态和主句不必一致。

- He **asked** me what I **would do** if I **had** a million dollars.

他问我，如果我有 100 万我将做什么。

再看下面的例子：

- He **talked** as if he **knew** everything.

他说话的样子好像他知道每件事。

- I **was not** then what I **am** now.

我那时不像我现在这样子。

He talked as if he knew everything.





- 请改写下列主句动词的时态：过去时改为现在时，现在时改为过去时。

【问】	【答】
1. We did not know what might happen next.	1. We do not know what may happen next.
2. He said that he had been ill for a week.	2. He says that he has been ill for a week.
3. The teacher teaches us that honesty is the best policy.	3. The teacher taught us that honesty is the best policy.



4

人称的变化

- ① 人称代词的使用要从转述者的立场出发，动词应根据主语（人称）而定

从直接引语改成间接引语的过程中，人称代词的人称要从转述者的立场出发作相应的变动，使其与动词形式一致。

- I say, “I am happy.” 我说：“我很幸福。”

→ I say that I am happy.

- You say, “You are happy.” 你说：“你很幸福。”

→ You say that I am happy.

- He says, “I am happy.”

他说：“他很幸福。”

→ He says that he is happy.

- You say, “I am happy.”

你说：“我很幸福。”

→ You say that you are happy.

- She said to me, “I met your father.” 她对我说：“我遇见了你的父亲。”

→ She told me that she had met my father.

- You said to him, “We saw you there.” 你对他说：“我们在那见到你了。”

→ You told him that you had seen him there.

【提示】

当引出间接引语的动词的主语是第一人称时，引语中的代词不用改变。



- He said to Tom, “We have made a mistake.”
他对汤姆说：“我们犯了一个错误。”
→ He told Tom that they had made a mistake.
- I say, “He is right.”
我说：“他是对的。”
→ I say that he is right.
- She says, “He is going tomorrow.”
她说：“他明天动身。”
→ She says that you are (he is) going tomorrow.

注 意

(直接引语)中所说的 He, 如果与当时被转告的对象是同一个人, 则用 you; 若是别人, 则仍使用 he。

② 主语 + 报告动词 + to + sb. 时, 应视实际情形作适当的变化

- He said to me, “You are wrong.”
→ He told me that I was wrong. 他对我说我错了。
- He said to her, “I am wrong.”
→ He told her that he was wrong. 他对她说他错了。
- I said to him, “I am wrong.”
→ I told him that I was wrong. 我告诉他说我错了。

注 意

said to sb. 常改为 told sb.

5 代词、形容词、副词等的变化

直接引语

now	→
here	→
this	→
these	→
ago	→
today	→
tomorrow	→
yesterday	→
last night	→
go	→

间接引语

then
there (或 here)
that (或 this)
those (或 these)
before
that day (或 today, yesterday)
(the) next day
the day before
the night before
come (或 go)



- He said, "I will go **tomorrow**."
→ He said that he would go (come) **tomorrow (the next day)**.
他说他明天(第二天)走(来)。
- He said to me, "I read it **yesterday**."
→ He told me that he had read it **the day before (yesterday)**.
他对我说他前一天(昨天)读了这篇文章。

【提示】

如果是第二天转述, **that day** 则应是 **yesterday**; 如果是第三天转述, 则用 **the day before yesterday**, 如果是当天转述, 用 **today** 更为合适。

- She said to me, "I came back an hour **ago**."
→ She told me that she had come back an hour **before**.
她告诉我她一小时前回来的。
- He said, "I returned home two days **ago**."
→ He said that he had returned home two days **before**.
他说他在两天前回家的。
- She said, "I went there **yesterday**."
→ She said that she had been there **the day before**.
她说她前天去过那儿。

请转换下列的叙述句

【问】

- Helen said to Robert, "I got up earlier than you **this morning**."
- The man said, "I will be here again **tomorrow**."
- She said, "I came to America two weeks **ago**."

【答】

- Helen told Robert that she had got up earlier than he **that morning**.
- The man said that he would be there again **the next day**.
- She said that she had come to America two weeks **before**.

