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基础教育阶段英语课程的总体目标是培养学生综合语言运用的能力。语法是联系词汇与句子的纽带,有了语法规则才能完整地表情达意,才能使语言具备有条理的可为他人所理解的特质。语法是人们运用语言的基础。由此可见,语法在英语学习过程中具有重要的地位。

我们组织有关英语专家、英语教研人员和教学一线英语 名师共同打造了这套《语法随身记》,旨在帮助学生学习教 材知识的同时,熟练掌握并应用语法知识。

该套丛书依据《全日制义务教育英语课程标准》《普通高中英语课程标准》,针对最新人教版英语教材,配合年级教学进度,分七年级、八年级、九年级、高一年级、高二年级和高三年级六册进行编写。按各册教材的顺序,以单元(Unit)为单位依次设置语法项目,九年级分册和高三年级分册还列出附录,分别对中考、高考的主要语法项目进行讲解。

本书的主要特点有:

1 七大版块

每个语法项目包含知识梳理、要点透视、方略点拨、妙 法助记、误区跨越、典题精练和效果反馈七大版块(个别版 块下还有具体的子栏目)。

2 六大原则

严格按照理清脉络、凸显重点、指导学法、寓记于趣、 突破疑难、适当巩固六大编写原则,避开泛泛说教,减少机 械练习。

3 四种特性

本套丛书总体呈现新颖性(整体独特构思、版块灵活设置、语法口诀记忆)、针对性(同步各册教材、例句难易适度、练习紧扣要点)、实用性(简要知识梳理、典型案例剖析、栏目层次分明、开本方便携带)和前瞻性(导学切合实际、应考感悟超前、题型符合趋势)等特点。

该套丛书既可用于各年级学生平时学习的课前预习、课 堂训练,也可以用于课后巩固或阶段复习。它们能够真正成 为每位读者不可多得的一本科学、实用、便捷的英语学习资 料,是我们全体编者的初衷。

本册书包含了直接引语和间接引语,现在进行时表示将来,定语从句,一般将来时被动语态,现在完成时被动语态,现在进行时被动语态,情态动词,宾语从句,表语从句,主语从句,同位语从句,主谓一致,动词-ing形式,构词法等语法项目,可供高一年级学生全年使用。

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DIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT SPEECH (I)

(直接引语和间接引语 I)

※ 知识梳理

在英语中,引述某人的话一般采用两种形式:一种是直接引语(Direct Speech),即原封不动地引用别人的原话,直接引语一般放在引号内;另一种是间接引语(Indirect Speech),即用自己的话转述别人的话。间接引语前后不加引号,多数情况下是构成宾语从句。在将直接引语改为间接引语时,人称、时态、指示代词和时间状语、地点状语等方面也要做相应的变化。

一、陈述句

【基本形式】

直接引语: 主语+谓语动词(+间接宾语), + "陈述句"

"陈述句"+主语+谓语动词(+间接宾语)

间接引语: 主语+谓语动词(+间接宾语)+ that +宾语从句

【变化规则】

直接引语是陈述句,变为间接引语时,在多数情况下都构成一个由 that 引导的宾语从句,引述动词通常是 say, tell 等。例如:

The foreigner said to me, "I like Beijing very much." 那老外对我说: "我很喜欢北京。"

→The foreigner *told* me *that* he / she liked Beijing very much. 那老外告诉我说他(她)很喜欢北京。

She said to me, "I'm studying Japanese these days."

她对我说,"这几天我正在学习日语。'

→ She *told* me *that* she was studying Japanese those days. 她告诉我她这几天正在学日语。

Tom said, "I've reviewed my lessons."

汤姆说: "我复习了功课。"

→ Tom said that he had reviewed his lessons.

汤姆说他已经复习了功课。

特别提醒

有时由陈述句改成的间接引语也不用引导词(即可省去that)。例如:

"I'll go over the grammar lesson once again," he said.

- "我会再复习一遍语法,"他说。
- →He said he would go over the grammar lesson once again. 他说他会把语法再复习一遍。(that 可以省略)

二、一般疑问句

了【基本形式】自前下量於其時報與 特的人供证另前的与

直接引语: 主语+谓语动词(+间接宾语), + "一般疑问句"

"一般疑问句"+主语+谓语动词(+间接宾语)

间接引语: 主语+谓语动词(+间接宾语)+ if / whether +宾语从句

【变化规则】

将一般疑问句改为间接引语时,往往要用陈述语序,并要加连词 if 或 whether, 其主句动词常用 ask, wonder, want to know, didn't know 等。句末不用问号。例如:

The teacher said to me, "Is it easy to learn English?" 老师问我: "英语容易学吗?"

→ The teacher *asked* me *whether / if* it was easy to learn English. 老师问我英语是否容易学。

My teacher asked me, "Do you like American country music?" 我的老师问我: "你喜欢美国乡村音乐吗?"

- →My teacher *asked* me *if / whether* I like American country music. 我的老师问我是否喜欢美国乡村音乐。
 - "You haven't been to Beijing, haven't you?" he asked.
 - "你没有去过北京,是不是?"他问。
 - →He *asked* me *if / whether* I had been to Beijing. 他问我是否去过北京。

思维拓展

如果直接引语为否定的一般问句时,用 whether ... or

not连接。例如:

She said, "Don't you know my telephone number?"

她说: "你难道不知道我的电话号码?"

→ She asked me whether I knew her telephone number or not.

她问我是否知道她的电话号码。

三、特殊疑问句

【基本形式】

直接引语: 主语+谓语动词(+间接宾语), "特殊疑问句"

"特殊疑问句"+主语+谓语动词(+间接宾语)

间接引语: 主语+谓语动词(+间接宾语)+宾语从句

【变化规则】

直接引语为特殊疑问句时,间接引语前仍然用特殊疑问词作引导宾语从句的引导词,注意从句必须用陈述语序,主句谓语动词通常用 ask。例如:

He asked, "How do you like it?" 他问: "你觉得它怎样?"

→ He asked me how I liked it. 他问我觉得它怎样。

He asked, "What size dress do you wear?"

他问: "你穿什么码的裙子?"

→ He asked me what size dress I wore.

他问我穿什么码的裙子。

He asked, "Which one do you like best?"

他问: "你最喜欢哪一个?"

→ He asked me which one I liked best.

他问我最喜欢哪一个。

思维拓展

英语中有些疑问句并非提出疑问,而是表示请求、劝告、建议等。在将这种疑问句变为间接引语时,往往采用 suggest doing, advise sb to do 等句式。例如:

"What about having a drink?" he asked.

他问: "喝一杯怎么样?"

→ He suggested having a drink. 他建议喝一杯。

"Shall we meet at the theatre?" he said.

他说: "我们在电影院见怎么样?"

→He suggested that we should meet at the theatre. 他建议我们在电影院见面。



1 时态的变化

在将直接引语改为间接引语时,如果主句谓语为一 去时,间接引语的时态要作相应的变化(即要用相对应的过去 的某种时态)。一般的变化情况见下表:

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
现在完成进行时	过去完成进行时
一般过去时	过去完成时
过去完成时	过去完成时
、一般将来时	过去将来时
情态动词 can / may	情态动词 could / might

例如:

The girl said, "I'm sorry for being late for class."

女孩说: "很抱歉, 我上课迟到了。"

→ The girl said that she was sorry for being late for class.

女孩说很抱歉她上课迟到了。

My mother said to me, "Your classmate is waiting for you in the sitting room." 我母亲对我说,"你的同学正在客厅等你。"

→ My mother told me that my classmate was waiting for me in the sitting room. 我母亲告诉我,我的同学正在客厅等我。

She said, "I have seen the film Titanic."

她说: "我已经看了电影《泰坦尼克号》了。"

→ She said that she had seen the film *Titanic*.

她说她看了电影《泰坦尼克号》了。

Li Hua said to me, "Your parents have been looking for you." 李华对我说,"你的父母一直在找你。"

→Li Hua told me that my parents had been looking for me.

李华告诉我,我的父母一直在找我。

He said, "I made some spelling mistakes yesterday."

他说: "我昨天犯了一些拼写错误。"

→He said that he <u>had made</u> some spelling mistakes the day before. 他说他前一天犯了一些拼写错误。

The student said, "I had learnt about 5,000 English words by the end of last year." 那个学生说,"到去年年底我已经学了大约5000个英语单词。"

→The student said that he <u>had learnt</u> about 5,000 English words by the end of the year before. 那个学生说到前一年年底他已经学了大约5000个英语单词。

He asked me, "What were you doing at that time?" 他问我, "你那时正在干什么?"

→ He asked me what I was doing at that time.

他问我那时我在干什么?

She said, "I will go there this afternoon."

她说: "我今天下午将去那里。"

→ She said (that) she would go there that afternoon.

她说她那天下午将去那里。

特别提醒

如果主句的谓语动词为现在时态,则间接引语的时态可不必改变(即用所需要的任何时态)。例如:

He says, "I'll never forget the lecture given by Professor Li." 他说: "我将永远不会忘记李教授的演讲。"

→ He says that he'll never forget the lecture given by Professor Li. 他说他将永远不会忘记李教授的演讲。

2人称的变化

将直接引语改为间接引语时,人称(物主)代词的变化规律有以下几种:

(1)当主句的主语是第一人称时,引语中的人称(物主)代词不变。例如:

I said, "You did quite well in the exam yesterday".

我说: "你昨天考得不错。"

- → I said that you had done quite well in the exam the day before. 我说你前一天考得不错。
- (2)直接引语中主语是第一人称时,在改为间接引语时,其人称与主句中的主语的人称一致。例如:

He said to Tom, "I'll do my best to catch up with others." 他对汤姆说: "我将尽力赶上其他人。"

- →He said to Tom that <u>he</u>'ll do <u>his</u> best to catch up with others. 他对汤姆说他将尽力赶上其他人。
 - (3)直接引语中主语是第二人称时,在改为间接引语时, 其人称和主句的宾语相一致。例如:

He said to <u>her</u>, "Where did <u>you</u> put the glasses?" 他对她说: "你把杯子放哪了?"

→ He asked her where she had put the glasses.

他问她把杯子放哪儿了。

特别提醒

如果主句中没有宾语,应根据语境或想象,自添一个适当的宾语;如果直接引语中有呼语,则将其改为间接引语的宾语。例如:

Mother asked, "Where have you been?"

母亲问: "你去哪儿了?"

→Mother asked me where I had been. 母亲问我去哪儿了。

(4)直接引语中主语是第三人称时,在改为间接引语时不发生变化。例如:

He said to Tom, "She can help them."

他对汤姆说:"她能够帮助他们。

→ He told Tom that she could help them.

他告诉汤姆她能够帮助他们。

3 词语的变化

在将直接引语改为间接引语时,词语的变化规律有下列几种情况:

(1)指示代词 this 往往改为 that, these 改为 those。例如: She said, "This is the house in which Lu Xun once lived." 她说: "这是鲁迅曾经住过的房子。" 加速 200 001

→ She said that that was the house in which Lu Xun had once lived. 她说那是鲁迅曾经住过的房子。

"I bought these flowers for you," Jane said.

简说: "这些花是我买给你的。"

→ Jane said that she had bought those flowers for me.

简说那些花是她买给我的。

(2)在将直接引语改为间接引语时,表示时间的副词经常要随之变化,其变化的规则见下表:

so far	by then
tomorrow	the next / following day
yesterday	the day before
today	that day
now	then
直接引语	间接引语

例如:

He said, "I will come here again tonight."

他说: "我今晚会再来这儿。"

→He said that he would go there again that night.

他说他那天晚上会再去那儿。

She said, "I arrived yesterday morning."

她说: "我昨天早晨到达的。"

→ She said that she (had) arrived the morning before. 她说她前一天早晨到达的。

The student said, "We have learned about 3,000 English words so far." 那个学生说: "目前我们已经学了大约3000个英语单词。"

- →The student said that they had learned about 3,000 English words by then. 那个学生说到那时他们已学了大约3000个英语单词。
- (3)在将直接引语改为间接引语时,表示地点的状语 here 习惯上改为 there;表示方向的动词 come 和 bring 常分别改为 go 和 take。例如:

语法随身记(高一年级)

The boy said, "I'll come here this afternoon."

这位男孩说: "今天下午我要来这儿。"

→ The boy said that he'll go there that afternoon.

这位男孩说那天下午他要去那儿。"

特别提醒

在实际运用中,如果当时当地转述别人的话时,则 here 不用改为 there, come 和 bring 不用改为 go 和 take,时 间状语也可以不变。例如:

He said, "I'll *come here* to visit the exhibition tomorrow." 他说: "我将来这参观明天的展览。"

→He said that he would *come here* to visit the exhibition tomorrow. 他说他将来这儿参观明天的展览。

4 标点的变化

直接引语转换成间接引语时,标点符号遵循"两去两改"的原则,即去掉冒号和引号,将感叹号、问号都改成句号。例如:

The teacher said to us, "Knowledge is power."

老师对我们说: "知识就是力量。"

→ The teacher told us that knowledge is power.

老师告诉我们,知识就是力量。

"Is everybody here?" the teacher asked.

老师问: "大家都到了吗?"

→ The teacher asked if / whether everybody was there.

老师问大家是不是都到了。

O 方略点拨

直接引语和间接引语是一个常见的语法项目,学习这个语法时,我们首先要弄清两种引语的概念区别和书面表达形式,然后掌握其陈述句、一般疑问句和特殊疑问句的基本构成,最后要弄清楚引语转换时都有哪些项目需要变化,有哪些特例,以及间接引语的语序等等。

妙法助记

直接引语变间接引语的人称变化

直接引语变间语,人称变化有规律:主句含有一人称,间接不关人称事;第一人称看主语,第二以宾为依据,如果主句无宾语,第二人称改第一,假如原句含呼语,人称与其相一致;第三人称不用变,只需抄写无何疑。

间接引语的引导词

直接引语间接转,引词应放主从间。 肯定句式加 that,口语省略也常见; 一般问句用哪词,if、whether 适当添; 特殊问句来转换,疑问词语原地站。

6 误区跨越

- The teacher said, "Failure is the mother of success." →
- 【错误】The teacher said that failure was the mother of success.
- 【正确】The teacher said that failure is the mother of success.
- 【解析】如直接引语陈述的是客观事实、普遍真理或数字运算等情况时,改为间接引语时时态不变。
- 2 Janet says, "I cleaned the floor." →
- 【错误】Janet says that she had cleaned the floor.
- 【正确】Janet says that she cleaned the floor.
- 【解析】直接引语中主句的谓语动词为现在或将来时态,变为间接引语时,时态一律不变。
- 3 Xiao Wang said, "I was born on April 21, 1980." →
- 【错误】Xiao Wang said he had been born on April 20, 1980.
- 【正确】Xiao Wang said he was born on April 20, 1980.

- 【解析】直接引语中有具体的过去某年、某月、某日作 状语,变为间接引语时,时态不变。
- 4"You have finished the homework, haven't you?" my mother asked. →
 - 【错误】My mother asked me that I had finished the homework.
 - 【正确】My mother asked me whether / if I had finished the homework.
 - 【解析】直接引语如果是反意疑问句、选择疑问句或一般疑问句,间接引语应改为由 whether 或 if 引导的宾语从句。
 - 5 She asked me, "When do they have their dinner?"-
 - 【错误】She asked me when did they have their dinner.
 - 【正确】She asked me when they had their dinner.
 - 【解析】直接引语如果是特殊问句,间接引语应该改为由疑问代词或疑问副词引导的宾语从句(宾语从句必须用陈述句语序)。

O 典题精练

I. 填写适当的引导词	
1. She said, "My broth	ner wants to go with me."
→She said	her brother wanted to go with her.
2. He said, "Do you ha	ave any difficulty with pronunciation?"
→He asked (me) _ pronunciation.	I had any difficulty with my
3. "You've already go	t well, haven't you?" she asked.
→She asked	I had already got well.
"Have you anything she said.	ing interesting I can read, George?"
→She asked Georg she could read.	ge he had anything interesting
5. John said to his p words by the end o	parents, "I had learned 500 Chinese f last term."
→ John told his p Chinese words by t	he had learned 500 the end of last term.