

黄冈名师点拨

高一英语

上册

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Unit 1 Good friends

Warming up ,Listening and Speaking

学 法 导 引

1. 掌握单词 honest ,brave ,loyal ,wise ,handsome ,smart ,argue ,classical ,fond 等的用法。

2. 掌握词组 argue about ,be into ,be fond of ,fill in the form 等的用法。

3. 掌握表达个人爱好——喜欢和不喜欢的交际用语：

(1) I 'm fond of.

(2) I love/like/enjoy.

(3) I an(not) into.

(4) I think that. is terrible.

知 识 要 点 精 讲

1. **quality** ['kwɒləti] *n.* [c] 质量 ;品质 [C] 特性 ;品性 ;才能

Quality is more important than quantity. 质比量重要。

She shows qualities of leadership. 她表现出领导才能。

[延伸拓展] quality 还可用作形容词 ,意为“ 优质的 ,高级的 ”,如 :quality leather 高级皮革。注意区别另一个名词 :quantity ['kwɒntəti] *n.* [u] 量 ,分量 [常用复] 大量 ,大批。如 :

We have a large quantity of apples(sugar). 我们有大量的苹果(糖)。

We have quantities of flour. 我们有大量面粉。

2. **loyal** ['lɔɪəl] *adj.* 忠诚的 ;忠实的 ;忠贞的

Whatever happens ,you should be loyal to your duty.

不管发生什么 ,你都应该忠于职守。

[延伸拓展] be loyal to sb./sth. 对某人(事)忠诚。

3. **What are they arguing about** ? 他们在争论什么 ?

argue ['ɑ:gju:] *vi.* 争辩 ;争论 ;辩论。如 :

He is always ready to argue with George about politics.

他随时准备与 George 争辩政治问题。

I argued against the headteacher on the problem.

我和班主任辩论了那个问题。

[延伸拓展] *argue* 用作不及物动词时 , 常用于 *argue with/against sb. about/on sth.* 短语中 , 意为“与某人辩论某事”。*argue* 还可用作及物动词 , 意为“辩论 , 争论 , 说服 , 表明” , 如 :

argue a matter out 把事情辩个水落石出

argue sth. away/off 找理由把某事辩解过去

He argued her into her decision. 他竭力说服她做出她的决定。

His accent argues him to be a foreigner. 他的口音表明他是一个外国人。

4. **I'm not into classical music.** 我对古典音乐不太感兴趣。

be into 表示“对……有兴趣”(*be interested in*) , 如 :

He is heavily into religion and modern music.

他对宗教和现代音乐有着浓厚的兴趣。

[延伸拓展] *into prop.* 常与动作动词连用 , 可表示 (1) 动作的方向) 进入……之内 , 如 *break into* 闯入 *put one's heart into study* 用心学习 (2) 动作的结果) 使……进入(状态) 如 *burst into tears* 突然大哭起来 *turn... into...* 使……变成…… (3) 表示时间) 持续到 如 *work into the night* 工作到深夜。

5. **I'm 15 and I'm fond of singing.** 我 15 岁 , 喜欢唱歌。

fond [fɒnd] *adj.* (1) 只作表语 喜爱的 , 爱好的 (2) 慈爱的 ; 多情的 ; 溺爱的

My elder brother is very fond of Elgar's music. 我的哥哥很喜欢 Elgar 的音乐。

A fond mother may spoil her child. 溺爱的母亲可能宠坏她的孩子。

6. (1) **I don't enjoy singing nor do I like computers.** 我既不喜欢唱歌 , 也不喜欢计算机。

(2) **Rock music is OK and so is skiing.** 摇滚乐可以 , 滑雪也不错。

在否定句后用 *nor* 或 *neither* 和在肯定句后用 *so* 引起句子或分句 , 表达某人、某事与前面的情况相同时 , 要用倒装语序 , 即将助动词、情态动词、连系动词或 *have* 放在主语之前 , 如 :

She can't reach the top shelf, neither can I.

她够不到最高的书架 , 我也够不着。

—*I've finished my work.* ——我完成了工作。

—*So has Tom.* ——Tom 也完成了。

Sarah has a sister, and so have I.

Sarah 有一位姐姐 , 我也是。

[延伸拓展] 若 *nor* 或 *neither* 以及 *so* 引起的是一个主句 , 其前面是一个时间或条件状语从句时 , 主句的主语前用 *shall* 或 *will* , 那么状语从句中应使用一般现在时表示一般将来时 , 如 :

If Tom doesn't leave, nor will Mary. 如果 Tom 不离开 , Mary 也不会。

When you get to the station this evening, so shall I. 你今晚到车站时我也会到达那儿的。



同、近义词辨析

especially 与 specially

especially 表示“尤其”，其后的部分是对句子的进一步说明，如：

She likes the countryside especially in spring. 她喜欢乡下，尤其是在春天。

specially 表示为了某个目的而“特别地”、“专门地”去做某事，如：

I made a model plane specially for you. 我专门为你做了一个航模。



精典例题再现

例 1 —Do you know Jim quarrelled with his brother?

—I don't know. _____.

A. I don't care neither

B. I don't care also

C. Nor do I care

D. Nor don't I care

[解析] 由 I don't know 可知下文要表达的是“我也不关心”之意，故可用“nor (neither)+ 助动词+ 主语”这一倒装结构。

[答案] C

[点拨] Nor do I care. = I don't care either.

例 2 Using earth and rocks they _____ the hole.

A. filled out

B. filled in

C. filled with

D. full of

[解析] 用泥土和石块把洞填满。

[答案] B

[点拨] fill out “使丰满”、“变大”；fill...with... “用……装或填……”；full of “充满……”。



教材跟踪训练

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. She was a very kind woman, loyal _____ her friends, intelligent and amusing.

A. to

B. in

C. for

D. of

2. I'm _____, for I have been doing the _____ homework all the time.

A. bored, bored

B. boring, boring

C. bored, boring

D. boring, bored

3. I'm fond _____ POP music while my brother is _____ folk music.

A. at, in

B. of, into

C. of, on

D. in, into

4. If you go out for a picnic, _____ we.
A. so can B. so shall C. so do D. so have
5. He always stays at home. Nobody knows what his _____ are.
A. like or dislike B. likes or dislikes
C. likes and dislikes D. like and dislikes



参考答案与点拨

1. A 点拨 (be) loyal to sb. “对某人忠诚”。
2. C 点拨 bored “感到厌烦”, boring “令人厌烦的”。
3. B 点拨 be fond of “喜欢”, be into sth. “对……有兴趣”。
4. B 点拨 if 条件状语从句中用一般现在时表将来, 故主句要用将来时。
5. C 点拨 likes and dislikes “好恶, 爱憎”, 是一固定习语。

Pre-reading, Reading and Post-reading

学法导引

1. 掌握单词 match, mirror, gun, fry, hammer, saw, rope, movie, cast, deserted, hunt, share, sorrow, feeling 和 airplane 的用法。
2. 掌握词组 hunt for, in order to, care about, such as 等的用法。

知识要点精讲

1. **Imagine that you are alone on an island.** 想像一下你独自一人一座岛上。

imagine [i'mædʒɪn] *vt.* 想像, 设想, 猜想, 推测

[延伸拓展] imagine 用作及物动词时, 其后可接名词、从句或动名词作宾语, 也可接复合宾语, 如:

Can you imagine life without water? 你能想像没有水的生活吗?

She imagined walking into the office and telling everyone she was the manager.

她想像自己走进办公室, 告诉大家她是经理。

You can't imagine how much I was surprised to see it. 你想像不出我看到它后有多惊讶。

Can you imagine him becoming famous as an actor? 你能想像他成为名演员的情形吗?

Imagine yourself to be in his place. 想像你自己处于他的境地。

I imagine I have met you somewhere before. 我想以前曾在哪里见过你。

imagine 还可以用作不及物动词,常用于插入语或感叹句,意为“想像,幻想”,如:

You'll like the film, I imagine. 我想你会喜欢那部电影的。

注意区别 imagine 的两个形容词形式:

{ *imaginative* [i'mædʒənətɪv] *adj.* 富有想像力的,运用想像的
 { *imaginary* [i'mædʒənəri] *adj.* 假想的,虚构的,想像的

2. a frying pan 一口煎锅

frying 作定语,表用途,该短语相当于 a pan for frying.

[延伸拓展] 动名词作定语往往位于被修饰词的前面,表示被修饰词的性质、用途或功能,与被修饰词之间没有逻辑上的主谓关系,而现在分词作定语可位于被修饰词的前面或后面,表示现在分词里的动词的动作正在进行,与被修饰词之间存在逻辑上的主谓关系。如:

a writing table (= a table for writing) 写字台

a walking stick (= a stick for walking) 拐杖

drinking water (= water for drinking) 饮用水

注意比较:

a sleeping baby (= a baby who is sleeping) 睡着的婴儿

a flying bird (= a bird that is flying) 飞鸟

running water (= water that is running) 流水

3. ... Tom Hanks plays a man named Chuck Noland.

Tom Hanks 扮演一个叫 Chuck Noland 的人。

句中 play 意为“扮演某人的角色”,相当于 play the role of; named Chuck Noland 是 a man 的定语,相当于 who is named Chuck Noland.

4. One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes.

一天 Chuck 在飞越太平洋时,飞机坠毁了。

句中 on a flight 意为“在飞行途中”; when 是并列连词,意为“这时”,相当于 and then. 如:

She was about to go when the telephone rang. 她正要出去这时电话响了。

I was reading when the light went out. 我正在看书这时灯灭了。

I had just locked the door when I realised I had left my key on the kitchen table.

我刚锁好门这时我记起把钥匙忘在厨房的桌上。

[延伸拓展] when 用作连词时,通常用作从属连词,连接状语从句:

(1) 引导时间状语从句 当……的时候; ……(就)……(= as soon as), 如:

It was snowing when we got to the airport.

我们到达机场时天正下着雪。

We will stand up when our teachers come in.

老师一进来我们就起立。

(2) 与现在时连用引导条件状语从句 如果(= if) 如 :

Call me at once when anything goes wrong with the machine.

如果机器发生故障 ,立刻叫我。

(3) 引导让步状语从句 虽然 ,可是(= although) 如 :

He walks when he might ride.

他虽有车可坐却还是步行。

(4) 引导原因状语从句 既然(= since ,as) 如 :

Why did you write in pencil when you know you should write in ink ?

既然你知道该用钢笔写 ,你为什么还要用铅笔写呢 ?

5. Chuck survives the crash and lands on a deserted island.

Chuck 从坠机中生还并登上了一座荒岛。

句中 deserted[di'zɜ:tɪd] 为形容词 ,意为“荒芜的 ,荒废的 ,为人所弃的”。

[延伸拓展] deserted 的词根为 deser[di'zɜ:t] *vt.* 离弃 ,抛弃 ,请注意 deser['dezɜ:t] *n.* 沙漠。两词的词形不变 ,但读音尤其是重音发生改变时 ,其词性也发生了改变。英语中类似的词还有很多 ,如 :

{ increase[in'kri:s] *v.* 增长 ,提高

{ increase['inkri:s] *n.* 增加 ,增长

{ record[ri'kɔ:d] *v.* 录音 ,记录下来

{ record['rekɔ:d] *n.* 记录 ,唱片 ,履历

{ progress[prə'gres] *v.* 前进 ,进展 ,进行 ,进步

{ progress['prəʊgres] *n.* 进步 ,前进 ,进展

{ project[prə'dʒekt] *v.* 发射 ,使突出 ,计划 ,设想

{ project['prɒdʒekt] *n.* 计划 ,方案 ,设计 ,工程 ,事业

6. He has to learn how to collect water , hunt for food , and make fire.

他不得不学会怎样取水、寻找食物和生火。

句中 hunt for 相当于 hunt after ,意为“搜寻 ,追猎” ,如 :

After graduation , he had to hunt for a job. 毕业后他不得不找一份工作。

[延伸拓展] make fire 意为“生火” ,短语中 make 一词还可换用 build 或 start。有关 fire 的短语还有 :

be on fire 着火了

catch fire 着火

set sth. on fire 点着某东西

set fire to sth. 点燃某东西

between two fires 遭两面夹攻

7. Even though Wilson is just a volleyball , he becomes fond of Wilson.

即便 Wilson 只是一个排球 ,他也逐渐喜欢上它了。

even though 意为“即使 ,即便” ,是连词 ,引导状语从句 ,可与 even if 换用 ,如 :

He won't go to their wedding even though he is invited.

即使被邀请他也不会去参加他们的婚礼。

[延伸拓展] as though 意为“好像,仿佛”,也是连词,引导状语从句或表语从句,且从句多用虚拟语气,如:

He opened his mouth as though he wanted to say something.

他张开嘴好像想说话。

She looks as though she had seen a ghost.

她的样子看起来好像她见了鬼似的。

8. He also learns that he should have cared more about his friends.

他也认识到他本应更多地关心他的朋友们。

care about 意为“在乎,关心,对……感兴趣”,常用于否定或疑问句中。如:

He doesn't care much about money. 他不太在乎钱。

He is a bit selfish, he doesn't care about others. 他有点自私,毫不关心别人。

Does David care about computers? David 对电脑感兴趣吗?

[延伸拓展] 注意 care 用作动词时的另一个短语 care for, 其意为(1)喜欢(常用于疑问或否定句中)(2)照顾。如:

The king cares for nothing but clothes.

国王除衣服外什么都不喜欢。

The mother cared for the sick child day and night.

那位母亲日夜照顾生病的孩子。

句中 should have cared 为“should + 完成式”结构,表示“本来应该做某事而实际上并没做”,含有“责备”、“抱怨”的语气。又如:

We should have studied last night, but we went to the concert instead.

我们昨晚本应学习但却去听音乐会了。

[延伸拓展] (1)情态动词 must, may, might 以及 can(否定式)后接完成式形式可以表示对过去的推测,如:

He must have gone to work, because no one answered the telephone.

他一定去上班了,因为没有人接电话。

It may have rained last night, for the ground is wet.

昨晚可能下雨了,地上都湿了。

It was still 6 o'clock then. Tom can't have arrived there.

那时还只是六点钟, Tom 不可能到达那儿。

(2)情态动词 need, ought to 等词后接完成式形式则表示“应当已经……;想必已经……”等意思,如:

They needn't have come here so early.

他们本来可以不那么早来。(事实上已早来了。)

We ought to have given you more help.

我们本应给你更多的帮助。(事实上没给你那么多帮助。)

(3) 情态动词 would, could, might 以及 should(主语是第一人称时)后接完成式形式,用于带有非真实条件状语从句的结果主句中时,表示过去时间的虚拟语气,如:

If you had come a few minutes earlier, you would have met him.

要是你早来几分钟,你就见着他了。

If we had found the address, we could have written her.

要是我们找到了地址,我们就已经给她写信了。

If I were you, I should not have broken the glass.

假如我是你,就不会打破杯子。

Had we given more time, we could have done it better.

如果我们有更多时间的话,我们本可以把这事做得更好。



同、近义词辨析

1. alone 与 lonely

alone 用作形容词或副词。意为“独自,单独”作形容词用时只作表语,意为“仅仅,只有”作形容词用时只作后置定语。如:

He was alone in the house. 他一个人在屋里。

He came alone. 他一个人来的。

Man alone has the gift of speech. 只有人类有语言的天赋。

You can't live on bread alone. 你不能仅靠面包生活。

lonely 用作形容词。意为“孤独的,寂寞的,偏僻的”,具有感情色彩。如:

feel lonely 感到寂寞 a lonely person 孤独的人 a lonely village 偏僻的村庄

2. for example 与 such as

for example“例如”,用来举例说明某一情况或论点,可位于句首、句中或句末。如:

I like to keep a pet, for example, a cat. 我喜欢养宠物,比如说猫。

Many great men have risen from poverty—Lincoln, for example.

许多伟人出自贫困,例如 Lincoln。

such as“例如”,用来列举一系列的例子,常位于名词之后。如:

I like drinks such as tea and soda. 我喜欢诸如茶和汽水之类的饮料。



精典例题再现

例 1

(2002, 上海) He was about to tell me the secret _____ someone patted him on the shoulder.

A. as

B. until

C. while

D. when



参考答案与点拨

1. C 点拨 :deserted *adj.* 荒芜的 ;定语从句中需要关系副词 *where*。
2. A 点拨 :句意为“即使被邀请 ,我也不去那里”。
3. B 点拨 :in order that 后接从句 ,so as to = in order to 但不能位于句首。
4. B 点拨 :hunt for“寻找” ,其动作发生在 find 之前 ,即发生在“过去的过去”。
5. C 点拨 :alone 是一个定语形容词 ,句意为“她独自一人住着但并不感到孤独”。
6. B 点拨 :我为你焦急 ;你本不该没留下一句话就离开家” ,此处表责备。
7. A 点拨 :can 在句中表对过去的推测 ,if not him = if he didn't give you help。

Language Study and Integrating Skills

学 法 导 引

1. 掌握单词 lie ,speech ,adventure ,notebook ,error 等的用法。
2. 掌握词组 tell lies ,keep...as... ,be regarded as... ,mail sth. to ,have fun 和 drop sb. a line 的用法。
3. 学习并掌握直接引语变成间接引语的用法。

知 识 要 点 精 讲

1. **My friend is honest. He never tell lies.** 我的朋友很诚实 ,他从不撒谎。

tell lies 意为“说谎话” ,也可说 tell a lie ;类似的还有 tell the truth“说实话”。

[延伸拓展] (1) lie 还可用作不及物动词 ,意为“说谎 ,欺骗” ,如 :

He is lying. 他在撒谎。

Facts never lie. 事实不会骗人。

(2) lie 用作不及物动词还有“卧 ,躺 ;平放 ;位于”等意义 ,如 :

The book is lying on the table.

书放在桌上。

China lies in the east of Asia.

中国位于亚洲东部。

(3) 注意区别下列三个动词的词形变化的不同 :

- | | |
|---|--|
| { | lie <i>v.</i> (说谎) → lied (过去式) → lied (过去分词) ,lying (现在分词) |
| | lie <i>v.</i> (躺 ;位于) → lay (过去式) → lain (过去分词) ,lying (现在分词) |
| | lay <i>v.</i> (放置 ;产卵) → laid (过去式) → laid (过去分词) ,laying (现在分词) |

2. I think a good friend should not only share happiness but also sorrow with me.

我认为好朋友应该与我同甘共苦。

not only...but also...“不但……而且……”是并列连词,可连接并列的主语、谓语、表语、宾语、状语等并列成分,连接两个主语时,其谓语动词在人称和数上遵循“就近原则”,即应与后面一个主语的人称和数保持一致。如:

Not only you but also he is wrong.不但你,而且他也错了。

She not only sings well but also dances beautifully.她不仅歌唱得好,舞也跳得好。

He was not only a teacher but also a great poet.他不但是位教师,也是一位大诗人。

[延伸拓展] “就近原则”现象一般出现在 there be 句型中,以及由 neither...nor... either...or... not only...but also... whether...or... 或 or 连接并列主语的句子中。如:

There is a pen and two pencils on the desk.

桌上有一支钢笔和两支铅笔。

My sister or my brother is likely to be at home.

我的姐姐或哥哥可能在家。

Neither Lucy nor Carol has any money left.

Lucy 和 Carol 都没有钱剩下。

3. ...and you don't have to wait for a letter to arrive.你不必等待信件来到。

wait for...to do 意为“等待……发生”。如:

We're waiting for the rain to stop.我们正等着雨停下来。

4. ...and I like to have fun. 我喜欢尽情地玩。

have fun“玩得高兴”。如:

We had lots of fun at the fair today.

我们今天在游乐场上玩得很高兴。

[延伸拓展] fun[fʌn] n. [u] 1) 玩笑 嬉戏 (2) 有趣的人 乐事。如:

be full of fun 好玩得很

for(或 in) fun 开玩笑地

It is great fun to jump into a river in Summer.

夏天跳入河里真是一件乐事。

make fun of sb. 同某人开玩笑

注意 funny['fʌni] adj. 好玩的 好笑的 滑稽的

5. If you're interested in being friends, drop me a line.

如果你对成为朋友感兴趣,给我写信吧。

drop sb. a line“给某人写信(通常指短信)”。如:

Drop me a line to say when you're coming.给我写短信告诉我你来的时间。

[延伸拓展] drop 用作动词时,其相关短语还有:

drop asleep 睡着,不觉睡着

drop away 散去 ; 走掉

drop behind 落后 ; 落伍

drop in(on sb.) 顺便拜访 (某人)

drop in(at sp.) 顺便拜访 (某地)



同、近义词辨析

be afraid of doing 与 be afraid to do

be afraid of doing 与 be afraid to do 都可表示“害怕 ; 不敢”, 但当我们谈论自己也无法左右的突发事情时, 要用 be afraid of doing 的形式。如 :

I'm afraid to walk along the river because I'm afraid of falling into the water.

我不敢在河边走, 因为我担心会掉进水里。



精典例题再现

例 1

He was _____ to hospital suffering from burns.

A. admitted

B. accepted

C. received

D. made

[解析] “sb. be admitted to + 地点”意为“允许某人进入某地”。

[答案] A

[点拨] admit *vt.* 允许……进入 ; 接纳 ; 招收 ; 承认。

例 2

(2002 春, 上海) _____ role she played in the film? No wonder she has won an Oscar.

A. How interest

B. How an interesting

C. What interesting

D. What an interesting

[解析] what 引导感叹句修饰名词, 接可数名词单数要与不定冠词连用。

[答案] D

[点拨] interesting *adj.* 有趣的 ; 引起兴趣的 ; interest *n.* 兴趣 ; 感兴趣的事 *vt.* 使感兴趣 ; 使某人产生兴趣。



教材跟踪训练

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. These photos will show you _____.

A. what does our village look like

B. what our village looks like

C. how does our village look like

D. how our village looks like

2. In the _____ of most people the meeting is very important.
A. idea B. thought C. opinion D. look
3. He admitted _____ the window with a stone.
A. to break B. having broken C. break D. to have broken
4. The film is said to be very _____ so many people want to see it.
A. interesting B. interest C. interested D. uninteresting
5. It doesn't _____ any difference to me whether you go or stay.
A. have B. do C. get D. make
6. His mother told his son to _____ her a line after he arrived at the city.
A. leave B. drop C. give D. write
7. "I _____ awake all night thinking of you," he _____ to me.
A. lied lay B. lay lay C. lied laid D. lay lied
8. _____ it is to swim in the river in summer!
A. How fun B. What a fun C. What funny D. What fun
9. (2003 全国) Don't be afraid of asking for help _____ it is needed.
A. unless B. since C. although D. when
10. (2002 全国) I wonder why Jenny _____ us recently. We should have heard from her by now.
A. hasn't written B. doesn't write C. won't write D. hadn't written
11. —Why didn't Mike come to my birthday party yesterday?
—Oh, didn't he? He _____ your invitation I suppose.
A. couldn't receive B. couldn't have received
C. mustn't have received D. might not have received
12. He asked me _____.
A. what is matter with me B. what was the matter
C. what the matter was D. what matter was with me



参考答案与点拨

1. B 点拨 look like 短语中 like 为介词需带宾语, 从句要用陈述句语序。
2. C 点拨 in the opinion of sb. (= in one's opinion) 意为“就某人看来, 按某人的看法”。
3. B 点拨 admit 作“承认”讲时, 其后用-ing 形式。
4. A 点拨 电影本身所具有的趣味才使许多人想看, 即电影“有趣”。
5. D 点拨 make... difference to sb. 意为“对某人来讲……不同”。
6. B 点拨 drop sb. a line 意为“给某人写信”。
7. D 点拨“醒着躺了一晚上”中 lie 的过去式为 lay; 他对我撒谎”中 lie 的过去式为 lied。

- 8.D 点拨 fun 为不可数名词, funny 为形容词, 感叹句中强调名词时用 what 引导。
- 9.D 点拨 where(= if)引导一个条件状语从句。
- 10.A 点拨: 由下文“我们到现在本应收到她的来信(实际上没收到)”可知要用现在完成时。
- 11.D 点拨: 由“ I suppose ”可知是“我”的推测; “我”推测他可能没收到(过去)你的邀请函。
- 12.B 点拨: what 引导宾语从句同时充当的是宾语从句中的主语, the matter 意为“麻烦事”。

本单元语法归纳

直接引语和间接引语(I)

1. 概念: 当我们引用别人的原话时, 被引用的部分就叫做直接引语; 当我们用自己的话语把别人的话语转述出来时, 被转述的部分就叫做间接引语。

2. 直接引语与间接引语的转换:

由直接引语转换为间接引语时, 因为是用自己的话语把别人话语的意思转述出来, 就必须要考虑人称、时态、时间状语、地点状语以及指示代词的相应变化。直接引语的句式不同, 转换成间接引语时其结构也不一样, 具体情况是:

(1) 当直接引语是陈述句时, 转换为间接引语的基本结构是:

say + that - clause, tell sb. + that - clause. 如:

She said, "I will come this morning."

→ She said that she would come that morning.

"Tom, it is nine o'clock now," he said.

→ He told Tom that it was nine o'clock then.

(2) 当直接引语是一般疑问句时, 转换为间接引语的基本结构是:

ask(sb.) + if - clause, ask(sb.) + whether - clause. 如:

I asked, "Have you seen the flash of lightning?"

→ I asked if/whether he had seen the flash of lightning.

"Will my parents scold me?" he asked me.

→ He asked me if/whether his parents would scold him.

(3) 当直接引语是特殊疑问句时, 转换为间接引语的基本结构是:

ask(sb.) + wh - clause. 如:

He asked me, "What material is this uniform made of?"

→ He asked me what material that uniform was made of.

He asked, "Tom, where did you go?"

→ He asked Tom where he had gone.

单元综合测试

(时间 :75 分钟 总分 :100 分)

一、单项选择(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- You need special _____ to work as a nurse.
A. quality B. character C. quantity D. adventure
- Call the restaurant and ask for the information.
—I don't remember _____.
A. what is the telephone number B. what the telephone number is
C. the telephone number is D. how the telephone number is
- I don't think I can walk any farther!
—_____. Let's stop here for a rest.
A. So am I B. Neither can I C. I don't think so D. So do I
- They _____ for hours, but neither of them would give in.
A. discussed B. spoke C. argued D. talked
- The people on _____ board are so _____ that they cried here and there.
A. the frightening B. 不填 frightening
C. the frightened D. 不填 frightened
- (2002 春,上海)In order to make our city green, _____.
A. it is necessary to have planted more trees
B. many more trees need to plant
C. our city needs more trees
D. we must plant more trees
- Jack said _____ to meet the American friends.
A. which he pleased B. he is pleased
C. that he was pleased D. what he was pleased
- Those who _____ are not afraid of danger.
A. are fond of adventure B. are fond of adventures
C. is fond of adventure D. is fond of adventures
- The president was angry because no one _____ his opinion.
A. kept B. held C. agreed D. shared
- He dislikes the young man who often _____ to him.
A. lay B. tell lies C. says lies D. lays
- Though I _____ that there are problems, I don't agree that they can not be solved.