

English revision guide

技能高考英语

复习指导



第十六章 直接引语 和 简介引语

直接引用别人的话叫直接引语，用自己的话转述别人的话叫间接引语。直接引语前后加引号；间接引语不加引号。中职学生应重点掌握直接引语和间接引语之间的相互转换。

She said, "My brother's name is Tom." (直接引语)

She said that her brother's name was Tom. (间接引语)

直接引语转换为间接引语时，间接引语中的人称、时态、时间状语以及句子的结构等都要作相应的改变。

知识点一：人称变化

口诀	说明	示例
一随主	变间接引语后第一人称与主句主语的人称保持一致	<p>He says, "I like math very much." 他说“我非常喜欢数学。”</p> <p>He says that he likes math very much. 他说他非常喜欢数学。</p>
二随宾	变间接引语后第二人称与主句宾语的人称保持一致	<p>He said to Kate, "where have you and your parents been?" 他问凯特：“你和你父母去哪了？”</p> <p>He asked Kate where she and her parents had been. 他问凯特和她父母去哪了。</p>
三不变	变间接引语后引号内的第三人称人称不变	<p>She said to me, "They want to help him." 她对我说：“他们想帮他。”</p> <p>She told me that they wanted to help him. 她对我说他们想帮他。</p>

知识点二：时态的变化

1. 主句为现在时或将来时

主句中谓语动词的时态如果是现在时或将来时，间接引语中时态和直接引语的时态一样，不作改变。

He says, “I **will have** all of you come over and **enjoy** your free and easy time.”

他说：“我会让你们全部都过来自由、轻松地玩一玩。”

He says that he **will have** all of us come over and **enjoy** our free and easy time.

他说他会让我们全部都过去自由、轻松地玩一玩。

2. 主句为过去时

如果主句为过去时态，间接引语的时态应转换为相应的某种过去时态。

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
一般将来时	过去将来时
一般过去时	
现在完成时	过去完成时
过去完成时	

Tina said, "My brother **wants** to go shopping with me."

蒂娜说：“我哥哥想和我一起去购物。”

Tina said that her brother **wanted** to go shopping with her.

蒂娜说她哥哥想 和她一起去购物。

Nina said to me, "Lisa **is studying** abroad."

尼娜说：“丽莎正在国外 学习。”

Nina told me that Lisa **was studying** abroad.

尼娜告诉我丽莎正在国外学习。

Mary said to me, "I **will see** you at the same place tomorrow."

玛丽对我说：“明天我在同一个地方见你。”

Mary told me that she **would see** me at the same place the next day.

玛丽对我说她第二天要在同一地方见我。

Martin said to me, “I **rang** Alice yesterday.”

马丁对我说：“我昨天给艾丽斯打电话了。”

Martin told me that he **had rung** Alice the day before.

马丁告诉我说他前一天已经给艾丽斯打电话了。

Nell said, “I **have worked out** this problem.”

内尔说：“我已经做出了这道题。”

Nell told me that she **had worked out** that problem.

内尔说她已经做出了那道题目。

Bob said to me, “I **had worked** here for years before I moved out.”

鲍勃对我说：“我在这里工作了好多年才搬走。”

Bob told me that he **had worked** there for years before he moved out.

鲍勃告诉我说他在那儿工作了好多年才搬走。

3. 情态动词的变化

直接引语变为间接引语时，直接引语中情态动词的形式也应进行相应地变化。

直接引语	间接引语
can	could
must	had to
will	would
may	might
shall	should

Jane asked her teacher, “**Can** I turn in the handwork tomorrow?”

简问老师：“我可以明天交手工作品吗？”

Jane asked her teacher if she **could** turn in the handwork the next day.

简问老师她是否可以第二天交手工作品。

Jack told Maria, “**I must** get out of here.”

杰克对玛利亚说：“我必须离开这儿。”

Jack told Maria that he **had to** get out of there.

杰克告诉玛利亚里他必须离开那儿。

4. 时态不需要变化的情况

1) 直接引语是客观真理、自然现象、名言警句。

“**Light travels faster than sound.**” the teacher said to his students.”

光比 声音传播得快。” 老师对他的学生说。

4. 时态不需要变化的情况

1) 直接引语是客观真理、自然现象、名言警句。

“Light travels faster than sound.” the teacher said to his students.”

光比声音传播得快。”老师对他的学生说。

The teacher told his students that light travels faster than sound.

老师告诉他的学生们光速比声速快。

2) 直接引语中有特定的表示过去的时间状语，如某年、某月、某日等。

Helen said, “The story took place in the 1930s.”

海伦说：“这个故事发生在二十世纪三十年代。”

Helen said that the story took place in the 1930s.

海伦说这个故事发生在二十世纪三十年代。

3) 直接引语中的动作或状态在说话时仍然存在, 时态不变, 相应的时间状语也可以不变。

He said, "My bike is black"

他说: “我的自行车是黑色的。”

He said that his bike **is** black.

他说他的自行车是黑色的。

4) 直接引语如果表示一种习惯性的行为, 时态不变。

He said to the doctor, "I **smoke** two packs every day."

他对医生说: “我每天抽两包烟。”

He told the doctor he **smokes** two packs every day.

他告诉医生他每天抽两包烟。

5) 直接引语中含有 **since**、**when**、**while** 引导的状语从句，只改变主句中的谓语动词，时间状语从句中的时态不变，仍用一般过去时态。

The old man said to me, "**I have lived here for twenty years since I moved here.**"

那位老人对我说：“我搬到这里已经住了二十年了。”

The old man told me that **he had lived there for twenty years since he moved there.**

那位老人告诉我，他搬到那里已经住了二十年了。

知识点三：指示代词、时间状语、地点状语和方向性动词的变化

名称	直接引语	间接引语
指示代词	this	that
	these	those
时间状语	now today this evening yesterday yesterday morning	then that day that evening the day before the morning before

(续表)

名称	直接引语	间接引语
时间状语	last night two days ago the next week tomorrow the day before yesterday the day after tomorrow	the night before two days before the next week / the following week the next day / the following day two days before in two days' time / two days after
地点状语	here	there
方向性动词	bring come	take go

Toby said to me, "**This** is the School Computer Center."

托比对我说：“**那**就是学校计算机中心。”

Toby told me that **that** was the School Computer Center.

托比告诉我**那**就是学校计算机中心。

Nell said, "I'm **now** visiting China."

内尔说：“我**正在**访问中国。”

Nell said that she was **then** visiting China.

内尔说她**当时**正在访问中国。

The boy said, "This is the first time I have been **here**."

这个男孩说：“这是我**第一次**来这里。”

The boy said that that was the first time he had been **there**.

这个男孩说那是他第一次到那里。

My sister asked me, “Could you **bring** the chairs upstairs?”

我的姐姐问我：“你能把椅子拿到楼上去吗？”

My sister asked me if I could **take** the chairs upstairs.

我的姐姐问我能否把椅子拿到楼上去。

以上这些变化，要根据说话的具体时间和具体地点的情况而定，不可机械照搬。如果就在当地转述， **here** 不必改为 **there**, **come** 也不必改为 **go**。如果就在当天转述， **yesterday** 或 **tomorrow** 等时间状语也不必改变。直接引语中的一般过去时如与一个具体的过去时间状语连用，间接引语的一般过去时时态不变。

Lisa said, "I would like you to **come** to party."

丽莎说：“我想请你来参加派对。”

Lisa said that she'd like me to **come** to the party.

丽莎说她想请我去参加派对。

Father said, "I am free **this afternoon**."

父亲说：“我今天下午有空。”

Father said that he was free **this afternoon**.

父亲说他今天下午有空。

He said, "I am going **there** tomorrow."

他说：“我明天去那里。”

He said that he was going **there** tomorrow.

他说他明天去那里。

知识点三：句型的变化

1. 陈述句变间接引语

陈述句变间接引语，陈述句型不变，变为由 **that** 引导的宾语从句，**that** 可以省略。

She said, "My sister is doing her homework now."

她说：“我妹妹现在正在做作业。”

She said **that her sister was doing her homework then.**

她说她妹妹那时正在做作业。

2. 一般疑问句、反意疑问句或选择疑问句变间接引语

一般疑问句、反意疑问句或选择疑问句变间接引语时，将疑问句语序变为陈述语序，由 **if** 或 **whether** 引导。

He said, "Can you swim, Tony?"

他问道：“你会游泳吗，托尼？”

He asked Tony **if** he could swim.

他问托尼是否会游泳。

Jim asked me, "Your sister is interested in English, isn't she?"

吉姆问我：“你妹妹对英语很感兴趣，对吧？”

Jim asked me **whether** my sister was interested in English **or not**.

吉姆问我我的妹妹是否对英语感兴趣。

3. 特殊疑问句变间接引语

特殊疑问句变间接引语，将疑问句语序变为陈述语序，应变为由特殊疑问词引导的宾语从句。

He asked me, “Where do they have their lunch?”

他问我：“他们在哪儿吃午饭？”

He asked me **where** they had their lunch.

他问我他们在哪儿吃午饭。

4. 祈使句变间接引语

祈使句变间接引语，将原句变为不定式短语作宾语补足语。主句的谓语动词需变为 ask(让), tell (告诉), order(命令), advise(建议), warn(警告)等。

She said, "Jim, have a cup of coffee, please."

她说：“吉姆，请喝杯咖啡。”

She asked Jim **to have a cup of coffee.**

她请吉姆喝杯咖啡。