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# Lesson 101&102 A card from Jimmy

吉米的明信片 [间接引语](#) [反义疑问句](#)

与课文关联的 10个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

**Scotland** /'skɒtlənd/

n. 苏格兰(英国)

**card** \* /kɑ:d/ n. 明信片

**youth** \* /ju:θ/ n. 青年

**young** \* /jʌŋ/ adj. 年轻的

**youngster** /'jʌŋstə(r)/ n. 少年

**hostel** /'hɒst(ə)l/ n. 招待所, 旅馆

**hotel** \* /həʊ'tel/ n. 酒店

**association** \* /ə,səʊsi'eɪʃn;/

**soon** \* /su:n/ adv. 不久

n. 协会

**write** \* /raɪt/ v. 写

## 课文理解 可怜天下姥姥心 难度：4 级

### ※ a card from Jimmy 吉米(寄来)的明信片

- a card **to** Jimmy 给吉米的明信片
- the car **in** the garage 车库的那辆车
- the kid **between** us 我俩中间那孩子
- the tree **in front of** the building 楼前那棵树
- the car **on** the way 路上那辆车

### ※ Read Jimmy's card to me, please.

**read sth. to sb.** 给...读...

**read sb. sth.** 给...读...

He reads the letter to his grandpa.  
他给他爷爷读了那封信。

She reads me a letter.  
他给我读了一封信。

※ You know, he's a member of the Y.H.A.

<b>a member of...</b> ...成员	<b>a league of...</b> 社团	<b>a party of...</b> 政党	<b>a group of...</b> 群组
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He is <u>a member of</u> the Ivy League. 他是长春藤联合会的一员。</li> <li><u>a member of</u> an <b>association</b> 协会成员</li> </ul>			

※ What **else** does he say?

<b>Where else...?</b>	<b>Which else...?</b>	<b>Whose else...?</b>
<b>Where else</b> have you been? 你还去过什么地方?	<b>Which else</b> do you like? 你还喜欢哪个?	<b>Whose else</b> do you choose? 你还会选择谁的?

※ I hope you are all well. 我希望你们万事如意。

- **How are you all keeping?**

※ Speak up. = Louder please.

大声点! (把说话声音调高? 向上说话...)

**语法知识** 直接引语 & 间接引语 难度: 7 级

<b>直接引语</b>	<b>间接引语</b>
"Anhong, I miss you."	He says he misses you.

※ 怎么转述别人的话

<b>转换</b>	<b>直接引语</b>	<b>间接引语</b>
人称转变	I	He/She/You
指示代词	this	that
	these	those

时间状语	now	then
	today	that day
	yesterday	the day before
	tomorrow	the next day

区别	直接引语	间接引语
英语书面	He says to me, 'I've found my wallet.'	He tells me (that) he has found his wallet.
美语书面	She says, "You can sit here, Jim."	She tells Jim (that) he can sit there.

### ※ 直接引语、间接引语& 宾语从句?

He **says** (that) his sister was there the day before. 主 + 谓 + 宾语

『 宾语从句：句子作宾语。 』

主句“一般现在”，从句“任何时态”结论：间接引语属于宾语从句。

### ※ 反义疑问句 §

构成：陈述句 + 简短一般疑问句	
It's a nice day, is it a nice day?	It's a nice day, isn't it? (前肯后否)
	It's not a nice day, <u>is it</u> ? 否定 + 肯定 (前否后肯)

『 C.组织步骤: 动 → 反 → 换 』

陈述句	反义疑问句	结构
Chinese people <b>were</b> hard before,	<u>weren't they</u> ?	一般过去时 (be动词)
Lily <b>is</b> in Tokyo,	<u>isn't she</u> ?	一般现在时 (be动词)

Lily <b>goes</b> to school on foot,	<b>doesn't</b> she?	一般现在 (助动词 do)
Sam <b>had</b> a meeting last night,	<b>didn't</b> he?	一般过去时 (助动词 do)
Lily <b>can't</b> speak French,	<b>can</b> she?	(情态动词 can)
Sam <b>must</b> stay at the hotel,	<b>mustn't</b> he?	(情态动词 must)
You <b>have</b> finished your work,	<b>haven't</b> you?	现在完成时 (助动词 have)
Sam <b>hasn't</b> had his lunch,	<b>has</b> he?	现在完成 (助动词 has)

**单词句型** 宾语从句：句子作宾语 难度：6 级

句型	主语	谓语	宾语
简单句	I	love	you.
复合句	I	think	I love you.

主句一般现在，从句随便。

- I think (that) he **is** awful. (从句一般现在)
- He says (that) he **loved** her. (从句一般过去)
- He knows (that) she **has gone**. (从句现在完成)
- He is sorry (that) he **will leave**. (从句一般将来)

※ 宾语从句语用功能

表达观点	引述话语(间接引语)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I think that...</li> <li>• I believe that...</li> </ul>	He says that...

**扩展知识** 书信格式 难度：4 级

	写信人地址
	写信人日期

收信人地址	
称呼 Dear...,Dear Mr. ...,	
<p>『正文内容』</p> <p>A.I am very glad to hear from you. 很高兴收到你的来信。  B.I'm writing to tell you that... 我写信想告诉你...  C.I'm sorry it has taken me a long time to reply.很抱歉这么久才给你回信。</p>	
<p>『常用结束语』</p> <p>A.I hope you are all well. 希望你一切顺利。  B. Best wishes to you.送上我最美好的祝福。  C. I'm looking forward to your reply. 期待你回信。</p>	
<p>『段落前无空格,落款在左』</p> <p>Your sincerely,  Venus</p>	<p>『段落前空2格,落款在右』</p> <p>Yours, Venus</p>
<p> <b>fall in love with sb.</b>  爱上某人：指对某人产生强烈的爱慕和喜欢的情感。</p>	

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