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Lesson 15 Good news

佳音 直接引语 间接引语 宾语从句

与课文关联的 5 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

secretary /'sekret(ə)ri/ n. 秘书

nervous /'nɜ:vəs/ adj. 精神紧张的

afford /ə'fɔ:d/ v. 负担得起

weak * /wi:k/ adj. 弱的

interrupt * /,ɪntə'rʌpt/

v. 插话，打断

课文理解 意外的惊喜 难度：7 级

※ The secretary **told** me **that** Mr. Harmsworth **would see** me. §

will 愿意	would “想...”、“要...”
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will you pick up all your toys? 把你的玩具都收起来好不好? • Will you meet me at the airport? 你到机场接我好吗? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What would you like to have? • John wouldn't lend me his bicycle.

※ He **did not look up** from his desk when I **entered**.

look up 表示原先在埋头干什么，之后抬头看	look down 往地上看 (look up 的反义词)	look down upon/on sb. 瞧不起某人
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He <u>looked up</u> (from his book) when he heard a noise.	I don't <u>look down</u> my nose at comedy. 我不轻视喜剧。	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I <u>look down upon</u> my sister. Don't <u>look down on</u> people! 别小看人!
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※ After I **had sat** down, he **said** that business was very bad. 我先坐，他再说
Business **is** very good! 生意好!

直接引语	间接引语
He said , 'Business is very bad.'	He said that business was very bad.
He says , 'Business is very good.'	He says that business is very good.

※ He **told** me **that** the firm **could not afford to pay** such large salaries.

collect salary 领薪水	pay salary 支付薪水
They can then collect both their pension and a salary. 于是这些老师既可领到退休金又能领到薪水。	Laborer what off should pay salary? 劳动者哪些休假应支付工资?

so + 形容词或副词 (如此)	such + 名词 容许在该名词前面加修饰词
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She is so talented. 那么有才华 It was raining, so we stayed indoors. (引导结果状语从句, 表示因果关系) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He has such intelligence. 那么的聪明(不可数) he is such a kind person. 如此善良的人(可数)

※ I **knew** **that** my turn **had come**.

『 **turn** n. 轮流, 轮班, (依次轮流时各自的) 一次机会 』

- My **turn has come**. 该我了(turn 三单 + 现在完成时)。
- It is my **turn**. 轮到我了(口语常用形式)
- When his **turn** came, he couldn't speak any word. (过去)轮到他时, 他一句话也说不出来。

※ 'Mr.Harmsworth,' I **said** in a weak voice.

『 **in a ... voice** 用...的声音 』

- in a loud (大声)
- low voice (低声)
- weak voice (强调心里不踏实)
- strong voice (理直气壮)

※ Then he **smiled** and **told** me I **would receive** an extra thousand pounds a year!

an extra thousand (作名词看) 数量 + extra + 名词 = 再有多少	two others two other + 名词	two more once more 再一次
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On Sundays, I usually get some extra sleep. • Last month, he was paid an extra hundred pounds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two other bombs failed to detonate. 另外两枚炸弹未引爆。 • There was also two other men with them too. 另外还有两个男人也和他们在一起。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give me two extra/other/more books. 再给我两本书。 • Ann turned over in her bed once more. 安在床上又翻了一次身。

『 **another three days** 另外三天 (只有 another 的数词在后面) 』

※ Money has different names

- In school, it's a **fee**.
- In divorce, it's **alimony**.
- In court, it's a **fine**.
- To kidnappers, it's **ransom**.
- In marriage, it's called a **dowry**.
- When you owe someone, it's **debt**.
- When you pay the government, it's **tax**.
- For civil servant retirees, it's a **pension**.
- From employer to workers, it's a **salary**.
- From master to subordinates, it's **wages**.
- In a temple or church, it's called a **donation**.
- When you borrow from a bank, it's a **loan**.
- When you offer after good service, it's a **tip**.
- Illegally received in the name of service, it's a **bribe**.

语法知识 **直接引语变间接引语** 难度：7 级

直接引语 直接引用别人的原话，使用引号完整复述

间接引语 把引号打开转述别人说的话，一般为“宾语从句”

He says, 'I **am** a fool! 他说：“我是笨蛋。”

He says (that) he **is** a fool. 他说他是个笨蛋。

『变化步骤』

1. 去掉引号
2. 使用连接词并列为宾语从句
3. 变换人称保持句子要表达的原有意思

直接引语 一般过去时	间接引语 变为相应的过去
He said , 'I am a fool! 他说过：“我是一个笨蛋”	He said that he was a fool! 他说过他曾是一个笨蛋
He said , 'I will go to Italy.' 一般将来时	He said that he would go to Italy. 过去将来时
He said , 'I went to Italy.' 一般过去时	He said that he had gone to Italy. 过去完成时

把某人所说的话告诉另外一个人时，应该使用间接引语。间接陈述句的时态往往受引述动词的影响。引述陈述句时最常用的动词是 say 和 tell，tell 后面必须跟表示人称的间接宾语 (tell sb.)，而 say 后面则可跟或不跟 to + 讲话对象。

『1、主从一致 (主句和从句的时态一致)』

- ① 主句的动词为**一般现在时**, 从句为**任意时态**
- ② 主句的动词为**一般过去时**, 从句为**相对应的过去时态** (时态倒移)

直接引语 (主句时态)	间接引语 (从句里的时态变化)
一般现在	一般过去
现在进行	过去进行
一般将来	过去将来
将来完成	过去将来完成
现在完成	过去完成
一般过去	
过去完成	

『 2、人称变化：主要是第一和第二人称变化 』

『 3、只要属于宾语从句, 引导词 that 可以省略 』

单词句型 直接引语变间接引语 难度：5 级

『 练习：填入said或told, 并填入括号中动词正确的时态。 』

- He me that she (come) the next day.
- He he (cannot) understand me.
- I you I (have) never played tennis befor.
- He that he all day yesterday.
- Why you that you (be) busy?

※ 不规则动词的变化

原型	过去式	过去分词
feel	felt	felt



in hot water

陷入麻烦, 处境困难

共有8道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. _____ turn is it? It's your turn. (单选)

- A、Which B、To whom C、Who D、Whose

2. It's your turn. _____ . (单选)

- A、It's your line B、It's your row C、You're next
D、It's your chance

3. The writer would receive an extra £ 1,000 a year. He would get £ 1,000 a year _____ . (单选)

- A、less B、more C、over D、up

4. My brother _____ while he _____ his bicycle and hurt himself. (单选)
- A、fell/was riding B、feel/was riding C、had fallen/rode
D、had fallen/was riding
5. He _____ his leg as he _____ in a football match. (单选)
- A、broke/played B、was breaking/was playing
C、broke/was playing D、was breaking/played
6. My father will be here tomorrow. I thought that he _____ today. (单选)
- A、was coming B、is coming C、will come D、comes
7. Jack was going out of the shop when he collided with an old woman who _____. (单选)
- A、come B、was coming C、had been coming D、had come
8. Mike couldn't come to the telephone when Mr.Smith called her because she _____ in the lab. (单选)
- A、had been working B、has been working C、was working
D、worked

受限于个人水平，笔记若有疏漏之处，恳请发送邮件至 hibenba@gmail.com 批评指正。

同时可通过网址(ncego.com)页面底部“举报”错误 (更新于:2026-03-01)。

一场孤独的修行，需要相信积累的力量。专注当下、珍惜时间、心怀感恩、顶峰相见。