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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/101/2021_2022_2006_E6_88_90_E4_BA_BA_c66_101778.htm 直接引语和间接引语

John said, " I ' m going to London with my father . " John said that he was going to London with his father . 一般疑问句变成以if (whether) 引导的宾语从句 He said , " Have you all understood this passage ? " He asked the class if they had all understood that passage 。 祈使句变为动词不定式，作ask , tell 等动词的宾语补足语。表示命令时常用 tell , order 等；表示请求时常用ask , beg 等动词，原句中的don ' t 应变为 not 。 The manager said to the clerk , " Be polite to all the clients . " The manager told the clerk to be polite to all the clients . 如主句谓语动词为各种现在时或一般将来时，间接引语中的动词仍保持直接引语的原来时态He says , " I am very busy reading the book . " He says that he is very busy reading the book . 如主句谓语动词为过去时，间接引语中的动词应发生如下变化：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现在完成时过去完成时一般过去时过去完成时 过去完成时不变 直接引语转换成间接引语时，代词一般相应变化如下：this -- that last week the week before these those three days ago three days before now then tomorrow the next day today that day next week the (next) following week this week that week here -- thereyesterday the day before come go 介词at 表示确切的时间点或较短暂的一段时间 at two o ' clock in 表示一天中的各部分时间或较长的时间 in the morning , in spring , in 1967 on表示具体的某一天或某一天的上午或下午 on Sunday ,

on Monday afternoon during 表示一段时间，强调时间的延续
during the Summer vacation at one time 过去有段时间、从前
at the same time 同时 on time 按时 below 表示低于，温度低于多少度
above 表示高于，温度高于多少度 几个形容词修饰一个名词的时候，排列顺序如下：好坏、美丑等 大小、新旧、颜色 质地、属性 名词和前缀a- 组成的形容词只能做表语而不能做定语，afraid, alive, alike, alone, ashamed, asleep, awake etc.
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