

高中英语语法

(句子成分+简单句+定语从句)

一、句子成分

句子成分(一)

句子由若干部分组成，这些组成部分叫做句子成分。根据其功能和作用，我们可以把句子成分的种类分为主语、谓语、表语、宾语、补语、定语、同位语、状语和独立成分等。实词一般都能作句子成分，虚词在句子中只能起辅助或连接等作用，不作句子成分。

一、主语

概念	主语是一个句子所叙述的主体，表示句子说的是“什么人”或“什么事物”。
句中位置	陈述句中放在句首或谓语之前，但在 there be 结构、主语不是疑问词的疑问句和倒装句中，位于谓语、助动词或情态动词后面。
表现形式	名词(短语)、代词、数词、动词不定式(短语)、动名词(短语)、 the + 形容词以及从句。
典型例句	<p>During the 1990s, <u>American country music</u> has become more and more popular.(名词)</p> <p><u>We</u> often speak English in class.(代词)</p> <p><u>One-third</u> of the students in this class are girls.(数词)</p> <p><u>To swim in the river</u> is a great pleasure.(不定式)</p> <p><u>Smoking</u> does harm to the health.(动名词)</p> <p><u>The rich</u> should help the poor.(名词化的形容词)</p> <p><u>When we are going to have an English test</u> has not been decided.(主语从句)</p> <p>It is necessary <u>to master a foreign language</u>.(it 作形式主语，真正的主语为后面的不定式)</p>

二、谓语

概念	谓语说明主语的动作，特征或状态等。一般由动词担任，其人称和数必须与主语一致，有时态、语态和语气变化。
句中位置	一般在主语后(疑问句、倒装句除外)。
表现形式	动词(短语)、情态动词+动词原形、某些动词+不定式(如

	happen, would like, seem 等)、系动词+表语。
典型例句	<p>He <u>has caught</u> a cold.(动词)</p> <p>You <u>may keep</u> the book for two weeks.(情态动词+动词原形)</p> <p>I <u>would like to invite</u> all my friends here.(其他动词+不定式)</p> <p>We <u>are students</u>.(系动词+表语)</p>

三、表语

基本概念	与系动词连用，一起构成复合谓语，说明主语的性质、特征、身份、类别、状态等。
句中位置	一般位于系动词(如 be, become, get, look, seem, turn 等)之后。
表现形式	名词、代词、数词、形容词、副词、不定式(短语)、动名词(短语)、分词、介词短语、从句。
典型例句	<p>Our teacher of English is <u>an American</u>.(名词)</p> <p>Is it <u>yours</u>? (代词)</p> <p>The weather has turned <u>cold</u>.(形容词)</p> <p>The speech is <u>exciting</u>.(分词)</p> <p>Three times seven is <u>twenty one</u>? (数词)</p> <p>His job is <u>to teach English</u>.(不定式)</p> <p>His hobby(爱好)is <u>playing football</u>.(动名词)</p> <p>The machine must be <u>out of order</u>.(介词短语)</p> <p>Time is up.The class is <u>over</u>.(副词)</p> <p>The truth is <u>that has never been abroad</u>.(表语从句)</p>

四、宾语

基本概念	表示动作、行为的对象或承受者，包括单宾语、双宾语(间接宾语+直接宾语)和复合宾语等形式。
句中位置	一般在及物动词或介词后；间接宾语通常放在直接宾语前，也可在其后，但此时前面须加介词 to 或 for，直接宾语为人称代词时，间接宾语一般后置。
表现形式	名词、代词、数词、the+形容词、不定式(短语)、动名词(短语)、从句

典型例句	<p>You can leave your <u>pet</u> with me while travelling.(名词)</p> <p>He gave <u>me</u> some good <u>advice</u>.(代词, 名词)</p> <p>Please take <u>them</u> to the waiting room.(代词)</p> <p>They only bought <u>three</u>.(数词)</p> <p>He's always helping <u>the poor</u>.(the+形容词)</p> <p>He refused <u>to do it</u>.(不定式短语)</p> <p>Tom likes <u>playing football</u>.(动名词短语)</p> <p>I don't know <u>if the plane will arrive on time</u>.(从句)</p>
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【特别提示】

①双宾语由间接宾语加直接宾语构成, 间接宾语表示动作的方向或目的, 常指人且须与直接宾语并存;

②复合宾语由宾语加宾语补足语构成, 补足语是对宾语的补充说明, 宾语与补足语间有逻辑上的主谓关系。

五、补语

基本概念	补充说明宾语或主语的意义、状态等, 分别叫做宾语补足语和主语补足语。
句中位置	宾语补足语通常置于宾语之后, 主语补足语通常置于主语和谓语之后。
表现形式	名词(短语)、形容词、副词、介词短语、不定式(短语)、分词(短语)
典型例句	<p>We made him <u>our monitor</u>.(宾补, 名词)</p> <p>I found it <u>difficult</u> to learn maths.(宾补, 形容词)</p> <p>We showed him <u>around</u>.(宾补, 副词)</p> <p>The machine was found <u>in a bad state</u>.(主补, 介词短语)</p> <p>The factory was ordered <u>to be closed</u>.(主补, 不定式短语)</p> <p>He was seen <u>opening the window</u>.(主补, 现在分词短语)</p> <p>He has just had his hair <u>cut</u>.(宾补, 过去分词)</p>

现场练兵: 指出下列句子画线部分的句子成分和表现形式。

1. Money isn't everything.

2. The days get longer and longer when summer comes.

3. His books are in this bag.
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4. The leaves have turned yellow.
-
5. Some of the students in the school want to go swimming, how about you?
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6. I don't like the picture on the wall.
-
7. There will be a meeting at the library this afternoon.
-
8. To do today's homework without the teacher's help is very difficult.
-
9. We had better send for a doctor.
-
10. The useful dictionary was given by my mother last year.
-
11. We should help the old and the poor.
-
12. Did you write down what he said?
-
13. He gave it to me yesterday.
-
14. Give the poor man some money.
-
15. We will make them happy.
-
16. We found nobody in.
-
17. Please make yourself at home.
-
18. I'll have my bike repaired.
-
19. He was elected monitor.
-
20. She was found singing in the next room.
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【答案】 1.表语，代词 2.谓语，系动词+表语 3.表语，介词短语 4.表语，形容词
 5.主语，代词 6.谓语，动词 7. 主语，名词 8.主语，不定式短语 9.谓语，情态动词+
 动词原形 10.主语，名词 11.宾语，the+形容词/名词化形容词 12.宾语，从句 13.双宾
 语，直接宾语+间接宾语 14.双宾语，间接宾语+直接宾语 15.复合宾语，宾语+补足语
 16.宾语补足语，副词 17.宾语补足语，介词短语 18.宾语补足语，过去分词 19.主语补足
 语，名词 20.主语补足语，现在分词短语

句子成分(二)

六、定语

基本概念	定语是对名词或代词起修饰、限定作用的句子成分，它说明人或物的状态、品质、数量及所属关系等。
句中位置	单个的词常放在被修饰的名词前，短语和从句放在所修饰的名词之后；副词常放在被修饰的名词后；不定代词的定语常放在其后。
表现形式	名词、形容词、代词、数词、副词、名词所有格、不定式(短语)、动名词、分词(短语)、介词短语、从句
典型例句	<p>Guilin is a <u>beautiful</u> city.(形容词)</p> <p>China is a <u>developing</u> country; America is a <u>developed</u> country.(分词)</p> <p>There are <u>thirty women</u> teachers in our school.(数词、名词)</p> <p>Women <u>there</u> were living a terrible life.(副词)</p> <p><u>Our monitor</u> is always the first <u>to enter the classroom</u>.(代词、不定式短语)</p> <p>The <u>teaching</u> plan for next term has been worked out.(动名词)</p> <p>He is reading an article <u>about how to learn English</u>.(介词短语)</p> <p>This is the book <u>that he bought yesterday</u>.(从句)</p>

七、同位语

基本概念	对句子中某一成分作进一步解释、说明，与前面的成分在语法上处于同等地位。
句中位置	常常置于被说明的词之后。
表现形式	名词、代词、数词、从句
典型例句	<p>Mr.Smith, <u>our new teacher</u>, is very kind to us.(名词)</p> <p>Have you ever been to Beijing, <u>capital of China</u>? (名词)</p> <p>They <u>both</u> went to the cinema.(代词)</p> <p>Is this room for us <u>two</u>? (数词)</p> <p>I heard the news <u>that our team had won</u>.(从句)</p> <p>I have no idea <u>when he will be back</u>.(从句)</p>

【特别提示】

that 引导的同位语从句与 that 引导的定语从句的区别：

引导同位语从句的 that 是连词，在从句中不充当任何成分，而引导定语从句的 that 是关系代词，除起连接作用外，还在从句中充当主语、宾语或表语等。

The news that I have passed the exam is true.我通过了考试这一消息是真的。

(同位语从句，即从句所表达的意思就是前面名词的内容。)

The news that he told me just now is true.他刚才告诉我的消息是真的。

(定语从句，从句对前面名词起修饰限制作用，即“他告诉我的”那个消息，而不是别的消息。)

八、状语

基本概念	修饰动词、形容词、副词以及句子，表示动作发生的时间、地点、目的、方式等。句中位置比较灵活。
状语分类	时间、原因、地点、目的、让步、程度、条件、结果、方式、比较、伴随状语等。
表现形式	副词、介词短语、不定式(短语)、分词(短语)、形容词(短语)、名词(短语)、独立结构、从句等
典型例句	<p>The old man sat in the chair, <u>motionless and speechless</u>.(形容词, 方式)</p> <p>The meeting lasted <u>an hour</u>.(名词, 时间)</p> <p><u>Dinner being ready</u>, mother called us to the table.(独立结构, 时间)</p> <p>There are many kinds of living things <u>in the sea</u>.(介词短语, 地点)</p> <p>The old buildings were pulled down <u>because a new road will be built here</u>.(从句, 原因)</p> <p>He went to Australia <u>in order to find a better job</u>.(不定式短语, 目的)</p> <p>He spoke so fast <u>that I couldn't follow him</u>.(从句, 结果)</p> <p><u>If it rains</u>, we will not go hiking.(从句, 条件)</p> <p><u>In spite of my great efforts</u>, I failed.(介词短语, 让步)</p> <p>He was <u>deeply</u> moved.(副词, 程度)</p> <p>She went upstairs, <u>singing and smiling</u>.(分词, 伴随)</p> <p>The weather was worse <u>than I had expected</u>.(从句, 比较)</p>

【特别提示】

①一些表示频度的副词，如 **always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom** 等除特别强调放在句首外，通常置于句中；

②同一句中如果有多个状语出现，一般方式状语在前，然后依次是地点、时间、原因、结果、目的状语等。同一状语有多个出现时，一般小的在前，大的在后。

He was doing his homework attentively at home from 7: 00~9: 00 yesterday evening.

九、独立成分

基本概念	与句子的其他成分只有意义上的联系而没有语法关系的词、短语或从句。
句中位置	可放句首、句中或句末
表现形式	感叹语、呼语、答语、插入语
典型例句	<p><u>Oh!</u> Please don't ask me any more.(感叹语)</p> <p><u>My goodness!</u> How could you work so fast? (感叹语)</p> <p>Be quiet, <u>children</u>.(呼语)</p> <p>—Are you a teacher? —<u>Yes</u>, I am.(答语)</p> <p>He may not come, <u>I am afraid</u>.(插入语)</p>

【特别提示】

插入语还有: I guess, I think, I hope, I believe, I suppose, I wonder, you see, you know, don't you think, don't you know, I tell you, it seems, it seems to me, it is said, it is suggested, do you think, do you suppose 等。在这种句子中, 如果我们把插入语移到句首, 它就变成主要成分, 而原来的句子则变成一个从句。

指出下列句子画线部分的句子成分和表现形式。

1. Ai Yanling is a chemistry teacher.

2. He was advised to teach the lazy boy a lesson.

3. The man over there is my old friend.

4. The woman with a baby in her arms is my sister.

5. I have an idea to do it well.

6. This is my new friend, Yao Yao.

7. We each have a cellphone now.

8. They two wanted to go with us, too.

9. The idea that he gave surprises many people.

10. The idea that computers can recognize human voices surprises many people.

11. She works very hard though she is old.

12. He was so tired that he fell asleep immediately.

13. Light travels most quickly.

14. He has lived in the city for ten years.

15. He is proud to have passed the national college entrance examination.

16. He is in the room making a model plane.

17. Wait a minute.

18. You may come here earlier tomorrow, I think.

19. Xiao Wang, what's the matter with you?

20. Oh! —What a high building it is.

【答案】 1.定语, 名词 2.定语, 形容词 3.定语, 副词 4.定语, 介词短语 5.定语, 不定式 6.同位语, 名词

7. 同位语, 代词 8.同位语, 数词 9.定语, 从句 10.同位语, 从句 11.让步状语, 从句 12.结果状语, 从句 13.方式状语, 副词/副词性词组 14.地点/时间状语, 介词短语 15.原因状语, 不定式短语 16.伴随状语, 分词短语 17.时间状语, 名词 18.独立成分, 插入语 19.独立成分, 呼语 20.独立成分, 感叹语

五种基本句型

英语句子有长有短, 有简有繁, 从现象看, 似乎千变万化, 难以捉摸, 但从实质看, 可以发现其内在联系, 找出其共同规律。英语句子的基本结构可以归纳成五种基本句型及其扩大、组合、省略或倒装。掌握这五种基本句型, 是掌握各种英语句子结构的基础, 其他如定语、状语等均是句子的次要或附加部分。只要掌握了这五种基本句式, 当遇到较复杂的句子时, 运用这些基本句式进行分析, 对句子的理解也就变得容易多了。在写作中, 必须写好这些最基本的句型。

英语五种基本句型列式如下:

基本句型一	SV (主+谓)
基本句型二	SVP (主+系+表)
基本句型三	SVO (主+谓+宾)
基本句型四	SVOiOd (主+谓+间宾+直宾)
基本句型五	SVOC (主+谓+宾+宾补)

一、SV (主语+谓语)

此句型的句子有一个共同特点, 即句子的谓语动词都能表达完整的意思。这类动词叫做不及物动词, 后面可以跟副词、介词短语、状语从句等。

(1)这些动词常见的有: take place, happen, break out, appear, disappear, apologize, arrive, come, die, exist, fall, rise, hang(可作及物动词或不及物动词)等。

(2)有些动词如 wash, sell, burn, write, clean, draw, cook, read 等可以在后面加副词表示主语的性质。

1. The sun was shining.
2. We all breathe, eat, and drink.
3. Who cares?
4. What he said does not matter.
5. They talked for half an hour.
6. The pen writes smoothly.

二、SVP (主语+系动词+表语)

在该句型中，句子的谓语动词不能表达一个完整的意思，必须加上一个表明主语身份或状态的表语构成复合谓语，才能表达完整的意思。这类动词叫做连系动词。连系动词分两类：

(1)表示状态的连系动词。这些词有：be, look, seem, appear, smell, taste, sound, sit, stand, lie, keep, remain, stay 等。

(2)表示转变或结果的系动词。这些词有：become, get, grow, turn, go, come, prove 等。

1. This is an English-Chinese dictionary.
2. The dinner smells good.
3. He fell in love.
4. Everything looks different.
5. He is growing tall and strong.
6. The trouble is that they are short of money.
7. Our well has gone dry.
8. His face turned red.

三、SVO (主语+谓语+宾语)

这种句型中的动词为及物动词或者可以后接宾语的动词短语。谓语动词都具有实义，都是主语产生的动作，但不能表达完整的意思，必须跟一个宾语，即动作的承受者，才能使意思完整。同时，句子中有时含有与宾语有关的状语。另外，动词或动词短语跟非谓语动词作宾语时，有些只跟不定式，而有些只跟动名词。

跟不定式做宾语的动词有：afford, agree, choose, decide, demand, desire, determine, fail, hope, manage, offer, plan, prepare, pretend, promise, refuse, seek, threaten, wish, arrange, learn, etc.

跟动名词做宾语的动词和短语有：acknowledge(承认), admit, appreciate(感激), avoid, consider, delay, deny, dislike, prevent, enjoy, escape, finish, imagine, keep, mind, practice, quit(放弃), risk, (can't)stand, suggest, advise 等；动词短语有：give up, put off, feel like, set about, insist on 等。

1. Who knows the answer?
2. She smiled her thanks.
3. He has refused to help them.
4. He enjoys reading.
5. They ate what was left over.
6. He said "Good morning."
7. I want to have a cup of tea.
8. He admits that he was mistaken.

四、SVOiOd(主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语)

此句型谓语动词须跟两个宾语才能表达完整的意思。这两个宾语一个是动作的直接承受者，另一个是动作的间接承受者，即直接宾语和间接宾语。

直接宾语常常指“物”。跟双宾语的动词有：_____，

give, offer, bring, buy, show, bring, leave, lend, pass, pay, promise, send, take, tell, get, book, fetch, find, make, order 等。该句型还可转换为其他两种句型：

(1)动词+宾语+for sb.(buy, provide)。

(2)动词+宾语+to sb.(give, offer, show, lend)。

1. She ordered herself a new dress.
2. She cooked her husband a delicious meal.
3. He bought you a dictionary./He bought a dictionary for you.
4. I showed him my pictures./I showed my pictures to him.
5. I gave my car a wash.
6. I told him that the bus was late.
7. He showed me how to run the machine.

SVOC(主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语)

在英语中，有些动词接了一个宾语后句子意思仍不完整，还需要再加上一个词或短语放在宾语之后来补充说明其身份、特征、状态或所做的动作，这种“宾语+宾语补足语”结构称为复合宾语。宾语和补足语之间有逻辑上的主谓关系，这是与双宾语的不同之处。

一些动词后面常跟复合宾语，这类动词有：let, see, watch, hear, help, feel, keep, call, make, find, tell, ask, think, want 等。

1. They appointed him manager.
2. They painted the door green.
3. This set them thinking.
4. They found the house deserted.
5. What makes him think so?
6. We saw him out.
7. He asked me to come back soon.
8. I saw them getting on the bus.



现场练兵

完成句子并写出句型代码。

1. 他感到焦虑。

He _____ worried.(_____)

2. 这孩子看起来像只猴子。

The child _____ like a monkey.(_____)

3. 你必须保持健康。

You must _____.(_____)

4. 这种混合物味道太难尝了。

The mixture _____.(_____)

5. 他变得对科学感兴趣。

He _____ in science.(_____)

6. 现在我的梦想实现了。

Now my dream has _____.(_____)

7. 昨晚他显得十分疲倦。

He _____ last night.(_____)

8. 这项工程持续了4年。

The project _____.(_____)

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