

# 专题 01 五大基本句型+八大句子成分串讲

## 一、五大基本句型



### 句型 1: Subject (主语) + Vi (谓语)

这种句型中的动词大多是不及物动词,所谓不及物动词,就是这种动词后不可以直接接宾语。

常见的动词有: work, sing, swim, fish, jump, arrive, come, die, disappear, cry, happen 等。如:

1) Li Ming works very hard.

2) Spring is coming.

补充: 少数不及物动词后面能跟一个相同意义的名词作宾语这个名词和前面的动词在词根上是相同的或者在意义上是相近的这样的宾语就叫做同源宾语。常见的能带同源宾语的动词有 lead, live, die, sleep, dream, breathe, smile, laugh, fight, run, sing 等。如:

1) Under the leadership of the Party we lead a happy life.

2) I dreamed a terrible dream last night.

3) Our soldiers fought a wonderful fight against the floods last August.

4) He died a glorious death.



### 句型 2: Subject (主语) + Link. V(系动词) + Predicate(表语)

这种句型主要用来表示主语的特点、身份等。系动词可分为 6 类:

1) 状态系动词

2) 用来表示主语状态, 只有 be 一词, 例如:

3) He is a teacher. 他是一名教师。(is 与补足语一起说明主语的身份。)

4) 2) 持续系动词

5) 用来表示主语继续或保持一种状况或态度, 主要有 keep, remain, stay 例如:

6) He always kept silent at meeting. 他开会时总保持沉默。

7) This matter rests a mystery. 此事仍是一个谜。

### 8) 3) 表像系动词

9) 用来表示"看起来像"这一概念, 主要有 seem, appear, look 例如:

10) He seems (to be) very sad. 他看起来很伤心。

### 11) 4) 感官系动词

12) 感官系动词主要有 look, feel, smell, sound, taste, 例如:

13) He looks tired. 他看起来很累。

This kind of cloth feels very soft.

This flower smells very sweet.

### 5) 变化系动词

表示主语变成什么样, 变化系动词主要有 become, grow, turn, fall, get, go, come.

例如:

He became mad after that. 自那之后, 他疯了。

She grew rich within a short time. 她没多长时间就富了。

Her dream has come true. 她的梦想实现了。

### 6) 终止系动词

表示主语已终止动作, 主要有 prove, turn out, 表达"证实", "变成"之意, 例如:

The rumor proved false. 这谣言证实有假。

His plan turned out a success. 他的计划终于成功了。(turn out 表终止性结果)



## 三、句型 3: Subject(主语) + Vt(谓语) + Object(宾语)

这种句型中的动词一般为及物动词,

所谓及物动词，就是这种动词后可以直接接宾语，其宾语通常由名词、代词、动词不定式、动名词或从句等来充当。例：

- 1) He took his bag and left. (名词)
- 2) Li Lei always helps me when I have difficulties. (代词)
- 3) She plans to travel in the coming May Day. (不定式)
- 4) He managed to escape suffering from the disease. (动名词)
- 5) I don't know what I should do next. (从句)

注意：英语中的许多动词既是及物动词，又是不及物动词。如：start, answer, sing, close, consider, insist, read, learn, prepare, pay, hurt, improve, grow, beat, operate, smell, play, hang, ring, speak 等。如：

Everybody, our game begins.

Let's begin our game.



### **Subject (主语)+Vt (谓语)+ Indirect object (间接宾语)+Direct object (直接宾语)**

这种句型中，直接宾语为主要宾语，表示动作是对谁做的或为谁做的，在句中不可或缺，常常由表示“物”的名词来充当；间接宾语也被称之为第二宾语，去掉之后，对整个句子的影响不大，多由指“人”的名词或代词承担。如：

Her father bought her a dictionary as a birthday present.

The old man always tells the children stories about the heroes in the Long March.

**常见能跟双宾语的动词：**

(一) 双宾语易位时需借助介词 to 的常用动词

award sb. sth. = award sth. to sb. 颁奖给某人

bring sb. sth. = bring sth. to sb. 把某物带给某人

hand sb. sth. = hand sth. to sb. 把某物递给某人

lend sb. sth. = lend sth. to sb. 把某物借给某人

mail sb. sth. = mail sth. to sb. 把某物寄给某人

offer sb. sth. = offer sth. to sb. 将某物给某人

owe sb. sth. = owe sth. to sb. 欠某人某物

pass sb. sth. = pass sth. to sb. 把某物递给某人

pay sb. sth. = pay sth. to sb. 付给某人某物（钱）

post sb. sth. = post sth. to sb. 把某物寄给某人

read sb. sth. = read sth. to sb. 把某物读给某人听

return sb. sth. = return sth. to sb. 把某物还给某人

send sb. sth. = send sth. to sb. 把某物送给某人

sell sb. sth. = sell sth. to sb. 把某物卖给某人

serve sb. sth. = serve sth. to sb. 拿某物招待某人

show sb. sth. = show sth. to sb. 拿某物给某人看

take sb. sth. = take sth. to sb. 把某物拿给某人

teach sb. sth. = teach sth. to sb. 教某人某物

tell sb. sth. = tell sth. to sb. 告诉某人某情况

throw sb. sth. = throw sth. to sb. 把某物扔给某人

write sb. sth. = write sth. to sb. 给某人写信

(二) 双宾语易位时需借助介词 for 的常用动词

book sb. sth. = book sth. for sb. 为某人预定某物

buy sb. sth. = buy sth. for sb. 为某人买某物

choose sb. sth. = choose sth. for sb. 为某人选某物

cook sb. sth. = cook sth. for sb. 为某人煮某物

draw sb. sth. = draw sth. for sb. 为某人画某物

fetch sb. sth. = fetch sth. for sb. 为某人去取某物

find sb. sth. = find sth. for sb. 为某人找到某物

fix sb. sth. = fix sth. for sb. 为某人准备（修理）某物

get sb. sth. = get sth. for sb. 为某人拿来某物

make sb. sth. = make sth. for sb. 为某人做某物

order sb. sth. = order sth. for sb. 为某人订购某物

pick sb. sth. = pick sth. for sb. 为某人采摘某物

prepare sb. sth. = prepare sth. for sb. 为某人准备某物

save sb. sth. = save sth. for sb. 为某人留某物

sing sb. sth. = sing sth. for sb. 为某人唱某物（歌）

spare sb. sth. = spare sth. for sb. 为某人让出某物

steal sb. sth. = steal sth. for sb. 为某人偷某物



### 句型 5: Subject (主语)+Vt (动词)+Object (宾语)+Complement (补语)

这种句型中的“宾语 + 补语”统称为“复合宾语”。宾语补足语的主要作用或者是补充、说明宾语的特点、身份等，或者表示让宾语去完成的动作等。担任补语的常常是名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、分词、动词不定式等。如：

- 1) You should keep the room clean and tidy. (形容词)
- 2) We made him our monitor. (名词)
- 3) His father told him not to play in the street. (不定式)
- 4) My father likes to watch the boys playing basketball. (现在分词)
- 5) Yesterday I had a picture taken with two Americans. (过去分词)
- 6) We went to her house but found her out. (副词)
- 7) I found him in trouble. (介词短语)

● 常见跟动词不定式作宾补的动词有：tell, ask, advise, help, want, would like, order, force, allow 等。

● 注意：动词 have, make, let, see, hear, notice, feel, watch 等后面所接的动词不定式作宾补时，不带 to。如：

- 1) The boss made him do the work all day.
- 2) I heard her sing in the next room all the time last night.

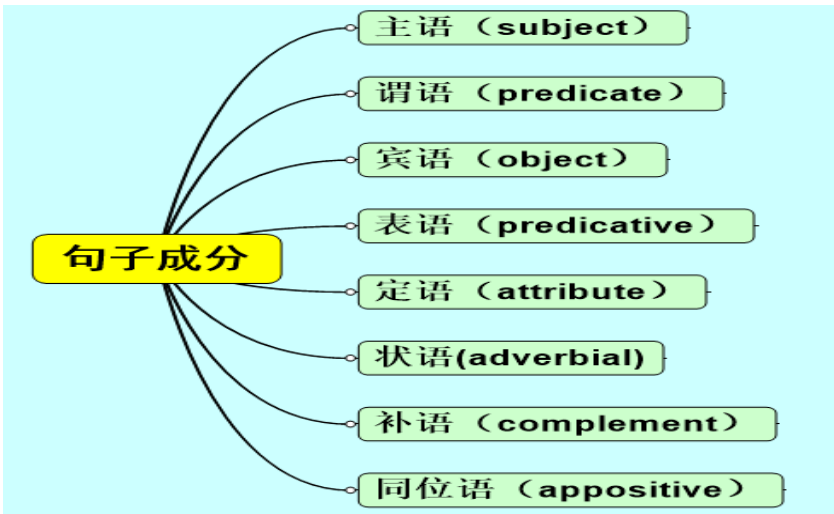
## 二、八大句子成分

构成句子的各个部分叫做句子成分。

句子成分有主要成分和次要成分；

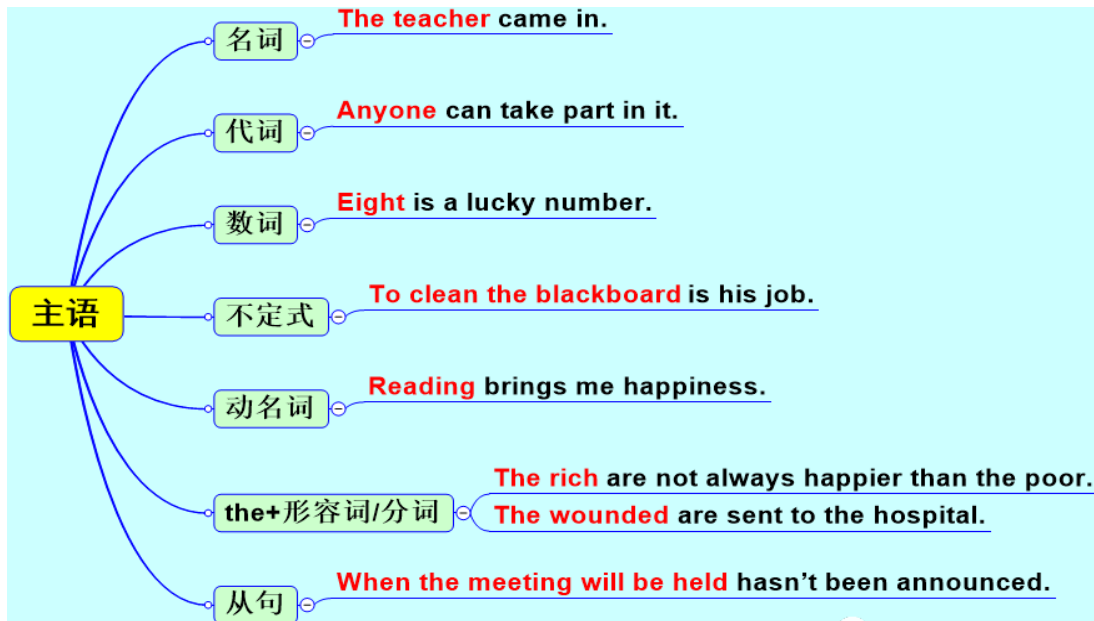
主要成分有主语和谓语；

次要成分有表语、宾语、定语、状语、补足语、同位语和插入语。



### 主语

主语是一个句子所叙述的主体，一般位于句首。但在 **there be** 结构、疑问句（当主语不疑问词时）和倒装句中，主语位于谓语、助动词或情态动词后面。主语可由名词、代词、数词、不定式、动名词、名词化的形容词和主语从句等表示。



During the 1990s, American country music has become more and more popular. (名词)

We often speak English in class. (代词)

One-third of the students in this class are girls. (数词)

To swim in the river is a great pleasure. (不定式)

Smoking does harm to the health. (动名词)

The rich should help the poor. (名词化的形容词)

When we are going to have an English test has not been decided. (主语从句)

It is necessary to master a foreign language. (it 作形式主语, 真正的主语为后面的不定式)

在“There be ...”句型中, 主语的位置在中间。如:

There are some bottles of milk in the box.

▲ 在个别句型中, 主语在整个句子后面, 这时前面用 it 作形式主语。如:

It is very interesting to play the game called “treat or trick”.

It took two workers about three months to build the house.



## 2. 谓语

谓语时用来说明主语“做什么”、“是什么”或“怎么样”, 谓语必须是动词, 谓语和主语在“人称”和“数”两方面必须一致。如:

He is very generous.

She looks very smart and cool

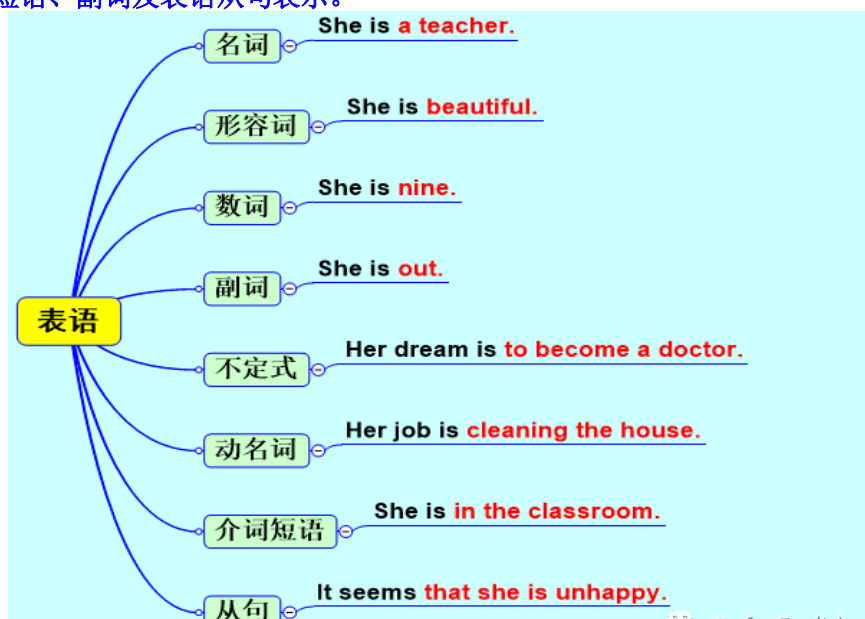
We have finished the job.

He can speak German.



## 3. 表语

表语用以说明主语的身份、特征和状态, 它一般位于系动词(如 **be, become, get, look, grow, turn, seem** 等)之后。表语一般由名词、代词、形容词、分词、数词、不定式、动名词、介词短语、副词及表语从句表示。





Our teacher of English is an American. (名词)

Is it yours? (代词)

The weather has turned cold. (形容词)

The speech is exciting. (分词)

Three times seven is twenty one? (数词)

His job is to teach English. (不定式)

His hobby (爱好) is playing football. (动名词)

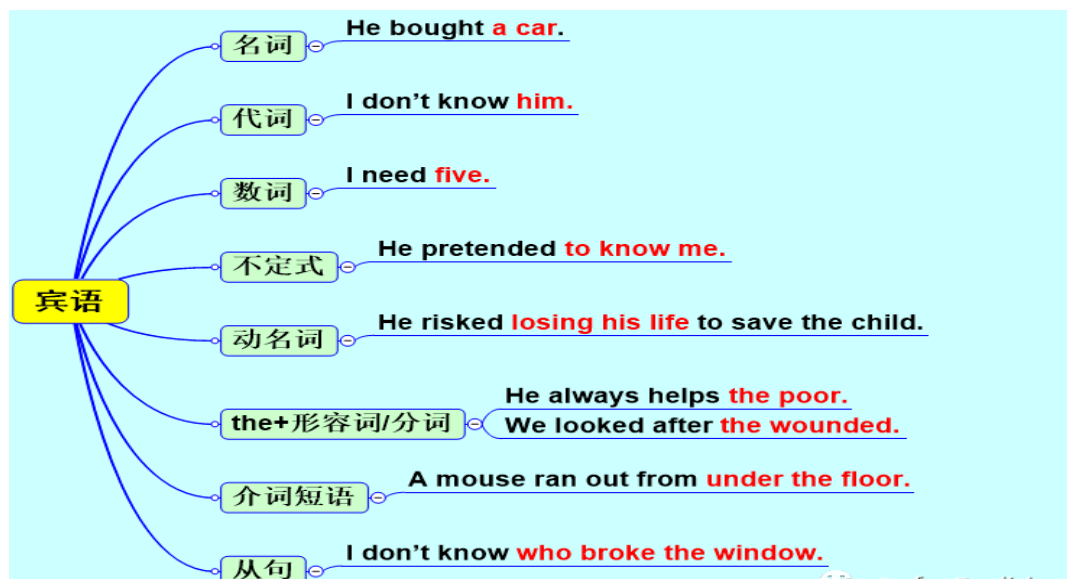
The machine must be out of order. (介词短语)

Time is up. The class is over. (副词)

The truth is that he has never been abroad. (表语从句)

#### 4. 宾语

宾语是动作、行为的对象，由名词、代词、不定式、或相当于名词的词或短语或从句来充当，它和谓语动词一起说明主语是什么，通常放在谓语动词后面。有时，会有双宾语。如：



They went to see an exhibition (展览) yesterday. (名词)

The heavy rain prevented me from coming to school on time. (代词)

How many dictionaries do you have? I have five. (数词)

They helped the old with their housework yesterday. (名词化形容词)

He pretended not to see me. (不定式短语)

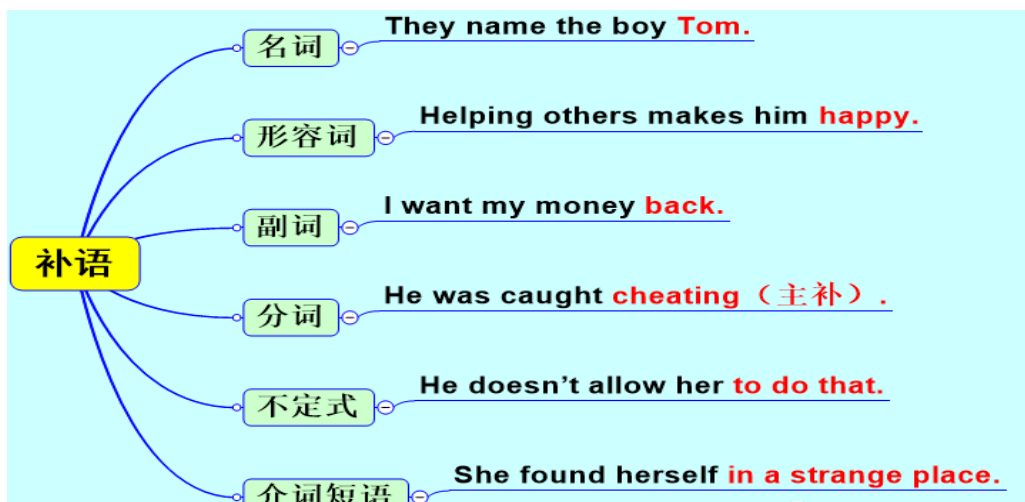
I enjoy listening to popular music. (动名词短语)

I think (that) he is fit for his office. (宾语从句)



## 5. 宾语的补足语

在英语的句子中有些句子里只有宾语并不能表达完整的意思,还必须在宾语后面加上宾语的补足语才能表达完整的意思。我们把“宾语+宾语补足语”合起来称为复合宾语。复合宾语所表达的意思相当于一个句子。名词、动词、形容词、副词、介词短语、不定式、现在分词、过去分词都可以作宾语补足语。



在英语中,常见的“宾语+宾语补足语”的结构有:

▲ “宾语+名词”。常用于改结构的动词有: call, name, make, find, choose, think, leave 等。

We call him Jack.

They made Li Lei their monitor.

▲ “宾语+形容词”。常见的动词有 think, believe, leave, drive, make, keep, turn, wish, want 等。

如:

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。

如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：

<https://d.book118.com/908002027040007005>