

# 句子结构

## 你需要搭建的框架

### 主干

主语

动作发出者 I eat bananas.

谓语

表示主语的状态动作 I eat bananas.

宾语

动作的对象 I eat bananas.

表语

主语的品质 The banana is yellow

## 你需要搭建的框架

修 饰	定语	I eat the <b>yellow</b> bananas.
	状语	表示动作发生时间、地点、原因、目的、 结果、方式的状态动作 I eat bananas <b>quickly</b> .
	补足语	宾语补足语 I told him to <b>eat bananas</b> .
	同位语	句子某一成分进一步解释 I like to eat bananas, <b>a kind of tropical fruit</b> .

独立成分——感叹词、插入语、称呼词

## 你需要搭建的框架

### 5大基本结构

主+谓

She cries.

主+谓+  
宾

She writes a book.

主+系+  
表

I am happy.

主+谓+  
双宾

I buy you a book.

主+谓+  
宾+宾  
补

you make me happy.

## 修饰的补足语VS定语

**补足语**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** . 你应该让屋子保持干净整洁。 (形容词)

2) We made him **our monitor**. (名词)我们选他当班长。

3) His father told him **not to play in the street** .(不定式)他父亲告诉他不要在街上玩。

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)

在英语中有些及物动词,接了宾语意义仍不完整,还需要有其他的句子成分,来补充说明宾语的意义、状态等,称为宾语补足语,简称宾补。一般情况下,宾补通常紧跟在宾语之后。

常见的动词有: 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.老板让他整天做那项工作。

2) I heard her **sing** in the next room all the time last night.昨天晚上我听见她在隔壁唱了一个晚上。

而**定语**用来限定、修饰名词或代词的,定语是对名词或代词起修饰、限定作用的词、短语或句子,汉语中常用‘……的’表示,定语基本上是作形容词用,主要用形容词来充当,此外,名词、代词、数词、副词、介词短语以及动词不定式(短语)、分词和定语从句等都可用作**定语**。

**不定式作定语：**

The boy **to write this letter** needs a pen.

写这封信的男孩需要一支钢笔。

There is nothing **to do** today.

今天没有事要做。



### 分词 (短语) 作定语：

The smiling boy needs a pen **bought by his mother**.  
那个微笑的男孩需要一支他妈妈买的钢笔。

There are five boys **left**.  
五个留下的男孩。

### 介词短语作定语：

The boy **in the classroom** needs a pen of yours./教  
室里的男孩需要你的一支钢笔。

The boy **in blue** is Tom./穿蓝色衣服的孩子是汤姆。



## 宾补和后置定语的区别

**后置定语**指的是将修饰名词的定语后置，而**宾语补足语**是指某些及物动词的宾语后面还需要有一个补足语，意思才完整，宾语和它的补足语构成复合宾语。而复合宾语的第一部分通常由名词或代词充当，第二部分表示第一部分的名词或代词发出的动作或身份、特征等，称为宾语补足语。

打个比方来说，people sitting on the bed 中的sitting on the bed 就是在修饰people，来说明people的状态，即后置定语。

而**宾语补足语**则可以說是，make him monitor中的monitor则是在补充说明him的身份，即补充宾语。

简单的说，**宾语补足语**的前面是有宾语的，还有一个可以接宾语的动词的。而**后置定语**则不会。

根据上面的分析，我们先从句子结构上判断。

### 1. 不定式：

we consider him **to be a good teacher**. to + be + 名词

he proved that theory **to be very important**. to + be + 形容词

这两个例子是不定式做宾补。

I have a lot of work **to do** today. to + do(动词)

it is time **to get up**. to + 动词

这两个句子是不定式做定语。

由此可以知道，如果不定式后面跟实意动词，不定式就是做定语。如果不定式后面跟的是系动词be, 就是做宾补。

## 2. 介词短语

the girl in the red hat is my sister. 介词短语修饰主语

China is a great country with a long history. 介词短语修饰表语。

这两例是介词短语做定语

注意： 介词短语前面根本没有出现实意动词！

make yourself at home. 介词短语跟在一个实意动词后面， 这句话是介词短语做宾补！

(由此可知， 出现介词短语， 前面有实意动词就是宾补， 没有就是定语。)

### 3. 形容词

wash your hands clean. 形容词做宾补

can you see anything unusual? 形容词做定语。

### 4. 现在分词

I heard John singing. 现在分词做宾补。

注意句子中的动词是hear

Do you know the boy riding the bike?

(宾补和后置定语的区别，简单来说，就是看谓语动词是不是和需要判断的成分有关联。)

你来试试 ~ ~

1. I heard that you were elected \_\_\_ this time.

- A. monitor      B. the monitor      C. a monitor      D. my monitor

2. I was fortunate to pick up a wallet \_\_\_ on the ground on the way back home, but unfortunately for me, I found my color TV set \_\_\_ when I got home.

- A. lying; stolen      B. laying; stealing  
C. lay; stolen      D. lying ; stealing

3. Laws that punish parents for their little children's actions against the laws get parents\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. worried      B. to worry      C worrying      D worry

4 . M rs . B rown was much disappointed to see the washing machine she had had\_\_\_\_\_ went wrong again.

- A. it      B it repaired      C repaired      D to be repaired

你来试试 ~ ~

5. Prices of daily goods \_\_\_ through a computer can be lower than store prices.

A. are bought            B bought            C been bought            D buying

6. The flowers \_\_\_ sweet in the botanic garden attract the vistors to the beauty of nature.

A. to smell    B. smelling    C. smell    D. to be smelt

7. Look at his \_\_\_ look. It seems as if he had met a \_\_\_ tiger.

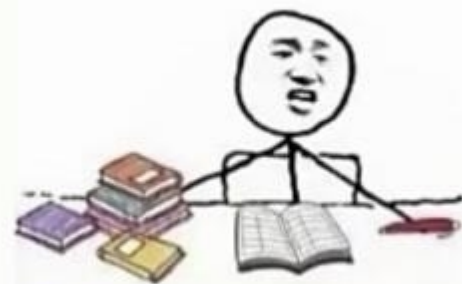
A. frightened; frightening    B. frightening; frightened  
C. frightened; frightened    D. frightening; frightening

8. The book \_ on the desk \_ to her.

A. lying; belinging            B. lay; belong  
C lying; belongs            D belong lie



做完再对答案哦 ~ ~



今天谁也别想阻止我好好学习

你来试试 ~ ~

宾补

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你分清楚了吗 ~ ~

pick up a wallet lying on the ground. [宾补]

I found my color TV set stolen .[宾补]

The book lying on the desk belongs to her.

[后置定语]



# 句子种类 两种分类



# 句子种类两种分类法

按句子的用途可分四种：

1) **陈述句** (肯定、否定)：

He is six years old.

2) **疑问句** (一般、特殊、选择、反意)：

Do they like skating?

How old is he?

Mary can swim, can't she?

3) **祈使句**： Be careful, boys.

Don't talk in class

4) **感叹句**： How clever the boy is!

按句子的结构可分三种：

- 1) 简单句
- 2) 并列句
- 3) 复合句

❖ 1) **简单句**：只有一个主语（或并列主语）  
和一个谓语（或并列谓语）。

❖ e . g . **H e** often **reads** E n g l i s h i n the morning.

❖ **Tom and Mike** are American boys.

❖ **S he** **likes drawing** and often **draws** pictures for the wall newspapers.



❖ 我们可以给句子的动词加上副词修饰，给名词加上形容词、介词短语修饰，给句子加上状语进行修饰，以使整个句子的意思变得更加的丰富和充实。但不管如何变，都只有一个主谓结构。

❖ He worked hard all his life.

❖ He is a school student in No. 1 Middle School.

- ❖ 2) 并列句：
- ❖ 句型：简单句+并列连词+简单句
- ❖ 并列句是由两个或两个以上的简单句连接而成。并列句中的各简单句意义同等重要，相互之间没有从属关系，是平行并列的关系。它们之间用连词连结。
- ❖ e.g. You help him and he helps you.
- ❖ The future is bright; the road is tortuous.

# 并列句的分类

- ❖ 1表示连接两个同等概念，常用and, not only ... but also ..., neither ... nor ..., then等连接
- ❖ e.g. The teacher's name is Smith, and the student's name is John.
- ❖ 2表示选择，常用的连词有or, either ...or ..., otherwise等。  
e.g. Hurry up, or you'll miss the train.

- ❖ 3表示转折，常用的连词有but, yet, while等。
- ❖ e.g. He was a little man with thick glasses, but he had a strange way of making his classes lively and interesting.
- ❖ 4表示因果关系，常用的连词有so, for等。
- ❖ e.g. August is the time of the year for rice harvest, so every day I work from dawn until dark.

3) 复合句：含有一个或一个以上从句的句子。  
从句包括名词性从句（主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句）定语从句和状语从句等。

## 句型

主句+连词+从句； 或连词+从句+主句

❖ e.g. The foreign visitors took a lot of pictures when they were at the Great Wall.

- ❖ 复合句就是含有两个或两个以上主谓结构的句子。这种结构中，必定有一个主谓结构是句子的主句部分，而另一个主谓结构则是句子的次要部分，即从句部分。
- ❖ Where there is a will, there is a way.
- ❖ 有志者，事竟成。

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