

# 语法体系介绍

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## 构成句子的基本词类：

英文中常用词类共十种。

### 1. 名词 n.

uncle, Steven, CD-player, computer

### 2. 代词 pron.

My brother is an engineer.

He got married last month.

My friend sent me a present, but I didn't like it.

### 3. 冠词 art.

Rome wasn't built in a day.

Do you like the picture on the wall?

### 4. 数词 num.

one, two; first, second

### 5. 介词 prep.

Tom looked at me angrily.

### 6. 连词 conj.

He answered me, but he spoke neither slowly nor clearly.

### 7. 形容词 adj.

red, smart, wonderful, stupid, tall, difficult

### 8. 副词 adv.

quickly, here, now

### 9. 动词 v.

talk, walk, am, is, are, must, have

### 10. 感叹词 int.

ow, ouch, bravo

## 句子的基本成分：

句子八种成分

### 1. 主语

Steven went to school at the age of ten.

### 2. 谓语

He teaches English.他教英语。

3. 宾语

Mary is making coffee in the kitchen.

4. 定语

Tom is an American movie star.

5. 状语

He speaks English well.

When I was five, I went to Hong Kong with my parents.

6. 补语

I found the answer wrong.

7. 表语

His name is Jack.

8. 同位语

He has gone to Tokyo, the capital of Japan.

## 五大基本句型：

1. 主语+谓语：

People save.

The hungry birds fly quickly.

2. 主语+谓语+宾语

She loves him.

He reads a book.

3. 主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语

He gave her a gift.

She told me a story.

4. 主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语

They elected him president.

I consider her my friend.

5. 主语+系动词+表语

He is happy.

She looks tired.

# 名词

人、事物、地点以及抽象事物的名称

两大类：

(1) 专有名词：人名、地名及一切特定事物的专有名称

(2) 普通名词：各类普通人或物的名称

法国人 vs. 学生

French student

普通名词：可数名词 vs. 不可数名词

可数名词：复数变化

(1)

map - maps; boy - boys; horse - horses; table - tables.

(2)

class - classes; box - boxes; hero - heroes; dish - dishes; bench - benches

注意：

photo - photos; piano - pianos.

(3)

family - families; city - cities; party - parties.

(4)

shelf - shelves; wolf - wolves; life - lives; knife - knives.

(2)

man - men; woman - women; sheep - sheep; tooth - teeth;

fish - fish; child - children; ox - oxen; goose - geese

不可数名词：

1 无法分割：

气体 / 液体 ...

air / fog / oxygen / smoke ...

beer / coffee / tea / milk / water / wine ...

2 组成太小：

hair / rice / salt / sugar / sand

3 集合总称:

clothing: dresses / suits / trousers

fruit: apples / oranges ...

furniture: chairs / tables

homework: exercises / compositions

4 抽象概念:

beauty /romance / time / happiness

量词:

a bag of rice - two bags of rice;

a piece of paper - three pieces of paper;

a loaf of bread - two loaves of bread

## 代词

人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、关系代词、疑问代词、连接代词和不定代词等

。

	主格	宾格	形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词	反身代词
第一人称单数					
第二人称单数					
第三人称单数					
第一人称复数					
第二人称复数					
第三人称复数					

## 指示代词

单数	复数	含义
<b>this</b>	<b>these</b>	指较近的人和物
<b>that</b>	<b>those</b>	指较远的人和物
<b>such</b>		指上文提过的人和物
<b>same</b>		指和上文提过的相同的人和物
<b>it</b>		指不太清楚是谁或者是什么

关系代词：见定语从句

疑问代词：

**who**（谁），**whom**（谁，宾格），**whose**（谁的），**what**（什么），**which**（哪一个）

连接代词：见相应从句

不定代词：

some; any; no; none; each; every; one; either; neither; so; the other; another

much; little, a little; all

many; few; a few; both; others; the others

something（某事）， someone（某人）， somebody（某人）， anything（任何事）

anyone（任何人）， anybody（任何人）， nothing（没事）， nobody（没有人）

no one（没有人）， everything（一切）， everyone（每个人）， everybody（每个人）

## 冠词

不定冠词 & 定冠词

不定冠词：泛指 同类不同个

a + 辅音

an + 元音

定冠词：定冠词：特指 同类又同个

the

/ðə/ + 辅音

/ði/ + 元音

Open a window.

Open the window.

May I have an apple?

May I have the apple?

We enjoyed our holiday. The hotel was nice.

You look very tired. You need a holiday.

'Where's Tom?' 'He's in the bathroom.'

Jane is an interesting person. You must meet her.

go to work, at work, start work, finish work:

Goodbye! I'm going to work now.

I finish work at 5 o'clock every day.

go to school, at school, start school, leave school:

What did you learn at school today?

Some children don't like school.

go to hospital, in hospital:

Jack was in an accident. He had to go to hospital.

go to prison, in prison:

Why is he in prison? What did he do?



go to church, in/ at church:

David usually goes to church on Sundays.

go to bed, in bed:

I'm tired. I'm going to bed.

'Where's Jill?'

She's in bed.

go home, at home:

I'm tired. I'm going home.

Are you going out tonight or are you staying at home?

go to the cinema / the theatre / the bank / the post office:

I never go to the theatre but I often go to the cinema.

Are you going to the bank? No, the post office.

go to the doctor, the dentist:

You're not well. Why don't you go to the doctor?

I'm going to the dentist tomorrow.

## 形容词与副词

### 形容词：

表示名词的性质、特征 adj.

Sophie is a new student.

My shirt's blue.

Jimmy feels ill.

“Great minds discuss ideas. Average minds discuss events. Small minds discuss people.”

Eleanor Roosevelt

### 形容词和副词的原级、比较级和最高级

构成方式	原级	比较级	最高级
单音节词在词尾加-er 和 est	tall fast	taller faster	tallest fastest
以-e 结尾的单音节词，只加-r 或-st	large late	larger later	largest latest
重读闭音节双写末尾的辅音字母，再加-er, -est	big hot	bigger hotter	biggest hottest
以“辅音字母+y”结尾的双音节词把 y 改为 i, 再加-er, -est	happy early	happier earlier	happiest earliest
其他双音节词和多音节词，在前面加 more, most	important quickly	more important more quickly	most important most quickly

### 常用形容词、副词不规则变化表

原级	比较级	最高级
good, well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much, more	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther, further	farthest, furthest
old	older, elder	oldest, eldest

## 副词:

说明事情发生的时间、地点、原因、方式等含义

说明其它形容词或副词程度

He runs.

He runs quickly.

Thank you very much.

Sue is very quiet.

Sue speaks very quietly.

Be careful!

Listen carefully!

It was a bad game.

Our team played badly.

Sue's job is very hard.

Sue works very hard.

The train arrived very late.

Have you travelled by train lately?

He worked very hard.

He hardly ever does any work.

The plane flew very high.

He thinks very highly of me.

He made sure it was safe before he went near.

He was nearly run over by a car.

# 介词

preposition

pre – 前

position – 位置

put in front

介词，前置词

分类：

(1) 简单介词: in, of, on ,at, over...

(2) 复合介词: into, outside, within...

(3) 短语介词: instead of, according to, in front of...

常用介词及其词组：

介词之后一般有名词或代词(宾格)或相当于名词的其他词类、短语或从句作它的宾语，即构成介间短语。

## 1. 时间介词

(1) in/on/at

in: 在（一段时间）之内；在（一段时间）之后

on: 在特定某天，具体的时间段

at: 在时间、时刻的某个点

\_\_\_\_\_ the morning      \_\_\_\_\_ a fine morning      \_\_\_\_\_ my birthday

\_\_\_\_\_ the moment      \_\_\_\_\_ Monday      \_\_\_\_\_ May

\_\_\_\_\_ May 1st      \_\_\_\_\_ 3:30      \_\_\_\_\_ Friday afternoon

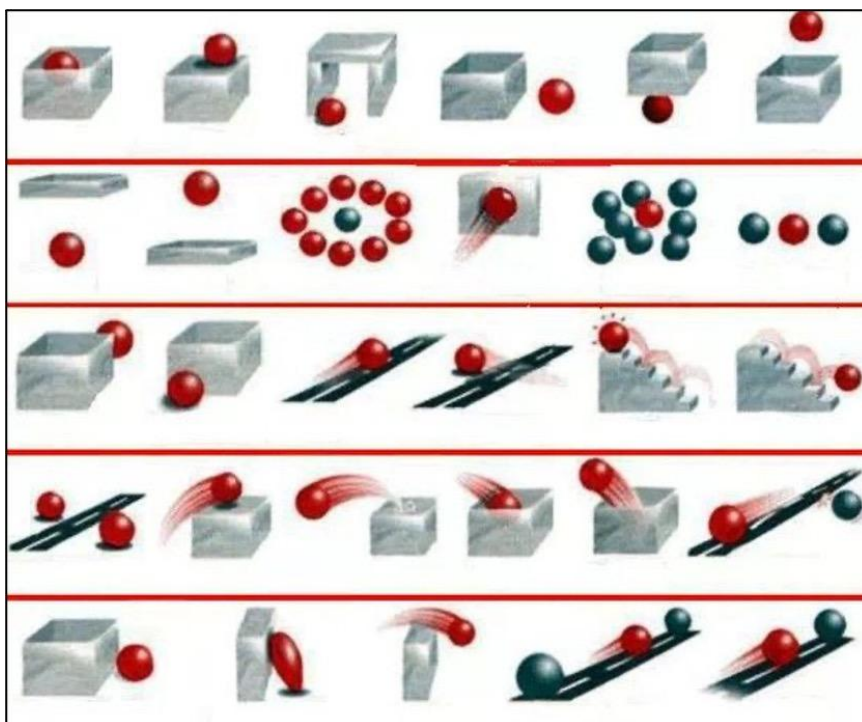
\_\_\_\_\_ 2012      \_\_\_\_\_ noon      \_\_\_\_\_ Dec.22nd, 2012

(2) after/from/since/before/until

after \_\_\_\_\_      from \_\_\_\_\_      since \_\_\_\_\_

before \_\_\_\_\_      until \_\_\_\_\_      not ... until \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. 地点介词



## 3. 介词短语作定语

the house with a red door

the hotel opposite the station

the pictures on the wall

## 时态

动词:

系动词

实义动词

助动词

时态:

时间 tense

状态 aspect

She will write a letter.

She wrote a letter.

She writes letters.

She is writing a letter.

She has written a letter.

时间: 过去 / 现在 / 将来 / 过去将来

状态: 一般 / 进行 / 完成 / 完成进行

时态三要素:

形式

功能

关键词

时态三句型:

陈述

疑问

否定

一般现在时:

主系表

主谓

系动词 be:

实义动词 do:

Time is money.

– Benjamin Franklin

Fortune favors the bold.

– Virgil

频率副词

%	Adverb of Frequency	Example
100%	<b>Always</b>	I always study after class
90%	<b>Usually</b>	I usually walk to work
80%	<b>Normally / Generally</b>	I normally get good marks
70%	<b>Often / Frequently</b>	I often read in bed at night
50%	<b>Sometimes</b>	I sometimes sing in the shower
30%	<b>Occasionally</b>	I occasionally go to bed late
10%	<b>Seldom</b>	I seldom put salt on my food
5%	<b>Hardly ever / Rarely</b>	I hardly ever get angry
0%	<b>Never</b>	Vegetarians never eat meat

<b>Subject + Adverb + Main Verb</b> Daniel always passes his exams.	<b>Subject + BE + Adverb</b> He is always happy.
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一般过去时:

形式:

系动词 be:

实义动词 do:

Last week, I went to the theater. I had a very good seat.

The museum was full of visitors last Sunday.

一般将来时：

形式：

I'll miss him.

I think that they'll move in the day after tomorrow.

现在进行时：

形式

She's sitting under the tree.

'I'm coming to see you.'

过去进行时：

形式

She was running at 7 a.m. yesterday.

Long time ago, a little girl was living in the forest.

When the plane arrived, some of the detectives were waiting inside the main building while others were waiting on the airfield.

将来进行时：

形式

They will be arriving here tomorrow.

They will be staying for five days.

I will be loving you till 70.

现在完成时：

形式

He has cleaned his shoes.

I've lived here for twenty years.



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