# 第一部分语法表解





# 第一章 句子

# 第一节 简单句

## 第一小节 简单句的五种句式

#### △ 简单句的基本特征:

- 1. 简单句表达一个完整的语义,由一个主语(或并列主语)和一个谓语动词(或并 列谓语动词)构成;
- 2. 完整的简单句通常使用句号作为分隔符;
- 3. 问号(?)、感叹号(!)、分号(;)、冒号(:)或破折号(一)也可以起到句号的作用,进行句子的分隔。

#### 表 1-1 简单句的五种基本句型

简单句句型	例句
1. 主语+谓语 (S+V)	1. The old man can't read.
谓语动词为不及物动词,可以跟状语。	2. The sun is rising.
2. 主语 + 系动词 + 表语 (S+V+P)	1. He was a strange little man.
谓语动词为系动词,后面必须跟表语。	2. The meat has gone bad.
3. 主语+谓语+宾语(S+V+O)	1. We need your help.
谓语动词为及物动词或及物动词短语。	2. The American guests have blue eyes.
4. 主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语	1. Mr. Smith taught us English.
(S + V + O1 + O2)	2. We give the classroom a good cleaning every
谓语动词为及物动词,且能跟双宾语。	weekend.
5. 主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语	1. He could make his lessons lively and interesting.
(S+V+O+C)	2. We found the park crowded with people.
谓语动词为及物动词。	3. He heard somebody knocking on the window.

### ○ 句子成分的基本特征:

句子成分是句子中起一定功用的组成部分。句子由不同的句子成分构成,主要包括: 主语、谓语、宾语、定语、补语、状语和表语。在一般陈述句中,主语、谓语和宾语是最基本的三种成分。但在祈使句中,主语通常被省略。

表 1-2 句子成分

句子成分	解释说明	充当的词类
主语	句子叙述的主体,一般置于句首。	名词、代词、数词、名词化的形
( subject )	7 放起的工件, 放直 1 的 目。	容词、不定式、动名词和句子
谓语	主语发出的动作或具有的特征或状	动词(具有时态、语态、单复数
( predicate )	态,一般在主语之后。	和人称形式的变化)
	指一个动作(动词)的对象或接受者,	
宾语	常位于及物动词或介词后面。有些及	名词、代词、数词、名词化的形
(object)	物动词要求两个宾语,则这两个宾语	容词、不定式、动名词和句子
-	通常一个为直接宾语,另一个为间接 宾语。	
	共运。 用来修饰、限定、说明名词或代词的	形容词、名词、代词、数词、介
定语	品质与特征的成分。放在名词前或者	词短语、动词不定式(短语)、分
( attributive )	后。定语和名词之间是修饰和被修饰、	词或句子,即相当于形容词的词、
(attributive)	限制和被限制的关系。	短语或句子
	修饰动词、形容词、副词等的句子成	
	分, 用来说明地点、时间、原因、目	
状语	的、结果、条件、方向、程度、方式	副词、介词短语、分词和分词短
( adverbial )	和伴随状况等。一般放在句末,但也	语、不定式或相当于副词的词或
( ,	可放在句首或句中,位置多变,取决	短语
	于具体情况。	
21 75	作用对象是主语和宾语, 起补充说明	7 1 1 7 N P 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
补语 ( complement )	作用, 具有鲜明的定语性描写或限制	名词、动名词、形容词、副词、
	性功能。	不定式、现在分词、过去分词
表语	说明主语的身份、性质、品性、特征	名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、
( predicative )	和状态。位于系动词之后。	不定式、动词的-ing、从句
同位语 ( appositive )	对句子中某个名词(或代词)进行解释、	名词、名词短语、名词性从句或
	说明或限定, 它和被说明的成分在语	代词
	法上处于同等地位,所指内容相同。	

# **②** 高中英语原来可以这样学: 语法表解

示例:

NOUN VERB ARTICLE ADVERB ADJECTIVE NOUN PRONOUN VERB Mary is a very nice young woman. She comes

PREPOSITION NOUN CONJUNCTION PRONOUN VERB PREPOSITION from Austria, and she is studying at

ADJECTIVE NOUN

our

# □ 词性的基本特征:

1. 词汇是组成英文句子的基本构件。

school.

- 2. 词汇具有本身的属性和特征,即词性。
- 3. 根据词义和在句子中的使用情况,词性大致分为9类。

#### 表 1-3 词性

词性	定	义	句子中充当 的成分	例句
1. 名词	表示人、地点	、物品或抽象	主语、宾语	Many cames from Austria
noun	概念等的名称。		表语、定语	Mary comes from Austria.
2. 代词	<b>化转力扫描</b> 扫	- カルエク: 日	补语、同	Shair from Count
pronoun	代替名词的词,	相当了石内。	语、状语等	<b>She</b> is from Canada.
	表示各类动作	、状态、事件	动词在句中	<u> </u>
	或存在的词。	根据动词特点	要作谓语和	<u> </u>
	和在句子中所	起的作用,可	谓语使用。	<u> </u>
	以分成不同种类	类的动词。	谓语动词包	5
0 -1:3			动词不定式	When she <b>travels</b> , Mary always
3. 动词	及物动词	一字话	动词 ing 结	buys souvenirs.
verb	transitive verb	+ 宾语	和过去分词	。buy是及物动词
			它们在句	travel 是不及物动词
	不及物动词		中不再充当	
	intransitive	单独使用	语, 而是具	Pi's hands <b>trembled.</b>
	verb		名词、形容	

# 第一部分 语法表解

# 续表

词性	定	义	句子中充当 的成分	例句
	系动词 linking verb	+表语	或副词的功能,可以在句子中作主语、表语、定语、补语、	Mary <b>is</b> a lawyer. She <b>seems</b> happy with her work. It <b>appears</b> to be a very interesting job.
3. 动词 verb	情态动词 modal verb	+ 动词原形		She can do it very well.  I must do the dishes now.
	助动词 auxiliary verb	帮助构成时态、语态,在疑问句和否定句中使用	语等成分。	She <b>doesn't</b> want to change her job.
4. 介词 preposition	又称前置词, 或代词前面, 中其他成分的 面的名词或相 分称为介词宾话	关系。介词后 当于名词的部	介词短语在 句中充当定语、状语、表语、补语等。	She went to USA on business last week.
5. 形容词 adjective		或修饰名词或 或事物的性质、 属性。	定语、表语、 状语、补语 等。	She felt a bit <b>tired</b> .
6. 副词 adverb	在句子中表示 在句词, 用他词、其他间、 其他间、 等概念。	修饰动词、形词或全句,表	状语、表语、 补语等。	She has already came back.
7. 连词 conjunction	用来连接词与 逻辑关系。根间的关系,可词和从属连词。	子,表示某种 据连接分句之 以分为并列连		She plans to stay at home and cook for her family on weekend.
8. 感叹词 interjection	表示说话时喜情的词。	悦、惊讶等感		Well, it is a relaxation for her.



续表

词性	定义	句子中充当 的成分	例句
9. 冠词 article	一种虚词,在句子中不重读,本身不能独立使用,只能放在名词前帮助说明名词所指的人或事物,它是英语词性中最小的一类,只有三个,一种是不定冠词(Indefinite Article),一种是定冠词(Definite Article)。此外也有些特定场合不用冠词,即通常所称的零冠词(Zero Article)。		She will enjoy herself on <b>the</b> weekend.

# △ 系动词的基本特征:

系动词不能单独使用,后面跟的名词、副词、形容词、介词短语、现在分词、过去分词、动名词或从句在句中作表语,系动词和表语共同构成谓语部分。系动词通常没有被动语态和进行时态。

表 1-4 系动词

基本含义	常用词	例句	
表"是"	be	They <b>are</b> all great scientists.	
	seem, appear (好像, 似	He seems (to be) very sad.	
表"是"	乎是), prove(证明是),	The theory <b>proves</b> to be right.	
	turn out(结果是)	He appears a gentleman.	
表"感觉起来"	feel, look, sound, taste,	This kind of cloth <b>feels</b> very soft.	
衣 忽见起木	smell	This flower <b>smells</b> very sweet.	
		His face <b>turned</b> pale when he knew the bad news.	
表"变化"	become, grow, turn, get,	She <b>grew</b> rich within a short time.	
衣 支化	fall, go	They baby suddenly <b>fell</b> ill, so his mother had to	
		look after him.	
		Everybody in the meeting-room <b>remained</b> silent.	
表"保持"	remain, keep, stay	Why don't you put the meat in the refrigerator? It	
		can stay fresh.	

# 第二小节 主谓一致

## 产 主谓一致的基本特征:

主语决定谓语,谓语和主语在单复数方面保持一致。

主谓一致有三个基本原则。

1. 语法一致: 指在语法形式上一致, 谓语需要和主语保持一致。

2. 意义一致: 指主语意义上的单复数决定谓语单复数形式。

3. 就近原则: 指谓语动词的单复数形式取决于最靠近它的主语。

#### 表 1-5 语法一致

规则	例句
不可数名词,如:man (人类), mankind, news, tea, bread, furniture, equipment, information, trade 等,谓语用单数。	Man is still far more intelligent than the robot.  Trade is always good over the Christmas period.
可数名词或代词的数决定谓语用单数或复数,单数可数名词和单数代词要接单数谓语,复数名词和复数代词接复数谓语形式。	My father jogs every day.  It is getting colder and colder.  The tickets are sold out.  Many have read the novel.
单数主语、单个动词不定式、动名词短语以及句子作主语,谓语动词要用单数形式。	From space, the earth looks blue.  Serving the people is my great happiness.  How they produced the product is still unknown.
由 what 引导的名词性从句作主语,谓语一般用单数,但是如果表语是复数时也可用复数。	What they are after is success. What we want are / is books.
如果主语是单数,尽管后面有 with, together/along with, as well as (和,也), as much as, such as, such as, besides/ except/ but, in addition to (除外), including (包括), like (像), rather than (而不是), without, no less than (不少于), more than (多于), combined with (加上), accompanied by (由陪同)等词引导的短语,谓语动词仍用单数形式。	children sits on the sofa watching TV. The girl, <b>as well as</b> her good friends, is





	规则	例句
主语被数表 "数、	many a, more than one, the number of, much, a great deal of, a little, little, a large / small amount of 后跟可数名词单数或不可数名词,谓语用单数。 one of, a portion of, a series of, a species of, a chain of 等,谓语动词要用单数形式。 a good (great) many, one or two, more thanof, a number of, a variety of, a group of, several, a few, quite a few, a couple of 后跟可数名词复数形式,谓语用复数。 "large/ small quantities of, a quantity of, plenty of, half of, a lot of, lots of, heaps of, loads of, scads of 等后跟不可数名词时,谓语用单数;跟可数名词时,谓语用	More than one student has passed the examination.  Many a boy learns to swim before he can read.  One of them has passed the examination.  A series of pre-recorded tapes has been prepared for language laboratory use.  A large number of people have applied for the job.  A group of children are playing games in the park.  There is plenty of water in the glass.  There are plenty of eggs in the bag.
示"等的话的话,我们是这个话,我们是这个话,我们就是这个话,我们就是这个话,我们就是这个话,我们就是这个话,我们就是这个话,我们就是这个话,我们就是这个话,我们就是这个话,我们就是这个话,我们就是这个话,	复数。 分数或百分数修饰可数名词或不可数名词作主语时,谓语动词用单数还是复数形式要根据其表达的意义而定。 the majority (of), the rest (of), the remaining, part (of) 后跟不可数名词时,谓语用单数;跟可数名词时,谓语用复数。表示成双成套的名词,如: chopsticks (筷子), compasses, clothes, glasses, jeans, scissors, shoes, socks, trousers, shorts 等作主语时,谓语动词通常用复数形式;	Over three quarters of the land has been ruined.  Two thirds of the students present are against the plan.  The majority of the damage is not easy to repair.  My glasses are broken.  There is a pair of glasses on the desk.  The trousers are in the drawer.
	但如果名词前有 pair 等量词修饰时,谓语动词单复数取决于 pair 等量词的单复数。	The pair of trousers is rather expensive.

	规则	例句
	不定代词 someone, somebody, something,	
	anybody, anyone, anything, everybody,	Neither of my parents likes my
	everyone, everything, nobody, no one,	boyfriend.
不定代词	nothing, either, each, another 等作主语,	There's <b>something</b> sharp in my shoe.
THE THE	谓语用单数。	
	none 指代不可数名词作主语,谓语用单	None of the money is yours.
	数;指代复数名词作主语,强调全体,	<b>None</b> of us have / has ever been abroad.
	谓语用复数;强调个体,则用单数。	reale of us have / has ever been abroad.
	由 and 连接的两个(或多个)动名词或	To love and to be loved is sweet to me.
	不定式作主语,如果并列的动名词或不	Reading and writing are different
and 连 接	定式语义相同或相似, 谓语用单数; 如	assignments.
并列主语	果语义不一致,则谓语用复数。	ussignments.
7/7/270	如果 what 从句是带有复数意义的并列	What he says and (what he) does do
	结构或两个以上并列句,主句的谓语用	not agree.
	复数。	not ugrov.
	定语从句中关系代词作主语时谓语动词	<b>The pen</b> which is on the table is yours.
	的单复数形式应与先行词一致。	The pens which are on the table are
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	yours.
5- s	<u> </u>	He is <b>one of</b> the men who were chosen
定语从句	"one of + 复数名词 + 定语从句", 定语	to represent the group.
	从句的谓语用复数形式;若"one"前加	"Keep cool" is <b>the first of</b> the rules that
	"this, the, the only"等时,定语从句的	are to be remembered in an accident.
	关系词指代 one,接单数谓语。	This is <b>the only</b> one of the rooms that is
	) 田 14 7 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	free now.
强调句式	如果被强调的成分是原来句子的主语,	I am a teacher. $\rightarrow$ It is I who am a doctor.
	引导词 that (或 who) 后面谓语的数与	He is a teacher. $\rightarrow$ It is he <b>who</b> is a teacher.
倒装句	被强调的成分保持一致。	
	倒装句中谓语应与后面的主语一致。	On either side <b>are rows</b> of fruit trees.
	上 " 1 , 1 , <i>p</i> ≥¬" \> \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	In front of us <b>stands a building</b> .
	在 "such + be + 名词" 这一结构中, be	Such is the fact.
	的数通常与后面名词(主语)的数保持	Such are his words.
	一致。	



# **②** 高中英语原来可以这样学: 语法表解

# 表 1-6 意义一致

	规则	例句
	主语为表距离、时间、长度、价值、金额、重量等的复数名词。	Twenty miles is a long way to walk. Two days is enough. Ten dollars is a high price.
单数	专有名词,如:书名、剧名、报纸名、国名等,即便形式上是复数,谓语也要用单数。	The Arabian Nights is a very interesting story-book.  The Selected Poems of Li Bai was published long ago.
谓语		Niagara Falls is not as high as Victoria Falls.
	以 s 结尾的名词,意义上是单数或不可数名词,如: news, means, works, economics, physics, mechanics, politics 等。	<b>Politics</b> is a difficult subject.  No <b>news</b> is good news.
	无生命的集体名词,如:scenery,machinery(机器,机关),clothing,poetry,jewelry,underwear等。	The <b>scenery</b> is magnificent.  Protective <b>clothing</b> must be worn.
复数谓语	有些表示总体意义的名词,如:people, police, cattle (牛), folk, youth, military, personnel (全体人员), gentry (绅士们)等。	The <b>police</b> are searching for a lost boy.  The <b>military</b> were called in to deal with the riot.
	单复数同形的可数名词,表达单数意义,谓语用单数;表达复数意义,谓语用复数。如:means, works, species, Chinese, Japanese 等。	There is no <b>means</b> of finding out what happened. All possible <b>means</b> have been tried.
单数语情而复调视况定	集合名词,如: family, class, group, audience, public, crew, team, crowd, government, committee等作主语时,如果表示一个整体,谓语用单数形式;如果表示各个成员,则谓语用复数形式。	His <b>family</b> is going to move. His <b>family</b> are very well. <b>Class Four</b> is on the third floor. <b>Class Four</b> are unable to agree upon a monitor.
	"the + 形容词"作主语时,若表示一类人,则谓语用复数;若表示一类物、一个人或抽象概念时,谓语用单数。	The old need to be looked after. The departed was a good friend of his.
	两个单数名词用 and 或 bothand 连接,如果表示同一个人、物或抽象概念,往往 and 后的名词前没有冠词,谓语动词应该用单数形式;如果表示两个不同的概念,谓语用复数,通常and 后面的名词前有冠词。	The old worker <b>and</b> soldier has his own tools.  The old worker <b>and</b> the soldier have their own tools.