

英语语法大全

初中英语语法

学习提纲

看到 p50 谓语时态

一、词类、句子成分和构词法:

1、词类: 英语词类分十种:

名词、形容词、代词、数词、冠词、动词、副词、介词、连词、感叹词。

1、名词(n.): 表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的名称。如: boy, morning, bag, ball, class, orange.

2、代词(pron.): 主要用来代替名词。如: who, she, you, it .

3、形容词(adj.): 表示人或事物的性质或特征。如: good, right, white, orange .

4、数词(num.): 表示数目或事物的顺序。如: one, two, three, first, second, third, fourth.

5、动词(v.): 表示动作或状态。如: am, is, are, have, see .

6、副词(adv.): 修饰动词、形容词或其他副词,说明时间、地点、程度等。如: now, very, here, often, quietly, slowly.

7、冠词(art.): 用在名词前,帮助说明名词。如: a, an, the.

8、介词(preposition): 表示它后面的名词或代词与其他句子成分的关系。如 in, on, from, above, behind.

9、连词(conj.): 用来连接词、短语或句子。如 and, but, before .

10、感叹词(interj.)表示喜、怒、哀、乐等感情。如: oh, well, hi, hello.

2、句子成分: 英语句子成分分为七种: 主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语、表语、宾语补足语。

1、主语是句子所要说的的人或事物,回答是“谁”或者“什么”。通常用名词或代词担任。如: I'm Miss Green.(我是格林小姐)

2、谓语动词说明主语的动作或状态,回答“做(什么)”。主要由动词担任。如: Jack cleans the room every day. (杰克每天打扫房间)

3、表语在系动词之后,说明主语的身份或特征,回答是“什么”或者“怎么样”。通常由名词、代词或形容词担任。如: My name is Ping ping .(我的名字叫萍萍)

4、宾语表示及物动词的对象或结果,回答做的是“什么”。通常由名词或代词担任。如: He can spell the word.(他能拼这个词)

有些及物动词带有两个宾语,一个指物,一个指人。指物的叫直接宾语,指人的叫间接宾语。间接宾语一般放在直接宾语的前面。如: He wrote me a letter . (他给我写了一封信)

有时可把介词 to 或 for 加在间接宾语前构成短语,放在直接宾语后面,来强调间接宾语。如: He wrote a letter to me . (他给我写了一封信)

5、定语修饰名词或代词,通常由形容词、代词、数词等担任。如:

Shanghai is a big city .(上海是个大城市)

6、状语用来修饰动词、形容词、副词,通常由副词担任。如: He works hard .(他工作努力)

7、宾语补足语用来说明宾语怎么样或干什么,通常由形容词或动词充当。如: They usually keep their classroom clean.(他们通常让教室保持清洁) / He often helps me do my lessons.(他常常帮我做功课) / The teacher wanted me to learn French all by myself.(老师要我自学法语)

☆同位语通常紧跟在名词、代词后面,进一步说明它的情况。如: Where is your classmate Tom ?(你的同学汤姆在哪里?)

3、构词法: 英语构词法主要有: 合成法、派生法和转换法。

1、合成法: 如: spaceship, headache, basketball, playground 等等。

2、派生法:

(1)派生名词: ①动词+er/or ②动词+ing ③动词+(t)ion ④形容词+ness ⑤其他,如: inventor, learner, swimming, congratulation, kindness, carelessness, knowledge

(2)派生形容词: ①名词+y ②名词+ful ③动词+ing/ed ④friendly ⑤dangerous ⑥Chinese; Japanese ⑦English ⑧French ⑨German ⑩国名+(i)an 如: snowy, sunny, hopeful, beautiful, interesting, follwing, daily(每日的),nervous, delicious

(3)派生副词：①形容词+ly ②其它,如: slowly, angrily, full→fully, good→well, possible→possibly 等等。

### 3、转换法:

(1)形容词→动词,如: dry(干燥的)→dry(弄干), clean(干净的)→clean(打扫,弄干净),等等。

(2)动词→名词,如: look, walk, rest, work, study, swim, go, talk 等等。

(3)名词→动词,如: hand(手)→(传递),face(脸)→(面对)等等。

(4)形容词→副词,如: early→early, fast→fast 等等。

(5)副词→连词,如: when(什么时候)→(当.....时候),等等。

(6)介词→副词,如: in(到.....里)→(在里面; 在家),on(在...上)→(进行,继续),等等。

## 二、名词:

1、英语名词可分专有名词和普通名词两大类:

1、专有名词是个别的人、地、物、团体、机构等的专用名称。

专有名词中实词的第一个字母要大写。

如: Beijing, Tom, the People's Republic of China(中华人民共和国)

专有名词如果是含有普通名词的短语,则必须使用定冠词 the。如: the Great Wall(长城)

姓氏名如果采用复数形式,则表示该姓氏一家人(复数含义),如: the Greens( 格林一家人)。

2、普通名词是许多人或事物的共有名称。如: pupil, family, man, foot.

普通名词又分为可数名词和不可数名词。

▲可数名词是可以用简单的数词进行计数的名词,如: box, child, orange;

▲不可数名词是不可以用简单的数词进行计数的名词。如: water, news, oil, population, information .

2、英语可数名词的单复数: 英语可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。

1、名词由单数变复数的基本方法如下:

①在单数名词词尾加 s。如: map → maps, boy → boys, horse → horses, table → tables.

②s, o, x, sh, ch 结尾的词加 es。如: class → classes, box → boxes, hero → heroes, dish → dishes, bench → benches.

[注]: 少数以 o 结尾的词,变复数时只加 s。如: photo → photos, piano → pianos.

③以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词,变 y 为 i,再加 es。如: family → families, city → cities, party → parties.

④以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词,变 f 或 fe 为 v,再加 es。如: shelf → shelves, wolf → wolves, life → lives, knife → knives.

2、不规则变化: man → men, woman → women, sheep → sheep, tooth → teeth, fish → fish, child → children, ox → oxen, goose → geese

不可数名词一般没有复数形式,说明其数量时,要用有关计量名词。如: a bag of rice → two bags of rice, a piece of paper → three pieces of paper, a bottle of milk → five bottles of milk.

3、名词所有格:

1、名词所有格表示所属关系,相当于物主代词,在句中作定语、宾语或主语。其构成法如下:

(1)表示人或其它有生命的东西的名词常在词尾加's。如: Children's Day(儿童节), my sister's book(我姐姐的书)

(2)以 s 或 es 结尾的复数名词。只在词尾加'。如: Teachers' Day(教师节)

(3)有些表示时间、距离以及世界、国家、城镇等无生命的名词,也可在词尾加's。如:

today's newspaper(今天的报纸), ten minutes' break(十分钟的课间休息),

China's population(中国的人口).

(4)无论表示有生命还是无生命的东西的名词,一般均可用介词 of 短语来表示所有关系。如:

a fine daughter of the Party(党的好女儿).

2、[注解]:

① 's 还可以表示某人的家或者某个店铺,如: my aunt's(我阿姨家), the doctor's(诊所)

② 两人共有某物时,可以采用 A and B's 的形式,如: Lucy and Lily's bedroom(露西和丽丽合住的卧室)

③ "of+名词所有格/名词性物主代词",称为双重所有格,如: a friend of my father's(我父亲的一位朋友), a friend of mine(我的一位朋友)

4、名词或代词作主语时和谓语之间的单复数的一致问题:

1、谓语和主语基本保持单复数的一致,即: 主语是可数名词单数或不可数名词时,谓语动词用单数形式: 如: The computer was a great invention.(计算机是个了不起的发明)The water in the glass is very cold.(玻璃杯里的水很冷)

2、集体名词(如 family, class, team, group, row, police, school 等)做句子主语时,

①如果表示整体概念,则谓语用单数形式,如: Class Three is a very good class.(三班是好班)

②如果表示其中的所有成员时,则谓语用复数形式,如: Class Three have a map of China.(三班有张中国地图)

3、Chinese, Japanese, fish, sheep, people 等表示单个时谓语用单数,表示许多时,谓语用复数。如: There is a sheep in the yard.(院子里有只绵羊) / There are some sheep in the yard.(院子里有一些绵羊)

4、maths, news 等虽然有 s 结尾,但不是复数,因此谓语仍用单数: The news is very exciting. (这个消息令人兴奋)

5、glasses, shoes, socks, trousers, gloves 等名词往往用复数形式,故谓语用复数。如:

The trousers are very cheap and I want to take them.(裤子很便宜,我想买)

6、a lot of 后跟名词复数时谓语用复数形式,跟不可数名词时谓语用单数形式。如: A lot of students are playing baseball now.(现在有许多学生在打垒球) A lot of time was wasted on that work.(大量的时间花在了那个工作上)(被动句)

7、and 连接两个名词做主语时,谓语原则上用复数,但是两个名词若构成一个整体事物时,谓语则用单数。如: The teacher and his son are picking apples now.(老师和他的儿子在摘苹果) / Fish and chips is very famous food. (鱼和薯条是一种出名的食品)

8、there be 句型中 be 的单复数一般由靠近的名词决定。如: There is a table and four chairs in the room.(房间里有一张桌子和四张椅子)

9、用 both...and...连接两个事物做主语时,谓语一般用复数。如: Both you and I are required to be here tomorrow.(你和我明天要求都来)

10、主语中含有 with 的短语时,谓语单复数由 with 之前的人物决定。如: A woman with a 7-year-old child was standing at the side of the road. (一名妇女带着一个七岁的孩子(当时)就站在路边)

11、either...or...或者 neither...nor...连接两个人物做句子主语时,谓语采用就近原则。如: Either you or he is right.(要么是你对,要么是他对。/你和他有一个人是对的) / Neither you nor I am going there.(你和我都不打算去那里)

12、表示一段时间或长度概念的复数名词做主语时,谓语一般用单数。如: Two months is not a short time.(两个月不是个短时间)Two thousand kilometers is quite a long distance(距离).(两千千米是相当长的一段距离)

13、主语中含有 half of... / (three quarters)of... / all (of) the ....等词语时,谓语的单复数由名词确定,如: Over three quarters of the information on the Internet is in English.(因特网上四分之三以上的信息是用英语写的) / A third of the students were playing near the lake.(学生的三分之一(当时)正在湖边玩耍) / All of the water in these rivers has been polluted.(这些河流中的水已经被污染了)(被动句)

但是,population 一词又有特殊情况: What's the population of China?(中国人口是多少? )(句子用单数) / Three quarters of the population in this city are Arabs(阿拉伯人).(这个城市四分之三的人口是阿拉伯人)(句子用复数)

### 三、代词:

1、代词的分类: 英语中代词分为: 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等。

2、人称代词: 人称代词代替人和事物的名称,分为主格和宾格两种形式。

	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
			阳性	阴性	中性			
主格	I(我)	you (你)	he(他)	she(她)	it(它)	we(我 们)	you(你 们)	they (他们, 她们,它们)
宾格	me(我)	you (你)	him(他)	her(她)	it(她)	us(我 们)	you(你 们)	them (他们, 她们,它们)

1、主格用来作句子的主语、表语。如: I often go shopping on Sundays.(星期天我常去购物) / Are they from Brazil?(他们是巴西人吗? ) / Where have they gone?(他们上哪儿去了? ) / That's it.(就那么回事) / It's he!(是他! )

2、宾格用来作及物动词或者介词的宾语。如：Who teaches you English this year?(今年谁教你们的英语?) / Help me!(救救我!) / We often write letters to her.(我们常给他写信)

3、人称代词作表语或者放在比较状语从句连词 than 或 as 之后时,可以用主格形式,也可以用宾格形式,口语中大多用宾格。如：--Who is it?(是谁?) --It's I/me.(是我。)

4、三个不同人称同时出现,或者主语中包含“我”时,按照“you→he→I”的顺序表达。如：

Both he and I are working at that computer company.(我和他都在那家电脑公司上班) --Who will go there?(谁要去那儿?) --You and me.(你和我)

5、人称代词 it 除了可以指人指物之外,还可以表示“时间、天气、温度、距离、情况”等含义,此外还可以作“非人称代词”使用,替代作主语或者宾语的不定式、动名词或者名词性从句。如：--What's the weather like today?(今天天气怎样?) --It's fine.(天气晴好) / --What's the time?(几点啦?) --It's 12: 00.(12 点) / It's a long way to go.(那可要走好长的路) / It took him three days to clean his house.(打扫屋子花了他三天的时间) / It is very clear that the public want to know when these men can go into space.(很显然,公众想知道这些人什么时候能进入太空) / We found it very difficult to learn a foreign language well.(我们发觉要学好一门外语是非常困难的)

3、物主代词：说明事物所属关系的代词,分为形容词性和名词性两种。

	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
			阳性	阴性	中性			
形容词性	my(我的)	your(你的)	his(他的)	her(她的)	its(它的)	our(我们的)	your(你们的)	their (他们的,她们的,它们的)
名词性	mine(我的)	Yours(你的)	his(他的)	hers(她的)	its(她的)	ours(我们的)	yours(你们的)	theirs(他们的,她们的,它们的)

1、形容词性物主代词只能作句子中名词的修饰语,后面要跟名词。如：

Is that your umbrella?(那是你的伞吗?) / I often go to see my aunt on Sundays.(我经常在星期天去看望阿姨) / They are their books.(是他们的书)

2、名词性物主代词相当于名词,既代替事物又表明所属关系,在句子中往往独立地作主语、宾语或者表语,后面千万不可以跟名词。如：

This is your cup,but where is mine?(这是你的杯子,可我的在哪儿?) / Your classroom is very big, but ours is rather small.(你们的教室很大,我们的相当小)

3、“of + 名词性物主代词”称为双重所有格,作定语时放在名词的后面。如：

A friend of mine came to see me yesterday.(我的一个朋友昨天来看我了) (指若干朋友中有一个来看我。)

[试比较] My friend came to see me yesterday.(我的朋友昨天来看我了)(指我的那个特定的朋友来看我。)

4、反身代词：表示谓语的动作与主语有关或者宾语补足语的动作与宾语有关。

反身代词是一种表示反射或强调的代词。它的基本含义是：通过反身代词指代主语，使施动者把动作在形式上反射到施动者自己。因此，反身代词与它所指代的名词或代词形成互指关系，在人称、性、数上保持一致。

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
		阳性	阴性	中性			
myself(我自己)	yourself(你自己)	himself(他自己)	herself(她自己)	itself(它己)	ourselves(我们自己)	yourselves(你们自己)	themselves (他们/她们/它们自己)

1、反身代词在句子中作宾语表示反射(指一个动作回到该动作执行者本身)。如：

Don't play with the knife, you might hurt yourself.(不要玩刀子,那会割伤你的)

2、在句子中作同位语表示强调(即用来强调名词或代词的语气)。如：

The story itself is good. Only he didn't tell it well.(故事本身是好的,只是他没有讲好)

6、指示代词：指示说明近处或者远处、上文或者下文、以前或者现在的人或事物。

单数	复数	含义
this(这个)	these(这些)	指较近的人和物
that(那个)	those(那些)	指较远的人和物
such (这样的人/物)		指上文提过的人和物
same (同样的人/物)		指和上文提过的相同的人和物
it (这人/这物)		指不太清楚是谁或者是什么时

指示代词既可以单独使用做句子的主语、宾语或表语,也可以作定语修饰名词。如：



What's this?(这是什么? ) / That model plane is made of plastic.(那只模型飞机是塑料做的)(被动句) / Remember never to do such things.(记得永远不要做这样的事情) / Do the same as the teacher tells you. (按老师说的做) / ---Who is it?(是谁? ) ---It's me!(是我! )

6、关系代词：用来引导定语从句的代词叫关系代词,参见后面的定语从句。

1、关系代词 who 、which、 that 、whom 等,将定语从句和主句连接起来。英语中的关系代词一方面在从句中担任一定的成分,另一方面又起连接作用。

如：The student who is drawing a picture is in Grade One.(正在画画的学生是一年级的)

2、关系代词 who / whom 指人,如果作从句的宾语,则有时省略。如：

Do you know the man who is wearing a red hat? (你认识那个戴着红帽子的男人吗? )

3、关系代词 which 指物,如果作从句的宾语,则有时省略。如：Have you found the book which you lost several days ago?(你找到几天前丢失的那本书了吗? )

4、关系代词 that 既可指人也可指物,如果作从句的宾语,则有时省略。如：Can you see the man/dog that is running along the river bank ?(你看得见顺着河跑的男人/狗了吗? )

7、连接代词：用来引导宾语从句、主语从句或表语从句的连接词称连接代词。

英语中连接代词主要有：what(什么),who(谁),whom(谁),which(哪个),whose(谁的)。详见相应从句。

8、不定代词：代替或修饰不特指的人或事物的代词叫不定代词。

单数含义			/	/	each(every)	one	either, neither	so	the other, another	复合不定代词
不可数含义	somebody	nonone	much	little, a little	all	/	/	/	/	/
复数			many	few, a few		ones	both		others, the others	

含义										
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※ 注：复合不定代词有 12 个：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)。

(9、相互代词：表示相互关系的词叫相互代词。

each other ,one another 是相互代词,译成“互相”,可以通用。each other 表示两者之间,而 one another 表示许多人之间。它们有所有格形式 each other's ,one another's。如： We must help each other when we are in trouble.(我们身处困境时要互相帮助。) / They sat there without talking to one another / each other.(他们坐在那儿,互相都不说话。)

10、疑问代词：用来提出问题的代词称为疑问代词。

1、who、whom、whose、what、which、whoever、whatever、whichever 主要用于特殊疑问句中,一般放在句首。口语中也常用 who 代替 whom 作宾语,但在介词后则只能用 whom。如：

Who(m) did you invite to your birthday party?(你都邀请了谁参加你的生日聚会的?) / What does she want to be when she grows up?(她长大了想干什么?)

2、who 和 whom 只能独立使用,其中 who 可以作句子的主语、表语或动词的宾语,whom 只能作谓语动词的宾语;而 what、which、whose 等既可以独立使用作主语、表语和宾语,也可以与名词构成疑问短语。如： Who is that man?(那男的是谁?) / What colour are their hats?(他们的帽子是什么颜色?) / Which car was made in Germany?(哪辆车是德国造的?)(被动句)

注意这个提问：The man in the car is my father.(车里的男人是我父亲)

→Which man is your father?(哪个男人是你的父亲?)

3、which 除了可以询问指代的情况之外,还可以针对说明人物的时间、地点、岁数、颜色、大小、状况等进行提问。如： People there live a very sad life.(那里的人生活凄惨) →Which people live a sad life? (哪些人生活凄惨?) / --Which hotel have you booked for your holiday?(为了度假你预订了哪家旅馆?)—The biggest one in Haikou.(海口最大的那家旅馆)

4、疑问代词不分单复数,视它所替代的人或事物决定单复数,但是通常用单数;如果修饰名词,则以名词的单复数为准。如： Who is (are) in that playhouse?(谁在游戏房里?) /

What is that? (那是什么? ) / What are those? (那些是什么? ) / What colours do they have?(它们有哪些颜色? )

初四、数词:

1、分类: 数词有基数词和序数词两种。英语的数词可以作句子的主语、宾语、表语和定语。

2、基数词: 表示数目的词叫基数词。

1、 英语中常用的基数词有:

1	one						
2	two			20	twenty		
3	three	13	thirteen	30	thirty		
4	four	14	fourteen	40	forty		
5	five	15	fifteen	50	fifty	23	twenty-three
6	six	16	sixteen	60	sixty	35	thirty-five
7	seven	17	seventeen	70	seventy	101	one hundred and one
8	eight	18	eighteen	80	eighty		
9	nine	19	nineteen	90	ninety		
10	ten			100	one(a) hundred		
11	eleven						
12	twelve						

1000→one(a) thousand, 10000→ ten thousand, 100000→one hundred thousand , 1000000→one million, 10000000→ten million, 100000000→one hundred million,

108→one hundred and eight, 146→one hundred and forty-six, 500→five hundred , 1001→one thousand and one, 1813→one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

2、[注]: (1)百位与十位之间要加 **and**; 十万位和万位,亿位和千万位之间通常也要加 **and**。

(2)英语用千、百万等单位计数,大数字从右向左看,每隔三位划一逗号,倒数第一个逗号之前要用 **thousand**,倒数第二个逗号之前要用 **million**,倒数第三的逗号之前要用 **billion** 表示。

(3) **hundred**、 **thousand**、 **million** 作数词时,不用复数,前面可以加上 **one, two, ...** 等其它数词。用作名词时复数表示“成...上...”,后面必须要有 **of**,前面可以加上 **some, many, several** 等词。如: **five hundred**(五百), **hundreds of**(成百上千的), **ten thousand**(一万), **thousands of**(成千上万的), **millions of**(成百万的)

3、序数词: 表示顺序的数词叫序数词。

1、 英语的序数词基本变法:

(1) 一般在基数词后加 **th**, (2)-**ve** 结尾的改为 **-fth**, (3)-**ty** 结尾的改为 **-tieth**, (4)熟记特殊词。

2、序数词如下:

1st	※first						
2nd	※second						
3rd	※third			20th	twentieth		
4th	fourth	13th	thirteenth	30th	thirtieth		
5th	fifth	14th	fourteenth	40th	fortieth	21st	twenty-first
6th	sixth	15th	fifteenth	50th	fiftieth	22nd	twenty-second
7th	seventh	16th	sixteenth	60th	sixtieth	23rd	twenty-third
8th	eighth	17th	seventeenth	70th	seventieth	35th	thirty-fifth
9th	ninth	18th	eighteenth	80th	eightieth	101st	one hundred and first
10th	tenth	19th	nineteenth	90th	ninetieth		
11th	eleventh			100th	one hundredth		
12th	twelfth						

1000th→one thousandth, 1000000th →one millionth., 第 703→the seven hundred and third,

第 5480→the five thousand four hundred and eightieth.

3、注：(1)两位以上的序数词仅个位数部分用序数词,其余部分仍用基数词。如：thirty-sixth,

(2) 使用序数词时一般加定冠词 the. 如：I'm in the third grade.

(3) 序数词作“几分之几”讲时,有复数形式。如：1/5→one fifth ; 2/3→ two thirds ; 4/7→ four sevenths ; 1/2→ a half ; 1/4→a quarter ; 3/4→ three quarters ; 50%→ fifty hundredths ( fifty per cent).

4、数词的用法：

1、表示年份：2002: twenty thousand and two ; 1976 : nineteen seventy-six.

2、表示日期： 12 月 1 日: Dec.1st 或 the first of December; 2002 年 11 月 8 日: Nov. 8th, 2002.

3、表示时刻： 5: 15→ five fifteen 或 a quarter past five ; 8: 30→ eight thirty 或 half past eight ; 10: 45→ ten forty-five 或 a quarter to eleven.

4、表示编号：Room 105→Room one 0 five; Bus No.13→Bus Number Thirteen; P.5→Page Five; Tel.No.7658659→Telephone Number seven-six-five-eight-six-five-nine

5、小数的读法：5.7→ five point seven, 0.16 →zero point one six.

6、“半”的表达： 1/2→half, 半小时→half an hour, 1.5 小时→one and a half hours 或 one hour and a half.

7、序数词前面加 the 时,表示顺序,加 a/an 时表示“再一、又一”。如：The third lesson is rather difficult.(第三课相当难)/ Shall we read the text a third time?(我们把课文读第三遍,好吗? )

## 五、冠词

1、冠词分类及读法：

英语中冠词有不定冠词和定冠词两种,常放在名词的前面,用来限定名词的意义,起泛指或特指的作用。定冠词 the 读法：单独念时读[Ti:],在句子中常发[Ti](元音之前)或者[Tʃ](辅音之前);

不定冠词 **a/an** 的读法：单独念时读 [ei]/[An]；在句子中常发 [[i]/[n]。

## 2、不定冠词 **a / an** 的用法：

不定冠词 **a / an** 用在单数名词的前面, **a** 用在辅音开头的词前面; **an** 用在元音开头的词的前面。

不定冠词的基本用法：

(1) 表示某一个人或东西,但不具体说明何人或何物。如: **There is a dog lying on the ground.**(有一只狗躺在地上。)

(2) 表示某类人或事物,以区别于其他种类。如: **A elephant is much stronger than a man.**(大象比人强壮多了。)(不能译为: 一头大象比一个人强壮。)

(2) 表示某类人或事物中的任何一个。如: **He is a teacher of English.**(他是英语教师。)

(4) 表示“一”这个数量。如: **There is a table and four chairs in that dining-room.**(在那个餐厅里有一张桌子和四把椅子。)

(5) 几个用不定冠词的习语: **a bit**(一点), **a little**(一点), **a few**(几个), **a lot** (许多), **a kind of**(一种), **a pair of**(一副、一双), **a number of**(大量的), **a piece of** (一张、一片), **half an hour**(半小时), **have a good time**(玩得开心), **have a cold**(感冒), **make a noise**(发出嘈杂声), **have/take a (rest 等)**(休息)一会儿,等等。

## 3、定冠词 **the** 的用法：定冠词 **the** 用在可数名词的单数或复数或不可数的名词前面。

## 4、一些不用冠词的情况：

(1) 专有名词和(第一次使用)一些不可数名词时前面通常不用。如: **China is a very large country.**(中国是个大国) / **Man needs air and water.**(人类需要空气和水)

(2) 名词前已有指示、物主或不定代词作定语时不用。如: **My pen is much more expensive than yours.**(我的钢笔比你的昂贵多了)

(3) 周名,月名或季节名前一般不用。如: **He was born on Monday, February 18,1995.**(他出生在 1995 年二月十八日,星期一) / **They usually plant trees on the hills in spring.**(春天他们通常在山上植树)

(4) (第一次使用)复数名词表示人或事物的类别时不用。如: **Men are cleverer than monkeys.**(人比猴子聪明)

(5) 三餐饭前不用。如: We have breakfast at home and lunch at school.(我们在家吃早饭,在校吃午饭)

(6) 节、假日前一般不用。如: On Children's Day the boys often get presents from their parents.(在儿童节,这些男孩经常得到父母的礼物)

(7) 球类名词前不用。如: The children play football on Saturday afternoons.(孩子们星期六下午踢足球)

(8) 城市的重要/主要建筑物名称前不用。如: They are now at People's Cinema.(他们此刻在人民电影院)

(9) 一些习惯用语中不用。如: (1) at / to / from / out of / after / for school; (2) in / to / for / after class; (3) in / to / out of / into bed; (4) after / at / from / out of / to work; (5) at / to sea; (6) in / from / down / to town; (7) at / from home; (8) at / for / to breakfast/lunch/supper; (9) at night/noon/midnight; (10) on foot; (11) go to school/bed; (12) on top of; (13) in front of; (14) on show/display/duty/watch; (15) in / out of hospital; (16) at all; (17) on/in time; (18) at first/last/once; (19) in Chinese/English,etc.; (20) take care of

## 六、形容词、副词:

1、形容词: 用来说明或修饰名词、代词的词称为形容词。

1、形容词的句法作用: 作句子中名词的定语、句子的表语以及宾语补足语。

2、形容词在句子中的位置:

(1)作定语时放在名词的前面,且音节少的词放在音节多的词之前。如: a big yellow wooden wheel(一个黄色的大木轮)

(2)作表语时放在连系动词之后。如: The price sounds reasonable.(这个价格听起来算是合理)

(3)作宾语补足语时放在宾语之后。如: We must try our best to keep our environment clean.(我们必须尽力保持我们的环境清洁)

(4)后置的情况:

①修饰复合不定代词时放在代词之后。如: Something serious has happened to him.(他发生了严重的事故)

②与表示“长、宽、高、重、老、远离”的词连用时形容词后置。如：He's 1.8 metres tall.(他身高 1.8 米。)The moon is about 380,000 kilometres away from the earth.(月球离地 38 万公里)

2、副词：用来说明事情发生的时间、地点、原因、方式等含义或说明其它形容词或副词程度的词叫做副词。

1、副词的分类：(见下表)

时 间 副 词	频度副词	地点/方位副词	程度副词	方式副词	疑问/连接副词	其他副词
Today,tomorrow,	once,	here, there,	very, too,	well,	how,	too, also,
yesterday,now,	twice,	home, below,	enough,	hard,	where,	nor, so,
then,early,late,	always,	anywhere,	rather,quite,	alone,	when,	as, on,off,
once, soon, just,	usually,	above,outside,	how, so,	fast,	why,	either,
tonight,long,	often,	in, inside,out,	much,just,	together,	whether	yes, no,
already,yet,before,	sometimes,	back,up,down,	nearly,only	suddenly,	however,etc.	not, neither
ago,later,ever since	never,	away, off,far,	almost,hardly,	-ly 结尾的副词	关系副词	maybe,
after,whenever	(seldom),	near,nearby,	as long as 等,		where,	perhaps,
first,someday,	ever,	wherever	even, all,		why, how	certainly,
sometime,last,		everywhere,	alittle,abit		when,	

2、副词在句子中的位置以及作用：

(1)作状语：

① 时间副词：一般放在句首或句尾,注意,early、late、before、later、yet 等一般放在句尾,already、just 一般放在动词的前面。如：We will visit the Great Wall tomorrow.(我们



明天要去参观长城) / They have already been to the UK twice.(他们去过英王国两次) /  
Soon the lost boy found his way back home.(不久迷路的孩子找到了回家的路)

② 频度副词：一般放在 be 动词之后或者助动词与主要动词之间,但 sometimes、often 等还可以放在句首或句尾,usually 可放在句首,once 可放在句尾,twice、three times 等一般放在句尾。如：Sometimes I get up early.(我有时起得早) / The workers usually have lunch at the factory.(工人们通常在厂里吃午饭) / Take this medicine twice a day.(这种药一天吃两次)

③ 方式副词：一般放在行为动之后,suddenly 可以放在句首、句尾或动词之前。如：Old people can hardly walk as quickly as young people.(老年人几乎不可能走得和年轻人一样快) / Suddenly he saw a light in the dark cave(山洞).(突然,在黑黢黢的山洞里,他看见了一丝亮光)

④ 地点副词：一般放在句尾,但 here、there 还可放在句首。如：There you can see thousands of bikes running in all directions(方向).(在那里,你可以看到成千上万的自行车朝各个方向流动) / The frightened wolf ran away.(受到惊吓的狼逃开了) / He walked out quietly and turned back soon.(他悄悄地走了出去,很快又返回)

⑤ 程度副词：修饰动词时,放在动词之前；修饰形容词或副词时,放在形容词或副词之前。但注意,enough 总是放在被修饰的形容词或动词的后面；only 位置比较灵活,总是放在被修饰的词的前面。如：I nearly forgot all about it if he did not tell me again.(如果他不再次告诉我,我几乎把那事全忘了) / It was so strange that I could hardly believe my ears.(它那么奇怪一直我都不能相信我的耳朵) / She got to the station early enough to catch the first bus.(她早早地赶到车站赶上了首班车)

⑥ 疑问副词：用于对句子的状语进行提问,位置总是在句首。如：When and where were you born?(你何时何地出生?) / Why did little Edison sit on some eggs?(小爱迪生为什么要坐在鸡蛋上?) / How do you do?(你好!)

⑦ 连接副词：用来引导主语从句、宾语从句和表语从句,在从句中作状语。How I am going to kill the cat is still a question.(我打算怎样杀死那只猫还是个问题) / That is why everyone is afraid of the tiger.(那就是人人都害怕老虎的原因) / He wondered how he could do it the next day.(他不知道第二天怎样做那事)

⑧ 关系副词：用来引导定语从句,在从句中作状语。如：This is the place where Mr Zhang once lived.(这就是张先生曾经住过的地方) / Please tell me the way how you have learned English so well.(请告诉我你的英语是怎样学得这么好的方法)

⑨ 其它副词：too“也”,用在句尾；also 放在动词前；either “也不”,放在句尾；nor“也不”,放在句首；so“如此,这样”,放在形容词、副词前；on/off“开/关”放在动词之后；not 放在 be 之后、助动词之后、不定式或动名词之前；maybe/perhaps 放在句首；certainly 放在句首或动词之前。如：He went to the Palace Museum and I went there,too.(他去了故宫博物院,

我也去了) / Maybe your ticket is in your inside pocket.(也许你的票就在你的里边衣袋里) / --Tom doesn't have a computer. --Nor do I.(汤姆没有计算机,我也没有。)

(2)作表语: 地点副词一般可以作表语,放在 be 等连系动词之后,说明人物所处的位置。如: I'm very sorry he isn't in at the moment.(很抱歉,他此刻不在家) / I have been away from my hometown for nearly 20 years.(我离开家乡有将近 20 年了) / Jim is over there.(吉姆就在那边)

(3)作定语: 时间副词(如 now、then)以及许多地点副词都可以作名词的定语,放在名词的后面。如: People now often have their festival dinners at restaurants.(现在的人们经常在餐馆里吃节日晚宴) / Women there were living a terrible life in the 1920s.(在二十世纪 20 年代那儿的女人过着可怕的日子)

(4)作宾语补足语: 地点副词一般可以作宾语补足语。如: Put your dirty socks away, Jim! They are giving out bad smell!(吉姆,把你的脏袜子拿开! 它们在散发着臭气。) / Father kept him in and doing his lessons.(父亲把他关在家里做作业)

[注意] “动词+副词”的宾语如果是代词,则该副词应该放在代词之后。如: He wrote down the word.(他写下了那个词。)→He wrote it down.(他把它写了下来。)

3、(20) maybe、possibly、perhaps 的区别: maybe“可能、也许”,比另外两个词更不正式、更随便、可能性不大; possibly“可能地、或者、也许”,可能性较大,在否定句和疑问句中表示“无论如何”; perhaps“可能”,较为常用而且正式,可能性也不大。如: You could put it over there,maybe.(也许你可以把它放在那边) / I couldn't possibly have finished such a long book in such a short time.(我不可能在这么短的时间内完成这么长的一本书) / I thought perhaps it was the letter you have been expecting.(我以为那也许就是你期盼的信件)

### 3、形容词、副词的原级、比较级和最高级

#### 1、分类: 形容词和副词有原级、比较级和最高级三级。

原级变为比较级和最高级有规则变化和不规则变化两种。

#### 2、规则变化:

(1)单音节和部分双音节形容词和副词,在原级的后面加上 er,est 构成比较级和最高级。

a)直接加 er,est :

b)以重读闭音节结尾的,要双写最后一个辅音字母,后加 er,est:

c)以辅音字母+y 结尾的,先把 y 改为 i 再加上 er,est:

(2)两个音节或两个以上的音节的,在原级前加 more / most.

### 3、不规则变化:

原级	比较级	最高级
good 好的	better 更好的	best 最好的
well 好; (身体)好的,		
bad,badly 糟糕的,糟糕地	worse 更糟糕的,更糟糕地; (身体)更不舒服的	worst 最糟糕的,最糟糕地; (身体)最不舒服的
ill(身体)不舒服的		
many 许多的(可数)	more 更多的; 更	most 最多的; 最
much 许多的(不可数); 非常		
little 少的	less 更少的	least 最少的
far 远的; 远地	farther 更远的; 更远地	farthest 最远的; 最远地
	further 进一步的(地)	furthest 最深刻的(地)

### 4、形容词和副词的原级、比较级和最高级的用法:

(1)讲述某人/物自身的情况时,用原级。基本句型是:

主语(sb./sth) + 谓语动词 + (very/too/so/quite/rather...) + 形容词/副词原级 + ....

如: He is very old now.(他现在很老了) / They ran quite fast.(它们跑得相当快) / The weather looks rather bad.(天气看上去相当糟) / I am so happy!(我是如此的快乐)

☆表示两者之间没有差别时,使用句型:

主语(第一个人物) + 谓语动词 + as + 形容词/副词原级 + as + 第二个人物 + ....

如: He is as excited as his younger sister.(他和他妹妹一样兴奋) / Lily rode her bike as slowly as an old lady.(莉莉骑车像老太太一样慢) / They picked as many apples as the farmers (did).(他们摘的苹果和农民一样多)

☆表示第一个人比不上第二个人时,使用句型:

主语(第一个人物) + 谓语动词(否定式) + as / so + 形容词/副词原级 + as + 第二个人物 + ....

如: He is not so / as excited as his younger sister.(他没他妹妹那么兴奋) / Lily did not ride her bike so / as slowly as an old lady. (莉莉骑车不像老太太那样慢) / They didn't pick so / as many apples as the farmers (did). (他们摘的苹果不如农民多)

(2) 讲述两者有差异,第一个人物超过第二个人物时,用比较级。基本句型:

主语('A')+谓语动词+(much/a little/even/still)+形容词/副词比较级+than+第二个人物('B')+....

如: A modern train is much faster than a car.(现代火车比轿车快多了) / This book didn't cost me more than that one.(这本书花费我的钱不比那本多)

讲述两者有差异,第一个人物不及第二个人物时,用比较级。句型是:

主语('A') + 谓语动词 + less+ (多音节形/副)比较级 + than + 第二个人物('B') + ....

如: I think English is less difficult than maths.(我认为英语不比数学难) / Do you think it less important to learn a foreign language?(你认为学外语不那么重要吗?)

(3)讲述某人/物是一群之中最突出的一个时,用最高级。句型是:

主语(sb./sth) + 谓语动词 +(the) +形容词/副词最高级 +in / of ....

如: The Changjiang River is the longest in China.(长江是中国最长的河流) / He jumped (the) highest of the three (boys).(三个男生中他跳得最高)

4、关于比较等级的重要注释:

1、以上六个句型中,如果动词是及物或不及物动词,则后面用副词;如果后面是连系动词,则后面用形容词。如: This car is the fastest of the four.(形容词)(这辆汽车是四辆之中最快的) / This car runs (the) fastest of the four.(副词)(这辆汽车是四辆之中跑得最快的)

2、“比较级+and+比较级”表示“越来越.....”。如: The weather is getting warmer and warmer.(天越来越温暖了)

3、“the+比较级...,the+比较级...”表示“越...就越...”。如: The more trees we plant,the better it will be.(我们栽的树越多,情况就会越好) / The harder you try,the greater your progress is.(你越是努力,进步就越大)

4、一般的形容词或副词的比较级前面可以加 much/a little/even/still,而表示数量的more之前还可以加 some/ any/ no/ one/ two/ many/ several/ a lot 等词。如: It is much colder today than yesterday.(今天比昨天冷多了) / Would you like some more coffee?(你还要些咖啡吗?) / He did not eat any more.(他没有再吃)

5、more than / less than 分别可以理解为“多于/少于”，相当于副词，more than=over; less than=under.如：I lived in New York for more than four months.(我在纽约生活了四个多月)

6、“one of the +最高级+名词(复数)”整个短语为单数含义，谓语要用单数形式。如：One of the oldest houses has been burnt in a fire.(最古老的一幢房子在一场大火中被烧毁了)

7、“Which / Who+动词+形/副,□,□or□?”句型中,如果有两个选项,形/副用比较级,如果有三个选项,形/副用最高级。如：Who has more books, Lin Tao or Han Mei?(林涛和韩梅谁的书最多?) / Which is the heaviest,a pig,a horse or an elephant?(猪、马、象哪个最重?)

8、上下文中含有 both/either/neither/two/twins 等表示两个事物的词时,用比较级,而且往往还要加 the; 含有 all/none/no one/ every 等表示三个或三个以上事物时,用最高级。如：--Do you like the smaller one?—Neither.(小一点的那个你喜欢吗? 一个都不喜欢)/ --Which do you like best? --All of them!(你最喜欢哪个? 全部。)

## 七、介词：

### 1、介词的主要用法：

介词是一种虚词,不能独立使用。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,即构成介词短语。有些介词是由两个以上的词构成的短语介词,如：out of(从...中出来), because of(因为), away from(距离...), on top of(在...顶上), ever since(自从...), next to(在...隔壁), according to(根据...), in front of(在...前方)等。

### 2、介词的分类表： (见下表)

地点(位置、范围)介词：above 在...前, about 在...附近, across 在...对面, after 在...后面, against 倚着..., along 在...近旁, among 在...中间, around 在...周围, round 在...周围, at 在...处, before 在...前, behind 在...后, below 低于..., beside 在...旁边, between 在...之间, by 在...旁, down 在...下面, from 来自..., in 在...里面, inside 在...里面, near 靠近..., of 在...之中, on 在...上面, out of 在...之外, outside 在...外面, over 在...上方, under 在...下方, up 在...上面, on top of 在...顶部, in front of 在...前, close to 靠近..., in the middle of 在...的中间, at the end of 在...的末端,等等。

方向(目标趋向)介词：across 横越..., against 对抗..., along 沿着..., around 绕着..., round 环绕..., at 朝着..., behind 向...后面, etween...and...从...到...,by 路过/通过..., down 向...下, for 向..., from 从/离..., in 进入..., into 进入..., inside 到...里面, near 接近..., off 脱离/除..., on 向...上, out of 向...外, outside 向...外, over 跨过..., past 经过/超过..., through 穿过..., to 向/朝..., towards 朝着..., on to 到...上面, onto 到...上面, up 向...上, away from 远离...

时间介词：about 大约..., after 在...以后, at 在... (时刻), before 在...以前, by 到...为止, during 在...期间, for 有...(之久), from 从...(时)起, in 在(上/下午);在(多久)以后, on 在

(某日), **past** 过了...(时), **since** 自从...(至今), **through** 贯穿...(期间), **till** 直到...时, **until** 直到...时, **to** 到(下一时刻), **ever since** 从那时起至今, **at the beginning of** 在...开始时, **at the end of** 在...末, **in the middle of** 在...当中, **at the time of** 在...时

方式介词: **as** 作为/当作..., **by** 用/由/乘坐/被..., **in** 用...(语言), **like** 与...一样, **on** 骑(车)/徒(步), 通过(收音机/电视机), **over** 通过(收音机), **through** 通过..., **with** 用(材料), 用(手/脚/耳/眼), **without** 没有...

涉及介词: **about** 关于..., **except** 除了..., **besides** 除了...还... **for** 对于/就...而言, **in** 在...(方面), **of**...的, 有关..., **on** 关于/有关..., **to** 对...而言, **towards** 针对..., **with** 就...而言

其它介词:

【目的介词】 **for** 为了..., **from** 防止..., **to** 为了...

【原因介词】 **for** 因为..., **with** 由于..., **because of** 因为...

【比较介词】 **as** 与...一样, **like** 象...一样, **than** 比..., **to** 与...相比, **unlike** 与...不同

【伴随/状态介词】 **against** 和...一起(比赛), **at** 在(上班/休息/上学/家, etc.), **in** 穿着...(衣服/颜色), **into** 变成..., **on** 在(值日), **with** 与...一起, 有/带着/长着..., **without** 没有/无/不与...一起

## 八、动词

### 1、动词的分类:

类别	意义	例句
实义动词	含有实在的意义, 表示动作或状态, 在句子中能独立作谓语。	<p><b>She has some bananas.</b> 她吃些香蕉。</p> <p><b>They eat a lot of potatoes.</b> 他们常吃土豆。</p> <p><b>I'm reading an English book now.</b></p> <p>我现在正看一本英文书。</p>
连系动词	本身有一定的词义, 但不能独立作谓语, 必须和表语一起构成谓语。	<p><b>His father is a teacher.</b> 他父亲是教师。</p> <p><b>Twins usually look the same.</b></p> <p>双胞胎通常看起来一样。</p> <p><b>The teacher became very angry.</b> 老师变得很生气。</p>

助动词	本身没有词义,不能独立作谓语,只能和主要动词一起构成谓语动词,用来表示否定、疑问、时态、语态或其它语法形式,助动词自身有人称、单复数和时态的变化。	<p>He doesn't speak English. 他不说英语。</p> <p>We are playing basketball. 我们在打篮球。</p> <p>Do you have a brother? 你有兄弟吗?</p>
情态动词	本身有一定的意义,不能独立作谓语,只能和主要动词一起构成谓语动词,表示说话人的语气和情态。情态动词没有人称和单复数的变化,有些情态动词有过去式。	<p>You can keep the books for two weeks. 这些书你可以借两个星期。</p> <p>May I smoke here? 我可以在这儿抽烟吗?</p> <p>We must go now. 我们现在得走了。</p>

★重要注解:

(1) 关于实义动词:

① 英语的实义动词又可分为及物动词和不及物动词两大类:

后面必须跟宾语意义才完整的叫及物动词; 本身意义完整,后面不需跟宾语的叫不及物动词。

② 有些动词通常只作不及物动词。如: go, come, happen, lie, listen, rise, arrive, fall 等。

有些动词通常用作及物动词。如: say, raise, lay, find, buy 等。

③ 大多数动词可以兼作及物动词和不及物动词。如: study, sing 等。

④ 有些动词作及物动词与作不及物动词时的意义有所不同。如: know, wash 等。

⑤ 有些动词常和介词、副词或其它词类一起构成固定词组,形成短语动词。如: listen, reply, wait, look.

(2) 关于连系动词:

① 连系动词用来连接主语和表语,连系动词后面常为形容词。

② 常见的连系动词有: be、become、look、feel、sound、smell、taste、seem、turn、grow、get、go、fall、sit、stand、lie 等。

③ 有些连系动词来源于实义动词,意思也跟着变化: look(看→看起来)、feel(感觉、摸→感到)、smell(闻、嗅→闻起来)、taste(尝→尝起来)、turn(翻转、转动→变得)、grow(生



长→变得)、get(得到、到达→变得)、go(去→变得),所不同的是,作为实义动词时,后面不能跟形容词。①常见的助动词有:用于进行时和被动语态的 be (am, is, are ,was, were, been, being ) ;用于完成时的 have(has,had,having) ;用于将来时的 shall (should) ; will (would)和用于一般时的 do(does,did) .

②助动词必须同主语的人称和数一致,也就是说因主语人称、数的不同而采用不同的形式,其中有些助动词也可作情态动词。如: shall, will, should, would.

#### (4) 关于情态动词:

①常见的情态动词有: can (could) ,may (might), must ,shall (should), will (would), dare (dared) , need 等,另外,have to、 had better 也当作情态动词使用。情态动词后面必须加动词的原形。

②can 表示体力、脑力方面的能力或客观的可能性。口语中,在询问或说明一件事可不可以做时,常用“can”代替“may”。情态动词“can”的过去式是“could”,否定式是“cannot”通常缩写成“can’t”,“could”的否定式是“could not”,通常缩写成“couldn’t”。如: Can I help you?(要帮忙吗? )/ He can swim.(他会游泳)/ That can’t be Mr Li.(那不可能是李先生)

③ may 表示允许、请求或可能性,用 may 提问时,肯定回答一般用 Certainly 或 Yes,you may.;否定回答一般用 can’t 或 mustn’t. 如: May I ask you a question?—Certainly.(可以问你一个问题吗? 当然可以)/ You may go now.(现在你可以走了)/ It may be in your pocket.(它可能在你的衣袋里)

④ must 表示“必须”、“一定”的意思。表示“必须”时否定形式是 mustn’t; 表示“一定”时,否定形式是“can’t” 如: We must be very careful when we cross the road.(我们过马路时一定要非常小心)/ It must be Jack.(那准是杰克)/ I haven’t seen Kate today. She can’t be here.(我今天没有看到过凯特,她不可能在这里)

[注意]用 must(必须)进行提问时,肯定回答用 must,否定回答用 needn’t; 用 must(一定)进行提问时,肯定回答仍用 must,但是否定回答用 can’t.如: Must we clean the room before we leave? –Yes,you must.或 No,you needn’t.(我们走之前必须要打扫房间吗? 是的,必须打扫。/ 不,不需要。)/ Must she be in the room? –Yes,she must.或 No,she can’t.(她一定在房间里吗? 是的,一定。/ 不,不可能在。)

⑤ “have to”表示“不得不”、“必须”。We’ll have to leave now for it is very late at night.

have to 的疑问形式是: 助动词+...+have to,否定形式是: 助动词+not+have to 或者用 needn’t.如: Do you have to stay until 8 o’clock?(你得呆到8点钟吗? )/ You don’t have to do so.(=You needn’t do so.)(你不用这么做)



⑥ **shall** 在问句中,可表示征求对方意见,与第一人称连用;在陈述句的第二、三人称的主语后或表示“命令”、“警告”、“允许”等。如: **Shall we go to the zoo this weekend?**(我们这个周末去动物园好吗? )/ **He shall bring his own book next time.**(他下次必须带自己的书来)

⑦ **should** 可表示“劝告”、“建议”、“惊奇”等意思。 **We should speak to old people politely.**(我们应该礼貌地对老人讲话)

⑧ **will** 表示“意愿”、“决心”等意思,一般与第二人称连用。如: **Will you please close the door for me?**(请你替我把门关上好吗? )/ **I will teach you a lesson.**(我要教训你一顿)

⑨ **would** 表示过去的“意愿”、“决心”等。 **He would sit near the fire every time he returned home.**(每次他回到家中总要坐在火炉边)

**would** 也可以表示现在的情况,表达说话人向对方提出的要求,语气比“**will**”婉转、客气。在日常会话中,“我想要...”通常用“**I would like to**”或“**I should(I'd) like to**”来表示。如: **Would you like to have a rest at the moment?**(你现在想要休息一下吗? )

**would** 还可以表示过去经常发生的事情。如: **Every year parents would tell their children about the boy who would save his people.**(每一年父母们总是向孩子们讲述这个将会拯救他的人民的男孩的事)

⑩ **need** 表示“需要”,用于疑问句或否定句。“**need**”作实义动词时,在肯定、否定、疑问句中都可以用。如: **He needn't do it in such a hurry.**(他不需要如此匆忙地做这件事)/ **He needs some help.**(他需要一些帮助)/ **He doesn't need to bring his football socks then.**(那么他就无须带上足球袜了)

⑪ **dare** 是“敢”的意思,用法几乎与“**need**”完全相同,即在疑问句和否定句中,可以作情态动词,后面用不带“**to**”的动词不定式。在肯定句中和实义动词一样,后面的动词不定式要带“**to**”。 **How dare you say I am a fool?**(你竟敢说我是个傻瓜? )/ **He didn't dare to touch the red button.**(他不敢触碰那个红色的按钮)

⑫ **'d better (do)**(“最好是”)一般也当作情态动词使用,否定式是: **'d better not (do)**。 如: **You'd better sit here and say nothing.**(你最好坐在这儿不讲话)/ **You'd better not speak because he is sleeping.**(你最好不要讲话因为他正在睡觉)

## 2、动词词形变化一览表:

### (1)规则动词变化表:

规则变化	原形动词结尾情况	现在时单三人称	现在分词	过去式和过去分词
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	一般情况	+s	+ing	+ed
	s,x,ch,sh,o 结尾	+es	+ing	+ed
	辅音字母+y 结尾	y→i,+es	+ing	y→i,+ed
	重读闭音节一元一辅结尾	+s	双写辅音字母,+ing	双写辅音字母,+ed
	不发音的 e 结尾	+s	去掉 e,+ing	+d
	ie 结尾	+s	ie→y,+ing	+d
不规则变化		have→has; be→is	(无)	(见不规则动词变化表)

注意：①在加 ing 或 ed 时动词如果以“r”结尾,尾音节又重读的动词,“r”应双写。

② s/es 的读音规则：在清辅音后读；在浊辅音后和元音后读[z]；在[s]、[F]、[z]、[tF]、[dV]后读[iz]。

③ed 的读音规则：在清辅音后读[t]；在浊辅音后和元音后读[d]；在[t]、[d]后读[id]。

(2)不规则动词变化表：( 原形 → 过去式 → 过去分词)

be(am,is)	was	been	lose	lost	lost
be(are)	were	been	make	made	made
beat	beat	beaten	may	might	
become	became	become	mean	meant	meant
begin	began	begun	meet	met	met
blow	blew	blown	mistake	mistook	mistaken
break	broke	broken	must	must	
bring	brought	brought	pay	paid	paid
build	built	built	put	put	put
buy	bought	bought	read	read	Read
can	could		ride	rode	ridden
catch	caught	caught	ring	rang	rung

choose	chose	chosen	rise	rose	risen	
come	came	come	run	ran	run	
cost	cost	cost	say	said	said	
cut	cut	cut	see	saw	seen	
dig	dug	dug	sell	sold	sold	
do	did	done	send	sent	sent	
draw	drew	drawn	set	set	set	
drink	drank	drunk	shall	should		
drive	drove	driven	shine	shone	shone	
eat	ate	eaten	show	showed	shown	
fall	fell	fallen	shut	shut	shut	
feel	felt	felt	sing	sang	sung	
find	found	found	sink	sank/sunk	sunk/sunken	
fly	flew	flown	sit	set	set	
forget	forgot	forgot/forgotten	sleep	slept	slept	
freeze	froze	frozen	smell	smelt	smelt	
get	got	got	speak	spoke	spoken	
give	gave	given	spend	spent	spent	
go	went	gone	spill	spilt	spilt	
grow	grew	grown	spoil	spoilt	spoilt	
hang	hung/hanged	hung/hanged	stand	stood	stood	
have(has)	had	had	sweep	swept	swept	
hear	heard	heard	swim	swam	swum	
hide	hid	hidden	take	took	taken	
hit	hit	hit	teach	taught	taught	
hold	held	held	tell	told	told	
hurt	hurt	hurt	think	thought	thought	
keep	kept	kept	throw	threw	thrown	
know	knew	known	understand	understood	understood	

lay	laid	laid	wake	woke/waked	woken/waked
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	wear	wore	worn
leave	left	left	will	would	
lend	lent	lent	win	won	won
let	let	let	write	wrote	written
lie	lay	lain			

3、be(“是/存在”)动词的各种时态变化:

一 般 现 在 时	一 般 将 来 时	现 在 完 成 时
<p>I am....</p> <p>You are....</p> <p>He/She/It is....</p> <p>We/You/They are....</p>	<p>(I 等各人称) will be....</p> <p>I am</p> <p>He/She/It is</p> <p>going to be...</p> <p>We/You/They are</p>	<p>I have been....</p> <p>You have been....</p> <p>She/he/It has been....</p> <p>We/You/They have been....</p>
一 般 过 去 时	过 去 将 来 时	过 去 完 成 时
<p>I was....</p> <p>You were....</p> <p>He/She/It was....</p> <p>We/You/They were....</p>	<p>(I 等各人称) would be....</p> <p>I was</p> <p>He/She/It was</p> <p>going to be...</p> <p>We/You/They were</p>	<p>I had been....</p> <p>You had been....</p> <p>She/he/It had been....</p> <p>We/You/They had been....</p>

注意: 句型变化时,

否定句在 am /is /are /will /have /has /was /were /had /would 后面加 not,而且 not 都可以缩写为 n't (am 后面 not 不可以缩写);

疑问句将 am /is /are /will /have /has /was /were /had /would 提前到句首。

4、其它谓语动词(主动语态)的时态变化一览表:

现在时态	一般现在时	现在进行时	一般将来时	现在完成时
谓语动词构成	动词用原形(单三加 s / es)(问句和否定句借用助词 do / does)	am is + 动词 -ing are	will + 动词原形 am is+going to+动词原形 are	have + 过去分词 has
过去时态	一般过去时	过去进行时	过去将来时	过去完成时
谓语动词构成	动词用过去式(问句和否定句借用助词 did)	was+动词-ing were	would + 动词原形 was+going to+动词原形 were	had + 过去分词

或者使用下面这个句型：

It is / has been + (多久)+ since + 主语(人)+谓语(过去时)+.....+过去时间状语

[注意] 在其它的时态中也存在类似问题,记住,关键是：瞬间动词不能和表达一段时间的状语连用。如：How long may I keep the book?(这本书我能借多久？)(句子中 keep 取代了 borrow)

(7) 过去完成时 过去完成时表示过去某一时间或某一动作发生之前已经完成的动作。简言之，过去完成时所表示的时间是“过去的过去”。

①过去完成时由“助动词 had+动词的过去分词”构成。

②过去完成时时间状语有：by (yesterday), by then, by the end of (last...)或者由 when,before 等引出状语从句。有时句子中会有 already, just, once, ever, never 等词语,也会有 for... 或 since...构成的时间状语。如：They had already finished cleaning the classroom when their teacher came.(当老师来的时候他们已经打扫完了教室)/ The woman had left before he realized she was a cheat.(在他发觉那个妇女是个骗子时她已经走掉了)

③过去完成时常用于宾语从句中、after 引导的从句中,或者从句是 before 引导的主句中。如：After I had put on my shoes and hat,I walked into the darkness.(我穿上鞋子戴上帽子走进了黑暗之中)/ He said that he had never seen a kangaroo before.(他说他以前从来没有见过袋鼠)

(8) 过去将来时 过去将来时表示在过去预计将要发生的动作或存在的状态。

①过去将来时由“助动词 **should**(第一人称)或 **would**(第二、三人称)+动词原形”构成。在美国英语中,过去将来时的助动词一律用“**would +动词原形**”。

②过去将来时常由于宾语从句中,时间状语有: **later, soon, the next (day)**.

③在时间状语从句和条件状语从句中不可以使用过去将来时,而应该使用一般过去时。  
如: **He promised that he would pay me a lot if I helped him with the project.**(他答应付给我许多钱如果我帮助他搞那个项目)/ **Every time when he was free,he would sit down and read some books.**(每次只要他有空他就会坐下来看看书)

④表示纯粹的将来时用 **would** 或 **should**,表示打算或主观认为的事情用 **was/were going to (+动词原形)**。如: **She told me she would be 18 the next month.**(她告诉我她下个月就18岁了)/ **She told me that she was going to have a walk with her pet dog.**(她告诉我她打算带她的宠物狗去散步)

⑤过去将来时还可以表示一个过去经常性的动作。如: **When it rained in the day, he would bring an umbrella with him.**(白天下雨时他会随身带一把雨伞)

(9)现在完成进行时: 现在完成进行时指一个从过去就开始一直延续到现在并由可能继续下去的动作,它具有现在完成时和现在进行时双重特征,结构是: “**have/has + been +动词的现在分词**”。如: **I have been swimming in the cold water for about two hours.**(我已经在冰冷的水里游了将近两个小时)/ **How long have you been waiting here?**(你在这里一直等了多久?)

## 6、被动语态:

(1)被动语态定义: 被动语态是动词的一种特殊形式,用来说明主语与谓语动词之间的关系。如果主语是 动作的执行者(即某人做某事),便叫主动语态;如果主语是动作的承受者(即某事被做),便叫被动语态。主动与被动的区别不是词序的区别,而是主语与谓语意义上的区别。在英语中只有及物动词和一些相当于及物动词的词组才有被动语态的形式。

(2)英语中被动语态由“助动词 **be +动词的过去分词**”构成。助动词 **be** 有时态、人称和数的变化。被动语态后的 **by** 短语有时可省去。具体结构见下表:

现在时态	一般现在时	现在进行时	一般将来时	现在完成时
谓语动词构成	Am is+ <b>p.p.</b>  are	Am is+ <b>being+p.p.</b>  are	<b>will + be+p.p.</b>  am is+ <b>going to+ be + p.p.</b>  are	<b>have(has)+be en+p.p.</b>

过去时态	一般过去时	过去进行时	过去将来时	过去完成时
谓语动词构成	was+p.p. were	was+being+p.p. were	would +be+p.p. was+going to+be+p.p.were	had+been+p.p.

[注] p.p.表示过去分词。

### (1) 被动语态的用法:

① 不知道谁是动作的执行者(即不知道谁做)时用被动语态,省略 by 短语。如: A man was killed in the accident.(一个人死于事故)/ This window was broken yesterday.(这扇窗子是昨天被打破的)

② 不说或者众所周知是谁做时,用被动语态,省略 by 短语。如: Rice is also grown in this place.(这个地方也种水稻)/ A railroad will be built here in three years.(三年之后这里将要修建一条铁路)

③ 强调动作的承受者,句尾加 by 短语。如: It was written by Lu Xun.(它(书)是鲁迅写的)/ A pet dog is never killed by its owner.(宠物狗是不会被主人宰杀的)

### (2) 主动语态如何改写为被动语态:

主动句: 主语(人/物) + 谓语(及物动词) + 宾语(人/物) + 其他 + 状语

(动作的执行者) (各种时态形式) (动作的承受者)

被动句: 主语(人/物) + 谓语(及物动词) + by + 人 / 物 + 其他 + 状语

(动作的承受者) (be +过去分词) (动作的执行者)

### (3) 注意点:

①“动词+间接宾语+直接宾语”改为被动时,可以用间接宾语做被动句的主语。如:

His teacher gave him a dictionary.→He was given a dictionary by his teacher.(老师给他一本字典→他得到老师一本字典)

也可以用直接宾语做被动句的主语,但是需用 **to** 或者 **for** 引出原句的间接宾语。如: **His teacher gave him a dictionary.→A dictionary was given to him by his teacher.**(老师给他一本字典→一本字典由老师送给了他)/**His father made him a kite.→A kite was made for him by his father.**(他的父亲给他做了一个风筝→一个风筝由他的父亲做给了他)

②“动词+宾语+动词原形”改为被动时,动词原形前要加 **to**。如: **The boss made the poor man work 12 hours a day.→The poor man was made to work 12 hours a day.**(老板让这个可怜的人一天工作 12 小时→这个可怜人被迫一天工作 12 小时)

③“动词+...+介词”改为被动时,介词一般在原位不动。如: **The girl takes good care of her little brother.→The girl's little brother is taken good care of by her.**(女孩照顾小弟弟→女孩的小弟弟由她照顾着)

④“**be+过去分词**”未必表示被动语态,而可能是系表结构。如:

**He is pleased / worried / tired / .....(系表)(他高兴/焦虑/疲劳.....)**

**He was hit / knocked down / told / shot / .....(被动)(他被击中/撞倒/关照/射中.....)**

## 7、动词的非谓语形式: 动词不做谓语时的固定形式。

(1)动词的非谓语形式包括动词不定式、动名词和分词三种形式; 其中分词又包含现在分词和过去分词两种形式。它们在句子中不能单独作谓语。

(2)动词不定式:

① 形式: 动词不定式基本形式由“不定式记号 **to+动词原形**”构成。它的否定形式只要在“**to**” 前面加上“**not**”。它的疑问形式是: “**wh-疑问词+to+动词原形**”。\*它的被动形式: “**to be +过去分词**”。\*它的完成形式: “**to have +过去分词**”。

② 动词不定式具有名词、形容词和副词的特征,即可以在句子中作主语、宾语、定语、状语、表语和宾语补足语。但不定式也保留动词的某些特征,即不定式后面可以跟宾语、表语和状语。动词不定式加上相关成分就构成不定式短语。

③ 动词不定式可以放在谓语前句子作主语。但是通常将作主语的动词不定式或不定式短语放在谓语后面,而在主语位置用“**it**”作形式主语(有时在不定式的前面还会用 **for sb.**表示不定式的逻辑主语)。如: **To help animals is helping people.**(帮助动物就是帮助人)/ **It is very difficult (for us) to learn Chinese well.**((对于我们而言)学好汉语是非常的困难)/ **It took me half an hour to work out this problem.**(解出这道题花了我一个小时的时间)

④ 动词不定式可以作谓语动词(及物动词)的宾语。



[A] 及物动词+不定式一般形式:

谓语动词(vt.)	+不定式 (作宾语)	[说 明]
want(想) / try(试图) / decide(决定) / would like(想要) / hope(希望) / love(喜爱) / learn(学会) / afford(提供) / agree(同意) / fail(失败、未能) / mean(意味着) / prefer(宁愿) / wish(希望)	+ to (do)	(无)
help(帮助)		to 可以省略
begin(开始)/ start(开始)/hate(憎恨)		也可跟动名词,意义变化不大
forget(忘记) / remember(记得)/ like(总爱)		也可跟动名词,意义变化较大

如: I would like to have a rest at the moment.(我现在想休息一下)/ They began to search the room for the thief.(他们开始在屋子里搜寻小偷)/ He liked to have a swim in the pool near his house.(他喜爱在靠家的水塘里面游泳)/ When did you learn to speak English?(你什么时候开始学英语的? )/ Don't forget to close the door when you leave.(你离开时别忘了关门)

[比较] He forgot to turn off the light.(他忘了关灯.) (没关)/ He forgot turning off the light.(他忘记关过灯.)(关了) / Please remember to ring me up.(记得给我打电话.)(还没打电话) / I remember calling you yesterday but you forgot.(我记得昨天给你打电话了,但是你忘记了.)(打过电话)

[B] 及物动词+疑问词+不定式:

谓语动词(vt.)	+wh-疑问词+不定式 (作宾语)	[说明]
tell (告诉) / show (显示) / know (知道) / ask (问) / find out (发现) / understand (明白) / wonder(疑惑) / learn(学会) / forget(忘记) / remember(记得) / teach sb.(教某人) / discuss(商讨)	what where +how +to(do) who which.....	不定式疑问形式还可以作句子的主语、表语等。

如: He does not know which one to take.(他不知道该选哪个)/ Tell me how to get to the station.(告诉我怎么样去火车站)/ She asked me what to do for today's

homework.(她问我今天家庭作业做什么)/ Can you teach me how to search the internet?(你能教我怎样上网吗?)

[C] 不定式作宾语而后面又有宾语补足语时,通常用 it 代替作形式宾语,而不定式则后置。如: I found it not very easy to learn to ride a bike.(我发现学骑车不很容易)

⑤ 动词不定式可以在句子中用作定语,放在名词或代词后面。

[A] 记住下面的一些结构:

被修饰部分	+	不定式(作后置定语)	汉语意思
a key		to lock the door	锁门的钥匙
a box		to hold these things	装这些东西的箱子
give her a book		to read	给她一本书读
Is there any (+名词/代词)		to (do)?	有...要(做的)吗?
It's time		to go.	是走的时间了。/ 该走了。
Do you have any work		to do?	你有工作要做吗?
I'd like something		to eat.	我要点儿吃的。
I have nothing		to say.	我没有话要说。
Would you like something		to drink?	你要点儿喝的吗?

[B] 在这种情况下,如果不定式动词是不及物动词,则后面必须加介词。如:

They could not find a place to live in.(他们找不到住的地方)/ Please give me a chair to sit on.(请给我一张椅子坐坐)/ He has got a writing brush to write with.((他找到了写字的毛笔)

⑥ 动词不定式可以在句子中用作状语,有下列几种情况:

[A] 放在不及物动词(come, go, stop, finish, wait 等词)的后面。如: He came to see her yesterday.(他昨天来看望她)(表示来的目的)/ I stopped to have a rest.(我停下来休息一会儿)(表示停下来的目的)

[B] 放在完整的谓语之后(即“谓语+宾语”、“谓语+宾语+补语”、“动词+表语”之后)。如: We cleaned the room to let him play in it.(我们打扫了房间以便让他在里面玩)/ I opened the window to see more clearly.(我打开窗子以便看得更清楚点儿)

[C] 有时表示目的的不定式短语可以放在句首。如: To arrive there on time, I got up one hour earlier than usual.(为了按时到达,我们比平时早起了一个小时)(表示早起的目的)

[注意] stop to do 与 stop doing 的不同。如: They stopped to have a look.(他们停下来看看)(不定式作“停下来”的目的状语)/ They stopped looking out of the window and began to listen to the teacher.(他们停止向窗外望,开始听老师讲课)(动名词作宾语,表示“停止”的内容)

⑦ 动词不定式可以在句子中用作表语,限于连系动词之后。如: My job is to keep the goal.(我的工作就是守住球门)

⑧ 动词不定式可以在句子中用作复合宾语中的宾语补足语。

谓 语 动 词(vt.)	+ 宾语 (人/物)	+不定式 (作宾语补足语)
ask(请) / tell(关照) / teach(教) / want(想要) / would like(想要) / get(让) / help(帮) / invite(邀请) / like(喜欢) / warn(警告) /	+sb. / sth.	+to (do)
make(使得) / let(让) / hear(听) / see(看) / feel(感觉) / watch(观看)/ have(使得) / help(帮助)	+sb. / sth.	+ (do)

如: Mum asked me to help her with the cooking.(妈妈叫我帮助她做饭)/ I would like you to see my parents.(我想要你见见我的父母)/ The boss often made the workers work 14 hours a day.(老板常让工人们一天工作 14 小时)/ Now let me hear you play the violin.(现在让我来听你拉小提琴)

[注意] help 之后做宾补的不定式符号 to 可以省略; hear / see / feel / watch 之后的宾补用不定式与现在分词时,含义不同,需特别注意,(参见现在分词部分)。试比较:

I heard her crying when I walked past.(我路过时听到她正在哭)(指当时瞬间的情况)

I sat near her and heard her sing the new song.(我坐在她附近听她唱新歌)(指整个过程)

### (3)动名词

① 动名词由动词原形加词尾“ing”构成。动名词有动词的特征,可以跟宾语,可以被状语修饰;它也有名词的特征,在句子中可以作主语、宾语(包括介词宾语)等。动名词加相关词语(宾语或状语等)构成动名词短语。

② 动名词可以作主语。一般可用 it 作形式主语而将动名词短语后移。如: Learning English all by yourself is not so easy.(自学好英语不那么容易)(=It is not so easy learning English all by yourself.)

③ 动名词可以作宾语。

[A] want / need 之后用动名词时,含有被动意思。如: Your car needs repairing badly.(你的车急需修理。)(被修)My hair needs cutting.(我要理发。)(头发被理)

[B] remember / forget / stop / finish 之后用动名词时,与用不定式含义不同。如: I forgot to write a letter to him.(我忘了给他写封信)(根本没写) / I forgot writing a letter to him.(我忘了给他写过信)(写了却忘了) / They stopped to look back.(他们停下来向后看)(停下的目的是向后看) / They stopped looking back.(他们停止向后看)(不向后看了)

[C] enjoy / mind / keep / hate/ go 等词一般用动名词作宾语。如: Do you mind my closing the door?(把门关上你介意吗?) / She hates travelling by air.(她讨厌坐飞机旅行)/ They went swimming every afternoon.(他们每天下午去游泳)/ I enjoy walking around the town.(我喜欢在镇上转悠)

[D] like / love / start / begin / learn 后面用动名词时,与用不定式意思相近或相同。如: We began to study English when we were at primary school.(我们在小学时就开始学英语了) / We began studying English when we were at primary school. (我们在小学时就开始学英语了)

④ 动名词可以作表语,此时特别注意不要与现在进行时混淆。如: My job is putting these parts together.(我的事情是把这些部件拼起来) / I am putting these parts together.(我正在把这些部件拼起来)

⑤ 动名词与现在分词构成相同,但是含义不同,动名词主要表示事情,而现在分词则主要表示进行着的动作。如: Eating too much is not good for your health. (动名词短语,作主语) / Seeing is believing.(动名词短语,分别作主语和表语) / He ran after a moving bus and got onto it.(现在分词,作定语) / His father saw him sitting on some eggs.(现在分词,作宾补)

(4)分词: 包含现在分词和过去分词。(高中学习重点)

① 主要区别: 现在分词一般有主动的意思或表示动作正在进行的意思; 过去分词有被动或动作已经完成的意思。分词可以有自己的宾语或状语。

② 分词或分词短语在句子中作定语、状语和复合宾语等。

[A] 作定语: 分词作定语时,一般要放在修饰的名词之前,分词短语作定语时,则要放在所修饰的名词之后。 如: I have got a running nose.(我流鼻涕) / The woman running after the thief shouted very loudly,“Stop the thief!”(跟着小偷追的妇女大喊: 捉小偷!) / Yesterday I met a man called Mr. Black.(昨天我遇见了一个名叫布莱克先生的人)/ He only gave me a broken glass,so I was very angry with him.(他只给了我一个坏玻璃杯,所以我很生他的气)

[B] 现在分词可以作下列动词的宾语补足语。(参考不定式作宾语补足语)

谓语动词(vt.)	宾语	宾语补足语
keep(保持) / see(看到) / hear(听到) / watch(注意到) / feel(感觉到)	sb./sth.	(do)ing

如: Mum kept me working all the week.(妈妈让我一个星期都在工作)/ When I entered the room,I saw Jack eating a big pear.(我进入房间时看到杰克正在吃一只大梨子)/ In the dark I felt something very cold moving on my foot.(黑暗之中我感到有个冷的东西在我的脚上移动)

[C] 现在分词可以作状语,表示伴随情况。如: She came into the classroom,holding a pile of papers in her hand.(他走进教室,手上抓着一沓纸)/ I am very busy these days getting ready for the coming oral test.(这些日子我正忙着准备即将来到的口语考试)

[D] 过去分词可以作表语,放在连系动词后面,但要注意不要与被动语态混淆,“主系表”主要表示状态,而被动语态则表示动作。常用过去分词作表语的结构有: be worried (焦虑) / be pleased (高兴) / be tired (疲劳) / get dressed (打扮好) / get lost (迷路) / get caught (遭遇) / become frustrated (沮丧) / become interested in (对...感兴趣)等等。例略。

[E] 过去分词可以作宾语补足语。如: I had my hair cut this morning.(今天早上我让人给我理了发)(注意: have sth. done 表示动作由别人来做,而 have done sth.则为现在完成时的结构,两个结构不可以混淆)

## 8

十一、句子成分: 主语、谓语、宾语、表语、定语、宾语补足语和状语

### 1、主语:

(1)由名词、代词(人称代词用主格)、动词不定式、动名词等充当,说明动作是“谁”发出的,主语是句子陈述的对象,说明是谁或什么,表示句子说的是“什么人”,或“什么事”,如“我写字”中的“我”,做出写字这个动作。“写”则是谓语,“字”是宾语,是接受谓语“写”这个动作的对象,因此是宾语。如: The painter painted a very nice picture. (画家画了一幅漂亮的画。)/ They fought against SARS bravely. (他们勇敢地与非典搏斗。)/ To see is to believe. (耳听为虚眼见为实。)/ Helping animals is to help people. (帮助动物就是帮助人类。)

(2)动词不定式或动名词做主语时可用 it 代替,而不定式或动名词移至表语或宾语之后。如: It is very comfortable to have a Class A seat during the long journey. (在长途旅行中能有甲等座位简直太舒服了。)/ Eating too much is bad for your health.(=It is bad for your health eating too much.) (吃得太多对你的身体不利。)(比较好看,避免头重脚轻)

(3)口语中常见主语或“主--系”省略: (It is) nothing. ((那)没有什么。)/ (It) doesn't matter. ((那)没有关系。)/ (I) thank you. ((我)谢谢你。)

(4)反意问句的附加问句,主语必须是代词: The man looks worried, doesn't he? (这个人看上去很着急不是吗?) / Tigers are dangerous animals, aren't they? (老虎是危险的动物不是吗?)

(5)祈使句一般省略主语。加主语时往往用来指定某个人。Keep the keyboards clean, children. (孩子们请保持键盘的清洁。)(省略了主语) / You go there and fetch me a glass of water. (你去给我弄一杯水来。)

(6)主语一般在句首,但在问句中会处于第二位和句尾;倒装句及 there be 句型主语在动词之后。如: Computers are made in this factory. (计算机生产于这家工厂。)/ Where are they? (他们在哪儿?) / Does the boy like staying home? (这个男孩喜欢呆在家里吗?)

(7)主语与谓语必须保持单、复数的一致,而谓语与表语或宾语之间没有这一要求。Neither Jim nor Rose has passed the exam. (Jim 和 Rose 都没有通过考试。)/ The Chinese people are a hardworking and brave people. (中华民族是一个勤劳勇敢的民族。)

(8)主语可以由从句充当,详见“主语从句”。

2、谓语: 是对主语动作或状态的陈述或说明,指出“做什么”,“是什么”或“怎么样”,在主语后接宾语,又称受词,是一个动作的接受者。

(1)由“不及物动词”、“及物动词+宾语”或“系动词+表语”等构成,说明主语所表示的人物“干什么”或“怎么样”。如:

He travelled in space for the first time .(他首次在太空旅行。)/ Who teaches you English this year?(今年谁教你们的英语?)/ The pizza has gone bad. (那块烤馅饼已经变坏。)/

(2)谓语动词必须反映出人称、单复数、时态等信息,谓语动词往往由下列词语依序排列构成: [情态动词] + [时态助动词] (现在完成时) + [语态助动词] (如被动语态) + [主要动词] (不一定全部出现)。(见[动词的时态和语态构成表](#)) 记住: 谓语部分第一个动词往往是变形动词。如:

I am sorry I am making so much noise but I have to. (对不起我发出了太大的声音但是只能这样。)/ He can't have finished reading the 800-page-long novel. (他不可能读完了那本长达 800 页的小说。)/ Something must be done to stop the fowl flu from spreading out. (该采取措施防止禽流感蔓延。)

(3)谓语动词切忌用“行为动词 1 + 原形动词”、“be + 原形动词”。

记住使用下列正确形式:

①情态动词+原形动词。如：You'd better go over the lesson. (你最好复习这一课。)

②shall/ will/ would+原形动词。如：They should have been there once. (他们应该去过那儿。)

③be+现在分词或者过去分词。如：What are you doing this evening? (今晚你打算做什么?) ---表示一般将来时/ Many trees have been cut down since 1970s. (自从 20 世纪 70 年代大批树木被砍伐。)

④have+过去分词。如：Many trees have been cut down since 1970s. (意思同上)

⑤一般时间句和否定句中：do/does/did+原形动词。如：He does not enjoy himself very much. (他日子过的不好。)/ Did any of you see dinosaur eggs? (你们当中有谁见过恐龙蛋吗?)

⑥行为动词 1+行为动词 2 (不定式、动名词、现在分词、过去分词等形式)。如：He made up his mind to be a vet. (他拿定主意要做个兽医。)/ Feeling good about yourself is essential to feeling good about life. (自尊自爱是享受生活的根本。)/ They wake up the other family members, calling, "Merry Christmas!" (他们叫醒家庭的其他成员,呼喊着：圣诞快乐!)/ The kings of ancient Egypt had strong tombs built for themselves. (古代的埃及国王让人给他们自己修建坚固的坟墓。)

(4)不可用形容词、名词、代词、副词、介词短语等独立作谓语,必须在此之前加连系动词。

(5)谓语动词单复数形式：单数形式的动词有：is,was,has,does 以及“动词+s”；复数形式的动词有：are,were,have 以及动词原形。其他动词不分单、复数。

谓语部分第一个动词的形式	单数形式	复数形式
一般现在时 be(是)动词; 现在某些时态和语态的助动词 be	am (单一);are (单二);is (单三);	are
一般过去时 be(是)动词; 过去某些时态和语态的助动词 be	was (单一); were (单二); was;(单三)	were
一般现在时 have(有)动词; 现在完成时态的助动词 have	have (单一); have (单二);has (单三);	have
一般现在时行为动词和助动词 do	do (单一、单二); does (单三)	do
实意动词和连系动词的一般现在时动词 (否定和疑问句除外)	原形动词(单一、单二); 动词+s /es (单三)	原形动词



其他各时态语态的谓语动词	单复数形式相同
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记住：主语、谓语单复数必须保持一致。（参见“4、名词或代词作主语时和谓语之间的单复数的一致问题：”）  
Air and water is necessary to us all.(空气和水对于我们大家是必不可少的。)

(6)一般问句和反意问句的回答不使用行为动词,应该使用“是”动词、情态动词、助动词 (be,will,have,do 以及变形)。如：The Olympic Games is held every other year, isn't it?  
---Yes, it is.(奥运会每两年举办一次,是吗? ---是的。)

3、宾语：又称受词，是指一个动作（动词）的接受者。宾语分为直接宾语和间接宾语两大类，其中直接宾语（经常指被做的人）指动作的直接对象，间接宾语说明动作的非直接，但受动作影响的对象。一般而言，及物动词后面最少要有一个宾语，而该宾语通常为直接宾语，有些及物动词要求两个宾语，则这两个宾语通常一个为直接宾语，另一个为间接宾语。

(1) 由名词、代词(人称代词要用宾格)、不定式、动名词、(宾语)从句充当,表示动作的承受者是“谁”或者是“何物”。如：The angel also came to Joseph and told him the same thing.(那个天使同样来到约瑟夫面前并且告诉他同样的事情。)(代词和名词充当两个宾语) / He told me that the company could not afford to pay him so much money.(他告诉我说公司付不起他那么多的钱。)(不定式作宾语) / They enjoy watching football games so much that they often forget their lessons. (他们如此喜爱看足球以至于常常忘记了他们的功课。)(动名词作宾语) / I think to be a children's doctor is very rewarding.(我认为当个儿童医生是很值得的。)(从句作宾语)

(2) 只有及物动词或介词才有宾语,不及物动词没有宾语,如果涉及到事物,则必须在不及物动词后面加合适的介词。Listen to the radio. (listen 不是及物动词,故加 to。) / Can you hear anything exciting?(你能听到什么令人兴奋的消息吗?)

(3) 宾语一般放在及物动词或介词的后面,但是在疑问句中,如果宾语是疑问词,则宾语要放在句首。介词的宾语如果是疑问词,则可以放在介词后或句首。如：What did he see? (他看见了什么?) / What does he write a letter with? (他用什么写的信?) / With what does he write a letter? (他用什么写的信?)

(4)“动词+副词+宾语”结构中,如果宾语是代词,则代词必须放在“动”“副”之间。如：Please put the shoes away. (请把鞋子收起来。) / Please put away the shoes. (请把鞋子收起来。) / Please put them away. (请把它们收起来。)

(5) 动词后面跟双宾语时可以采用两种结构：

①动词+间接宾语(人)+直接宾语(物)。如：He often gives me some help. (他常常帮我。)



②动词+直接宾语+介词+间接宾语。注意,一般情况介词用 to,但动词是 make, buy, borrow 时,介词用 for.如: Please make me a kite. (请给我做个风筝。)或 Please make a kite for me.

(6) 在“动词+宾语+宾补”结构中,如果宾语是不定式、动名词、宾语从句,则常用 it 做形式宾语,而将实际的宾语移到补语后面去。如: I found the job rather difficult. (我发觉这个工作相当难做。)/ I found it rather difficult to do the job.

(7) 宾语可以由从句充当,详见“宾语从句”。

#### 4、表语:

(1) 说明主语的身份、性质、状况等含义的成分,通常由形容词、副词、介词短语、名词、代词等充当。如: He became a doctor after he left high school.(高中毕业他当上了医生。)/ The rubber wheels are over there.(橡胶轮子在那边。)/ He does not feel like eating anything today because he has caught a bad cold.(他今天不想吃任何东西因为他得了重感冒。)/ Who is it?(谁呀?)

(2) 表语只能放在连系动词(如: be,look,become,turn get,grow,feel,seem) 之后,对表语进行提问的句子除外。

(3) 代词做表语一般用主格,口语中常用宾。如: It's I. (It's me.)是我。

(4) 只能作表语的形容词有: sorry,afraid,alone,asleep,awake,ill,well,sure,interested 等等。He was terribly sorry for his carelessness.(他很为他的粗心而歉疚。)/ Please make no noise here; the baby is asleep.(请不要发出响动,婴儿正熟睡呢。)/ I am only interested in sitting in a boat and doing nothing at all!(我只是对独坐孤舟无所事事感兴趣。)/ I am not alone in thinking so.(并非只有我才这样想的。)

(5) 表语也可以由从句充当,详见“表语从句”。

#### 5、定语:

(1) 修饰名词或代词的成分,常由形容词、名词(含所有格)、代词(物主、指示、疑问、不定)、介词短语、不定式(短语)充当,在初三阶段还学习了定语从句做定语的知识。如: Put it in the top drawer.(把它放在最上层的抽屉里。)/ France and Switzerland are European countries. (法国和瑞士是欧洲国家。)/ His mother and father are both college teachers.(他的父母都是大学教师。)/ This is the day that I can never forget in my life.(这是我一辈子难忘的日子。)

(2) 单词做定语时一般放在被修饰的名词前面,而且有一定的次序:

冠词/物代	年龄/形状/ 大小/温度	色彩	来源	质地/材料	目的/用途	被修饰的 名词(中心 词)
a	old,young, ...	red, yellow, blue,...	Chinese, English, American, ...	wooden,	meeting,	box, shoes, room, pig ...
the	long,short,			woolen,	tennis,	
my	round,squar e...			glass,	sports,	
his...	big,larg,			silk,	reading,	
	small,little...			paper	swimming,	
	hot,cold, warm,cool...			...	...	

(3) 时间副词(now,then,today,yesterday,...)、地点副词

(here,there,back,in,out,home,...作定语时放在被修饰的名词后面。如: I could not find my way out, so I stayed there all along. (我找不到出去的路,所以就一直呆在那儿。)

(4) 介词短语修饰名词时只能放在名词的后面: The monkey in the cage was caught yesterday. (笼子里的猴子是昨天逮着的。)

(5) 形容词修饰复合不定代词时,往往后置。如: He remembered everything unusual. (他记得所有不寻常的事情。)

(6) 定语还可以用从句充当,详见 定语从句。

(7) 注意: 由于定语属于修饰性的成分,因此它常归入主语、宾语、表语之中,不作为句子的主要成分。

## 6、状语:

(1) 说明动作“何时”、“何地”、“如何”发生,或者说明形容词或副词的程度,一般由副词、介词短语、不定式、状语从句等充当。如: I was not born yesterday. (我又不是昨天才出世的娃娃。)/ For many of these families a college education was something new. (对其中的许多家庭来说,大学教育是件新事物。)/ He woke up to find his house on fire.(他醒来

发现房子着火了。) / You cannot leave until your work is finished. (在你的工作被完成以前你不能离开)

(2) 副词作状语位置较为灵活,详见《六·2》“副词在句子中的位置以及作用”;介词短语作状语,位置基本固定,详见《七·4》“介词短语在句子中的位置”;不定式作状语,一般表示目的、结果,详见《八·7》“动词的非谓语形式”;从句作状语,详见《主从复合句》的“状语从句”。

(3) 多个状语相连时,一般先单词、后短语,先地点、后时间,先小概念、后大概念。如: He went out of the room at a quarter to 23:00 last night and then disappeared into the dark. (他昨夜 22 点 3 刻从房间里出来,然后消失在黑暗之中。) /

(4) 状语还可以用从句来充当,有时间状语从句、地点状语从句、原因状语从句、目的状语从句、结果状语从句、比较状语从句、让步状语从句、条件状语从句等。详见“状语从句”。

(5) 注意: 由于状语属于修饰性的成分,常归入谓语,因此不作为句子的主要成分。

## 7、宾语补足语:

(1) 补充说明宾语的动作、状态的成分为宾语补足语,常由名词、形容词、动词非谓语形式(不定式、现在分词、过去分词等)、介词短语等充当。如: Call him Jim, please. (请叫他 Jim。) / I tried my best to make him happy. (我竭尽所能让他开心。) / Ask her to come to dinner tomorrow. (请他明天来。) / He let the smaller animals bring food to him. (他让小动物们给他带食物来。)

(2) 部分表示位置、方向的副词也可以作宾语补足语。如: Let him in, I tell you! (我跟你讲,让他进来!) / Please put it away. (请把它收起来。)

(3) 不定式或分词作宾语补足语的情况,详见《八·7》“动词的非谓语形式”相关内容。

## 十二、简单句五种基本句型:

句子包含主要句子成分(主语、谓语)和次要句子成分(表语、宾语、宾语补足语),按照动词的性质将英语简单句划分为以下五种基本句型:

1、基本句型的词序:

2、划分符号(没有统一规定,仅供参考):

--

主语：          定语：（     ）  
谓语：          状语：[     ]  
宾语：          宾补：〈     〉  
表语：

主谓句型：S—Vi。

主系表句型：S—Vlink—P

主谓宾句型：S—Vt.—O

主谓双宾句型：S—Vt—O 间宾—O 直宾

主谓宾补句型：S—Vt—O—C

3、例句：Jim is working [very hard] [now].（他现在正非常努力地工作。）

She is young. （她年轻。）                    It looks like rain. （天看上去要下雨。）

The boy [always] kicked the dog [with his feet]. （这男孩老是用脚踢那只狗。）

He has [never] bought me a toy [since last year]. （从去年起他没给我买过一个玩具。）

He felt something (cold) <moving up his leg>.（他感到有个冰冷的东西顺着腿上爬。） [注释] 1、“√”表示某种词类可以充当某个成分,“√√”表示某种词类经常充当某个成分,“√√√”表示某种词类最经常充当某个成分。“×”表示某种词类不能充当某个成分。

2、“\*”表示该成分可以由从句充当,如主语从句、宾语从句、状语从句等。