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中考必备

# 朗文中考 英语语法

作者◎孙雅铃 张林 *English* (最新版)

*Grammar  
Builder*



吉林出版集团有限责任公司  
培生教育出版集团



进阶英语®

# 朗文中考 英语语法

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吉林出版集团有限责任公司

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捷进可一

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# 朗文中考英语语法

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# 前 言

《朗文中考英语语法》以中考为指向,涵盖了初中全部的语法项目,同时有效地衔接了高中英语,帮助学生打好基础、做好知识上的准备。

本书在结构体例上的几大特色:

1. 本书的编写结构科学系统,先讲述句子的基本结构,让学生有一个整体的概念,再根据词类分别讲解。

2. 语法的陈述形式浅显易懂,使用文字解说搭配表格或图解的形式讲解知识点,避免了深奥术语的使用。

3. 例句的选取注重生活化和实用化,让学生在掌握语法要点的同时可以轻松地学以致用。

4. 语法的讲解侧重现象分析,帮助学生辨别正确和错误的语法现象,使学生从以往的死记硬背学语法上升到理性分析学语法,进而融会贯通,游刃有余。

5. 练习的设计紧扣每单元所讲的知识点,多方位、多角度地对学生进行训练。学生通过这些练习能够更扎实地掌握语法项目。有些题目看似简单,但是做起来往往结果出人意料,迷惑性很强,有利于学生看到自身的不足之处,发挥学生的主观能动性,带动学生积极的思维方式。

6. 书中的词汇以《英语课程标准(实验稿)》中要求的五级水平(1500-1600)为准,核心和高频词汇反复使用。超出范围的词汇,用中文加以注释。

《朗文中考英语语法》适合初中学生进行语法总复习使用。学生可以通过书中的练习进行自测,也可以在教师的指导下进行复习测验。

随书赠送10份测试评估卷。每份测试卷都针对相应的单元内容编写,每道题都有评分标准,以便学生检测自己的学习成果。

编 者

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## 基本句子结构

### 1-1 句子的成分

英语句子中最重要的部分是主语和谓语。主语表示所说的“是什么”或“是谁”。主语放在句首。谓语起着说明主语的动作、特征或状态的作用,必须用动词表示。主语和谓语在人称和数两方面要保持一致。谓语通常放在主语之后。

句子结构	主语	动词
S + V	Peter	laughs.
	They	walk.
	The dog	runs away.
	The rain	stops.

上表中的句子如果去掉主语或谓语,句子就不成立。如第一个例句“Peter laughs.”,我们很清楚是 Peter 在笑而不是别人,但是如果去掉主语 Peter,则句子成为“Laughs.”,这时句子无法告诉我们在谁在笑,不能完整表达句子的意思。如果我们去掉动词 laughs,则句子成为“Peter.”,这时我们则不知道 Peter 做了什么事。

但是下面的句子虽然只有动词,却可以独立存在。句子的主语实际上是you,但不必写出来。我们把这类句子称为祈使句。

- 例如**
- (You) Stop!
  - (You) Run!
  - (You) Go!
  - (You) Read the letter!
  - (You) Open your book!

#### 1. 基本句型

英语句子不是只有主语和谓语。我们可以根据动词的种类进一步扩展句子。下面是



其它四种基本句型(句子成分表示方法: S: Subject 主语; V: Verb 动词; O: Object 宾语; P: Predicative 表语; C: Complement 补足语; IO: Indirect Object 间接宾语; DO: Direct Object 直接宾语)。

## (1) 主语 + 动词 + 宾语

句子结构	主语	动词	宾语	说明
S+V+O	John	likes	Mary.	这些动词都是及物动词。
	He	ate	a hamburger.	
	I	don't know	him.	

## (2) 主语 + 动词 + 表语

句子结构	主语	动词	表语	说明
S+V+P	Frank	is	honest.	这些动词都是连系动词。
	The steak	tasted	delicious.	
	Tracy	looked	happy.	

## (3) 主语 + 动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

句子结构	主语	动词	间接宾语	直接宾语
S+V+IO+DO	He	sent	me	a gift.
	Father	bought	my sister	a bicycle.
	I	gave	Tina	a book.

## (4) 主语 + 动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

句子结构	主语	动词	宾语	宾语补足语
S+V+O+C	The sun	keeps	people	warm.
	We	thought	him	a good leader.
	She	found	the door	open.



根据动词的种类(不及物动词、及物动词、连系动词),我们基本可以将句子分成五大类型。请见下表:

五种句子类型	(a) S + V (不及物动词) (b) S + V (及物动词)+O (c) S + V (连系动词)+ P (d) S + V (及物动词)+IO+DO (e) S + V (及物动词)+O+C
--------	--

## 2. 动词的种类

按照动词在句子中的作用,英语中动词可分为三类,以下分别说明:

(1) 不及物动词:这一类动词的后面不能接宾语。例如:cry, smile, talk, rain 等等。

(2) 及物动词:这一类动词的后面必须接宾语,如果没有宾语则句子的意思就无法完整的表达。此类动词有:like, hit, mail, meet 等等。

**例如** ⊗ I mailed.

这个句子意思不完整,因为没有宾语,并未说明我寄了什么东西。如果改成 I mailed a letter. 则为完整的句子。

(3) 连系动词:连系动词用来连接主语和表语,不能在句子中单独作谓语,必须和表语一起构成谓语。如:is, am, are, look, seem, taste, smell, appear 等等。

**例如** ⊗ She seems.

这个句子意思不完整,“她”似乎如何呢?缺少表语来说明主语 she。若加上表语 happy 成为 She seems happy. 我们就很清楚主语“她”的情况,这样才是完整的句子。

但是动词的分类并不是绝对的,许多动词有双重词性。也就是说有些动词在不同的语言环境中,分别可以作及物动词或不及物动词,如 open 这个动词。

**例如** My brother **opened** a new shop last week.

我哥哥上星期开了家新店。

在这个句子中,open 作及物动词。

Post offices don't **open** on Saturdays and Sundays.

邮局星期六、日不营业。

open 在这个句子中,作不及物动词。



### 谚语屋

IDIOM

**Money is the root of all evil.**

钱是万恶之源。

**Tastes differ.**

人各有所好。



### 操练营

PRACTICE



I 请找出下列各句的主语(subject)和动词(verb)。

Example: She danced.

S                  V


1. The baby cried.
2. She looks sad.
3. Why did she leave?
4. It rained.
5. My cat died.
6. We talked.
7. Ghosts don't exist.
8. My brother was angry.
9. He ran away.
10. My friend arrived.



II 请判断下列句子是否是完整的句子。若完整注明 O, 若不完整注明 X。


- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A red sweater.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. He thought the book interesting.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. I sent him.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The car hit a tree.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Debby seemed.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Stay here.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. They considered the teacher.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. He gave the dog some water.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The steak smells good.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. She likes.

 **III** 请判断下列句子结构为何种类型, 并注明句子类型:

(S+V, S+V+O, S+V+P, S+V+IO+DO, S+V+O+C)

- 1. Adam married a rich woman. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Father painted the room blue. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. The milk tastes sour. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Shirley showed me her new dress. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. She left the office. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. All of the students ran out. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. He sat there. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Mother seemed unhappy. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. We considered Mr. Li a good leader. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. John lent me his bicycle. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. It rained hard. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. Your room looks dirty. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. Peter told everybody the news. \_\_\_\_\_
- 14. I learned a lot from him. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. Mary found her grandfather asleep on the sofa. \_\_\_\_\_

 **IV** 请找出下列各句的连系动词及表语, 并划线。请在连系动词下面注明 V, 表语下面注明 P。

- 1. John seems happy with his wife.
- 2. All of a sudden, English becomes easier.
- 3. His daughter appeared upset about something.
- 4. He became tired after the workout.
- 5. Jack's son is a musician.

## 1-2 句子结构

英语句子与汉语句子类似,按照语法结构可分为三类,即简单句、并列句和复合句。

句子结构	例句	说明
简单句	He bought a car.	只包含一个主谓结构,不包含任何从句。
并列句	He bought a car, and he planned to take a trip.	由两个或多个简单句组成。
复合句	I am saving money because I want to travel around the world.	包含一个主句,一个或一个以上的从句。

### 1. 简单句

简单句只包含一个主谓结构,并且各个结构都是由单词或短语组成,不包含任何从句。但是简单句可以扩充,把一个主语增加到两个或两个以上,称为并列主语;或是把动词增加到两个或两个以上,称为并列动词。

**例如** 简单句: **I played baseball.**

并列主语(两个): **My friends and I** played basketball.

并列主语(三个): **Grace, Judy, and I** went swimming together.

简单句: **We sang.**

并列动词(两个): We **sang and danced** at the party.

并列动词(三个): He **entered** the restaurant, **sat down** by the window, **and ordered** his lunch.

注意:当 **and** 连接两个主语或动词时,**and** 前面不需要加逗号,但是连接三个或三个以上的主语或动词时则要用逗号隔开。

### 2. 并列句

并列句是由两个或多个简单句连接而成。其中的各个简单句并列平行,同等重要,相



互之间没有从属关系,能够独立成句。并列句之间要用并列连词连接。

**例如** 简单句: She talked.

Her husband listened.

并列句: She talked, **and** her husband listened.

简单句: Tim had a lot of money.

He had very little time.

并列句: Tim had a lot of money, **but** he had very little time.

并列连词如果用来连接两个简单句,前面需要加逗号。并列连词除了用来连接简单句,还可以连接两个相同结构的词,如名词、动词、形容词等等,这时前面不用加逗号。

**例如** I ate a hot dog **and** a sandwich. (连接两个名词)

This house is big **and** beautiful. (连接两个形容词)

但是如果连接三个或三个以上的名词、动词、形容词等时,要用逗号隔开。

**例如** We saw lions, tigers, elephants, **and** monkeys in the zoo.

(and 连接四个名词)

Mary is friendly, kind, **and** generous. (and 连接三个形容词)

看看下面并列连词的用法: and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet 等。

并列连词	并列句	说明
and	It rained, <b>and</b> they couldn't go fishing.	and 连接两个简单句时,通常表示一件事导致另一件事的发生。
but yet	He wanted to buy a house, <b>but (yet)</b> he had no money.	but 和 yet 表示两个句子间的转折关系。
or	You can stay with me, <b>or</b> you can leave.	or 表示两个可能性之间的选择。
so	He didn't study, <b>so</b> he failed the test.	so 表示结果。
for	I can't stay long, <b>for</b> I have a meeting later.	for 表示原因。
nor	I don't like him, <b>nor</b> do I like his ideas.	nor 连接两个否定句,nor 后面紧跟的句子要用倒装句,也就是主语和动词颠倒。如果有助动词的话,助动词要放在主语前面。

并列句除了由并列连词来连接两个或两个以上的简单句组成之外,还可以用分号(;)来连接。分号后面的首字母要小写。

**【例题】** 用并列连词连接: He opened the door, **and** (he) found his cat.

(本句 **and** 后面的主语 **he** 可以省略)

用分号连接: He opened the door; he found his cat.

除了单独的连词外,还有成对使用的并列连词,如 **not only ... but also**, **either ... or**, **neither ... nor**, **both ... and** 等。

**【例题】** You can **either** come with us **or** stay at home. (连接两个动词词组)

**Not only** my parents **but also** my sister enjoyed the trip.

(连接两个名词)

**Neither** John **nor** Peter can do the job. (连接两个名词)

The performance of the musicians was **both** impressive (令人印象深刻的) **and** entertaining (令人愉快的). (连接两个形容词)

### 3. 复合句

包含一个主句和一个或一个以上从句的句子叫复合句。从句从属于主句并充当主句的某一成分,如主语、表语、宾语、定语、状语等。

**【例题】** I am tired because I didn't sleep last night.

这个句子所要表达的主要意思是 I am tired. 而从句 **because I didn't sleep last night** 是相对不重要的意思,主要告诉我们疲倦的原因是因为整晚没睡。

**【例题】** I brushed my teeth.

I went to bed.

如果我们要强调的是 I went to bed. 就把这个句子作为主句。

After I brushed my teeth, I went to bed.

如果我们要强调的是 I brushed my teeth. 就把这个句子作为主句。

Before I went to bed, I brushed my teeth.

从句需要使用从属连词来引导。从属连词请见<1-3>。



## 谚语屋

IDIOM

**Time and tide wait for no man.**

岁月不待人/时不我待。(tide:潮汐)

**It never rains but pours.**

不雨则已,一雨倾盆 / 屋漏偏逢连夜雨。(pour: 下倾盆大雨)



## 操练营

PRACTICE



I 请找出下列各简单句的并列主语或并列动词,并划线。

Example: My mother and my father love cooking.

The teacher turned and left.

1. Wendy talked and laughed.
2. His son and his wife knew the secret.
3. Tom, Peter, and Andy fished and hunted.
4. My best friend and his wife went shopping.
5. We knew, understood, and helped.
6. Tennis and basketball are the sports I like.
7. She smiled and said goodbye.
8. He ran and fell to the ground.
9. Tomato juice and lemonade are my favorite drinks.
10. The dog barked and ran after us.



II 请判断下列句子结构,如果是简单句请注明 A;如果是并列句请注明 B;如果是复合句请注明 C。

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The most popular sport in our country is baseball.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. My father loves jogging, but my mother hates it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Judy doesn't like her job because she finds it boring.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. You can live with your parents, or you can rent an apartment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. After you were gone, your girlfriend showed up.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The bus was late, so we couldn't get to school on time.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Tina, a famous singer, lives in our neighborhood.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. I talked to Jay about the problem with my girlfriend, and he listened to me carefully.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Even though Tina liked the dress very much, she didn't buy it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Chicken, sheep, and cows are farm animals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Lisa ran down the stairs, and she opened the door.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The children fed the chicken.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. If you hurry, you can probably catch the last train.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The choices are unlimited(无限的), yet the hours are limited.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. When I visit a foreign country, I like to chat with the locals.

**III** 请选出下列各句中适当的并列连词。

- The boys played soccer, (yet, and) they had much fun.
- She practiced many times before the concert, (yet, for) she made mistakes.
- Doris has never been to England, (or, nor) has she been to France.
- Peter's boss will not let him leave the company, (but, for) he is an excellent worker.
- Driving on the road is easy, (so, but) finding a parking space is difficult.
- It has not rained for a long time, (or, so) this will not be a good year for farmers.
- I will not forgive you, (or, nor) will I give you a hand.
- I cannot believe that she said something bad about our work, (so, for) she is usually a very easygoing person.
- You can accept this job, (or, and) you can look for another one.
- I didn't go out with my family tonight, (for, and) I had to finish my paper.

**IV** 请用适当的并列连词连接两个简单句组成一个并列句。注意标点符号的使用。

- She lied to me. I don't trust her anymore.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I called out her name. She didn't hear me.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He didn't call me. He didn't write to me.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Did you go with them? Did you stay at home?  
\_\_\_\_\_