

# 高等学校英语应用能力语法词汇教程

主编 刘 沛





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# 前 言

如果把英语比做一棵大树,语法就是它的根;倘若语法掌握不好,纵使胸中词汇万千,也只是一些零枝碎叶。大学英语教学改革要求学生的能力由过去的以阅读理解为主向综合使用能力为 主转变,但作为根系,语法仍然是英语中最基本的内容,是应该掌握好的内容。

词汇是英语学习的基础,也是英语学习的难点。掌握词汇的方法多种多样,既可平时阅读报刊、课文,在不知不觉中日积月累;又可每天坚持背记数个单词,形成习惯,爱上记单词;还可通过背记词汇书在短期内实现词汇量的突破。

本书是为专科在校生参加高等学校英语应用能力考试而编写的语法词汇书,特点如下:

#### 精讲语法,针对性强

重点讲解近几年"高等学校英语应用能力考试"中出现的语法点,由易到难,针对性强。

#### 精选词汇,难度适当

以《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》为基础,精心挑选单词,难度适当,从而能够使考生更加有效地利用有限的时间,达到事半功倍的效果。

#### 注释新颖,记忆科学

所选的每个单词不仅有一词多义和一词多性的注释,还有近义词、搭配、联想词,方便考生进行科学记忆。其中,近义词的选取意义重大,解决了考生在英语学习和考试中同义词切换的难题,非常实用,也是同类词汇书所不具备的。

本书由刘沛主编,夏艳、黄泽云、顾磊明任副主编,唐瑶、颜楠、陈丹丹、黄蓉、张晨编写。

在此,祝广大英语学习者和考生学业成功!

**编 者** 2011年6月18日

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# 第一部分 三级语法概述

## 英语语法的重要性

如果把英语比做一棵大树,语法就是它的根;倘若语法掌握不好,纵使胸中词汇万千,也只是一些零枝碎叶。大学英语教学改革要求学生的能力由过去的以阅读理解为主向综合使用能力为主转变,但作为根系,语法仍然是英语中最基本的内容,是同学们应该掌握好的内容。

#### A 级考试对考生语法能力的要求

高等学校英语应用能力考试(A级)大纲指出,该考试的目的是考核考生的语文知识,语言技能和使用英语处理有关一般业务和涉外交际的基本能力,其性质是教学——水平考试。

序号	测试项目	题号	测试内容	题型	百分比	时间分配
I	听力理解	1-15	对话、会话、短文	多项选择、填空、简答	15%	15 分钟
I	语法结构	16-35	句法结构、语法、词形变化	多项选择、填空、改错	15%	15 分钟
Ш	阅读理解	36-60	语篇,包括一般性及应用性文字	多项选择、填空、简答、 匹配	35%	40 分钟
IV.	英译汉	61-65	句子和段落	多项选择、段落翻译	20%	25 分钟
v	写作/汉译英		应用性文字(摘要、通告、信函、 简历表、申请书、协议书等)翻译	套写、书写、填写或翻译	15%	25 分钟
合计		65+1	1 1		100%	120 分钟

测试项目、内容、题型及时间分配表

由上表可知, A 级考试对考生语法知识的单项考查——语法结构题的分值就占了整套考题分值的 15%,而在听力理解和阅读理解部分,名词的单复数、动词的时态和语态、非谓语动词、虚拟语气、从句、固定表达等的出现都是对考生语法功底的考验;英译汉部分是在特定的语境、句式和习惯表达法中考查考生的语言转化能力,实际上仍然是在考查考生的语法掌握程度;作文部分则毋庸置疑更是充分显示考生语法功底的所在。因此,考生语法的掌握程度可以直接影响其得分,因此,考生在备考时要十分重视对语法知识的复习和巩固。

大学英语三级考试对语法结构的考查着重测试考生运用语法知识的能力。该部分包括两节: Section A 是语法结构部分,有 10 题,是选择题,主要考查时态和语态、情态动词、动词不定式、分词、动名词、定语从句、状语从句、虚拟语气、名词性从句、倒装句、强调句型、主谓一致、形容词和副词的比较级用法等。Section B 是填空题,为综合题型,有 10 题,主要考查句法结构、词性转换、词类用法、动词用法等。根据近年全国 A 级(三级)统考试卷分析来看,语法结构虽是本部分的重要测试内容,但它与词语用法密不可分,所以我们仍按照词语用法和语法结构两大块来介绍语法和三级考点以及解题技巧。

# 词语用法

1

词汇是语言的重要组成部分。学习任何一种语言都必须学习它的词汇。三级考试语法部分 Section B 是填空题,为综合题型,有 10 题,主要考查句法结构、词形变化、词类用法、动词用 法。

#### 第一节 构 词 法

三级考试需着重掌握的前缀、后缀构词法:

-ian

二级考试需看重筝挺的削缴、后缴构问法:			
前缀	意义及作用	例子	
anti-	反,抗,阻,排斥	antibody(抗体)	
counter-	相反的,对应的,回报	countermeasure(对策), counterattack(反击)	
dis-	否定,相反,除去	disregard(漠视), discard(扔掉), disburden(减轻负担)	
en-	使	enlist(征募),endanger(使遇到危险)	
ex-	向前的,向外的	ex-wife(前妻), external(外部的)	
fore-	预先,提前	foresight(先见,预见),forecast(预报)	
im-, ir-	不,非	impatient(不耐烦的),irregular(不规则的)	
in-, il-	不,非,无	illiterate(文盲的,不识字的),independent(独立的)	
inter-	之间(的)	interaction(相互作用)	
mis-	错,差,坏	mistreat(虐待), mispronounce(发音错误)	
non-	没有,不	non-vehicle(非机动车)	
over-	过度,超过	oversleep(睡过头),overlook(俯瞰,忽略)	
post-	过后的	postdoctoral(博士后的)	
pre-	预先的	preliminary(预备的)	
re-	再次,又,回头	refund(退款), repay(偿还)	
un-	不,非,没有	uninteresting(无聊的),unintended(非存心的)	
under-	低于,欠	underestimate(低估), underdeveloped(欠发达的)	
后缀	意义及作用	例子	
-en	构成动词	strengthen(加强,强化), widen(加宽)	
-fy	构成动词	amplify(放大)	
-ize	构成动词,具有	·特性 modernize(使现代化)	
-th	构成名词	length(长度), width(宽度)	
-ar, -er,	构成名词,者,	······人 burglar(盗贼), mountaineer(登山者),	
-eer, -or		panhandler(乞丐), actor(男演员)	
-ee	构成名词,者,	·····人 employee(雇工), absentee(缺席者)	

构成名词, ……者, ……人 physician(内科医生), comedian(喜剧演员)

-age	构成名词,表集合、身份、 费用、活动、动作等	mileage(里程), pupilage(学生时期), postage (邮资), breakage(破损)
-hood	构成名词,表状态	maidenhood(少女时期)
-ancy, -ency	构成名词,表品质、状态	efficiency(效率), constancy(恒久性)
-ance, -ence	构成名词,表条件、状态	performance(表现,表演), existence(存在)
-tion, -ation	构成名词,表条件、状态	fertilization(施肥),humanization(人类化)
-ity, -ty	构成名词,表条件、状态	locality(所在地), superiority(先进)
-ment	构成名词,表条件、状态	enhancement(加强)
-ness	构成名词,表条件、状态	noiselessness(无声)
-dom	构成名词,表状态、性质	wisdom(明智的行为),boredom(单调)
-ship	构成名词,表状态、性质	scholarship(奖学金),dictatorship(独裁)
-ant, -ian	构成名词,者,人	anticipant(期盼者),musician(音乐家)
-ic(al)	构成形容词	cyclical(循环的), scenic(风景优美的)
-ous	构成形容词	advantageous(有利的),mountainous(多山的)
-ary, -ory	构成形容词,的	legendary(传说中的), compulsory(强制性的)
-able, -ible	构成形容词,可的	edible(可食用的), omissible(可删除的)
-like	构成形容词,像的	catlike(偷偷摸摸的)
-ish	构成形容词,有特性的	sheepish(懦弱的)
-ive	构成形容词,有特性的	talkative(健谈的)
-ful	构成形容词,有特性的; 构成名词	resourceful(资源丰富的), handful(一把)
-less	构成形容词,缺少,没有	restless(不安宁的),listless(无精打采的)
-ly	构成形容词、副词	highly(高度地), yearly(每年的)
-al	构成形容词或名词	provincial(省的), proposal(提议)
-ist	构成形容词或名词	royalist(保皇主义者),racialist(种族主义者)
- <b>y</b>	构成形容词或名词	lengthy(冗长的), discovery(发现)

# 词形变化历年考点分析(真题):

1.	adj. + -age	$\rightarrow n$ .	shortage
2.	adj. + -ly	$\rightarrow adv.$	extremely, fortunately, heavily, eagerly, internationally, entirely,
			directly, deeply, luckily, heavily, occasionally
3.	adj. + -ize	$\rightarrow v$ .	modernize
4.	adj. + en-/-en	$\rightarrow v$ .	golden, widen
5.	n. + -ful	$\rightarrow adj$ .	plentiful, successful, cheerful, wonderful
6.	n. + -ist	$\rightarrow n$ .	tourist, receptionist
7.	n. + -al	$\rightarrow adj$ .	traditional, musical, additional, national
8.	n. + -ian	<b>→</b> n.	musician
9.	n. + -ous	$\rightarrow adj$ .	dangerous
10	. n. + -y	$\rightarrow adj$ .	healthy

11. n. + -ly $\rightarrow adj$ . costly 12. n. + -able $\rightarrow adi$ . reasonable 13. v. + -er/-or/-eesurvivor, employee/er  $\rightarrow n$ . 14. v. + -tion  $\rightarrow n$ . consideration, operation, protection, objection, application, introduction 15. v. + -ance/-ence  $\rightarrow n$ . performance, difference 16. v. + -ing $\rightarrow adi$ . excite→ exciting 17. v. + -alpractical, arrival, withdrawal, proposal  $\rightarrow adj. /n.$ 18. v. + -ory/-ary  $\rightarrow adj$ . satisfactory 19. v. + -ing spelling, bargaining  $\rightarrow n$ . 20. v. + -able  $\rightarrow adi$ . desirable 21. v. + -sion  $\rightarrow n$ . permission 22. v.  $\rightarrow n$ . response 23. v. + -ment  $\rightarrow n$ . equipment, settlement, appointment, investment 24. v. + -ed $\rightarrow adi$ . advanced 25. mis-+n. misunderstanding

# 第二节 动词短语

动词短语在三级考试中出现的频率很高,是考查重点。动词短语常有以下几种构成方法:

1. 动词+介词: take on, take in, take to, take after, look for, look after, look into, make for, make into, result from, result in, hear about, hear from, pass through, fill in, depend on, etc.

例如: In developing countries people are \_\_\_\_\_ into overcrowded cities in large numbers.

A. breaking

练习:参见历年真题及专项练习部分

B. filling

C. pouring

D. hurrying

答案为 C. 翻译: 在发展中国家, 人们正大量涌向拥挤的城市。

2. 动词+副词: lay down, take off, come out, sit down, stand up, break up, break down, look up, give up, call off, put off, set up, etc.

例如: The sports meet, originally due to be held last Friday, was finally \_\_\_\_\_ because of the bad weather.

A. set off

B. broken off

C. worn off

D. called off

答案为 D. 翻译: 原定上周五举行的运动会最后由于天气不好而取消了。

3. 动词+副词+介词: come up with, do away with, keep up with, catch up with, live up to, put up with, (be) made up of, come out of, etc.

例如: The destruction of these treasures was a loss for mankind that no amount of money could

A. stand up to B. make up for C. come up with D. put up with

答案为 B. 翻译: 这些珠宝的毁坏对人类而言是一大损失,再多的钱也无法弥补。

4. 动词+名词+介词: make use of, pay attention to, take care of, make fun of, catch sight of, keep an eye on, etc.

例如: I caught a \_\_\_\_\_ of the taxi before it disappeared around the corner of the street.

A. vision

B. glimpse

C. look

D. scene

答案为 B. 翻译: 在出租车消失在拐角处之前,我看了它一眼。

#### 第三节 词语搭配和习惯用法

词语搭配和习惯表达是一种固定的搭配或惯用形式,是人们在长期的语言实践中普遍习惯使 用而既定成俗的表达方式。英语中的词语搭配主要有以下几种:

#### 1. 动词+介词

这是最常见的--种搭配形式,同一动词与不同的介词搭配形成不同含义的固定短语。

例如: stand by (支持), stand for(忍受, 代表), stand over(监督), ask for(要求得到), call for(邀约), run for(竞选)。

例如: When he realized the police had spotted him, the man \_\_\_\_\_ the exit as quickly as possible.

A. made off

B. made for

C. made out

D. made up

答案为 B. 翻译: 当他意识到警察盯上自己时,便立即朝出口走去。make off(离开,逃走)是不及物动词短语,后面不接宾语, make for(朝……走去), make out(理解,辨认出), make up (弥补,赔偿)。

例如: The soldier was \_\_\_\_\_ of running away when the enemy attacked.

A. scolded

B. charged

C. accused

D. punished

答案为 B. 翻译: 这名士兵被指控在敌人袭击时临阵逃脱。

#### 2. 动词+名词

动词和名词的搭配是英语中数量最多、最难掌握的一类,中国学生易受中文的影响从而导致 选择错误。

例如: The government is trying to do something to \_\_\_\_\_ better understanding between the two countries.

A. raise

B. promote

C. heighten

D. increase

答案为 B. 翻译: 政府正在努力采取措施以促进两国之间的进一步了解。

#### 3. 形容词+介词

常见的形容词和介词的搭配如下所示。

1) be+adj. + about: concerned, crazy, curious, particular, worried, etc.

例如: The Browns are very particular about what they eat. 布朗-家对饮食非常讲究。

2) be+adj. + for: anxious, available, eager, eligible(合格的), essential, famous, grateful, greedy, hungry, qualified, ready, remarkable, renowned(有名的), responsible, suitable, suited, thankful, thirsty, unfit, vital, well-known, watchful, etc.

例如: It does not alter the fact that he was the man for the death of the little girl.

A. accounting

B. guilty

C. responsible

D. obliged

答案为 C. 翻译: 他推脱不掉应对小女孩的死亡所承担的责任。

3) be + adj. + at: amazed, annoyed, astonished, bad, better, clever, delighted, dismayed, furious, good, incompetent, overjoyed, poor, quick, sick, shocked, skillful, struck, slow, surprised, terrible, etc.

例如: She is still furious at what I have done. 她仍然对我所做的事情大发雷霆。

4) be + adj. + in: absorbed, abundant, accurate, active, caught up, confident, deceived, deficient(缺乏的), disappointed, dressed, engaged, employed, experienced, fortunate, generous, honest, high, interested, involved, lost, occupied, plentiful, proficient, prompt, rich, strong, successful, wanting(缺少的), weak, etc.

例如: She likes to get involved in everything and know all the details. 她事事都爱管,而且喜欢

#### 打听得清清楚楚。

5) be + adj. + of: afraid, ashamed, aware, born, capable, confident, conscious, critical, doubtful, envious, expressive, fearful, fond, frightened, full, hopeful, ignorant (无知的), independent, innocent, jealous, proud, sensible (可觉察的), sure, symbolic, thoughtful, uncertain, unconscious, etc.

例如: I was ignorant of the fact that the boss could be so strict. 我不知道老板居然那样严格。

6) be + adj. + to: anxious, used, accustomed (习惯的), acceptable, advantageous, anterior, agreeable (令人愉快的), applicable, attached (爱慕的), beneficial, committed (承担义务的), comparable, contrary, convenient, devoted, disadvantageous, similar, eager, equal, equivalent (等同的), essential, exposed, inclined, indifferent, inferior, junior, liable (易于……的), opposed, opposite, parallel, peculiar, prior, polite, preferable, related, resistant, superior, senior, sensitive, etc.

例如: Physics is \_\_\_\_\_ to the science which was called natural philosophy in history.

A. alike

B. equivalent

C. likely

D. uniform

答案为 B. 翻译: 物理相当于在历史上被称为自然哲学的科学。

7) be + adj. + with: acquainted, angry, associate, bored, busy, concerned, comparable, content, consistent, correspondent, delighted, discontented, fed up, familiar, free, friendly, generous, identical, impressed, inconsistent, overcome, pleased, satisfied, troubled, wrong, etc.

例如: Tony is very disappointed with the results of the exam. 托尼对考试结果很失望。

例如: You should have been more patient \_\_\_\_\_ that customer; I'm sure that selling him the watch was possible.

A. of

B. with

C. for

D. at

答案为 B. 翻译: 你要是对那位顾客更耐心些,我保证他就买这只表了。be patient with sb 对某人有耐心, be patient of sb 能忍受……

#### 4. 名词+介词

常见的名词与介词的搭配如下所示。

1) n. + for: admiration, affection(感情), absence, appetite, blame, care, contempt(轻视), cause, gift, desire, evidence, excuse, fancy, explanation, love, necessity, match(对手), need, passion, plan, protection, preparation, preference, relief, reputation, recovery, reason, responsibility, substitute, solution, sympathy, shelter, suggestion, selection, talent, taste, etc.

例如: He has a preference for coffee rather than tea. 比起茶来他更喜欢咖啡。

2) n. + in: belief, confidence, delight, difficulty, error, expert, expression, faith(信仰), hurry, improvement, interest, lack, participation, pleasure, pride, role, skill, specialist, trouble, trust, etc.

例如: Patients will lose faith in the doctor who conceals the true condition. 如果医生隐瞒病情, 患者会失去对他的信任。

3) n. + on: advice, attack, authority, book, comment, control, dependency(从属), duty, expert, effort, emphasis, impression, independence, influence, information, lecture, mercy, operation, opinion, outlook, report, reflection(思考,批评), research, pressure, programme, question, stress, study, suggestion, theory, view, etc.

例如: She was lost in reflection on her future. 她因为想到自己的未来而陷入沉思中。

4) n. + to: access (进入, 通道), approach, appeal, assistance, approval, attribution, adherence (坚持), admission, admittance, alternation (选择), answer, danger, dedication, devotion, exposure, entrance, invitation, introduction, immunity (免疫力), incentive (激励, 刺

激), hostility (敌意), key, limit, objection, opposition, point, reference, response, solution, reflection(反省), relation, etc.

例如: A \_\_\_\_\_ to this problem is expected to be found before long.

A. result

B. response

C. settlement

D. solution

答案为 D. 翻译:希望很快能找到解决这个问题的方法。

例如: The doctor told Penny that too much \_\_\_\_\_ to the sun is bad for the skin.

A. exposure

B. extension

C. exhibition

D. expansion

答案为 A. 翻译: 医生告诉佩妮过分暴晒对皮肤有害。

5) n. + with: agreement, alliance (联盟), appointment, combination, communication, company, concern, connection, (in) conversation, (in) cooperation, (in) disagreement, friend, (in) harmony, (fall in) love, interference(干涉), patience, talk, trouble, etc.

例如: He was accused of interference with the order of the conference. 他因干扰大会秩序而遭到指控。

#### 5. 注意下列词组

once (and) for all 一劳永逸地, 永远地 by oneself 独自地, 单独地 other than 不同于, 非; 除了 up to 胜任……的,适于……的;密谋……的; 是……义不容辞的,是……的职责;取决 于……的,必须由……决定的;(时间上) 一直到;(数目上)一直到,多达 cling to 粘住;依附;坚持 compensate for 补偿, 赔偿 conceive of 设想,构思出 consult with 商量, 商议 cope with (成功地)应付, (妥善地)处理 derive from 起源,衍生 dispose of 处理,解决;去掉,丢掉,除掉 hinder from 阻碍、妨碍 originate in/from 起源于,来自,产生 preside at/over 主持, 主管 prevail on/upon 说服, 劝说, 诱使 reign to 使顺从 sacrifice to 牺牲, 献出, 献祭, 供奉 testify to 表明, 证明 queue up 排成队( 等候) exposure to 暴露、显露:曝光 preference for/to 偏爱, 喜爱; 优惠; 优先选择 requirement for/to 需要,需要的东西,要求 by comparison 比较起来 at stake 在危急关头, 在危险中 on/in behalf of 代表, 为了 in excess of 超过 on schedule 按时间表,及时,准时

once more/again 再一次 every other 每隔一个的 over and over (again)一再地、再三地 abide by 履行,遵守 adapt to 适应 adhere to 黏附;胶着;坚持 apologize(-ise) to/for 道歉. 认错 collide with 抵触, 冲突; 碰撞, 互撞 comply with 依从, 服从, 遵从 conform to 遵守, 依照, 符合, 顺应 cooperate with 合作,协作,相配合 deduce from 演绎,推断 deviate from 背离, 偏离 dwell on/upon 老是想着; 详述 impose on 把……强加于 participate in 参与,参加 prevail over 获胜, 占优势 reconcile to 使顺从(于), 使甘心(于) restrain from 抑制, 制止 specialize in 专攻,专门研究 flare up 突然燃烧起来;突然发怒 dissatisfaction with/at 不满 objection to 反对, 异议 proficiency in 熟练,精通 thirst for 渴望, 热望 in sequence 依次,逐一 in accordance with 与……一致,依照,根据 on the sly 偷偷地 to and for 来来回回

# 语法结构

## 第一节 句子成分

由词或短语构成的,能表达一个完整意思的语言单位,叫做句子。构成句子的词和短语根据 它们在句中的作用可分为若干句子成分。

一个句子要表达比较完整的意思,通常必须要有主语和谓语两个主要成分。主语表明这句话说的是"谁"或是"什么";谓语用来说明主语"做什么"、"是什么"或"怎么样"。谓语中不可缺少的部分是动词,通常叫谓语动词。谓语动词主要由动词或动词短语担任,有时也可由系动词加一个形容词或名词(或起同样作用的其他词类、短语或从句)担任。在后一种情况中,用来与系动词合成谓语的成分,叫做表语。

除了主语和谓语,句子有时还有其他成分,如宾语、定语和状语等。定语用来修饰或限制名词或代词。状语用来修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。宾语一般用在及物动词后面,表示行为对象或结果。介词后面的名词或代词,叫做介词的宾语。

句子的主要成分:主语、谓语、宾语、状语、定语。下列成分只出现在少数句子中:同位语、插人语、感叹语、呼语。在句子里,一定的句子成分由一定的词类来担任。句子成分通常由哪些词类来担任列举如下:

- 1. 主语 通常由名词和代词来担任。此外,数词、动名词、动词不定式、主语从句也可以 作主语。例如:
  - 1) The teacher told us an interesting story. 老师告诉我们一个有趣的故事。(名词)
  - 2)We love our motherland. 我们热爱祖国。(代词)
  - 3) Four and five is nine. 四加五等于九。(数词)
  - 4) Walking is good exercise. 走路是很好的运动。(动名词)
  - 5)To see is to believe. 眼见为实。(动词不定式)
  - 6) What you need is more practice. (从句)
  - 2. 谓语 由动词担任。动词分为实义动词和系动词,例如:
  - 1)We read English every morning. 我们每天早上读英语。(实义动词)
  - 2) His brother is a doctor. 他哥哥是医生。(系动词)
  - 3) Mr. Smith became angry. 史密斯先生生气了。(系动词)
- 3. 宾语 通常由名词和代词担任。此外,数词、动名词(短语)、动词不定式、宾语从句也可以用作宾语。例如:
  - 1) Have you finished the exercise? 你做完练习了吗? (名词作宾语)
  - 2) She always thought of others. 她总是想着别人。(代词作介词宾语)
  - 3) She tore the cloth in three. 她把布撕成了三块。(名词作动词的宾语,数词作介词的宾语)
  - 4) She doesn't allow smoking in her house. 她不允许别人在她的房子里抽烟。(动名词作宾语)
  - 5) You should continue to learn as long as you live. 你要活到老学到老。(不定式作宾语)
  - 6) I don't know when he will come. 我不知道他什么时候会来。(宾语从句作宾语)

有些动词可以有两个宾语:直接宾语和间接宾语。直接宾语通常出现在间接宾语之后。间接 宾语一般是代表人的,直接宾语一般是代表事物的,例如:

- 1) He gave the little girl a toy. 他给这个小女孩儿一个玩具。
  - = He gave a toy to the little girl.
- 2) I bought a new book for Mary. 我给玛丽买了一本新书。
- 4. 定语 主要由形容词担任。此外,名词、代词、副词、介词短语以及动词不定式、分词

和定语从句等,都可以作定语。例如:

- 1) His words moved everyone <u>present</u>. 他的话使在场的人都很感动。(形容词修饰不定代词,要放在其后)
  - 2) This is a stone bridge. 这是一座石桥。(名词作定语)
  - 3) His father is our math teacher. 他爸爸是我们的数学老师。(代词作定语)
  - 4) We belong to the third world. 我们属于第三世界。(数词作定语)
- 5) They should have told us if there was anything up. 要是出了什么事,他们是应当告诉我们的。 (副词作定语)
- 6) Yesterday the scientist made a report on modern science. 这位科学家昨天给我们作了一场有关现代科学的报告。(介词短语作定语)
  - 7) Do you have anything more to say? 你还有什么要说的吗? (不定式作定语)
- 8) Do you know the number of books <u>ordered</u> by the library? 你知不知道图书馆订购书籍的数量? (过去分词作定语)
  - 9) Barking dogs seldom bite. 爱叫的狗很少咬人。(现在分词作定语)
- 10) He is a man whom we should all learn from. 他是一个大家都应当学习的人。(定语从句作定语)
- 5. 状语 主要由副词担任。此外,形容词、介词短语、名词词组、动词不定式短语、分词 短语及状语从句都可用作状语。例如:
  - 1) There is no post office around. 附近没有邮局。(副词)
  - 2) They all rushed over, eager to help. 他们都跑了过来,急于要帮忙。(形容词)
  - 3) We learn to swim by swimming. 我们通过游泳学游泳。(介词短语)
  - 4) I shall stay another five months. 我将再待五个月。(名词词组)
  - 5) I found her very pleasant to talk to. 我发现和她谈话很有意思。(动词不定式)
- 6) She doesn't like to sit there doing nothing. 她不愿意闲坐在那里什么也不干。(现在分词短语)
  - 7) He turned us the papers uncorrected. 他把我们的作业没改就发还了。(过去分词)
  - 8) Wherever I am I will be thinking of you. 不管在哪里我都会想到你。(地点状语从句)
  - 9) I'll let you know as soon as it is arranged. 一安排好我就通知你。(时间状语从句)
- 10) They will go to work on the farm if it is fine tomorrow. 如果明天天气好的话,他们就到农场干活。(条件状语从句)

# 第二节 句子的种类

从说话意图看句子可分为四类:陈述句、疑问句、祈使句、感叹句;从结构上看句子可分为 三类:简单句、复合句、并列句。

#### 简单句的基本类型

动词是一个句子的核心,它决定整个句子的结构,不同的动词会引起不同的结构,这就决定了整个句子的基本结构,即基本句型。五种基本句型如下所示:

- 1. 主语+不及物动词
- 2. 主语+及物动词+宾语
- 3. 主语+及物动词+间宾+直宾
- 4. 主语+系动词+表语
- 5. 主语+及物动词+宾语+宾补

一个成分有多种表示法,以宾语为例(参见上例),而且还有多种修饰语(定语、状语),句式就更加丰富,但动词仍起主干作用。

练习:判断下列句子的基本类型。

- 1) They are feeding the birds. (2)
- 3) The water feels warm. (4)
- 5) She seems quite pleased. (4)
- 7) They chatted gaily (1) while they dressed (1)
- 9) The sun is shining brightly. (1)
- 11) I wish you success. (3)

- 2) Mother told me to go to bed. (5)
- 4) May I ask a question? (2)
- 6) She decided to stay for another day. (2)
- 8) The news made her sad. (5)
- 10) She brought me something to drink. (3)

#### 1. 主语+不及物动词

- 1) 太阳正在升起。(The sun is rising.)
- 2) 这问题可以等等再说。(This problem can wait.)
- 3) 这要看情况。(It all depends.)
- 4) 五英镑够吗? (Will five pounds do?)

不少情况后面有状语:

- 5) Did you sleep well?
- 6) Will you dance with me?
- 7) She is trembling all over.
- 8) She swims like a fish.
- 9) Don't drive so fast.

谓语有时由成语动词(动词+副词)构成:

- 10) The bomb blew up.
- 11) The plane took off on time.
- 12) How did the accident come about?
- 13) My grandpa passed away last month.
- 14) When did the war break out?

动词用主动形式,却有被动意思:

- 15) Where is the film showing?
- 16) The material washes easily.
- 17) Is the book selling well?

#### 2. 主语+及物动词+宾语(考查重点)

"主+谓+宾"是英语中最常见的句型,多数情况下宾语由名词、代词充当:

- 1) He has changed his mind.
- 2) You've done a good job.
- 3) Did he say anything?

有时动词+名词构成习惯用语:

- 4) I often catch cold.
- 5) The law will take effect.
- 6) The concert takes place next Friday.

反身代词作宾语:

- 7) Don't deceive yourself.
- 8) Let me introduce myself.

成语动词+宾语:

9) You must carry out your promise.

- 10) Hand in your exercise books.
- 11) They all laughed at the idea.
- 12) We'll look into the matter.
- 13) The train came to a stop.
- 14) He rose to his feet.
- 15) People looked down upon them.
- 16) Catch hold of the rope.
- 17) Take good care of yourself.

大量动词跟不定式作宾语: (见后面的例子)

动词 + doing 作宾语: finish, mind, like, avoid, can't help, enjoy, need, suggest, stop, delay, admit, practise, excuse, deny, remember, hate, start, fancy, miss, prefer, continue, keep, regret, put off, propose...

大量 动词后 跟宾语从句,: guess, think, say, hope, doubt, claim, see, know, tell, wonder, ask, recommend, believe, show...

注意:某些动词后面的 that 宾语从句中要用动词原型: advise, command, request, require, urge, insist, suggest, order, propose, demand, decide...

- 18) She insisted that I \_\_\_\_ (be) there. (be)
- 19) The situation requires that I \_\_\_\_ (be) there. (be)
- 20) It was suggested that the medicine \_\_\_\_\_ (send) there by plane. (be sent)

#### 3. 主语+及物动词+间宾+直宾

常见的双宾动词: advise, ask, give, offer, tell, convince, leave, buy, order, show, sing, cut, kiss, keep, write, warn...

- 一些双宾动词可以跟宾语从句:
- 1) She tells me that you've been unwell.
- 2) She convinced me that Tom was innocent.
- 3) She notified him that she was coming to see him.
- 4) Show me where your leg hurts.
- 5) Please advise me whether I should take the job.

#### 4. 主语+系动词+表语

最常见的结构:主语+系动词+形容词(例句略)

分词也可以作表语: look annoyed, get lost, remain seated, be interesting /charming, be encouraging/confusing /exciting/misleading/astonishing/shocking...

系动词+副词作表语: be out, be away, be over, be back, feel down...

介词短语作表语: be at a loss, be in great demand, be out of work, be in favor of, be in charge of, get in touch with, fall in love with, run out of...

用 be+to do sth 作表语: Her aim was to do two years' work in one.

用动名词作表语: One of my weakness is smoking too much.

用 that 引导的从句、关系代词、关系副词引导的从句作表语:

My opinion is that you ought to go together.

What surprised me was that she spoke English so well.

用主语+系动词+形容词+其他作表语: be short of..., be fond of..., be pleased with..., get used to..., be glad/eager/ready to do..., become keen on..., be worried that..., be certain that...

#### 5. 主语+及物动词+宾语+宾补(考查重点)

形容词/名词作宾补: make you angry, consider sb innocent, set sb free, have sth ready,