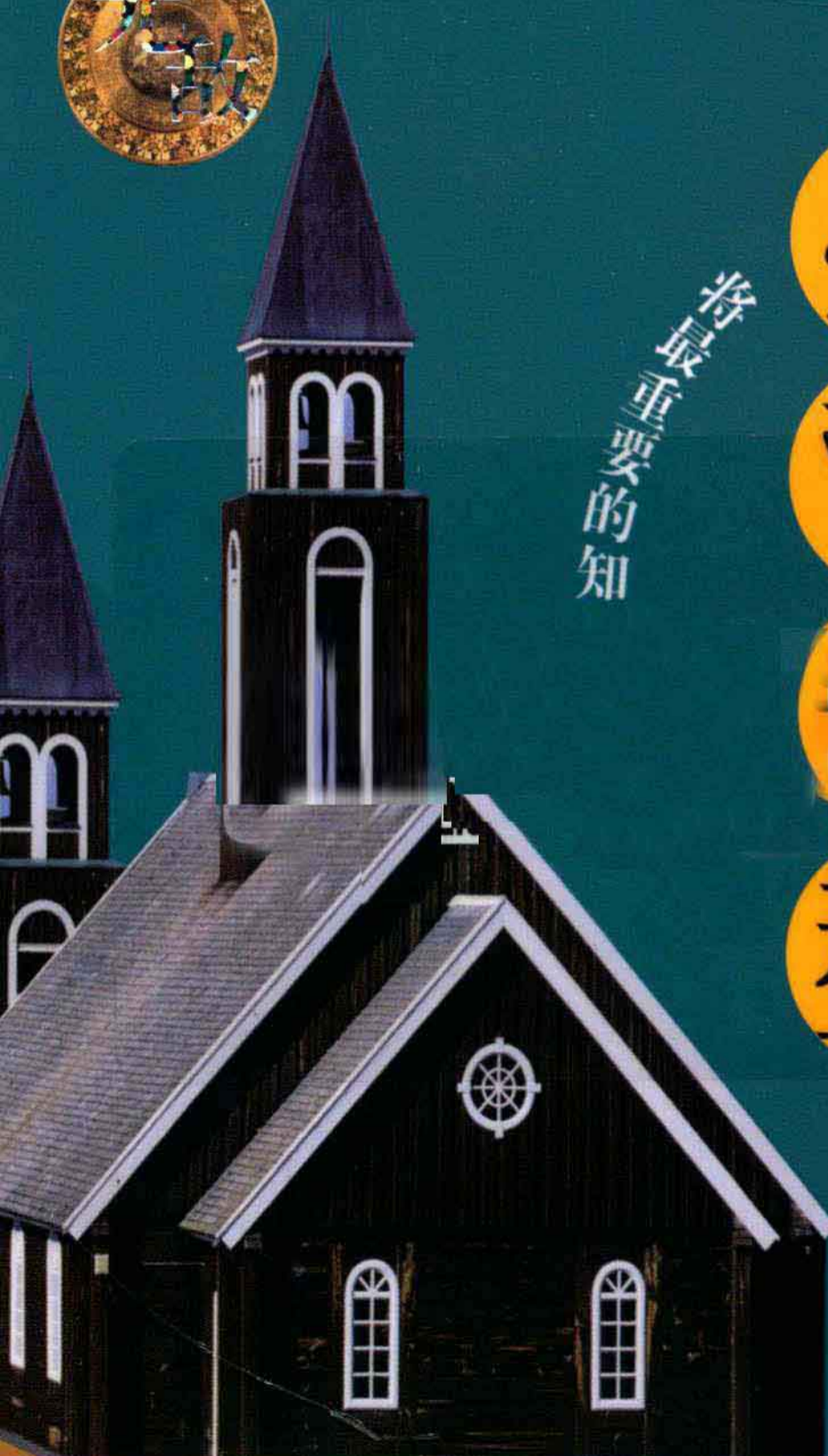


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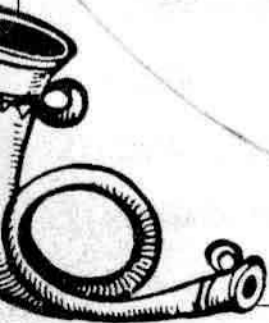
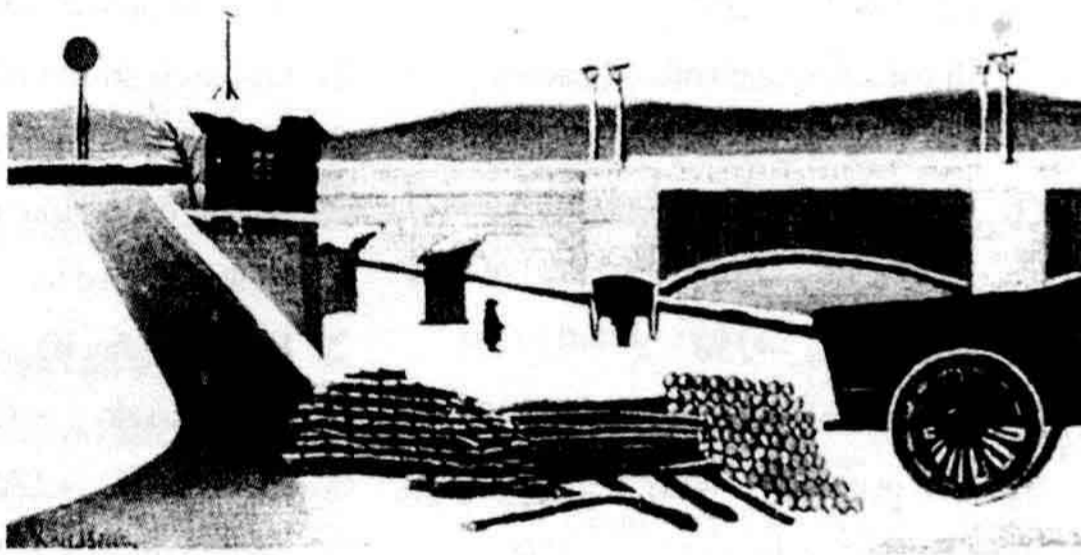
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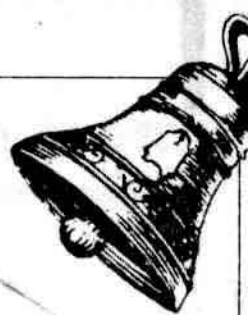
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PART



1



5
大
基本句型



基本句型1

主语+谓语

- ★ Birds fly. 鸟飞。
- ★ The moon rose.
月亮升起来了。
- ★ Class begins.
开始上课。
- ★ He runs in the park.
他在公园里跑步。
(in the park作地点状语)
- ★ We stopped to have a rest.
我们停下来休息。
(to have a rest作目的状语)
- ★ The workers work very hard.
工人们工作很努力。
- ★ We played for two hours.
我们玩了两个小时。
- ★ The time had gone.
时光逝去了。
- ★ Two of us have come.
我们中有两个人已经到了。

解析1

- 此句型的共同特点是句子的谓语动词可以独立表达完整的意思。这类动词叫做不及物动词，后面可以跟副词、介词短语、状语从句等。在这类句型中，“主语+不及物动词”构成句子的主体部分。不及物动词后面不能直接带宾语，但是有时为了表示动作发生的频率、原因、结果、目的、地点、时间等，可以用状语来进行修饰。

解析2

- 一些动词既可以作不及物动词，也可以作及物动词。如：
They are playing on the playground.
他们正在操场上玩。(此处play为不及物动词)
They are playing football.
他们在踢足球。(此处play为及物动词。)

□学用法!

■ I 根据汉语完成下列英语句子, 每空一词。

- ① 她在听。

She _____.

- ② 昨晚你睡得好吗?

Did you _____ last night?

- ③ 这场雨持续了三个小时。

The rain _____ three hours.

- ④ 事物总是变化的。

Things always _____.

- ⑤ 她来中国的梦想实现了。

Her dream to China _____.

■ II 在每一空格上填上恰当的介词。

- ① A: I don't agree _____ Karl on this problem completely.
Because I have my own opinion.

B: I think you should speak out your opinion.

- ② The book is not mine. It belongs _____ Tom. If you want to read, please tell Tom.

- ③ A: He tried to think _____ a good idea to solve this trouble, but maybe it's too late.

B: No, I believe he can fix it.

- ④ This year I work hard _____ English and math. Because I want to have a good score at the end of this term.

- ⑤ A: Look _____ the cloudy sky! It is going to rain. Please finish the work as soon as possible.

B: OK, just hold on a moment.

答案

I (1) is listening (2) sleep well (3) lasted for
(4) change (5) has come true

II (1) with (2) to (3) up (4) at (5) at

基本句型2

主语+谓语(及物动词)+宾语(+状语)

- ★ She likes English.
她喜欢英语。(名词作宾语)
- ★ He stopped writing.
他停下笔。(V-ing形式作宾语)
- ★ They want to go.
他们想走。(不定式作宾语)
- ★ She knows what to do next.
她知道下一步做什么。(“疑问词+不定式”作宾语)
- ★ I bought a dictionary yesterday.
我昨天买了一本字典。(yesterday作时间状语)
- ★ Did you enjoy the opera?
你喜欢这出歌剧吗?
- ★ They all had a good holiday.
他们假期都玩得很愉快。
- ★ He hates my dog.
他讨厌我的狗。
- ★ We all enjoy playing basketball.
我们都喜欢打篮球。

解析1

- 此句型的特点是，谓语动词都具有实际意义，都是主语产生的动作，但同时却不能表达完整的意思，谓语动词是及物动词，其后必须跟宾语才能使句意表达完整。句子的宾语可以由名词、代词、动名词、不定式、从句或相当于名词的词、短语来充当。

解析2

- 有些不及物动词后面加上介词就相当于一个及物动词，后面就可以加宾语了。如：
You must listen to me.
你必须听我的。
listen是不及物动词，但加上to之后，listen to相当于一个及物动词。

□学用法!

■ I 根据汉语完成下列英语句子, 每空一词。

- ❖ ① 你认识这些人吗?

Do you _____?

- ❖ ② 今天早上他完成了报告。

He _____ this morning.

- ❖ ③ 现在我来自我介绍一下。

Now I'll _____.

- ❖ ④ 他已经决定搬到北京去了。

He has decided _____ Beijing.

- ❖ ⑤ 我不记得事故是什么时候发生的。

I don't remember _____ the accident _____.

■ II 翻译下面的句子。

- ❖ ① 我喜欢流行音乐。

- ❖ ② 他10年前开始学习英语。

- ❖ ③ 我认识他很多年了。

答案

I (1) know these people (2) finished his report

(3) introduce myself (4) to move to

(5) when; happened

II (1) I like popular music.

(2) He began learning English ten years ago.

(3) I know him for many years.

基本句型3

3 主语+系动词+表语(+状语)

- ★ They are honest.
他们是诚实的。
- ★ He became a scientist.
他成为了一名科学家。
- ★ His face goes red.
他的脸变红了。
- ★ It grew dark.
天色变暗了。
- ★ Children grow wiser as they grow.
孩子们随着年龄的增长会变聪明。
- ★ She looks so happy at this news.
看起来她听到这个消息很高兴。
- ★ She became a teacher several years later.
几年后她成了一名教师。
- ★ It sounds reasonable to have one more apple.
再吃一个苹果听起来很合理。
- ★ The soup on the desk smells wonderful.
桌子上的汤闻起来香极了。

解析1

- be动词和become是英语中常见的系动词，后面必须接表语，才能用来说明主语，表示“……是……”“……变成……”等意思。表语通常由名词、副词、形容词、代词、数词、介词短语及不定式等充当。

解析2

- 在英语中，除了be动词和become属于系动词外，还有一些行为动词，当它们表示状态存在或表示状态变化时也可以作系动词。这类动词包括：
 - keep 保持
 - feel 觉得
 - look 看起来
 - smell 闻起来
 - sound 听起来
 - taste 尝起来
 - get/grow/go/turn 变得

□学用法!

■ I 选择一个合适的词或根据汉语提示填空, 注意动词的适当形式。

- ❖ ① Put the meat in the refrigerator(冰箱). It _____ (go/get/turn/become) bad easily.
- ❖ ② What he said _____ (sound/look/smell/taste) reasonable.
- ❖ ③ He feels _____ (comfortable/comfortably) when he is working in the air-conditioned office.
- ❖ ④ We do morning exercises to _____ (keep/turn/become) healthy.
- ❖ ⑤ The apple _____ (tastes/is tasted) sweet.
- ❖ ⑥ They work day and night to make their dream come _____ (实现).

■ II 把下列句子翻译成英语。

- ❖ ① 他感到有点累。

- ❖ ② 他的梦想是成为一名医生。

- ❖ ③ 这盘菜闻起来不错。

答案

I (1) goes (2) sounds (3) comfortable
(4) keep (5) tastes (6) true

II (1) He feels a little tired.
(2) His dream is to become a doctor.
(3) The dish smells good.

基本句型4

主语+谓语(及物动词)+宾语+宾语补足语(+状语)

- ★ The sun keeps us warm.
阳光使我们感觉温暖。
- ★ They asked me to help them.
他们要我帮助他们。
- ★ He had me wait for a long time.
他让我等了很长时间。
- ★ Please let me go.
请让我走吧。
- ★ He saw the boy play by the river.
他看到那个男孩在河边玩耍。
- ★ They painted the house white.
他们把房子刷成白色的。
- ★ We named the cat Cotton.
我们给猫起名叫做“棉花”。
- ★ Did you hear the strange noise?
你听到奇怪的声音了吗?

解析1

- 在某些及物动词后面, 需要用两个宾语再加一个宾语补足语才能表达完整的意思。这两个宾语一个是动作的直接承受者, 另一个是动作的间接承受者。
- 通常这一间接承受者用一个介词相连接, 当动作的间接承受者在动作直接承受者之前时, 常省略介词。
- 宾语和宾语补足语合称为复合宾语。名词、形容词、副词、非谓语动词和介词短语都可以作宾语补足语。

解析2

- 一些感官动词类, 如see, hear, watch, feel, notice等, 还有一些使役动词类make, have, let等后接不定式作宾语补足语时, 经常会省略掉to。
- 如果句子需要转变为被动语态时, 被省略的to通常都需要还原到句子中。

□学用法!

■ I 找出下列句子中的宾语补足语。

•• ① They call their daughter Mary.

•• ② Don't leave me behind.

•• ③ I wish you to be happy.

•• ④ I saw her chatting with Nancy.

•• ⑤ Good food keeps you healthy.

■ II 把下列句子翻译成英语。

•• ① 我们将选举约翰当班长。

•• ② 经理要阿曼达离开。

•• ③ 我发现那个老人身体很健康。

答案

I (1) Mary (2) behind (3) to be happy

(4) chatting with Nancy (5) healthy

II (1) We will make John monitor.

(2) The manager asked Amanda to leave.

(3) I found the old man in good health.

基本句型5

主语+谓语(及物动词)+间接宾语+直接宾语(+状语)

- ★ I bought John a birthday present.
我给约翰买了一件生日礼物。
- ★ Please tell me your telephone number.
请告诉我你的电话号码。
- ★ She threw them to me.
她把它们扔给我。
- ★ I sent a postcard to my best friend.
我给我最好的朋友寄了一张明信片。
- ★ I passed it to my mother.
我把它递给了我妈妈。
- ★ Shall I order a taxi for you?
要我给你预订一辆出租车吗?
- ★ I found a spare ticket for him.
我为他找到了一张多余的票。

解析1

- 及物动词作谓语时，后面要跟宾语。宾语分为直接宾语和间接宾语，二者合称双宾语。直接宾语是及物动词的直接对象，间接宾语是及物动词直接对象的动作所涉及的人或物。
- 间接宾语通常放于直接宾语前，构成句型“主语+谓语(及物动词)+间接宾语+直接宾语”。在此句型中，间接宾语有时也可以改成一个由to或for引起的短语，放在直接宾语之后，从而构成“主语+谓语(及物动词)+直接宾语+to/for+间接宾语”句型。当直接宾语是人称代词，间接宾语是名词时，或者两个宾语都是人称代词时，需要用后一句型。

解析2

- 需在间接宾语前加to的常见动词有：

■ bring 带……给某人	■ post 邮给	■ show 给……看
■ sell 卖	■ send 寄	■ take 拿，取
■ throw 扔	■ write 给……写信	
- 需在间接宾语前加for的常见动词有：

■ buy 买	■ call 为……叫	■ choose 选择
■ find 为……找到	■ get 得到	■ leave 留下
■ make 生产	■ order 为……订购	