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必背句型



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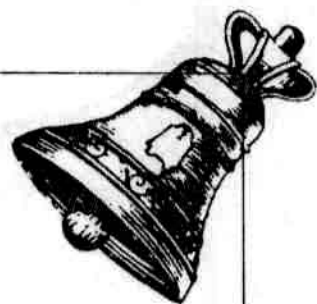
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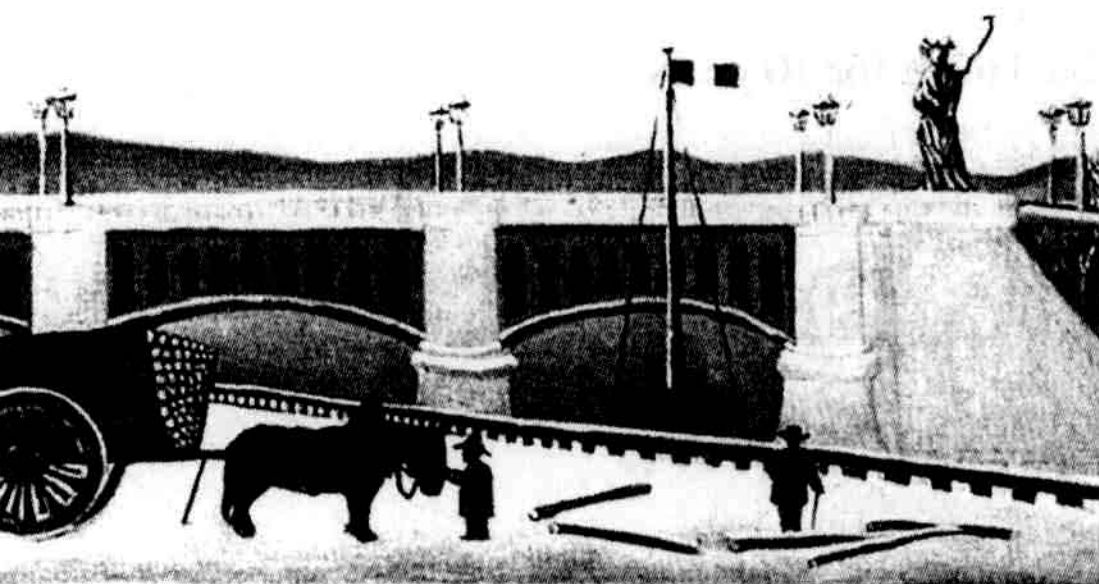
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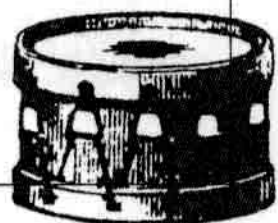


PART

1



5
大
基本句型



基本句型1

主语+谓语

- 0
1
- ★ The sun rises in the east.
太阳从东方升起。
 - ★ My computer doesn't work.
我的电脑不运转了。
 - ★ The visitors will arrive in a few days.
来访者几天后就会到达。
 - ★ Linda speaks fluently.
琳达说话很流利。
 - ★ Meat cook slowly.
肉煮熟很慢。
 - ★ The match lights easily.
火柴很容易划着。
 - ★ They have lived there for 10 years.
他们在那里住了十年了。
 - ★ How long have you been here?
你来这儿多久了?
 - ★ I come to see my grandma.
我来看我的祖母。
 - ★ Susan came crying, but left smiling.
苏珊哭着进来, 笑着离开。
 - ★ She turned away disappointed.
她失望地走开了。
 - ★ The moon rose.
月亮升起来了。
 - ★ Birds sing.
鸟儿歌唱。

解析

- 此类句型中的谓语是不及物动词, 其特点是本身意思完整, 后面不需要跟宾语, 但后面可以跟状语, 来说明不及物动词的状况。也就是说, 此句型的特点是即使不加修饰成分, 主语和谓语仍然能够构成意思完整的一句话。
- 根据可以充当状语的不同, 此句型又可演变延伸出“主语+谓语(不及物动词)+副词/数词”“主语+谓语(不及物动词)+介词短语”“主语+谓语(不及物动词)+状语从句”“主语+谓语(不及物动词)+动词不定式/分词”等句型。

基本句型2

0
2

主语+系动词+表语

- ★ They are my classmates.
他们是我的同学。
- ★ The notebook is hers.
这个笔记本是她的。
- ★ The fish is still alive.
鱼儿还活着。
- ★ We must be off now.
我们必须走了。
- ★ The lawyer appeared calm.
这个律师看起来很镇静。
- ★ The soup tastes delicious.
汤尝起来很美味。
- ★ Leaves have turned yellow.
树叶变黄了。
- ★ My grandpa is in good health.
我爷爷身体健康。
- ★ Her hobby is collecting coins.
她的爱好是收集硬币。
- ★ The vase is broken.
花瓶碎了。
- ★ It sounds a good idea.
这听起来是个好主意。
- ★ My duty is to take good care of my grandparents.
我的责任就是好好照顾我的祖父母。

解析

- 此类句型主要用于说明主语的身份、状态、特征、属性等。
- 注意与“主语+谓语+宾语”句型的区别。句型“主语+系动词+表语”的标志性特征是其动词既不是及物动词也不是不及物动词，而是连系动词，不能独立表达完整的意思。
- 系动词有以下几种：系动词be；表示状态、变化、持续的系动词，如：become, come, fall, get, go, grow, turn, run, continue, remain, keep, stay, lie, prove等；表示感官感觉的系动词，如：feel, look, smell, sound, taste, appear, seem等。
- 可以作表语的通常是形容词、名词、代词、副词、不定式、动名词、分词、介词短语等。

基本句型3

0
3

主语+谓语+宾语

- ★ He likes rock music. 他喜欢摇滚乐。
- ★ We study English. 我们学习英语。
- ★ The teacher never beats children.
这个老师从来不打孩子。
- ★ Would you mind waiting a few minutes?
你介意等几分钟吗?
- ★ He died a heroic death. 他英勇地死去。
- ★ We live a hard life. 我们过着艰苦的生活。
- ★ They fought a hard battle. 他们苦战了一场。
- ★ She broke away from her parents.
她与她的父母断绝了来往。

解析1

- 主语可以是名词或代词。宾语是动作的接受者，通常是由名词或代词宾格充当。此外，宾语还可以是反身代词、动词不定式、动名词(短语)、同源宾语、从句等。此类句型如果去掉宾语，主语和谓语动词不能构成意思完整的句子。
- 谓语是主语发出的动作，由动词充当，且一般多为及物动词。而且及物动词后除了可以跟宾语外，还可以在宾语后跟不定式、介词短语、从句等，构成固定搭配或充当状语等。
- 一般情况下，不及物动词后不能直接跟宾语，但是在以下几种句型中，谓语是不及物动词，后面可以跟宾语：①主语+不及物动词+同源宾语 ②主语+不及物动词+介词+宾语 ③主语+不及物动词+副词+介词+宾语。

解析2

- 在“主语+不及物动词+同源宾语”中，不及物动词后可以跟与其同一词源、且意义相同的宾语，也就是同源宾语。能支配同源宾语的谓语动词为数不多。
- 在“主语+不及物动词+介词+宾语”和“主语+不及物动词+副词+介词+宾语”中，不及物动词可以通过与某个特定的介词或副词与介词搭配连用，即“不及物动词(+副词)+介词”，起到及物动词的作用。此时后面就可以跟宾语。
- 谓语不都是由表示动作、行为的动词充当，还可以是表示感官或身体部位活动的动词，此时相应的宾语多为表示内心活动、感受的抽象名词。

基本句型4

0
4

主语+谓语+宾语+宾补

- ★ I'll get somebody else to do it. 我要找别人来做这件事。
- ★ Who can get these machines going?
谁能使这些机器运作起来?
- ★ She can't make herself understood in English.
她讲的英语无法使人听懂。
- ★ His little son got his tooth pulled out yesterday.
他的小儿子昨天把牙拔了。
- ★ We appointed her head of the History Department yesterday.
我们昨天任命她为历史系系主任。
- ★ The young couple named their little baby Rose.
那对年轻夫妇给他们的小宝宝取名为罗丝。
- ★ I dyed her white T-shirt red. 我把她的白T恤染成红色了。
- ★ He felt it very difficult to talk with you.
他发现与你谈话很困难。

解析1

- 宾语和宾语补足语一起被称作复合宾语。宾语与宾语补足语之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系或主谓关系。在这类句型中, 如果没有宾语补足语, 则句子意思不完整。
- 宾语补足语是用来补充、说明宾语的特点、身份、状态等, 或表示让宾语去完成的行为、动作等。担任宾语补足语的常常是名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、分词、动词不定式等。因此, 最常见的复合宾语形式有以下几种:
 - ① 名词/代词+动词不定式 ② 名词/代词+分词
 - ③ 名词/代词+名词 ④ 名词/代词+形容词

解析2

- 在“主语+谓语+名词/代词+动词不定式”中, 作宾补的动词不定式大多数是带to的不定式, 有的是不带to的不定式。需要特别注意和记忆的是跟不带to的不定式作宾补的动词: feel, hear, see, watch, observe, have, make, let等。
- 在“主语+谓语+名词/代词+分词”中, 分词可以是现在分词, 也可以是过去分词。通常情况下, 宾语与作宾补的现在分词存在逻辑上的主谓关系, 表示的动作正在或反复进行; 宾语与作宾补的过去分词存在被动关系, 表示的动作已完成。

解析3

- 在“主语+谓语+名词/代词+名词”中，用作谓语的基本限于call, elect, choose, appoint, name, think, find, consider, vote, leave, count等少数动词。
- 在“主语+谓语+名词/代词+形容词”中，用作谓语的动词有beat, dye, make, cut, colour, drive, keep, set, hold, paint, lay, turn, want, wish, prove等。
- 在英语中，it常可以作形式宾语，而将真正的宾语放到宾语补足语后面，以使句子结构平衡。此时，“主语+谓语+宾语+宾补”就转换为“主语+谓语+it(形式宾语)+宾补+真正的宾语”。

例 I 根据中文意思，完成下列句子，每空填一个单词。

- ⇒ ① The doctor advised him _____ . (医生劝告他戒烟。)
- ⇒ ② We should _____ the classroom _____ . (我们应该让教室保持干净和整洁。)
- ⇒ ③ I can _____ violently. (我可以感觉到我的心跳得很厉害。)
- ⇒ ④ I'll have _____ tomorrow. (明天我要去理发。)
- ⇒ ⑤ We all consider _____ . (我们都认为她是个善良的女孩。)
- ⇒ ⑥ They elected _____ . (他们选举了汤姆当主席。)
- ⇒ ⑦ He _____ the walls _____. (他把墙涂/刷成了蓝色。)
- ⇒ ⑧ The naughty boy is _____ . (这个淘气的小男孩要把我们逼疯了。)
- ⇒ ⑨ _____ is not easy for her _____ . (当众唱歌对她来说不容易。)

- 答案** I (1) to stop smoking
 (2) keep; clean and tidy
 (3) feel my heart beating
 (4) my hair cut
 (5) her a kind girl
 (6) Tom chairman
 (7) painted; blue
 (8) driving us crazy
 (9) It; to sing songs in public

基本句型5

主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语

- ★ Her father bought her a digital camera.
=Her father bought a digital camera for her.
她爸爸给她买了部数码相机。
- ★ She gave me her telephone number.
=She gave her telephone number to me.她把电话号码给了我。
- ★ I have to cook myself meals every day.
我每天都得自己做饭。
- ★ The new washing machine will save us a lot of labour.
=The new washing machine will save a lot of labour for us.
这个新洗衣机会为我们节省很多劳力。
- ★ Please fetch me an umbrella.
=Please fetch an umbrella for me.请给我去取把雨伞。
- ★ Please explain to us how to solve the problem.
请给我们说明一下如何解决这个问题。

解析1

- 此句型中,直接宾语和间接宾语都可以是名词或代词。直接宾语通常是sth,用于表示谓语动作的承受者或结果;间接宾语通常是sb,用于表示谓语动作是对谁或为谁做的。
- 直接宾语是句子的主要宾语,在句中不可或缺;但间接宾语是句子的第二宾语,即使去掉,也对整个句子影响不大。
- “主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语”还可转换为“主语+谓语+直接宾语+to/for+间接宾语”。其中,介词to侧重谓语所表示动作的对象和方向;介词for则更侧重谓语所表示动作的受益者。

解析2

- 当谓语为以下动词时,“主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语”可转换为“主语+谓语+直接宾语+to+间接宾语”: afford, announce, answer, bring, feed, give, deny, hand, leave, lend, mail, offer, owe, pass, pay, post, put, read, promise, refuse, rent, return, sell, send, show, take, teach, tell, wish, write等。
- 当谓语为以下动词时,“主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语”可转换为“主语+谓语+直接宾语+for+间接宾语”: build, buy, call, catch, choose, cook, cut, do, fetch, find, fix, get, keep, make, order, play, paint, reach, prepare, sing, save等。