



Super English Sentence Patterns

高中英语句型

新课标

全解

这是一本破解句型密码专书，
与坊间一般句型书大不同！
不传绝技通通教给你，所
有不足一次全补齐！每个
句型都有学习密码，需要
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全面汇整句型 解析最为深入

全解

新课标
高中版

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PART1 句子基本知识

全面系统地讲解高中需掌握的句子基本知识，让学生从基本学起，牢固根基，为句型学习打下良好基础。

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甄选100个口语与写作常用句型，配合典型例句与讲解，使在学习句型的同时，积累口语交流与写作素材，为高考顺利通关助力。

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PREFACE

序言

在英语中，句子占具极其重要的地位。而句型就像一座大厦的基石，撑起了整个英语的框架，是学好英语的关键。但各个句型散落在每个单元中，不成体系，不便于学生的学习运用，为了使学生对句型有一个总体并透彻的认识，故编写了此书。

一、分类科学合理，重点突出。

本书共分为四部分，第一部分介绍句子的基本知识，包括句子的分类、简单句的五大基本句型以及典型例句等。第二部分是本书的主要内容，讲解归纳了必须掌握的超重要常用句型14组，每组句型下含有大量的小句型。将句型整理归纳，便于记忆，同时含有句型之间的转换。第三部分讲解了100个口语与写作常用句型。第四部分是对前面三部分内容综合练习，其中涵盖了一定数量的高考真题，达到了学以致用目的。

二、句型综合性强，例句典型。

本书将全国应用的各套教材如新课标人教版、外研版、北师大、牛津版、重大版、冀教版等全部科学地融合在一起，利用课本上的好句子、高考题中的句子以及新的社会热点作为典型的例句，达到了拓展知识、开拓视野的目的。

三、主旨明确，针对性强。

本书旨在帮助学生掌握必考常考的句型，使他们对句型有一个深入透彻的了解和学习，并在学习和生活中灵活运用。利用此书，可在学习上达到事半功倍的效果。

四、一书多能，灵活运用。

本书是一本句型书，也可作为一本工具书使用。需用某一句型时，可参考句型的分类，在目录中寻找所需要的句型。

由于水平有限，在编写过程中难免有误，敬请广大读者批评指正。

郑艳萍

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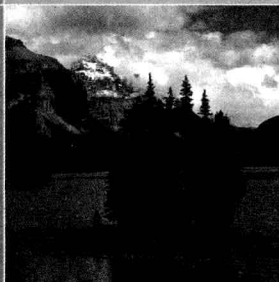
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Part

1

句子基本知识



第1章 句子按使用目的分类

句子(sentence)是由词或词组按照一定语法规则组成的、相对完整而独立的语言单位,是一定的语法结构、语音结构和词汇意义的统一体。句和句之间有停顿。句子开头的第一个字母要大写,句末有句号、问号或感叹号。英语句子按使用目的或交际功能可分为:陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句。

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| ▪ Many new opportunities will be opened up in the future for those with a university education. | ▪ 那些受过高等教育的人将来会有很多新的机会。 |
| ▪ They were very excited because they had passed the driving test. | ▪ 他们都很兴奋,因为他们已经通过了驾驶考试。 |
| ▪ It's amazing how they have managed to get everything finished so quickly. | ▪ 他们是如何如此快地完成了一切事情,这真让人惊讶。 |
| ▪ Do you take part in any activities in your spare time? | ▪ 你在业余时间参加什么活动吗? |
| ▪ Would you mind saving my place while I go and get an ice cream? | ▪ 我出去买冰淇淋的时候你帮我留位子好吗? |
| ▪ What can we do to turn a large area of desert in the northwest into a fertile land? | ▪ 我们能用什么方法把西北地区的大片沙漠改造成肥沃的良田呢? |
| ▪ Where did you get such a good book? | ▪ 你在哪里得到的这么好的书? |
| ▪ How far is it from the earth to the Mars? | ▪ 从地球去火星有多远? |
| ▪ What a noble-hearted man Guo Mingyi is! | ▪ 郭明义是一个多么高尚的人! |
| ▪ How hard Peter studies! | ▪ 彼得学习多么地刻苦! |
| ▪ Have you ever heard of such a thing? | ▪ 这样的事你听说过吗? |

1

陈述句

① 陈述句用来叙述一个事实或观点,有肯定和否定两种形式。一般用降调,句末用句号。

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| ▪ If you do have difficulties, it's better to try again another day. | ▪ 如果你确实有困难,最好是改天再试一试。 |
| ▪ A higher educational background is required for many positions nowadays. | ▪ 现在很多职位都要求有受高等教育的背景。 |

② 陈述句的三种否定形式:

- ① not放在系动词be或助动词、情态动词之后。
- ② not以外的否定词no, none, nothing, nobody, never, seldom, hardly, little, neither, nor等也构成陈述句的否定形式。

③ 不定代词all, both, every与not连用时, 属于部分否定, 即构成not all/both/every...或all/both/every... not....

- Jack was upset that his parents **hadn't** allowed him to go swimming. ▪ 父母不让他去游泳, 杰克对此感到很生气。
 - You **mustn't** park the car here. ▪ 此处禁止停车。
 - Most teenagers **seldom** go to the cinema in modern times. ▪ 在现代社会里, 大部分青少年很少会去电影院看电影了。
 - **None** of the climbers are afraid of the difficulties they face. ▪ 没有任何登山者会害怕他们所面对的困难。
 - Even though we **can't** see everything, we should enjoy ourselves as much as possible. ▪ 即使我们到不了所有的地方, 我们也应该尽可能地玩个痛快。
 - **Not all** the people are in favour of the educational reform. ▪ 并不是所有的人都支持这次教育改革。
- ③ 否定转移: 某些句子结构中, 本应放在that引导的分句中的否定词not往往被移至主语的主语动词中, 这种现象叫否定转移。有此用法的动词有think, believe, suppose, expect, fancy, imagine等, 且此时主句的主语需是第一人称I/we。
- I **don't** think Tom is the right person to take charge of the company. ▪ 我认为汤姆不是负责这家公司的合适人选。
 - We **don't** suppose you have any idea where the president has gone. ▪ 我们认为你并不知道总统去了哪里。

2

疑问句

疑问句用来提出问题, 句末须用问号。疑问句分为: 一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、反意疑问句和选择疑问句。

① 一般疑问句用来询问一件事情或一个情况是否属实, 需要肯定词yes或no来回答。

句型

be/have/助动词/情态动词+主语+谓语?

- A: Are you good at playing the piano? ▪ A: 你擅长弹钢琴吗?
 - B: Yes. I have won several national prizes. B: 是的, 我已经获得了几个国内大奖了。
 - A: Did she go to Hong Kong by air? ▪ A: 她乘飞机去的香港吗?
 - B: No, she didn't. She went there by ship. B: 不是, 她坐船去的那里。
- ① 在一般疑问句的否定结构中, not放在主语之后, 有常用缩写式, 即将n't和句首的be, have或助动词、情态动词连在一起。一般疑问句的否定结构往往用来表示提问人的惊讶、怀疑、邀请、赞叹等。回答时, yes接肯定结构, no接否定结构。
- A: **Hasn't** Tony passed the important exam? ▪ A: 托尼没有通过那个重要的考试吗?
 - B: Yes, he has. B: 不, 他通过了。
 - A: **Didn't** he go to the library yesterday afternoon? ▪ A: 昨天下午他没去图书馆吗?

B: No, he didn't.

- Don't you get tired quickly?
- Can't you make an apology to him?
- Haven't you heard about the hero?

② 一般疑问句通常情况下用yes, no来回答,但在很多情况下需根据具体情况用其他答语。如certainly, of course, all right, OK, not at all, perhaps, never等。

- A: Can I use your computer for a while?

B: Certainly/Of course.

- A: Would you mind if I opened the window?

B: Not at all.

② 特殊疑问句是用来对句子某一部分提问的疑问句,以疑问词开头。

① 疑问句的语序:一是与陈述句的语序相同,只对主语进行提问;二是疑问词+一般疑问句的语序。

- Who restarted the Olympic Games years ago?
- Whom did you work for when you were in Beijing?
- Whose advice should I take?
- What would Helen probably do during the Thanksgiving holiday?
- What caused so many fish to die in this lake?
- What subjects do you enjoy most?
- Which is the most important thing for you in the world?
- Which book are you looking for?
- When will the project be finished?
- When are you leaving for New York?
- Where did you get the important information?
- Why do we have to take all these dull tests?

- A: How are you getting along with your English lesson?

B: Quite well.

- A: How long is he staying in Canada?

B: For two weeks.

- A: How often are the Olympic Games held?

B: Every four years.

- A: How soon can man land on the Mars?

B: Perhaps in ten years.

- How much cost will the damage caused by climate change?

B: 是的,他没去。

- 你不觉得自己很容易疲倦吗?
- 难道你就不能向他道歉吗?
- 难道你没听说过这个英雄吗?

▪ A: 我用一会儿你的电脑好吗?

B: 当然可以。

▪ A: 你介意我打开窗户吗?

B: 不介意。

▪ 多年以前谁重新开始举办奥运会?

▪ 你在北京时为谁工作?

▪ 我应该采纳谁的建议?

▪ 海伦有可能会在感恩节期间做些什么呢?

▪ 是什么导致这个湖里死了那么多鱼?

▪ 你最喜欢什么课程?

▪ 对你来说,世界上哪样东西最重要?

▪ 你正在找哪本书?

▪ 这个项目什么时候完成?

▪ 你什么时候去纽约?

▪ 你从哪里得到这个重要信息的?

▪ 我们为什么非要参加这些无聊的考试呢?

▪ A: 你英语学得怎么样?

B: 很好。

▪ A: 他将在加拿大呆多长时间?

B: 两周。

▪ A: 奥运会多久举行一次?

B: 每四年一次。

▪ A: 人类多久以后才能登上火星?

B: 大约10年以后。

▪ 由天气变化导致的损失将有多少?

② 复合特殊疑问句用来询问对方或第三者的想法或意见,由一般疑问句和特殊疑问句两种结构复合而成。在这种复合结构中,特殊疑问句变成了一般疑问句结构中的宾语。

- **What** do you think made Anne so excited?
- **Why** do you suppose I can't solve the difficult problem?
- **Which** hotel do you suggest I can live when I'm on holiday there?

③ 用特殊疑问句表惊奇、愤怒等感情，可用它的强调形式，在疑问词后加 **ever, on earth, in the world**。

- **What ever** gave you that foolish idea?
- **Why on earth** was she so crazy about the game?
- **How in the world** did they make a mistake like that?
- 你认为是什么使安妮如此兴奋?
- 你为什么认为我不能解决这个难题?
- 我去那里度假时，你会建议我入住哪家旅馆呢?
- 究竟是什么让你有了那个愚蠢的想法?
- 她到底为什么如此痴迷这个游戏?
- 他们怎么会犯下那样的错误呢?

聚 焦 点 拨

疑问代词有：

- **who** 谁(主格) ▪ **whom** 谁(宾格) ▪ **whose** 谁的 ▪ **what** 什么 ▪ **which** 哪个

疑问副词有：

- **when** 什么时候 ▪ **where** 什么地方 ▪ **why** 为什么 ▪ **how** 怎样 ▪ **how long** 多长
- **how far** 多远 ▪ **how often** 多久(询问做某事的频率)
- **how soon** 多久(询问多长时间以后做某事)
- **how many** 多少(后接可数名词复数)
- **how much** 多少(后接不可数名词) ▪ **how old** 多大(年纪)

③ 反义疑问句也称附加疑问句，它附在陈述句后，对陈述句所说的事实或观点提出疑问，由 **be, have** 或助动词、情态动词+主语构成，答语用 **yes** 或 **no**。反义疑问句一般遵循前肯后否或前否后肯原则。

- **Your sister has gone to the library, hasn't she?** ▪ 你姐姐已经去了图书馆，是吗?
- **They aren't interested in playing video games, are they?** ▪ 他们对玩电子游戏不感兴趣，是吗?

① 简单句的反义疑问句：

1) 当陈述句的主语是指示代词 **this, that** 时，反义疑问句的主语用 **it**；当陈述句的主语是指示代词 **these, those** 时，反义疑问句的主语用 **they**。

- **That is a useful book, isn't it?** ▪ 那是一本很有用的书，是吗?
- **These aren't important to you, are they?** ▪ 这些对你都不重要，对吗?

2) 当陈述部分的主语是 **everyone/everybody, somebody/someone, no one/nobody, none** 等时，反义疑问句的主语多用 **they**，有时也用 **he**；反义疑问句的主语用 **everything/anything/something/nothing** 等时，反义疑问句的主语多用 **it**。

- **Somebody visited you this afternoon, didn't they/he?** ▪ 今天下午有人拜访过你，对吗?
- **Everything has gone wrong today, hasn't it?** ▪ 今天什么都出问题了，是吗?

3) 当陈述部分是 **there be** 句型时，反义疑问句的主语用 **there**。

- **There is going to be a party tonight, isn't there?** ▪ 今晚有一场派对，是吗?

4) 当陈述部分有 **hardly, rarely, seldom, never, few, little, no, nothing, nobody, nowhere** 等否定词时，反义疑问句部分要用肯定形式。

- They hardly had any experience in this work, **did they**? ▪ 他们对这份工作没有任何经验, 对吗?
- He seldom goes to the cinema, **does he**? ▪ 他很少去看电影, 是吗?

5) 当句中陈述部分有带否定前缀或后缀的词时, 反义疑问句部分仍用否定结构。

- It's impossible for him to solve the problem, **isn't it**? ▪ 他不可能解决这个问题, 对吗?
- You disagree to the plan, **don't you**? ▪ 你不同意这个计划, 是吗?

6) 当陈述句的部分中有情态动词must时, 反义疑问句部分有四种情况:

- ▶ must表示“必须; 禁止”时, 反义疑问句部分要用must/mustn't。
- ▶ must表示“有必要”时, 反义疑问句部分要用needn't。
- ▶ must用来表示对现在的情况进行推测时, 反义疑问句部分要根据must后面的动词采用相应的形式。
- ▶ must用来表示对过去的情况进行推测(must have done)时, 反义疑问句部分又分三种情况: 如句中有表示过去的时间状语, 反义疑问句部分就用一般过去时; 若句中强调动作的完成性(一般没有过去时间状语), 反义疑问句部分就用haven't/hasn't+主语; 若句中有过去完成时的时间状语, 反义疑问句部分就用hadn't+主语。

- You mustn't park your car in front of our shop, **must you**? ▪ 你不许把车停在我们的商店门口, 知道吗?
- They must finish the work before Friday, **needn't they**? ▪ 他们周五前必须完成这项工作, 是吗?
- You must be interested in pop music, **aren't you**? ▪ 你一定对流行音乐感兴趣, 是吧?
- Helen must hate to talk with him, **doesn't she**? ▪ 海伦一定很讨厌跟他讲话, 对吧?
- Jack must have passed the easy exam last week, **didn't he**? ▪ 杰克上周一定通过了那次简单的考试, 是吗?
- The woman scientist must have gone through lots of difficulties in the forest, **hasn't she**? ▪ 那位女科学家在森林里一定经历了很多的困难, 对吗?
- They must have completed the project by the end of last month, **hadn't they**? ▪ 他们上个月末肯定已经完成了这个项目, 是吗?

② 并列句的反义疑问句:

当陈述句是由并列连词and, but, or, for, so等连接的两个并列分句时, 要对后一个分句进行反义。

- Jack is very lazy, and he didn't pass the exam, **did he**? ▪ 杰克很懒, 他没能通过考试, 是吗?
- Your brother doesn't like playing computer games, but he's crazy about playing chess, **isn't he**? ▪ 你哥哥不喜欢玩电子游戏, 但他痴迷于下象棋, 是吗?

③ 复合句的反义疑问句:

1) 陈述句部分是主从复合句时, 反义疑问句部分的代词和助动词等应与主句的主语和助动词等一致。

2) 在宾语从句中, 如果陈述部分是I/We think/believe/suppose/imagine/expect等时, 反义疑问句部分应与宾语从句的主谓保持一致, 并注意否定转移。

- This is the first time that Mary has visited the Great Wall, **isn't it**? ▪ 这是玛丽第一次游览长城, 是吗?

- He told you that he wouldn't be admitted as a member of the football team, **didn't he?** ▪ 他告诉你他不会被允许成为足球队的一员的, 是吗?
- Your dad doesn't say he is taking you to Beijing, **does he?** ▪ 你的爸爸没有说过要带你去北京, 对吗?
- Mary thinks you will come to the party tonight, **doesn't she?** ▪ 玛丽认为你今晚将来参加晚会, 是吗?
- I think Lucy is the right person to do the job, **isn't she?** ▪ 我认为露西是做这份工作的合适的人选, 不是吗?
- I don't think you have finished the task, **have you?** ▪ 我认为你还没完成这任务, 你说呢?

④ 祈使句的反义疑问句:

1) 祈使句的肯定形式, 其反义疑问句用 **will/won't you**; 祈使句的否定形式, 其反义疑问句用 **will you**。

2) Let's ...开头的句子用 **shall we**; Let us 开头的句子用 **will you**。

- Be sure to call me up tonight, **will you?** ▪ 今晚一定要给我打电话, 好吗?
- Don't smoke in the office, **will you?** ▪ 不要在办公室里吸烟, 好吗?
- Let's take a walk after supper, **shall we?** ▪ 晚饭后我们去散步吧, 好吗?
- Let us play the football, **will you?** ▪ 让我们去踢足球, 好吗?

④ 选择疑问句提供两种(或两种以上)情况问对方选择哪一种, 其结构可以是一般疑问句, 也可用特殊疑问句, 在提供的情况之间用连词 **or** 连接, **or** 前用升调, **or** 后用降调, 回答非常的灵活, 但要求用比较完整的语气形式。

- A: Which do you like better, apples or bananas? ▪ A: 你更喜欢哪个, 苹果还是香蕉?
- B: I prefer apples. B: 我更喜欢苹果。
- A: Is Susan still at school, or has she left? ▪ A: 苏珊在上学还是毕业了?
- B: She is at school. B: 她还在上学。
- A: Shall I come to pick you up or shall we meet at the station? ▪ A: 我来接你还是咱们在车站碰头?
- B: Let's meet at the station. B: 咱们在车站碰头吧。

3

祈使句

① 祈使句表示请求、命令、建议、警告、叮嘱、号召等, 祈使句的肯定形式用动词原形开头, 动词前可加 **please**。句末用句号或叹号。

- Come in and take a seat. ▪ 进来坐下吧。
- Go to Mr. Lee's right away. ▪ 立刻去李先生的办公室。
- Fasten your seat belt. ▪ 系好安全带。
- Look out! Mind your head! ▪ 当心! 小心你的头!
- Take care not to catch cold. ▪ 小心别着凉了!

- Please come over to my house to have supper tonight.
- Please stop making all that noise!
- Please notice that there will be no class next Monday.
- Stay in bed for a couple of days.
- Wear strong shoes as we shall do a lot of walking.
- At the beginning, collect as much information you need as you can.
- Leave him where he is!
- 今晚请来我家吃饭吧。
- 请别吵了!
- 请注意下周一不上课。
- 在床上休息一两天。
- 请穿结实的鞋子,我们要走很多路。
- 刚开始,要尽可能多地收集你需要的信息。
- 让他呆在那儿吧!

② 祈使句的否定形式: Don't do...作为否定形式的祈使句,常用在表示警告、规则、制度的情形中。这个句式通常的答语为: No, I won't. (好,我不会那样做的。); Yes, I will. (不,我要这样做)。

句型

Don't do...

- Don't open the window. It's freezing outside.
- Don't worry. I'll soon be all right.
- Don't take the lift in a fire as the lift may become trapped between floors.
- Don't blame Tony any more. After all, he's only a child.
- Please don't tell the bad news to my mother.
- Don't be so discouraged. If you put away such feeling, you will do better next time.
- 不要打开窗户。外面非常冷。
- 不要担心。我很快就会好的。
- 发生火灾时不要乘电梯,因为电梯很可能会被困在楼层之间。
- 不要再责备托尼了。毕竟,他还只是个孩子。
- 请不要把这个坏消息告诉我妈妈。
- 不要那么泄气。如果你把这种感受释怀,你下次会做得更好。

③ 祈使句的强调句型: 祈使句的肯定句在动词原形前加助动词do/always...用来表示强调。do表示“务必、一定”的含义; always表示“永远”的含义。祈使句的否定句在动词原形前加助动词never, 用来表示强调。never意为“千万别,绝对不要”。

句型

Do/Always/Never do...

- Do remember me to your parents!
- Do bring some flowers for me tomorrow.
- Do be careful next time.
- Do be careful with the experiment you're doing.
- Don't drive so fast and always remember to fasten your seat belt.
- Always remember not to speak rude words to Mrs. Green.
- Never do that again!
- Never touch anything unless your teacher tells you to in the lab.
- 一定代我向你的父母问好!
- 明天一定给我带些花来。
- 下次一定要小心些。
- 在实验中切不可粗心大意。
- 别开那么快,并时刻记住系紧安全带。
- 一定记住不要对格林太太说粗鲁的话。
- 再也不要这样做了。
- 在实验室里,除非老师让你动,否则千万不要动任何东西。