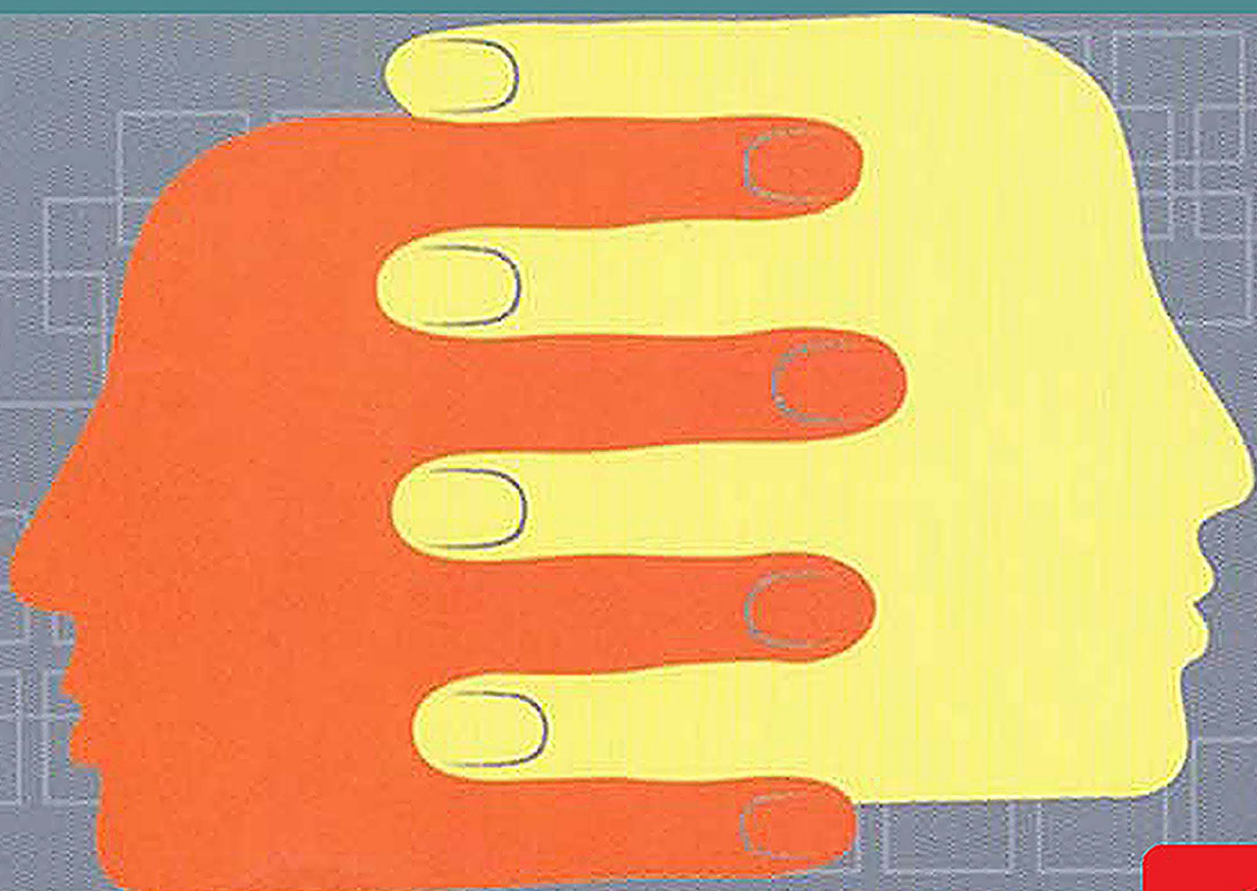


# 高中英语同步辅导手册：必修1，必修2

高倩霖 主编



电子科技大学出版社



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# 前言

本书是专为外研版高中一年级学生编写的教学同步辅导手册,旨在协助高一学生和教师课前热身,顺利地完 成初高中学习方法过渡以及语法知识的有效衔接;设计内容提纲挈领紧抓要点,从而提高课后复习效益,减轻教师的备课压力和学生的学习负担。

## 第一部分:初高中英语学习的衔接部分。包括:

· 英语学习方法的介绍:包括名人谈如何学好英语,看电影、美剧学英语,唱英语歌学英语,以激发学生学习英语的兴趣。

· 初高中重要语法衔接:包括句子成分、简单句、并列句、复合句、there be 句型、名词性从句、动词的时态语态、非谓语动词等部分。初中与高中教材脱节、知识内容跨度较大,使得初中毕业生刚进入高中时不能适应新的教学内容和教学要求,以致他们不能深入理解文章,使成绩急速下滑,造成学习的“多米诺骨牌”效应。为此,我们针对这种情况增加了初高中英语语法衔接部分,旨在为学生构建必要的英语基础知识,为高中进行以阅读为主线的英语教学扫清理解障碍,为学生提供知识过渡桥梁,实现知识有效对接。

· 高中英语课堂用语:在这部分,我们编写了老师在高中课堂上会经常使用的英语术语,如句子成分、标点符号等,以及教师们收集整理 的课堂常用语。该版块特别为初中课堂上没有受过这类训练的学生做好了重要的铺垫。

· 英语单词记忆法:我们都知道,语法是英语的框架,而词汇是英语的灵魂。语法和词汇赋予了英语语言的生命。所以我们增加了这部分内容,让学生系统了解必要的单词结构,帮助他们高效地记忆单词和提高猜词的能力。

## 第二部分:必修 1、必修 2 十二个 module 的同步教材解析。每个 module 包括:

1. 话题拾趣:编者收集扣紧本模块话题的最具有时代感和趣味性的阅读材料,用以话题热身和阅读拓展,是对外研社教材必修部分的阅读难度不够、阅读量不足的补充。

2. 课标词汇:这部分内容我们参照了《四川省普通高中英语学科教学基本要求——教学和备考指导意见》,具有相当高的参考性和权威性。

3. 重点词汇用法:我们依据长期的教学经验,并考虑到高一学生的学习基础,在每个模块重点讲解 5—8 个重点词汇。每个词汇采用《牛津高级双解词典》的中英文讲解,“词块记忆”拓展相关必要词组,“词块运用”使用源于词典和最贴近生活的句子,具有很强的趣味性和可操作性。

4. 短语荟萃:每个模块我们精选 4—6 个重点短语,例句也尽量考虑知识性和时代感的结合。

5. 经典句式:每个模块我们重点解决 3—5 个句式,精心收集近几年高考试卷里出现的句子和考

试热点。

**6. 语法须知:**处理和讲解本模块的教学内容并参照《四川省普通高中英语学科教学基本要求——教学和备考指导意见》,具有很强的针对性和实用性,也符合学生循序渐进的学习规律。

**7. 功能英语:**主要目的是呈现本模块教材上出现的交际英语的使用语境,提高英语学习的实用性,提升学生的语言交际能力。

**8. 课文译文:**提供课文翻译,为中差生提供学习辅助,为学生复述课文提供参考。

**本书具有以下特点:**

**1. 科学性:**我们采用了英语教学理念先进、教学成绩斐然的上海复旦附中长期采用的高中英语教学理念:高一以语法优先——通过高一的语法巩固和拓展为高二、高三学生大量阅读打下坚实基础,作为我们的理论依据,大胆创新探索。

**2. 针对性:**本书针对初中所学知识加以梳理和整合,对高中即将学习的语法重难点作了精炼有效的分析和解读,力求在夯实基础的前提下达到深化和拓展的目的,并为进一步的学习打下良好的基础。

**3. 创新性:**本书每个部分都具有原创的特点,从话题拾趣的选材,字、词、句的选用和编写,包括第一部分学习方法漫谈,都立足于时代感、创新性、趣味性精心选择,针对性强。

**4. 趣味性:**本书安排了一定数量的具有典型性,贴近学生生活的话题,比如实用网址、著名电影节、英语歌、美剧、给米歇尔担任翻译的成都七中学子琚朝的学习方法的介绍等,都能唤起学生的共鸣,吸引学生读好、用好这本书。

我们相信这本《同步辅导手册》一定可以做老师的好帮手,成为老师们课前备课、知识点的课堂讲解,课后布置学生预习复习的必备丛书,同时也可以做学生爱不释手的学习材料。

由于本书编写时间紧迫,书中可能存在不足之处,敬请批评指正。

编委会

2014年6月

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## 第一章

# 英语学习方法漫谈

### 1. 英语达人谈如何学英语

英语达人——琚朝，成都七中高 2014 级 13 班学生。

托福考试 114 分 (Reading 29/Speaking 29/Listening 28/Writing 28)，满分 120 分；SAT 考试 2390 分 (Math 800/Critical Reading 800/Writing 790)，满分 2400 分。

2013 被选为耶鲁大学全球青年学者大使 (Chinese Ambassador of Yale Young Global Scholars Program)，当年全国仅两位同学当选，并参加在 Yale University 举行的该项活动。

2014 年米歇尔·奥巴马访问成都七中期间，他作为成都七中唯一学生代表 (Student Representative for Michelle Obama's visit) 发言，并作陪同翻译。

下面我们看看他是如何学习英语的。

Upon graduation, Ms. Ma Zhihui, my English teacher, asked me whether I'd like to write something on the study of English for prospective NO. 7 High Schoolers. At first I did not think I was qualified for the job, since as a seemingly well-off English learner I had encountered many obstacles that others might find daunting. But then, realizing that failures are far more important than breakthroughs because the former ensures the latter, and that many epic failures define our lives and the results of our learning, I decided to take her offer. We will learn unique and rewarding lessons only after recovering from setbacks. So in this article I'll mention some of my mistakes, not, as many like to see, triumphs.

I believe that the majority of you want to learn some shortcuts that I've gained in my study, but I guarantee that those in the "shortcut" category will find nothing but disappointment. Those who believe everything I say in the following paragraphs or try blindly replicating what I've achieved will not find your own method of learning.

Well, you might ask, "What can I get out of reading this article?" Instead of directly telling you what to do, which is unrealistic, I'm going to talk about my motivations, some methods I used and their effects, and, finally, what I'm doing recently.

Unlike students who are interested in English as a language, I embarked on my English learning journey believing that one day I would benefit from it. When I was in 7th grade I decided to go to America for undergraduate study. Browsing through the testing requirements on the Internet, I realized that I must have a vocabulary of more than 10,000 words before I could ace the required tests, namely SAT and TOEFL. My parents barely know English, and the only suggestions I could gather came from





the internet and my experienced English teacher, Ms. Bai Xu, who would later have a profound impact on me in my formative years. In retrospect, I bought an SAT vocabulary book filled with spelling errors and started to memorize words from A to Z. Tough, huh? Had my memory been eidetic like Sheldon's or had I persisted, I would have tackled English vocabulary long ago. However, I quit as soon as I started, not even completing the A. One caveat: most English learners I know of quit halfway through memorizing words that start with A, an enormous task that crushes their determination.

My quest had thus stagnated after I abandoned my vocabulary book. It wasn't until Ms. Bai assigned me some English reading that I regained and even doubled my efforts. Back in middle school, it was mandatory for us to purchase Penguin English Reading Books as supplement for our ordinary English courses. Weekly English assignments included reading some selected chapters from a book, looking up difficult words in a dictionary, and jotting down sentences that we found succinct and meaningful. At first it seemed tedious, but as I was drawn to the context of the book, I was surprised to find that I liked the assignment. Some books I remember having read during 8th grade included David Beckham and Prince William. As I got a glimpse of English literature, I made modest progress in building my vocabulary and improving my writing skills, both of them vital techniques in my life.

My first mistake was that I was confused with cause and effect; I thought that an interest in English guaranteed progress, which is correct, but I had never imagined that progress could cultivate interests before I started to read Penguin Books. So, if you want to learn English, why not start with some easy readings that boost up your vocabulary and, most importantly, your determination? Instead of dealing with problems head-on, you may want to try some detours that are equally rewarding.

Then I delved deeper. I started to take online courses from MIT Open Course Ware, an online learning platform like Edx and Coursera. At that time there wasn't any subtitle for online courses, so with limited knowledge in English I had to guess what the professors said based on their pronunciations. My favorite professor, Walter Lewin, who taught physics at MIT, had a strong Dutch accent that I had trouble understanding. After I became familiar with his speaking, another problem came up: my poor vocabulary. I still remember that, when Professor Lewin calculated volume by taking the length cube, I was confused because the only meaning of volume that I knew of was the magnitude of sound. It wasn't until I saw it again in my physics book that I realized its second meaning. Therefore, I picked up my vocabulary book again, hoping to make up the loss.

When I was in middle school, I wasn't as resilient as I am nowadays. Soon I was overwhelmed by the fatigue from repetitious memorizing, and I tried looking for alternatives that would make me concentrate: reading. As a fervent user of Amazon, I found textbooks for Californian K-12 students and decided to buy one designed for 8th graders. The ebook only cost 15 *yuan*, though I later spent a lot printing it out. It turned out that the book had been quite instructive, containing quizzes and extra reading materials and even a Spanish vocabulary. That winter when I first opened the book with an English-Chinese dictionary beside, completely immersed in American literature, was unforgettable. It opened up a world where I looked at things with new angles and, for the first time in my life, started to be critical in my thought process. It was a defining turning point where my self-education later on would



willingly become Americanized. Again, reading had saved me from falling into the vocabulary conundrum.

What about speaking and listening? I downloaded TV shows such as *Friends and Mythbusters* in order to have some fun while improving my speaking and listening skills. 20 minutes before bedtime I would watch an episode of TV shows or online courses. To my dismay, I didn't feel the slightest progress at first, but soon I forgot my concern as I found those shows attracting. After a prolonged process which lasted nearly a year, the unforeseen effect had been dramatic. My accent became more normal, and I could speak faster than before.

In NO. 7 High School I made friends with a lot of like-minded peers who wanted to study abroad. Every Friday night we would skip the night lessons and stealthily gather in the English corner in Sichuan University, a 15-minute walk from our school. We would share our stories and feelings and made friends with others who came to practice. Many claim that you improve speaking skills only through talking with native speakers. I disagree, since you detect pronunciation errors that he makes while speaking to another Chinese national. Mistakes that others have made prevent you from failing again in the next conversation. In addition, the most effective way to improve speaking, I think, is to speak to yourself in front of a mirror. I tried this method when I was preparing my college interviews and it worked pretty well.

A year would pass before I turned to literature for help for the third time. During the one-year interval I did many presentations in English class that were beneficial, and by winter when my peers and I participated in Harvard Model United Nations, I had been familiar with basic English skills. After returning from Peking NO. 4 High School for a summer program I got a book from an Australian girl whom I met during the program. It was one of the four books in Inheritance series. For those of you who watched *Eragon* when you were in elementary schools, Inheritance couldn't have been more fascinating. I devoured the series within a semester, and later on my thirst for more books had become unstoppable. From fiction to nonfiction, in a moment's determination to tackle SAT Reading, and for the sake of sheer enjoyment, I read more and more challenging books that faithfully accompanied me in my last years in high school. In Inheritance I saw a young dragon rider struggling to grow up and unflinchingly facing difficulties that his peers would never encounter. In *Gone with the Wind* I witnessed the glorious fall of the American south. In *Essays of E. B White* I lived an undisturbed rural life. In American literature I sought both refuge from my hectic schedules at school and joy that stemmed from a deep appreciation for what I read.

Ever since last summer, I've started to subscribe reading materials from online. Every morning my phone is bombarded by various emails such as Harvard Gazette, Merriam-Webster Word of the Day, and Huffington Post. My knowledge and perspectives have thus been updated on a daily basis. If you want to gather information from around the world and improve yourself every day, email subscription is a good option.

In the process of language study one can never expect instant progress. It seems both tedious and





painful, an extremely prolonged curve line stretching out to infinity. As you've already seen, I'm not a talented language learner. I made many mistakes that could have been avoided. If I were to participate in an English speaking contest, I'd be nervous and stammer. Many of you are smarter and more talented than I am, and I believe you'll find more efficient methods of your own. I want to conclude this article with one of my favorite quote from brainpickings. org: Mastery is [also] not the same with success—an event-based victory based on a peak point, a punctuated moment in time.

I sincerely hope that this article can help you in your future learning experience.

Ju Chao

Class 13, Chengdu NO. 7 High School Class of 2014

## 2. 看电影学英语

### 《中国合伙人》中英文台词赏析

《中国合伙人》是由香港导演陈可辛执导,黄晓明、邓超、佟大为主演,讲述20世纪80年代至21世纪初,三个年轻人从学生年代相遇、相识,拥有同样的梦想至一起打拼事业,共同创办英语培训学校,最后功成名就实现梦想的励志故事。



《中国合伙人》虽然是一部中国影片,里面却有不少英文台词。其中最为精彩的,莫过于黄晓明饰演的成东青在与美国人谈判时发表的一段演讲。我们一起来欣赏!

#### [背景信息]

成东青的新梦想学校帮助很多中国学生在留学考试中拿到高分。美国方面不相信这是实力所至,认为一定是新梦想盗取了试题。成东青据理力争,当场拿出一本厚厚的版权公约,请谈判对手随便挑选里面任何一条内容,他全都能一字不错地背出来,对手大为震惊。

#### [中国合伙人中英文台词赏析]

1. It's because I memorized the entire text on the plane coming here. It's a skill that I mastered when I was 18. For your information, I was only considered a mediocre of all my peers. Chinese students are extremely adept at taking exams. You can't imagine what they are willing to go through to succeed. You don't understand Chinese culture.

这是因为我在来美国的飞机上把整本书都背了下来。我在18岁的时候就有这个本事了……我希望你知道,我只是同龄人中的泛泛之辈。中国学生极为擅长考试。你无法想象他们为了成功所付出的艰辛。你不了解中国文化。

#### [点津]

mediocre *adj.* 平庸的

be adept at 擅长

2. Thank you, Mr Bernot. You are the one who has gotten us attention of potential investors from Wall Street. They will see us as company with integrity and courage that takes the responsibility for its mistakes. The more we pay you in compensation, the greater valuation we will get in the future.

谢谢你,伯诺特先生。是你让华尔街投资者注意到了我们,让他们看到我们公司为错误负责的诚意和勇气。我们赔偿给你的数额越大,我们未来的市场价值就越高。

#### [点津]

integrity *n.* 正直;诚实



3. Someday, when we are no longer teachers, but the representative of the world's largest educational service cooperation, you may finally show us the respect we deserve.

有一天,当我们不再是教书匠,而是全世界最大教育服务机构的代表人时,你会最终对我们表示出我们应得的尊敬。

4. According to our Chinese proverb, I am like a tubie, a soft shell of turtle, someone afraid to go out and take risks. Now, I am standing here, terrified even as we speak, but as my friend once said, some things are so important that they force us to overcome our fears.

按中国的说法,我就是个“土鳖”,害怕走出去,害怕承担风险。此刻,我站在这里,就在我们说话的时候,我仍然不免害怕。但就像我朋友曾说过的,总有一些事情是如此重要,逼迫我们战胜恐惧。

### 3. 看美剧学英语

很多同学都会通过看英美剧学英语。地道的表达、精炼传神的语言、有趣的 slang(俚语)都是我们学习英语及英美文化的绝佳素材。但只对照双语对白看一遍对英语学习没什么大的成效。遇到好词好句,我们不妨做好笔记,背诵下来,并经常吟诵,这样不仅可增加学英语的乐趣,也是一件有意义的事。

下面是为大家总结出的美国情景喜剧(sitcom) *The Big Bang Theory*《生活大爆炸》中的一些表达方式,同学们体会一下英语语言的魅力吧!

Look on the bright side. 从积极的一面看问题。

Some battles you win, some battles you lose. 胜败乃兵家常事。

Have a little spat. 口水战(Sheldon 一直乐此不疲的)。

Don't push me. 别逼我。

Fix on the trivial. 为小事纠结(Leonard 形容 Sheldon)。

I'm not good with cold. 我怕冷。

Zip your hole. 把嘴闭上。

You are so witty. 你真狡猾。

We were really hitting it off. 我们还真合得来。(Sheldon 学习交友的尝试)

Turns out the great Sheldon Cooper has stage fright. 没想到伟大的 Sheldon Cooper 也会怯场(turn out 结果,原来)。

Penny's in kind of a financial jam. (大家熟悉 traffic jam 是堵车, financial jam 表示经济困难,手头紧。)

I am all ears. 我洗耳恭听。

Seconded! 赞成!

Speak of the devil! 说曹操,曹操到!

My door is open. 我随时欢迎你。

Leonard can't process corn. Leonard 吃玉米会不消化的。

You are close to ground. 你个头很矮(讽刺的说法)。

I'm not following. 我没听懂。

It's not carved in stone. 没刻在石头上(暗指某事可以变更)。

I was throwing you a bone. 我在可怜你。

Grow up. 别这么幼稚。

Get lost! 滚! 走开!

Big mouth! 多嘴驴!



Watch you mouth. 注意言辞。  
Don't over do it. 别太过分了。  
Can you dig it? 你搞明白了吗?  
That rings the bell. 听起来耳熟。  
I might hear a pin drop. 非常寂静。  
Follow my nose. 凭直觉做某事。

#### 4. 唱英语歌学英语

听英文歌曲不但是提高听力和口语水平的一种好办法,同时也有助于阅读和写作能力的提高。一首好歌曲不仅旋律悦耳动人,而且歌词优美,意境丰富,我们从中可以学到很多东西。下面让我们在美国乡村音乐歌手 Taylor Swift 的歌曲 *Red* 的音乐声中学习英语吧。

*Loving him is like driving a new Maserati down a dead end street*

爱他,如同驾驶着崭新的玛莎拉蒂冲进死路

*Faster than the wind, passionate as sin, ending so suddenly*

快如疾风,情深至罪,却也草草了结

*Loving him is like trying to change your mind once you're already flying through the free fall*

爱他,如同自由坠落之后试图回心转意

*Like the colors in autumn, so bright, just before they lose it all*

好似秋色,纵使明艳,却将纷纷凋零

*Losing him was blue, like I've never known*

失去他,心灰意冷,我从未知了

*Missing him was dark grey, all alone*

思念他,独自神伤,我孑然一身

*Forgetting him was like trying to know somebody you never met*

遗忘他,是将他当作陌生人重新来过

*But loving him was red*

而爱他的感觉那么强烈

*Loving him was red*

那么强烈

*Touching him was like realizing all you ever wanted was right there in front of you*

见见他,如同美梦成真,尽现眼前

*Memorizing him was as easy as knowing all the words to your old favorite song*

铭记他,如同熟知最爱的老歌,字字句句

*Fighting with him was like trying to solve a crossword and realizing there's no right answer*

与他争吵,如同竭力解开一道纵横字谜,却没有正确答案

*Regretting him was like wishing you'd never found out that love could be that strong*

对他抱歉,如同企望自己从来没有发觉,对他的爱是那么真切

*Losing him was blue, like I've never known*

失去他,心灰意冷,我从未知了

*Missing him was dark grey, all alone*

思念他,独自神伤,我孑然一身



*Forgetting him was like trying to know somebody you never met*

遗忘他,是将他当作陌生人重新来过

*But loving him was red*

而爱他的感觉那么的强烈

*Oh, red burning red*

那么的强烈

.....

歌词分别使用了 blue, dark grey 和 red 三种颜色表达作者的心情和感受。Losing him was blue, like I've never known (失去他,心灰意冷,我从未知了)。Missing him was dark grey, all alone (思念他,独自神伤,我孑然一身)。But loving him was red (而爱他的感觉那么强烈)。英语颜色与心理情绪有着十分密切的联系,颜色受不同文化的影响,在不同的地域有不同的理解和认识,当然对人的影响也是不同的。

红色是一种热烈的颜色,它象征着鲜血、烈火、生命和爱情。红色的热情让人有一种勇敢的冲劲,它能鼓舞人的情绪。粉红色象征健康和快乐,是美国人常用的颜色,而在英语中蓝色是一个含义十分丰富的颜色词,常用指人“情绪低落”、“心情沮丧”、“忧愁苦闷”。黑色则象征失望、愤怒或恐惧。

如:June is black, for I'd say good-bye to my school days and fellow guys.

June is red, for I'd be expecting a new leaf in new college life.

June is pink, for I'd embrace my dream bright in the light.

又如:I woke up feeling blue and I've been feeling blue all day. I don't know why; everything's okay with me. Maybe it's this terrible weather—cold and rainy for five whole days in a row!

我一早醒来就心情不好,接着一整天都闷闷不乐。我都不知道是什么缘故,因为我的一切情况都正常。也许是由于这讨厌的气候:整整一连五天都是这种下雨下个没完没了的阴冷天气!

还有很多可以学习英语语法的歌曲,比如 *If I Were A Boy* 歌词中含有大量虚拟语气,我们还可以通过唱 *Yesterday Once More* 这首歌来学习过去式。

## 第二章

# 初升高英语句法衔接

## 1. 句子成分

构成篇章的基本单位是句子,组成句子的各个部分称为句子成分。句子成分都是由单词、短语或从句充当的。句子成分包括以下九类。

成分	意义	位置
主语	是句中动作、行为、性质和状态的主体,是一个句子谈论的主题	句首
谓语	说明主语的动作或状态,是英语句子的灵魂和核心	主语后
宾语	表示动作、行为的对象	动词或介词后
表语	说明主语的性质、身份、特征和状态,与连系动词一起构成复合谓语	系动词后
宾语补足语	补充说明宾语的动作和状态	宾语后
定语	描述名词或代词,说明人或事物的性质、特征、所属等	名词前后
状语	修饰句中谓语动词或整个句子的,说明动作“何时、何地、如何”发生;说明形容词或副词的程度	位置灵活
同位语	对修饰对象进行补充说明或做进一步解释	修饰词后
插入语	对一句话做一些附加的说明,用来表示说话者对句子所表达意思的态度	句前或句中

### (一) 主语

主语可以由名词、代词、数词、动词不定式、动名词、从句等来担任。

#### 1. 名词

**The airport** to be completed next year will help promote tourism in this area. (2013 四川卷)

#### 2. 数词

**More than one example** is necessary to make the students understand this rule clearly.

#### 3. 代词

**He** cannot afford enough time with his son even if he wants to. (2013 四川卷)

#### 4. 不定式

**To see** is to believe.

#### 5. 动名词

**Eating more and smoking less** will do you good. (2013 四川卷)

#### 6. 名词化的形容词或分词



**The poor** starve and the rich feast.

### 7. 名词性短语

**Reading books** is of great importance, which can broaden our horizons.

### 8. 主语从句

**What you need** is more practice.

It is believed **that James McCormick got about \$ 77.8 million from the sales of his detectors.**

(2013 四川卷)

## (二) 谓语

谓语说明主语所做的动作或具有的特征和状态,是英语句子的灵魂和核心。动词在句中作谓语,一般放在主语之后。谓语的构成如下:

1. 简单谓语:由一个动词或动词短语构成。如:

He **practices** running every morning.

She **was phoning** someone. (2014 四川卷)

Grandma **pointed to** the hospital and **said**, "That's where I was born." (2014 四川卷)

### 2. 复合谓语

(1) 由情态动词或其他助动词加动词原形构成。如:

You **may keep** the book for two weeks.

He has caught a bad cold.

(2) 由系动词加表语构成。如:

We **are students**.

## (三) 表语

用以说明主语的身份、特征和状态,它一般位于系动词(如 be, become, get, look, grow, turn, seem 等)之后,和系动词一起构成句子的系表结构。表语可以由名词、代词、形容词、分词、数词、不定式、动名词、介词短语、副词及从句等来担任。

### 1. 表语构成

#### (1) 名词

Our teacher of English is an **American**.

#### (2) 代词

—Vivian, is the little dog **yours**? How lovely it is!

—Yes, it's **mine**. Thank you.

#### (3) 形容词

Tired, Jim was fast **asleep** with his back against a big tree. (2010 四川卷)

#### (4) 分词

The boy remained **standing** beside the table, focusing on the birthday cake.

Nowadays, cities are becoming **crowded** as a result of increasing cars and highrise buildings.

#### (5) 数词

Three times seven is **twenty-one**.

#### (6) 动词不定式

Li Lei, a 27-year-old makeup artist says, "For me, the Chinese Dream is **to buy** a house in Beijing and **to settle down** here."

#### (7) 动名词

The biggest wish of most old people is just **having access to** medical care.

#### (8) 介词短语



The machine must be **out of order** because of being over-used.

(9)副词

—Can you show me Mr Jaffer’s office, please?

—Sure. But I don’t know if he is **in** at the moment. (2008 四川卷)

(10)表语从句

The truth is **that he has never been abroad**.

### 2. 不定式和动名词作表语的区别

不定式和动名词作表语虽都是用于回答主语“是什么”，但二者仍有一些区别。不定式作表语强调的是一次性、具体的、将要发生的动作；动名词作表语强调的是一般性、抽象的、经常发生的动作。

His job is **to paint** the walls this afternoon. 他今天下午的工作是粉刷这些墙。

His job is **painting** walls. 他的工作是粉刷墙。

### 3. 现在分词和过去分词作表语的区别

现在分词和过去分词作表语都是用于回答主语“怎么样”。现在分词说明主语的性质和特征，表示“令人感到……”，主语多为物；过去分词说明主语的感受和状态，表示“感到/觉得……”，主语多为人。

Please describe a dog which is **frightening**. 请描述一条令人害怕的狗。

Please describe a dog which is **frightened**. 请描述一条害怕的狗。

All students were **disappointed** at the news that he would be absent at the conference.

他不会来参会，所以学生对此都很失望。

Though we spent much, the trip was very **disappointing** because of bad weather.

虽然我们花了很多钱，因为天气恶劣，这趟旅行还是很令人失望。

## (四)宾语

表示动作的对象或承受者，一般位于及物动词后面。宾语可以由名词、代词、数词、动词不定式、动名词、从句等来担任。

### 1. 宾语构成

(1)名词

They went to see an **exhibition** yesterday.

(2)代词

The heavy rain prevented **me** from coming to school on time.

(3)数词

—How many dictionaries do you have? —I have **five**.

(4)动词不定式

The Chinese government has decided **to ban** smoking in public places across the country.

(5)动名词

I enjoy **listening to popular music**.

(6)名词化的形容词或分词

They helped **the old** with their housework yesterday.

(7)宾语从句

Mastering English means **(that) we can see the world through a new window**. (2012 四川卷作文范文)

### 2. 宾语种类

(1)双宾语: 宾语有直接宾语和间接宾语之分，即指人的间接宾语和指物的直接宾语，这两个宾语称为“双宾语”。

Lend **me**(间接宾语) **your dictionary**(直接宾语), please.

(2)复合宾语: 有些动词接了一个宾语后句子意思仍不完整，还需要再加上一个词或短语放在宾语之



后来补充说明其身份、特征、状态或所做的动作,这种“宾语+宾语补足语”结构称为复合宾语,宾语和宾语补足语之间是逻辑上的主谓关系。

They elected **him**(宾语) **their monitor**(宾语补足语)。

3. 另外,英语介词后面也要有宾语(我们称之为介词宾语)。

I feel so nervous **about the National English Speech Competition** tomorrow. (2013 四川卷)

Afraid **of being late for school**, he walked in great hurry.

Nowadays in developed countries, people preferred living in the countryside **to living in the city**.

### (五) 宾语补足语

英语中有些及物动词,除有一个直接宾语以外,还要有一个宾语补足语,才能使句子的意义完整,宾语和宾语补足语之间是逻辑上的主谓关系。带有宾语补足语的一般句型为:某些及物动词(如 make 等+宾语+宾补)。宾补可以由名词、形容词、副词、动词不定式、分词、介词短语和从句充当。如:

#### 1. 名词

The father named his daughter **Nei Nei**.

#### 2. 形容词

They painted their boat **white**.

#### 3. 副词

Let the fresh air **in**.

#### 4. 动词不定式

You mustn't force him **to lend his money to you**.

#### 5. 现在分词

We saw her **entering the room**.

#### 6. 介词短语

We found everything in the lab **in good order**.

#### 7. 从句

We will soon make our city **what your city is like now**.

### (六) 定语

修饰名词或代词的词、短语或从句称为定语。定语可由以下词类或结构表示:

Guilin is a **beautiful** city. (形容词)

China is a **developing** country; America is a **developed** country. (分词)

There are thirty **women** teachers in our school. (名词)

**His** rapid progress in English made us surprised. (代词)

Our monitor is always the first **to enter the classroom**. (不定式短语)

The **teaching** plan for next term has been worked out. (动名词)

He is reading an article **about how to learn English**. (介词短语)

### (七) 状语

修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子,说明动作或状态特征的句子成分称为状语。状语可由以下形式表示:

Light travels **most quickly**. (副词性词组)

He has lived in the city **for ten years**. (介词短语)

He is proud **to have passed the national college entrance examination**. (不定式短语)

He is in the room **making a model plane**. (分词短语)

Wait **a minute**. (名词)





Once you begin, you must continue. (状语从句)

状语种类如下:

When I was a kid, I could watch TV whenever I wanted. (时间状语从句)

Last night she didn't go to the dance party because of the rain. (原因状语)

The meeting has to be canceled, since the speaker can't come. (原因状语从句)

I shall go there if it doesn't rain. (条件状语)

I'll be out for some time. In case anything important happens, call me up immediately. (条件状语从句)(2014 四川卷)

Mr Smith lives on the third floor. (地点状语)

Hands up! Stay where you are. (地点状语从句)

She put the eggs into the basket with great care. (方式状语)

Now, follow my orders and finish each step as I show you. (方式状语从句)

She came in with a dictionary in her hand. (伴随状语)

In order to catch up with the others, I must work harder. (目的状语)

Did they climb to the top of the mountain just in order that they could have a bird's-eye view of the city? (目的状语从句)

He was so tired that he fell asleep immediately. (结果状语)

The husband was angry, so that he left the room without saying a word. (结果状语从句)

She works very hard though she is old. (让步状语从句)

Hard as she tried, the door wouldn't open. (让步状语从句)

I am taller than he is. (比较状语)

### (八) 同位语

对修饰对象进行补充说明或做进一步解释,放在所修饰词的后面。

we each have a cellphone. (each 是 we 的同位语)

The first lady, Michelle LaVaughn Obama, came to No. 7 high school in 2014. (Michelle LaVaughn Obama 是 The first lady 的同位语)

Meeting my uncle after all these years was an unforgettable moment, one I will always treasure. (one 是 an unforgettable moment 的同位语)

The news that our women volleyball team had won the championship encouraged us all greatly. (that 引导的同位语从句)

### (九) 插入语

对一句话作一些附加的说明,用来表示说话者对句子所表达意思的态度,放在句前或句后。

Strangely, he hasn't written to me for half a year. [副词(短语)作插入语]

Most important of all, each of us fulfilled our own task. [形容词(短语)作插入语]

Never waste anything, and above all, never waste time. (介词短语作插入语)

To be sure, community service can aid reemployment. (不定式短语作插入语)

Judging from his age, he must be ill. (现在分词作插入语)

## 练习

### 一、指出下列句子划线部分是什么句子成分

1. The students got on the school bus.
2. He handed me the newspaper.
3. I shall answer your question after class.
4. What a beautiful Chinese painting!