

ENGLISH

英语语法句型记
诵手册

College English Grammar Patterns

朱春丽 主编



西安地图出版社

英语语法句型记诵手册

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西安地图出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语语法句型记诵手册 / 朱春丽编. — 西安: 西安地图出版社, 2005. 9
ISBN 7 - 80670 - 858 - 8

I. 英... II. 朱... III. 英语—语法 IV. H314

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 111926 号

英语语法句型记诵手册

朱春丽主编

西安地图出版社出版发行

(西安市友谊东路 334 号 邮编: 710054)

新华书店经销 河南天虹印刷有限责任公司印刷
787 毫米 × 1092 毫米 16 开本 14.5 印张 360 千字

2005 年 10 月第 1 版 2005 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 0001 ~ 3000

ISBN 7 - 80670 - 858 - 8/H·28

定价: 23.80 元

前 言

任何一位英语教师,任何一位学有成效的英语学习者都会不约而同地承认,背诵是学习英语的一条捷径。

问题是:背诵什么?我们在多年的教学实践中曾尝试过让学生背诵课文的某些段落,课文中的重要句子,甚至尝试用口试的方式考核背诵作为一部分成绩。它对听、说、读、写、译的准确度的推动作用,师生都交口称赞。但很多学生反映他们花费了时间,投入了精力,但记住的句子以后不再用了,也就忘了。背诵这样的材料,意义不大。这促使我们探索用语法句型做背诵材料。

学生的听、说、读、写、译等各项语言活动离不开语法的掌握,这是语言的骨架。而传统语法学起来繁琐又枯燥,既不易记忆,又难于坚持。把语法编成句型,可以集语法、句型、搭配、词汇记忆于一身,花不了几分钟,就能记住一个句子。以有限的时间、较少的精力投入,就能最精确地学会标准的英文表达法。如果能模仿磁带录音,则地道的语音、语调、语流等可自然形成。每天背三五句,负担不重,10分8分钟时间人人抽得出,若坚持数月,效果惊人。如果你愿意遵循心理学的规律,分别于记诵句子的一天、1周、1月之后各复习一次,效果更佳。这样输入脑中的句子多了,通过大脑内化过程,可以生成千千万万、千变万化的句子,可以说是以一知当十用。

语言是约定俗成的。对语言的使用者来说,你记住了,就能不假思索地表达思想;你会说了,也就懂了。

学习英语,原来就这么简单。

编 者

2005年8月于郑州

编写说明

《英语语法句型记诵手册》全书分为四章二十六节。主编为河南财经学院朱春丽,负责全书的统筹和第三章第一至十一节的编写,栗玖铃负责编写第一章第一至五节,付龙飞负责第一章第六至第八节和第二章第一至三节的编写,段宇辉负责编写第三章第四至八节,第四章第一至九节由其余编委负责编写。本书由李雅新教授审定全稿。郑州牧业工程高等专科学校的吴国权老师在出版和校对方面做了大量的工作,同时还得到了西安地图出版社及马京鸣编辑的大力支持,在此一并表示感谢。

由于时间仓促,加之我们的水平有限,书中的错误在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

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第一章 词法(一)

第一节 名词的数、性、格

	可数名词与不可数名词的区别
1. A dog is an animal. 狗是动物。 There are many dogs in the village. 村里有很多狗。	可数名词有单复数形式,单数形式前可用不定冠词 a/an
2. Bread is made from flour. 面包是面粉做成的。 If you pay for the bread, I'll pay for the meat. 要是你买面包,我就买肉。	不可数名词没有复数形式,单数形式前不用 a/an,但可用定冠词 the 或不用,有: accommodation, advice, appreciation, baggage, bread, behaviour, cash, clothing, equipment, fun, furniture, harm, information, knowledge, laughter, labour leisure, lightening, luck, living, luggage, machinery, money, news, paper, permission, produce, progress, popularity, scenery, traffic, travel, trouble, thunder, weather, work
	可数名词与不可数名词在一定条件下可以互相转化
3. They grow their own carrots. 他们自己种胡萝卜。 Good stew must contain carrot. 好的炖菜一定含胡萝卜。 There are few lambs in the zoo. 动物园里有几只羔羊。 Would you like some lamb or pork? 想吃羊肉还是猪肉?	很多蔬菜、动物的名词一般是可数的;但用来表示餐桌上的食品时,就转化为不可数名词
4. Beer is refreshing in summer. 夏天啤酒能提神。 They had two beers. 他们喝了两杯啤酒。 Some rich men live in luxury. 有些富人生活奢侈。 A refrigerator is a luxury here. 冰箱在这里是一种奢侈品。	物质名词或抽象名词一般是不可数的,但用来表示具体、个别事物时通常是可数的
5. This store sells many different teas. 这家商店卖各种茶叶。 I can make various soups. 我能做各种各样的汤。	物质名词表示“各种不同品种”时几乎都能用做可数名词
6. Light travels faster than sound. 光的传播速度比声音要快。	某些物质名词或抽象名词用做复数时词义会起变化

<p>Do you have lights in the corridor? 你们走廊里有灯吗?</p>	<p>当抽象名词前后有修饰语表示“某一种”“某一方面”的抽象概念时,其前可加不定冠词 a/an</p>
<p>7. There is a certain honesty about this man which forces me to admire him. 这个人有一种特别的诚实使我对他油然而起敬, Geography gives us a knowledge of other countries. 地理教给我们别国的知识。</p>	<p>单位名词用来表示不可数名词的个体性,使之能以“个数”计算时,也能与可数名词搭配表示“一双”“一群”等意义,如:下列常用单位词</p>
<p>8. I have a piece/bit of paper/advice/information. 我有一张纸/一项建议/一条消息。</p>	<p>表示形状的单位名词: a ball of string a bar of chocolate a block of ice a cake of soap a drop of water a grain of sand seven heads of cattle a heap of earth a loaf of bread a lump of sugar a roll of cloth a strip of cloth / land</p>
<p>9. He smokes a pack of cigarettes every day. 他每天抽一包烟。</p>	<p>表示容积、重量的单位名词: a bag of flour a basket of fruit a bottle of wine a bushel of corn a gallon of oil a pack of strawberries a quarts of milk three spoonfuls of salt a yard of fabric</p>
<p>10. I went to see my teacher with a basket of fruit. 我带了一篮水果去拜访我的老师。</p>	<p>表示成双、成群的单位名词还有: a couple of players a flock of birds a swarm of bees an army of ants a bunch of flowers a crew of sailors in a ship a herd of cows/deer/goats</p>
<p>11. I need to buy a pair of socks. 我需要买双袜子。</p>	

	<p>an ear of corn a fleet of ships a school of whales</p>
	<p>名词变复数的方法</p>
<p>12. He read two novels last week. 他上周读了两部小说。 I bought three stamps in the grocery store. 我在杂货店买了三枚邮票。</p>	<p>一般名词在词尾加 - s</p>
<p>13. They belong to different classes. 他们不在一个班。</p>	<p>以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的名词后加 - es</p>
<p>14. Zhengzhou and Luoyang have become big cities. 郑州和洛阳都已经变成了大城市。 I lost two keys last week. 我上周丢了两把钥匙。</p>	<p>以“辅音字母 + y”收尾的名词变 y 为 i, 再加 es, 但要注意“元音字母 + y”不属此条</p>
<p>15. Basketball stars are national heroes. 篮球明星是民族英雄。</p>	<p>以字母 o 结尾的名词, 其复数, 少数加 es, 如: echoes, Negroes, potatoes, tomatoes, torpedoes, vetoes (否决权)</p>
<p>16. Now the city has two zoos. 现在这座城市里有两个动物园。</p>	<p>以字母 o 结尾的外来名词及词尾为两个元音的词, 其复数词尾只加 - s, 如: autos, bamboos, dynamos (发电机), kilos, memos (备忘录), photos, radios, shampoos, studios, tangos, cuckoos, solos, tobaccos</p>
<p>17. There are a lot of volcanos (es) on the Pacific coasts. 太平洋沿岸有很多的火山。</p>	<p>还有一些以字母 o 结尾的外来名词, 其复数可加 - s, 也可加 - es, 如: buffalos (es), cargos (es), Eskimos (es), moitos (es) (座右铭), tomados (es) (龙卷风)</p>
<p>18. The handkerchiefs need washing. 手绢该洗了。</p>	<p>大多数以字母 f 或 fe 结尾的名词变复数直接加 - s, 如 beliefs, chiefs, cliffs, griefs, gulfs, proofs, safes (保险箱)</p>
<p>19. Hundreds of people lost their lives in the Sep. 11 Event. 数以百计的人在 9·11 事件中丧生。</p>	<p>少数以字母 f 或 fe 结尾的名词变复数时, 要先去掉 f 或 fe 再加 - ves, 如: calf - calves, half - halves knife - knives, leaf - leaves loaf - loaves, thief - thieves shelf - shelves, self - selves wife - wives, wolf - wolves</p>
<p>20. Scarfs (Scarves) of all color are on display in the window. 橱窗里展览着各种颜色的围巾。</p>	<p>几个常见的以字母 f 或 fe 结尾的名词变复数时, 可直接加 - s, 或去掉 - f 或 fe 加 - ves, 如: hoofs - (hooves) (蹄), wharfs - (wharves) (码头)</p>

<p>21. He writes J's as T's. 他把 J 写成 T. The world situation has been more favourable to us since the 80's. 自 80 年代以来世界局势对我们更有利。</p>	<p>表示字母、数字及其他词类的复数时,词尾常加 -'s, 有时只加 -s</p>
<p>22. Musk deer are small compared with other species of deer. 麋鹿和其他种类的鹿相比较小。 Isn't that deer lovely? 那头鹿不可爱吗?</p>	<p>单复数同形的名词: deer, means, fish, series, sheep, species, swine, barracks, aircraft, 及 Chinese, Japanese, jin(斤), yuan(元)等汉语译名</p>
<p>一些外来词仍保有原来复数形式</p>	
<p>23. Your analyses are quite to the point. 你的分析切中要点。</p>	<p>is 变为 -es, 如: basis - bases, crisis - crises(危机) hypothesis - hypotheses(假设) parenthesis - parentheses(括号) synopsis - synopses(提要) thesis - theses(论文, 论题)</p>
<p>一些外来词复数特殊</p>	
<p>24. The media have revealed the news. 媒体已经报道了这一消息。</p>	<p>um 变为 a, 如: bacterium - bacteria curriculum - curricula, datum - data medium - media memorandum - memoranda (或者 memorandums)</p>
<p>25. The criteria of literary criticism have changed a lot. 文学批评的标准变化很大。</p>	<p>on 变为 a, 如: criterion - criteria(或 criterions) phenomenon - phenomena</p>
<p>26. Students are using new syllabi. 学生现在用的是新大纲。</p>	<p>us 变成 i, 如: nucleus - nuclei, radius - radii(径) stimulus - stimuli(刺激) syllabus - syllabi/syllabuses(提纲) terminus - termini/terminuses(终点)</p>
<p>27. To solve math problem, you must use formulae. 要解决数学题你必须使用公式。</p>	<p>a 变成 ae, 如: antenna - antennae/antennas(天线) vita - vitae(个人简历) formula - formulae/formulas</p>
<p>28. All the soldiers have their appendices medically removed. 战士们们的阑尾都已经切除了。</p>	<p>ix / ex 变成 ices, 如: appendix - appendices/appendixes, index - indices/indexes(索引)</p>
<p>29. When I was at the park yesterday, I saw some geese in a pond. 昨天我在公园池塘里看到一些鹅。</p>	<p>有些名词复数形式特殊如: goose - geese ox - oxen</p>
<p>30. Please give my regards to your parents. 请代我向你的父母问好</p>	<p>有些名词在一定词组中一定要用复数形式</p>

	<p>take pains(下功夫) make arrangements(做安排) sing the praises of(赞颂) master of ceremonies(司仪) present credentials(呈递国书) be at odds with(与……不和) give respects to(致敬意) be in high spirits</p>
<p>31. The authorities have published some new policies. 当局已经公布了一些新政策。</p>	<p>有些名词的复数形式可以表示特别的意思,如: minutes(记录), papers(文件,证件); goods(货物), greens(青菜), looks(外貌), times(时代), customs(海关), grounds(围墙), ruins(废墟), damages(赔偿费), brains(头脑), imports(进口货物), troops(军队)</p>
<p>32. His hair is grey. 他头发花白。 He had a few white hairs. 他有很多白头发。 They include silks and colored thread. 它们包括各种丝绸和彩线。 They fed it with egg yolk and other nutritious foods. 他们拿蛋黄和各种营养丰富的食物喂它。</p>	<p>有些不可数名词的复数形式有特殊的含义,如: hair, fruit, information, progress, courage, poverty, milk, butter</p>
	复合名词的复数形式
<p>33. I have finished all my homework. 我已经把作业都做完了。</p>	<p>以不可数名词结尾的复合名词无复数形式,如: homework, moonlight</p>
<p>34. The house has a bathroom and two bedrooms. 这套房有一个卫生间和两间卧室。</p>	<p>以可数名词结尾的复合名词有复数形式,如: bedrooms, bookcases</p>
<p>35. We want to hire two menservants. 我们想雇两名男佣。</p>	<p>以 man 或 woman 当前缀的复合名词变复数时,前后两个词均需变为复数形式,如: manservant - menservants womanstudent - womenstudents</p>
<p>36. All the passers-by came to give hand. 路人都来帮忙。</p>	<p>以“可数名词 + 介词”构成复合名词时,在名词后加 -s, 如: comrades - in - arms, passers - by runners - up, editors - in - chief</p>
<p>37. The black people organized several sit - ins in the city. 黑人在这座城市组织了几次静坐示威活动。</p>	<p>以“动词/动词 - ed 形式 + 副词”构成复合名词时在词尾加 -s, 如: stand - bys, grown - ups, take - offs go - betweens, drawbacks</p>
<p>38. This year, the government raised the comings - in of office workers. 今年政府提高了公务员的工资。</p>	<p>以“动词 - ing 形式 + 副词”构成复合名词时在动词 - ing 形式后加 -s 如: comings - in</p>

39. Some of the Attorneys General in the US are black. 美国一些州的首席检察官是黑人。	少数复合名词在第一或第二词后加 -s 都可以,如: attorney general - attorney generals/ attorneys general
40. Phonetics is a subject 语音学是一个科目。	少数以 s 结尾表示学科名称的词都作单数看待,如: phonetics(语音学), physics, optics(光学), politics
名词的性	
41. The cock/hen crowed at night. 半夜鸡叫。	英语名词在语法上没有性的区别,只有一部分名词有生物“性”,如: god - goddess, emperor - empress king - queen, prince - princess actor - actress, waiter - waitress master - mistress, host - hostess heir - heiress, widower - widow shepherd - shepherdess, lad - lass hero - heroine, nephew - niece bridegroom - bride, lion - lioness tiger - tigress, bull - cow horse - mare, cock - hen
名词的格	
42. What is the ship's name? What is the name of the ship? 这艘船叫什么名字?	名词只有属格: -'s 属格和 of 属格
43. Mr. Light's dog is white. 莱特先生的狗是白色的。	名词属格表示所有关系
44. The gravity of the earth has effects on many things. 地球引力对很多东西都有影响。	
45. Their government is waiting for Britain's decision. 他们政府在等待英国的决定。	名词属格表示主谓关系
46. We welcome the arrival of our foreign guests. 我们欢迎外宾的到来。	
47. The man's release from prison excited the whole country. 此人被释放出狱让全国人民都很激动。	名词属格表示动宾关系
48. The world is encouraged by the declaration of independence. 独立宣言鼓舞了全世界。	
49. My aunt's letter brought us bad news. 姑姑的来信给我们带来了坏消息。	名词属格表示事物的来源

50. The wines of France sell good throughout the world. 法国酒畅销全世界。	
51. The city of Zhengzhou has greatly changed. 郑州市发生了很大的变化。	名词属格表示同位关系
52. No word can express my pleasure of meeting you. 没有任何语言能表达我遇见你的喜悦。	
	名词属格表示其他关系
53. His illness resulted in eight day's absence/ an absence of eight days. 他因病缺席了八天。	时间的长短
54. Parts of the problem have been solved. 问题已经解决了一部分。	部分与整体
	- 's 属格的书写形式
55. The baby's playroom is on the second floor. 孩子的游戏室在二楼。	单数名词一般加 - 's, 如: the church's, horse's, class's, box's
56. The firemen's suits are fireproof. 消防队员的服装是防火的。	非 s 结尾的复数名词要加 - 's, 如: The Women's Day
57. The teachers' offices are airconditioned. 老师办公室里装有空调。	以 s 结尾的复数名词只加 - ' The United States
58. Mr. Jones' (Jones's) house is in the suburb. 琼斯先生的房子在郊区。	以 s 结尾的专有名词可加 - 's 或只加 - '
59. Ann and Jane's bedroom is on the third floor. 安和简的卧室在三楼。	一样东西若为两个人共有, 在后一个人名上加 - 's
60. Mr. Green's and Mr. Smith's bedrooms are on different floors. 格林先生和史密斯先生的卧室不在同一楼层上。	某样东西若非两人共有而是各有各的, 在两个人名后都加 - 's, 其后的名词也变复数
	- 's 属格的使用
61. Women's day is on March 8. 妇女节是三月八号。	用于表示有生命的名词
62. The government's property belongs to the public. 政府财产属于公有。 Europe's future is strong. 欧洲的未来势头强劲。	用于国家机关、社团及一些地理名词
63. The train's heating system doesn't work well. 火车的供暖系统运转不良。	用于船只、飞机、火车等
64. A moment's thought cooled him. 片刻的思考使他冷静了下来。	用于表示时间、距离、价值和重量的名词, 如: two dollars' worth, a ton's weight
65. For heaven's sake, don't shout so sharply. 看在老天的分上, 不要这样尖叫。	常用于一些惯用语中

66. I'll stay at my granny's (home) in the vacation. 假期里我要住在奶奶家里。	用于表示店铺或家,或为了避免重复, - 's 属格后的名词常可省略
	of 属格的使用
67. The windows of the house is open to the south. 房子的窗户朝南。	主要用于表示无生命的名词
68. The population of New York is greater than that of Chicago. 纽约的人口比芝加哥的多。	of 属格的名词词组,如在本句类似的结构中出现,常用 that/those 代替
	双重属格
69. A/Any friend of mine is coming. (one/any of my friends) 我的一个朋友要来。	双重属格表示的所有关系是人不是物,并且可用 a, any, some 及数词等修饰 of 短语前的名词,但不能用 the, 如不能说 the sons of Mrs. Hamilton's, 说明这种所有关系只是部分所有,并非全部
70. These shoes of Henry's stink. 亨利的这些鞋子发出臭味。	双重属格还常用 this, that, these 和 those 修饰 of 短语前面的名词,以表示爱憎褒贬等感情色彩,如: that dog of Robert's, those dirty hands of yours

练习

- To the dinner party all her _____ were invited.
A. relative B. relatives C. a relative D. the relatives
- We do not do much _____ with him.
A. commerce B. businesses C. business D. enterprise
- The house built of _____ was once used as a warehouse.
A. stone B. stones C. a stone D. some stones
- Some _____ were seen loafing in the street.
A. youth B. few youth C. more youth D. youths
- The effort and expense needed for this project bore _____.
A. no relations B. some relations C. no relation D. a relation
- This will please _____.
A. the eyes B. eyes C. the eye D. people's eyes
- Hainan Province has _____.
A. too many summers B. too much summer C. long summer D. much summer
- Please give _____ to what he has to say.
A. an ear B. ears C. your ears D. ear
- He was not _____ to admit his mistakes in public.
A. man enough B. enough man C. a man enough D. enough a man
- There is _____ on the menu today.
A. lamb B. a lamb C. the lamb D. something of a lamb
- He was _____ to tell the truth.
A. too much of a coward B. too much coward C. a coward enough D. enough of coward

12. The soup tastes of _____ .
 A. onions B. an onion C. the onion D. onion
13. The play was produced before _____ all over the country.
 A. a large audience B. large audiences C. large audience D. the large audiences
14. He is _____ than his brother.
 A. more sportsman B. more of a sportsman
 C. sportsman enough D. enough of a sportsman
15. This action is _____ as I expected.
 A. enough of a success B. more of a success C. as much of a success D. as much success
16. That man is not _____ .
 A. enough scholar B. much of a scholar C. much scholar D. enough of scholar
17. That guy was _____ than I thought.
 A. as much of a fool B. enough of a fool C. fool enough D. less of a fool
18. There is _____ on your nose.
 A. an egg B. the egg C. egg D. eggs
19. He is _____ .
 A. something of a poet B. anything of a poet
 C. something of the poet D. anything of the poet
20. The girl was a little of _____ .
 A. the coquette B. a coquette C. coquette D. coquettes
21. I bought it in _____ .
 A. a bicycle factory B. a factory of bicycle
 C. a bicycle's factory D. bicycles' factory
22. We are going to have an exam _____ .
 A. in a week or two's time B. in the time of a week or two
 C. in one or two week's time D. in one week or two's
23. _____ do you like most?
 A. Which novel of Dickens' B. Which of Dickens' novel
 C. Which novel of Dickens D. Which of Dickens novel
24. Most of the _____ are very indifferent.
 A. ons-lookers B. on-lookers C. on-looker D. lookers-on
25. _____ is the second Saturday in May.
 A. Mother's Day B. Mother Day
 C. The Day of Mother D. The Day of Mother's

参考答案:

- 1-5 BCADC 6-10 BBADA 11-15 ADABB 16-20 BDCAB
 21-25 ABABA

第二节 代词

	人称代词有主格和宾格之分
1. We sat in the car. 我们坐在车里。 2. It was she. 是她 3. The police found her. 警察发现了她。 4. The call is for me. 电话是打给我的。	人称代词作主语 人称代词作主语补语 人称代词作动词宾语 人称代词做介词宾语
5. Who broke the bottle? Me. 谁把瓶子打破了? 是我。 6. Who is it? It's me. 是谁啊? 是我。	在口语中,代词宾格,主要是第一人称,也可作主语或主语补语
7. You and I are to do it together. 我和他一起做 8. You and he can do it together. 你可以和他一起做 9. You, he and I will share one room. 你,我,他将共住一个房间。 10. The storm destroyed his car and mine, too. 暴风雨毁了他的车,也毁了我的。	连续使用两个以上人称代词序位如下: you/he and I you and he you, he and I 人称代词的所有格也适用该规则
11. I and he are to blame. 我和他应该受到指责。 I and my brother made the mistake. 我和弟弟犯下的错误。	但在承认错误时,往往先说自己
12. The two captains, Lola and I, were to set the date. 劳拉和我两名队长要定下时间。 The team chose two representatives, Tom and me. 该队选了兩名代表:我和汤姆。	人称代词常用做同位语,要注意与名词同格
13. The witnesses were we clerks. 见证人就是我们这些职员。 The police lectured us drivers. 警察给我们这些司机上了一课。 There is nothing we waiters can do. 我们这些服务生也没什么能做的。	人称代词做名词同位语常置于名词前
	反身代词的用法
14. Heaven helps those who help themselves. 天助自助者。	作直接宾语
15. Mary rewarded herself an ice-cream. 玛丽奖励自己一支冰淇淋。	作间接宾语
16. I'm not worried about myself. 我并不担心我自己。 17. Why don't you be yourself? 你为什么不支持自我呢?	作介词宾语 作主语补语