

LESSON ONE

句子的三种模式

导 言

本课的重点是掌握英语的三种基本句型,注意词性和词序,以及定语的位置,同时注意中英文表达上的相同和不不同的地方。三种基本句型虽然简单,但至关重要。掌握好它们,在今后的学习中有一通百通之效。希望英语水平较好的学生千万不要忽视本课的学习。它是养成英文思维习惯的基础。

其实英语只有三种基本句型

▲ 主+系动词+表

词序	1 主语	2 系动词	3 表语
	即句子的主体	用于连接主语和表语	表示主语身份、状态以及所处的位置
词性	* 名词 代词	Be (is, am, are)	* 名词 形容词 介词 + * 名词 (<u>介词短语</u>)

注 : * 注意该结构中的名词,它们能被定语修饰。

- 1 这个人 是 一个老师。 The man is a teacher.
主语 系 表语 主语 系 表语(名词)

- 2 他 (是) 很忙。 He is busy.
主语 系 表语 主语 系 表语(形容词)

▲ 注意中文中的系动词经常不用，而英文中绝不能省。

- 她 (是) 在教室里。 She is in the classroom.
主语 系 表语。 主语 系 表语(介词短语)

▲ 定语只修饰名词，不破坏句子的基本结构。通常由形容词和介词短语充当，形容词放在所修饰的名词之前，而介词短语放在所修饰的名词之后，请注意英语与汉语词序的不同。看懂中文的定语是翻译好定语的关键。

- 介词短语
- 4 幸福是太多和太少之间的一站。—英国法学家 波洛克

介词短语

Happiness is a station between too much and too little.

—Pollock, British jurist

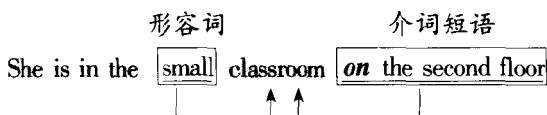
- 形容词 介词短语
- 5 高个子的男人是从英国来的老师。

形容词 介词短语

The tall man is a teacher from England.

↑ ↑ ↑ ↓

- 介词短语 形容词
- 6 她在 二楼的 小 教室里。



介词短语即可以作表语也可以作定语。虽然它们词性相同，但由于词序不同，它们所起到的作用也不同，放在 *is* 的后面是表语，跟在名词的后面它就起到定语的作用。



阅读与欣赏

句型的练习，单词的扩展，语感的形成，都需要大量的练习与重复。为了避免学生感到枯燥，我们在 阅读与欣赏 练习中为大家精选了许多格言、谚语、名人轶事及幽默笑话，目的在于让你在捧腹大笑与深邃的思考中不知不觉地成为一个会说英语的智者。请特别注意英语中的介词

- Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it.
—Thomas Fuller, British churchman
知识是一座宝库，而实践是开启宝库的钥匙。
—英国教士富勒，T.
- Mistakes are an essential part of education.
—Bertrand Russell, British philosopher
从错误中吸取教训是教育极为重要的一部分。
—英国哲学家罗素，B.
- Age 年纪 is a matter (问题) of feeling, not of years.
—George William Curtis, American writer
年纪只是个感觉问题，而不是岁月问题。
—美国作家柯蒂斯

- Money is a good servant (仆人) and a bad master (主人).
 —Francis Bacon, British philosopher
 金钱是善仆,也是恶主。
 —英国哲学家培根
- Activity(行动) is the only road to knowledge.
 —George Bernard Shaw, British dramatist
 行动是通往知识的惟一道路。
 —英国剧作家肖伯纳, G.
- Experience is the father of wisdom and memory (is) the mother.
 —Charles Bernard, French philosopher
 经验是智慧之父,记忆是知识之母。
 —法国哲学家贝尔纳, C.
- All the splendor (荣华富贵) in the world is not *worth* a good friend
 —Voltaire, French thinker
 人世间所有的荣华富贵不如一个好朋友。
 —法国思想家伏尔泰
- All happy families are like one another; each unhappy family is unhappy *in* its own way.
 —Leo Tolstoy, Russian writer
 所有幸福的家庭都十分相似;而每个不幸的家庭各有各的不幸。
 —俄国文学家托尔斯泰, L.
- The golden age is before us, not behind us.
 —Mark Twain, American writer
 黄金时代在我们前面而不在我们背后。
 —美国作家马克·吐温
- Love is a kind of warfare.
 —Ovid, Ancient Greek poet

情场如战场。

—古希腊诗人奥维德

- Not ignorance(无知), but the ignorance **of** ignorance, is the death **of** knowledge.

—A. N. Whitehead. British philosopher

不是无知本身，而是对无知的无知，才是知识的死亡。

—英国哲学家怀特海，A. N.

- Information is power. The information domain(领域) is the future battlefield.

—Cebrows Arthur, American economist

信息就是力量，所在之处将是未来的战场。

—美国经济学家阿瑟，C.

▲ 谓 + 主 + 状该句型用于表达某地存在某物（人）

词序	3 状语	1 谓语	2 主语	3 状语
	地点	存在	物或人	地点
词性	介词 + 名词	(There be)	名词	介词 + 名词 (介词短语)

注：该结构中的状语可以置于句首或句尾。

1. 房间里 有 一张桌子。

某地 there is 某物

There is a table **in** the room.

= **In** the room, there is a table.

2. 我们 家 有 五口人。

某地 there are 某人

There are five people **in** my family.

求学没有平坦的大道。

—英国小说家特罗洛普，A.

▲ 主+谓+宾+状

词序	5 状语	1 主语	2 谓语	3 宾语	4 状语	5 状语
		句子的主体	主语发出的动作	动作的接受者	修饰谓语动词	表示谓语动作发生的时间地点原因等
词性	介词+名词	名词代词	动词(do)	名词代词(宾格)	副词	介词+名词

注：在该结构中主谓是不可缺少的部分，宾格有无取决于动词是及物还是不及物动词，状语根据需要而定。

- 代词 介词短语 动词 名词
1. 他 在花园里 种了 一棵树。
主语 状语 谓语 宾语

He planted a tree in the garden .
主语 谓语 宾语 状语

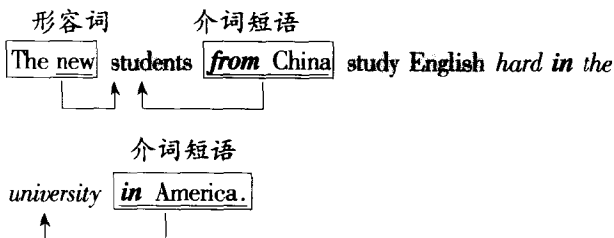
- 名词 介词短语 副词 动词 名词
2. 学生们 在大学里 努力 学习 英语。
主语 状语 状语 谓语 宾语

The students study English hard in the university .
主语 谓语 宾语 状语 状语

▲ 在任何一种句型中，只要需要，名词都可以被定语修饰。

以第3句为例。

3. 从中国的 新 学生们 在美国的一所大学里 努力学习英语。



阅读与欣赏

- Few rich men **own**(拥有) their property(财产). The property **owns** them.

—Robert Green Ingersoll, American lawyer

极少富人拥有他们的财产，是财产拥有他们。

—美国律师英格索尔

- Beauty lives **with** kindness.

—William Shakespeare, British dramatist

美寓于善。

—英国剧作家莎士比亚，W.

- Fools learn nothing **from** wise men, but wise men learn much **from** fools.

—Johann Kaspar Lavater, Swiss writer

傻瓜向聪明人学之甚少，而聪明人却向傻瓜学之甚多。

—瑞士作家拉瓦特, J.K.

- Work banishes(撵跑) those three great evils(魔鬼): boredom(无聊,) vice(堕落), and poverty(贫穷).

—Voltaire, French philosopher

工作撵跑三个魔鬼 无聊、堕落和贫穷。

—法国哲学家伏尔泰

- At twenty years *of* age, the will(意志) reigns(支配); *at* thirty, the wit (机智); and *at* forty, the judgement(判断).

—Benjamin Franklin, American president

二十岁时起支配作用的是意志, 三十岁时是机智, 四十岁时是判断。

—美国总统富兰克林

- I am a slow walker, but I never walk backwards.

—Abraham Lincoln, American president

我走得很慢, 但是我从来不会后退。

—美国总统林肯, A.

- Charms strike (吸引) the sight, but merit wins the soul.

—Alexander Pope, British poet

美色中看, 美德感人。

—英国诗人蒲伯, A.

- Experience teaches slowly, and *at* the cost of mistakes.

—James Anthony Froude, British historian

从经验中学习收效很慢, 而且要以错误为代价。

—英国历史学家弗路德, J.A.

- Young men make great mistakes *in* life; for one thing, they idealize (理想化) love too much

—John Ray, British scientist

年轻人一生中常犯大错误, 其中之一就是把爱情太理想化了。

—英国科学家雷伊, J.

- The fiercest(猛烈) agonies(痛苦) have shortest reign.
 —William Cullen Bryant, American poet
 最猛烈的痛苦持续的时间也最短。
 —美国诗人布莱恩特, W.C.
- Rules and modesty destroy genius and art.
 —William Hazlitt, British Essayist
 规则与谦逊会毁掉天才和艺术。
 —英国散文家哈兹里特, W.
- Love is *like* a violin. The music may stop now and then, but the strings remain forever.
 —June Masters Bacher, American social, activist
 爱情犹如小提琴。曲调可时断时续, 但琴弦却永世长存。
 —美国社会活动家贝湖, J.M.
- At the touch of love, everyone becomes a poet(诗人).
 —Plato, ancient Greek philosopher
 经爱的触摸, 人人皆为诗人。
 —古希腊哲学家柏拉图
- A light heart lives long.
 —William Shakespeare, British dramatist
 豁达者长寿。
 —英国剧作家莎士比亚, W.



课堂练习

一、汉译英

1. 我们的村庄(是)在两山之间的峡谷里。
- 主语
系
定语
表语

Our village is in a valley between two hills

2. 从上海来的 那些学生 每天晚上 在 二楼的 阅览室里 复习
定语 主语 状语 定语 状语 谓语
英文。

宾语

The students from Shanghai review English every evening in the
reading - room on the second floor.

3. 我们班里 有 5个 从上海来的 女学生。

状语 there are 定语 主语

There are five girl students from Shanghai in our class.

二、英译汉

1. The number of speakers of English in Shakespeare's time is
主语 定语 定语 定语 系

five million . Today it is 260 million.

表语

莎士比亚时代使用英语的人数 是 五百万 , 而今天达二亿六
千万。

2. A life without a friend is a life without a sun.

主语 定语 系表语 定语

生活中没有朋友,如同生活中没有太阳。

3. The earth has a partner(伙伴) in its trip around the sun.

主语 谓 宾语 定语 状语

It is the moon.

地球在围绕太阳转的旅途中有一个伙伴，它就是月亮。



重要提示

1. 充分重视三种基本句型的重要性，它们是学好英语的关键，也是学会用英文思维的第一步，真正掌握英语的三种句型，在以后的学习中有一通百通的效果。
2. 请特别注意英语中的 **介词**，常用介词不过 30 多个，在阅读英文和说英文时你会发现，平均每读 10 个单词就会出现两个介词，所以介词有以一当百的效果，也就是说，背会 30 多个介词解决了阅读中的 20% 词汇。
3. 将中英两种文字加以比较，注意它们的相同与不同之处，掌握其规律，学习英语就变得非常容易。
4. 要想真正掌握好英语，只有正确的概念是不够的，应该结合一本好教材同时学习。国内现有的教材中，《新概念英语》是一本难得的好教材，当你学完本课之后，你可以读一下《新概念英语》第二册第一课，该课的重点就是强调词性和词序及三种基本句型。



阅读与欣赏

- If the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch (沟).
—BIBLE
瞎子领着瞎子走，俩人终会一起掉到沟里。
—摘自《圣经》

- The winds and waves are always on the side of the ablest navigations
—EDWARD GIBBON. The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire
风浪总是有利于最具航行能力的船只。
- Zeal without knowledge is fire without light.
—THOMAS FULLER
仅有热心而没有知识，如同想点火却没火柴。
- Fortune favors the brave.
—TERENCE
幸运青睐勇敢的人。
- Curiosity (好奇心) is a willing (愿望), a proud (骄傲), an eager
Confession (坦白) of ignorance (无知).
—S. LEONARD RUBINSTEIN
好奇心是一种愿望、一份骄傲、一种对无知的迫切坦白。
- No tears in the writer, no tears in the reader.
—ROBERT FROST
如果作家没有泪，读者也不会流泪。
- People ask you for criticism (批评), but they only want praise (赞扬).
—W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM
人们请你批评的本意是想听你的赞扬。
- The truest expression of a people is in its dances and its music.
—AGNES DE MILLE
一个民族最真实的表达在于她的舞蹈和音乐。
- No man ever yet became great by imitation (模仿).
—SAMUEL JOHNSON
世上没人可以靠模仿而成为伟大的人。
- Genius (天才) is one percent inspiration (灵感) and ninety - nine
percent perspiration (汗水).
—THOMAS EDISON

天才是 1% 的灵感和 99% 的汗水。

—艾迪生

- Noble(高尚) deeds and hot baths are the best cures (治疗) for depression(沮丧).

——DODIE SMITH

做几件高尚的事，洗几次热水澡即可治疗沮丧。

- A great fortune(财富) is a great slavery(苦役).

—SENECA

巨富如同巨大的苦役。

- Hope is the poor man's bread.

—GEORGE HERBERT

希望是穷人的面包。

- There is no love sincerer than the love of food.

—GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

没有哪种爱比爱吃更真诚。

What Are You Afraid Of?

“Papa, when you see a cow aren't you afraid(害怕)?” “Of course not, Tom.” “When you see a great big worm(蚯蚓) aren't you afraid?”

“No, of course not.” “When you see a horrid(恐怖), monstrous(巨大的) bumblebee(大黄蜂) aren't you afraid?” “No, certainly not!” “Aren't you afraid when it thunders(打雷) and lightnings(闪电)?” “No, you fool!” “Papa, aren't you afraid of nothing in this world **except** mamma?”

You May Select

The husband complained(抱怨) that his wife always cooked the same dish. One day, the husband got home and asked his wife, “My dear, what will we eat today?” The wife said, “You may select the dish(菜) today.” The husband was very glad and asked, “Which dishes are there today?”

“Cabbage.”

“The others?”

“None.”

“Then how to select?”

“**Eat or not eat!**” the wife said.

The Greeks(希腊人) Did

Mr Day was a teacher at a school in a big city in the north of England. He usually went to France or Germany for a few weeks during his summer holidays and he spoke French and German quite well.

But one year Mr Day said to one of his friends, “I’m going to have a holiday in Athens(雅典). But I don’t speak Greek, so I’ll go to evening classes and have Greek lessons for a month before I go.” He studied very hard for a month, and then his holidays began and he went to Greece.

When he came back a few weeks later, his friend said to him, “Did you have any trouble with your Greek when you were in Athens, Dick?”

“No, I didn’t have any trouble with it,” answered Mr Day. “But the **Greeks did!**”

The Teacher Cried

The 5-year-old boy was terribly(可怕地) spoiled. His grandparents knew it, but his mother doted on him. He hardly left her side. And when he wanted anything, he either cried or threw a temper tantrum(发脾气).

Then came his first day of school, his first day away from his mother’s loving arms. When he came home from school his mother met him at the door.

“Was school all right?” she asked. “Did you get along all right? Did you cry?”

“Cry?” he asked. “No, I didn’t cry, but the teacher did!”

Interview(面试)

Joe Richards finished school when he was 18, and then his father said to him, "You've passed your examinations now, Joe, and you got good marks in them. Now go and get some good work."

They're looking for clever people at the bank in the town. The clerks there get quite a lot of money now. A few days later, Joe went to the bank and asked for work there. A man took him into a small room and gave him some questions on a piece of paper. Joe wrote his answers on the paper, and then he gave them to the man. The man looked at them for a few minutes, and said to Joe, "Your birthday was on the 12th of June, Mr Richards?"

"Yes, sir," Joe said.

"What year?" The man asked.

"Oh, **every year**, sir," Joe said.

Jack Club

英语中有句谚语:Only work no play makes Jack a dull boy. 因此我们以"Jack Club"为名开辟此栏,目的在于使同学们在学习之余开开心,同时又能提高阅读和理解能力。

He Knows The Answer

Teacher: Can you tell me anything about the great scientists of the 18th century?

Pupil: Yes, sir, I can. They are all dead.

A Coward(胆小鬼,懦夫)

Little Frank: Granny is an awful coward.

Father: Why do you think so?

Little Frank: Whenever we cross the road, she always grabs hold of (牢牢抓住) my hand.

Prize

Little Albert came home from school with a new book under his arm.

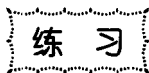
"It's a prize, mother," he explained.

"A prize? What for, dear?"

"For natural history (博物学). Teacher asked me how many legs an ostrich (鸵鸟) has and I said three."

"But an ostrich has only two legs."

"I know it now, but all the pupils said four, so I was closest."



一、分析下列句子的语法成份并将其译成中文，注意英汉两种语言词序上的异同。(带星号的是英语中的谚语。)

- * 1. A bad beginning makes a bad ending.
- * 2. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush (灌木丛).
- * 3. One good mother is worth a hundred schoolmasters.
- * 4. Good temper (脾气) is like a sunny day; it sheds its brightness everywhere.
- * 5. We learn from the mistakes of others.
- * 6. Kind hearts are the gardens; kind thoughts are the roots; kind words are the flowers; kind deeds are the fruits.
- * 7. Kind words are the music of the world.
- * 8. Wisdom in the mind is better than money in the hand.