

第一章 简单句的基本结构

简单句是各类句子的基础。英语句子从结构上看,可分为简单句、并列句、主从句(复合句)三大类。其中,简单句的基本结构可以说是各类句子的基础:两个或两个以上的简单句可以连接成并列句,简单句的所有句子成分(动词除外)可以扩展为从句而构成主从句。因此,学习英语的句子和进行句子分析,必须首先掌握简单句的基本结构。

一、句子成分与词类

(一) 句子成分

句子的各个组成部分叫做句子成分,有主语、动词(谓语动词)、主语补足语(表语)、宾语、宾语补足语以及修饰语(定语、状语)。在简单句中,各个成分都由一定的词或词组(短语)构成。下面说明各种句子成分和通常担任这些成分的词类。

1. 主语 是一个句子所叙说的主体,一般在句首。主语由名词、代词或相当于名词的其他词类担任。如:

(1) **Horses** are mammals. 马是哺乳动物(名词作主语)

(2) **This** is a ball-point pen. 这是一支圆珠笔(代词 this 作主语)

2. 动词(谓语动词) 句子的动词说明主语的动作或状态,有的英语语法书称为谓语动词或谓语。句子动词有时态、人称、语态、语气等变化,一般位于主语之后。如:

(1) Birds **fly**. 鸟儿飞翔。

(2) The baby **looks** healthy. 这个婴儿看上去很健康。

(3) She **is writing** a letter. 她正在写信。

3. 主语补足语：有些英语语法书称为表语。主语补足语说明主语的身份、特征和状态，通常位于连系动词之后。可用作表语的词类有名词、代词、形容词等。如：

(1) Mr. Dick is an **engineer**. 迪克先生是位工程师。（名词）

(2) Tom felt **hungry**. 汤姆饿了。（形容词）

(3) We are **many**, they are **few**. 我们人多，他们人少。（代词）

4. 宾语：宾语表示动作的对象，是主语的动作的承受者。有宾语的动词叫及物动词，宾语一般在及物动词之后。和主语一样，可以用作宾语的词类有名词、代词或相当于名词的其他词类等。

如：

(1) The schoolboys enjoyed the **holiday** very much. 这些学童假日过得很愉快。（名词）

(2) Everybody likes **him**. 大家都喜欢他。（代词）

此外 在英语介词后面的词也算宾语 如：

(1) Mr. Smith is from **Canada**. 史密斯先生是加拿大人。（名词
Canada 作介词 from 的宾语）

(2) My mother always thinks of **others** before **herself**. 我母亲总是先人后己。（代词 others 作介词 of 的宾语 ,herself 作介词 before 的宾语）

5. 宾语补足语：有的及物动词，除了需要宾语外，还要有补足语，句子的意义才算完整。这个补足语叫做宾语补足语，一般位于宾语的后面。同主语补足语一样，能作宾语补足语的词类有名词、形容词等。下面斜体字为宾语 黑体字为宾语补足语：

(1) They *named* the *baby* **Peter**. 他们给婴儿取名为彼得。（名词作宾语补足语）

(2) We always find *her* **happy and gay**. 我们总是见她高高兴兴的。（形容词作宾语补足语）

(二) 修饰语

除了上面的五种主要句子成分外，还有两种修饰语，是句子的次要成分。

1. 定语：名词或代词可以有修饰语，称为定语。通常能修饰名词的词类有形容词、代词、名词等，往往放在所修饰的名词之前，如：

- (1) A **useless** life is an **early** death. 庸庸碌碌一辈子不如早死。
(useless 和 early 是形容词 修饰 life 和 death)
- (2) **His** father is a **police** officer. 他的父亲是个警官(前面 his 是代词作修饰语 后面 police 是名词作修饰语)
- (3) **Joseph's** wife has two brothers. 约瑟夫的妻子有两个兄弟。
(名词所有格 Joseph's 和形容词 two 作修饰语)

2. 状语 动词、形容词、副词都可以有修饰语 称作状语。说明时间、地点、原因、方式、程度等。能作状语的词类一般为副词。动词的修饰语通常在它的后面，形容词和副词的修饰语则通常在它们的前面。如：

- (1) This machine works **well**. 这部机器运转良好。(副词 well 修饰动词 works)
- (2) Wang's spelling is **very** poor. 王的拼法很差(副词 very 修饰形容词 poor)
- (3) She speaks English **quite** fluently. 她英语讲得挺流利(副词 quite 修饰副词 fluently)

另外 有些修饰语还可修饰整个句子 如：

- (1) **Honestly**, I don't think much of his idea. 说实在的 我觉得他的看法不怎么样(本句的 honestly 修饰整个句子,下面句中的 honestly 修饰动词 feel: I honestly feel that he is not so easy to get along with. 我确实感到他这个人不好相处。)
- (2) **Unfortunately**, he fell off his motorbike and broke his leg. 他不幸从摩托车上摔下来 跌断了腿(本句开始的副词 un-

fortunately 修饰全句，放在全句的开始)

(三) 词类和句子成分的关系

从上面对句子成分的初步叙述可以看出，要正确地分析句子成分，需要对词类有清楚的概念。在英语里，可以根据词类的不同作用把它们分为八大类：即名词 (noun)、代词 (pronoun)、形容词 (adjective, 包括有些英语语法书所说的“数词”)、冠词 (article)、动词 (verb)、副词 (adverb)、介词 (preposition)、连词 (conjunction)。在八大词类中，冠词仅用于说明有关的名词是泛指的还是特指的。连词的作用在于连接单词、词组或句子。介词则需与其宾语一起使用，构成介词词组。这三种词类不能单独构成句子成分。其他五种词类均可独立充当句子成分。现将它们的主要用法归纳如下：

1. 名词

- (1) **China** is an ancient country. 中国是个古老的国家。(主语)
- (2) Matter has **weight**. 物质有重量。(宾语)
- (3) He met an old friend of his in **town**. 他在城里遇见了一位老朋友。(作介词 in 的宾语，构成介词词组)
- (4) Air is **matter**. 空气是物质。(主语补足语)
- (5) Everybody called him **Uncle Tom**. 大家都叫他汤姆叔叔。
(宾语补足语)
- (6) **Wang's** son is a **university** student. 王的儿子是个大学生。
(Wang's 为名词所有格，与名词 university 均作名词的修饰语)

2. 代词

- (1) **He** said **little** at the session. 他在会上讲得很少。(he 作句子主语，little 作宾语)
- (2) **Our** classroom is very big. 我们的教室很大。(our 作名词的修饰语)

- (3) **Whose** scarf is it ? — It is **hers**. 这是谁的头巾? —— 是她的。
(whose 作名词的修饰语 ,hers 作主语补足语)

3. 形容词

- (1) There is a **big** chicken farm near the city. 城市附近有一个大养鸡场。(名词的修饰语)
- (2) This typewriter is **heavy**. 这台打字机很笨重。(主语补足语)
- (3) Have you got everything **ready** for the trip? 你为这次旅行做好准备了吗?(宾语补足语)

4. 副词

- (1) Has his father come **back yet** 他爸爸回来了吗?(动词的修饰语)
- (2) Chemistry is a **very** important science. 化学是一门非常重要的科学。(形容词的修饰语)
- (3) Class is **over**. 下课了。(主语补足语)

5. 动词

通常作句子的主干, 以上例句中均有, 不再赘述。

Exercise 1

分析下列句子的各个成分, 并说明担任这些成分各词的词类:

1. The teacher always starts class promptly.
2. Are you up yet?
3. I like Lu Xun's essays.
4. They painted the kitchen yellow.
5. John shaved himself yesterday.
6. Football is a popular sport.
7. They made him a judge.

(四) 动词的其他形式

动词还有其他几种形式: *to do*, *doing* 和 *done*。 *to do* 形式称为动词不定式, *doing* 形式称为动词的现在分词或动名词, *done* 形式称为动词的过去分词。它们在句子中都不作动词, 通常以短语形式出现 参见第一章三(三)-(七)] 这里略举几个例子:

1. 作主语或主语补足语

To see is to believe. (或 *Seeing is believing.* 动词不定式 *to see* 作主语, *to believe* 作表语。动名词 *seeing* 作主语, *believing* 也作表语。眼见为实。

2. 作宾语或宾语补足语

(1) *Her uncle gave up smoking long ago.* 她叔叔早就戒烟了。
(动名词 *smoking* 作宾语)

(2) *You can only learn to speak English by speaking.* 只有开口说才会讲英语。(介词宾语)

(3) *I expected him to come.* 我想他会来。(宾语补足语)

(4) *He got his radio fixed.* 他把收音机送去修好了。(宾语补足语)

3. 作修饰语

(1) *Someone has called to see you.* 有人来看你。(动词的修饰语)

(2) *Science is organized knowledge.* 科学是有系统的知识(名词的修饰语)

(3) *Wind is moving air.* 风是流动的空气。(名称的修饰语)

(4) *The porridge is steaming hot.* 这粥热腾腾的(名词的修饰语)

(五) 同一个词用作不同的词类

不少英语词的词形不变却可代表不同的词类, 在句子中起着不同的作用, 含义往往也不一样。这种情况造成了分析句子和理

解内容的困难，需要我们细心加以区分。例如：

1. name

- (1) May I know your **name** 请问尊姓大名？
- (2) Can you **name** all the things in the picture? 你能说出这张图画里所有东西的名称吗？
(1 句的 **name** 是名词 作宾语 意思是“名字”；2 句的 **name** 是动词 意思是“说出名称来”。)

2. round

- (1) The table is **round**. 这张桌子是圆的。
- (2) The earth moves **round** the sun. 地球绕着太阳旋转。
- (3) Turn **round** 转过身来！
(1 句的 **round** 是形容词 作主语补足语 意思是“圆的”；2 句的 **round** 是介词 意思是“环绕”和名词 **sun** 一起构成介词词组；3 句的 **round** 是副词，修饰动词，意思是“转过来”。)

3. but

- (1) He is good at speaking **but** poor at writing. 他善于说而不善于写。(but 是连词 作“但是”讲)
- (2) Nobody came **but** Mr. Green. 除了格林先生以外谁也没有来。(but 是介词 作“除了”讲)
- (3) He left **but** two hours ago. 他刚刚离开两小时。(but 是副词 用于强调 作“仅仅”讲，一般用于比较正式的文体中)

Exercise 2

指出下列黑体字是什么词类，说明它们在句中的含义：

1. (1) He **cut** his finger yesterday.
(2) There is another **cut** in the price of medicines.
(3) The sickle doesn't **cut** well.

- (4) He is in a well-**cut** uniform.
2. (1) The Chairman often received guests in his **study**.
 (2) He made a **study** of folk songs.
 (3) They are **studying** modern linguistics.
3. (1) He pronounces English **badly**.
 (2) He gave a **friendly** smile.
 (3) *Chinese Literature* is a **monthly** magazine.
 (4) This periodical is published **fortnightly**.
4. (1) It isn't the **right** answer to that question.
 (2) He had no **right** to do that.
 (3) The boy doesn't write with his **right** hand.

Revision Exercise 1

说明黑体字是什么词类 作什么句子成分：

1. The children have gone to the **park**.
2. We use **foreign** languages in **our** work.
3. **Something** is wrong with him.
4. James **Watt** invented the **steam engine**.
5. She **waters** the garden every morning.
6. She is my youngest **girl but** one.
7. What's the **weather** forecast for tomorrow?
8. They consider English pronunciation **rather difficult**.

Passage Reading 1

阅读故事，说明黑体字是什么词类，在句中的作用如何：

The Clever Rabbit

The Wolf and the Fox wanted to eat the Rabbit, **but**¹ it wasn't easy to catch him. One day, the Wolf said **to**² the Fox, "You **go home**³ and lie in bed. I'll tell the Rabbit that you are **dead**⁴. When he comes to look at you, you can jump **up**⁵ and catch him." "That's a good idea," said the Fox. He went home at once. The Wolf went to the **Rabbit's**⁶ house and **knocked** at the door. "Who is it?" asked the Rabbit. "It's the Wolf. **I've come**⁷ to tell you that the Fox is dead." **Then**⁸ the Wolf went away.

The Rabbit went to the Fox's house. He **looked in through**⁹ the window and saw the Fox lying in bed with his eyes closed. He thought, "Is the Fox **really**¹⁰ dead, **or**¹¹ is he pretending to be dead? If he's not dead, he'll catch me when I go near him." So he said, "The Wolf says that the Fox is dead. But he doesn't look like a dead fox. The mouth of a dead fox is **always open**¹²." When the Fox heard **this**¹³, he thought, "I'll show him that I am dead." So he **opened**¹⁴ his mouth. The Rabbit knew **now**¹⁵ that the Fox wasn't dead, and he ran away immediately.

二、简单句的种类和基本句型

(一) 简单句的种类

从说话或写作的人对所说或所写的句子抱什么态度来看，简

单句可分为陈述句、疑问句、祈使句、感叹句四类。由于这种分类在结构上并不构成特殊困难，这里只把它们有关的特点简述如下：

1. 陈述句：这是英语中最常见的句子，用来叙述一项事实（包括肯定和否定）陈述句的句末用句号。例如：

(1) Mark Twain was a great American writer. 马克·吐温是一位伟大的美国作家。

(2) I have never been to Tibet. 我从未到过西藏。

2. 疑问句：用来提出疑问的句子叫做疑问句，疑问句的句末用问号。共有四种：

- (1) 一般疑问句：用 yes 或 no 回答的疑问句叫一般疑问句，如：

Are you Australian ? 你是澳大利亚人吗？

Could you spare me a few minutes ? 耽搁你几分钟行吗？

- (2) 特殊疑问句：就句子某个部分提问的疑问句叫特殊疑问句。

特殊疑问句的句首用疑问词。如：

Who's there ? 谁在那里？

What do you think of the gymnastics display ? 你觉得体操表演怎么样？

- (3) 选择疑问句：提供两种或两种以上情况问对方选择哪一种的疑问句叫选择疑问句。如：

Are you doing physics or history ? 你在学物理还是历史？

Do you want pork or beef ? 你要吃猪肉还是牛肉？

- (4) 反意疑问句：对陈述句所提供的事实提出相反的疑问。如：

It's cold today, isn't it? 今天天气很冷 是吗？

You didn't miss the last lecture, did you ? 你上次没缺课 是不是？

3. 祈使句：这种句子通常表示一种请求、命令或建议。它的主语指的是对方 (you) , 一般省略。它的动词无词形变化 其否定结构一律在动词前加 do not 构成。例如：

(1) Look out! There comes the bus 小心 公共汽车来了！

(2) Drink up your milk, Mary 玛丽 你把牛奶喝了！

(3) Come and play a game of bridge with us. 来跟我们打桥牌吧。

(4) Be careful ! 小心！

(5) Don't be late ! 别晚了！

(6) Please remember me to your wife. 请向你的妻子问好。

(7) Let it be a lesson to us all. 我们大家都从中吸取教训吧。

祈使句中有时也出现主语即 you，这是为了加强语气。如：
You be quiet!(安静点！)又如：Don't you worry!(别担心了！)

说话的对象是不同的人时，可用不同的主语，如：You sweep the floor, Peter, and you clean the window, John. (彼得 你扫地板 约翰 你擦窗户。)

4. 感叹句：表示喜怒哀乐等强烈感情的句子叫感叹句。英语感叹句通常用“how 或 what + 被修饰部分”的结构。被修饰的如果是名词，前面用 what；如果是形容词、副词或动词，前面则用 how 例如：

(1) What a fascinating story ! 这故事多吸引人啊！(what 修饰名词 story)

(2) How he snores ! 他鼾打的多厉害啊！(how 修饰动词 snores, 但动词不提前)

(3) What nonsense he talked ! 他说得多荒唐！(what 修饰名词 nonsense)

〔注一〕感叹句的语序和陈述句相同，即主语在动词之前。疑问句的主语在动词之后 注意其区别 如：

(1) How old he is! 他多老啊(感叹句)

(2) How old is he? 他多大年纪(疑问句)

〔注二〕感叹句的主语和动词常被省略，如：

(1) What an idea ! 多么奇怪的主意！

(idea 后面省略了主语和动词)

(2) How funny ! 多么有趣！

(funny 之后省略了主语和动词)

Exercise 3

1. 指出下列各句是哪种子句：

- (1) What a thing to say!
- (2) What is the librarian's name?
- (3) Help yourselves to the fruits.
- (4) Is Robert Green a detective?
- (5) Industry is the father of success.
- (6) Is Xu's birthday on August 5th or 15th?
- (7) What a slow train this is!
- (8) Mr. Taylor's sister is a film star, isn't she?
- (9) Don't worry! These planes are safe.
- (10) How can you say a thing like that!

2. 指出下列各句是哪种子疑问句：

- (1) Did they enjoy the film very much?
- (2) Who can drive a car without difficulty?
- (3) Your brother studies geography, doesn't he?
- (4) Does he want to buy a cheap bike or an expensive one?
- (5) Won't you come to the party?
- (6) The photographs weren't very good, were they?
- (7) Which flowers do you like best?
- (8) Will he pay for the TV in cash or by cheque?

Passage Reading 2

说明标有号码的句子是哪类句子，如果是疑问句，指出是哪种疑问句：

A Television Programme

Peter: Did you watch television last night, Jack?¹

Jack: Yes I did.

Peter: It was a good game, wasn't it?²

Jack: Oh, I didn't watch the football match. I wanted to, but my wife preferred to look at the old film.

Peter: What a pity.³ It was quite exciting. Both teams played very well.

Jack: How did it finish?⁴

Peter: It finished in a draw. What was the film like?⁵

Jack: It was quite good.⁶ But I missed the beginning of it because I had to eat first.

Peter: Did your wife enjoy it?

Jack: No, she didn't. After half an hour she stopped watching and started to read a book.⁷

(二) 简单句的五个基本句型

一般说来 动词是英语句子的主干。由于动词的不同 英语简单句的主要成分就会不同，从而形成了英语简单句的不同句型。因此 我们要分析英语句子的结构 首先就要弄清句子动词后面是什么成分(如果有的话)

下面是英语简单句的五个基本句型：

句型一：主语 + 连系动词 + 表语

Mike is diligent. (迈克勤奋。)

句型二：主语 + 不及物动词

His houses burned. (他的房子烧了。)

句型三：主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语

Tom missed the plane. (汤姆误了飞机。)

句型四：主语 + 及物动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

Jane sang us a song. (珍妮给我们唱支歌。)

句型五：主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

The boy set the bird free. (这男孩把鸟放了。)

下面分别举例说明各个基本句型。

1. 基本句型一：主语 + 连系动词 + 表语

连系动词的作用是把主语和表语联结起来。表语为句子的主要成分之一，去掉它句子的意思就不完整。下列句子中的黑体字为表语 如：

(1) Snow is **white**. 雪是白的。(形容词)

(2) These umbrellas are **theirs**. 这些伞是他们的。(代词)

(3) His talk was **long** but **interesting**. 他话讲得长但有趣。

(long 和 interesting 均为形容词)

(4) Is your father **in**? No, he's **out**. 你父亲在家吗 不在 他出去了。(副词)

英语除 to be 外 常用的连系动词还有 feel, seem, become. 有些及物和不及物动词有时也用作连系动词，如 get, turn, remain, look, grow 等。下面句子中的黑体字为连系动词：

(1) The sentence **seems** easy. 这个句子似乎很容易。

(2) My uncle **became** a miner in 1937. 我叔父 1937 年当了矿工。

- (3) She **feels** encouraged. 她感到很受鼓舞。
 (4) The weather **is getting** hot. 天气热起来了。
 (5) It **grew** cold. 天气变冷了。
 (6) He **looked** embarrassed. 他显得很窘。
 (7) Please **keep** quiet. 请保持安静。

2. 基本句型二：主语 + 不及物动词

- (1) The moon *rose*. 月亮升起来了。
 (2) It *is snowing* **heavily**. 正在下大雪。
 (3) Minnie *was sewing* **by the light of a lamp on the table**. 明妮在桌子上的灯光下做针线活。
 (4) A TV set *stands* **on the desk**. 书桌上有一架电视机。
 (5) Sugar *dissolves* **in water**. 糖在水中溶解。

上面斜体字均为不及物动词。不及物动词本身意义完整，不用宾语或补足语，但可被副词、介词词组等修饰。上面黑体字即为修饰语，用来说明动作的程度、时间、地点、状况等。

Exercise 4

1. 挑出下列句中的表语和连系动词：

- (1) The children are asleep.
 (2) The story is thrilling.
 (3) That girl is a nurse.
 (4) Aluminium looks white.
 (5) The book is of no use.
 (6) No man ever became great by imitation.
 (7) He feels better today.
 (8) She turned nineteen last Sunday.
 (9) The soup tastes salty.

- (10) Does this sentence sound right?
2. 挑出下列句中的不及物动词和动词的修饰语：
- (1) The bell is ringing.
 - (2) Tastes differ.
 - (3) People bathe in the sea.
 - (4) My watch has stopped.
 - (5) Civilization has existed for thousands of years.
 - (6) Do you smoke?
 - (7) Heat, light, sound and electricity travel in waves.
 - (8) A butterfly flew away.
 - (9) The train arrived at midnight.
 - (10) The girls sang happily in the hall.

3. 基本句型三：主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语

- (1) We all *enjoyed* the **concert**. 我们都欣赏这个音乐会。
- (2) Can I *help* **you**? 你有什么事? (或“你要什么?”) (图书管理员、售货员等用语)
- (3) Ann *nodded* her **head**. 安点点头。
- (4) A monkey *climbed* the **tree**. 一只猴子爬那棵树。
- (5) They *visited* the **neighbours**. 他们看望邻居。

上面句子中间的斜体字为及物动词。凡是及物动词其动作都有承受者，即动作的对象，因此后面需要有宾语才能使其意义完整。上面黑体字即为动词的宾语，可以用作宾语的有名词、代词等。

及物动词除必须有宾语外 还可以有修饰语 这点与不及物动词相同。下面黑体字即为及物动词的修饰语：

- (1) I like biology very **much**. 我很喜欢生物学。
- (2) He told the story **from memory**. 他把那个故事背了下来。
- (3) They are having tea **on the lawn**. 他们在草坪上喝茶。

Exercise 5

说明下列句子中的动词是及物动词还是不及物动词。如是及物动词 指出其宾语：

1. Did you sleep well last night?
2. My sister teaches music and painting.
3. History often repeats itself.
4. From crude oil we get petrol, paraffin and other products.
5. Fish stinks after three days.
6. (1) Do you speak French?
(2) The little girl never speaks to strangers.
(3) The boy said a few words to his mother.
7. (1) The chairman rose to address the meeting.
(2) Those of you in favour, please raise your hands.
8. Did the aspirin heal your headache?
9. My son neglected his homework.
10. It is snowing heavily outside.

4. 区别连系动词、不及物动词和及物动词

从上面三种基本句型可以看出，区分这三种动词，对于使用和理解英语句子十分重要。下面说明这三种动词的用法变化：

(1) 某些动词有时用作不及物动词，有时又用作及物动词，但词义不变 如：

① Shall we **begin** right now ? 我们马上就开吗 ? (**begin** 只有修饰语 无宾语或表语 因此是不及物动词)

Lenin **began** learning English in Siberia. 列宁在西伯利亚开始学习英语。 (**begin** 有宾语 **learning English** 因此是及物动词)