

# 英语句子概论

# 英语句子概论

- 基本成分

附属成分

独立成分

省略成分

连接成分

- 简单句

- 并列句

- 复合句

# 简单句的五种基本句型

- 主语 + 不及物动词 ( S + Vi )
- 主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 ( S + Vt + O )
- 主语 + 系动词 + 表 ( S + LV + predicative )
- 主语 + 双宾动词 + 间宾 + 直宾 ( S + Vt + O.indir + O.dir )
- 主语 + 宾补动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补语 ( S + Vt. + O + O.compl )
- There + be / stand / lie / live...

主语、动词（不及物动词、及物动词、双宾动词、系动词、宾补动词）、宾语及补语可以称为基本句子成分。

完整的句子一般至少包含 2 个基本成分，至多 4 个基

# 英语句子基本成分示意图

主语

谓语

Vi

宾语

Vt

宾语

(宾语)

宾语  
宾补直)

V-I

表语

noun. / pronoun. /  
the + adj.

V-ing / clause / infinitive

noun.  
adj. / adv.  
infinitive

V-ing  
V-ed  
etc.

noun. / pronoun.  
the + adj.  
V-ing / clause  
infinitive

be / feel / seem / look  
**appear / lie**  
become / get / grow / turn  
go / come / **remain** / keep  
taste / **smell** etc.

noun.  
pronoun.  
adj. / adv.  
infinitive  
V-ing / V-ed  
clause  
etc.

# 简单句基本句型实例

( 状语 )+ 主语 + 不及物动词

**She came .**

**My head aches.**

**How often do you exercise?**

**How do you get to school?**

**Can you come to my party?**

**It is raining!**

**What time do you go to school?**

**Don't eat in class.**

**Where did you go on vacation?**



# 简单句基本句型实例

( 状语 ) + 助动词 + 主语 + 不及物动词 + ( 状语 )

How do you study for a test?

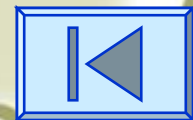
When was it invented?

The bus had already left when I got to the bus station.

Have you packed yet?

When was he born?

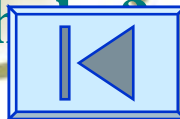
Why did you come here just now?



# 简单句基本句型实例

宾语 / 状语 + 助动词 + 主语 + 助动词 + 及物动词 + 宾语 / 介词宾语

|      |       |     |          |                      |               |
|------|-------|-----|----------|----------------------|---------------|
|      |       | She | likes    | English.             |               |
|      |       | She | bought   | a book for me.       |               |
|      | Do    | you | have     | a soccer ball?       |               |
|      | Do    | you | like     | bananas?             |               |
| Why  | do    | you | like     | koalas?              |               |
|      |       | I   | want     | to be an actor.      |               |
|      |       | I   | am       | watching             | TV.           |
|      | Do    | you | want     | to go to a movie?    |               |
|      | Can   | you | play     | the guitar?          |               |
| What | does  | he  | look     | like?                |               |
| What | do    | you | think of | game shows?          |               |
|      |       | I   | would    | like                 | some noodles. |
| What | are   | you | doing    | for vacation?        |               |
| How  | do    | you | make     | a banana milk shake? |               |
|      | Could | you | please   | clean                | your room?    |

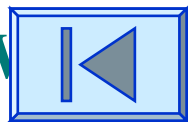


# 简单句基本句型实例

宾语 + 助动词 + 主语 + 助动词 + 及物动词 + 宾语 /  
词宾语 /  
状语 情态动词

状语

|                         |        |          |            |                            |
|-------------------------|--------|----------|------------|----------------------------|
|                         | Will   | people   | have       | robots ?                   |
| What                    | should | I        | do?        |                            |
| What                    | were   | you      | doing      | when the UFO arrived?      |
|                         |        | He       | said       | I was hard-working.        |
| If you go to the party, | you    | will     | have       | a great time!              |
| How long                | have   | you      | been       | collecting shells?         |
|                         | Would  | you      | mind       | turning down the music?    |
|                         | Have   | you ever | been to an | amusement park?            |
| What                    | would  | you      | do ?       |                            |
|                         |        | It       | must       | belong to carla's. be long |
|                         |        | I        | like       | music that I can dance to. |
|                         | would  | you      | like       | to visit?                  |
|                         |        | I        | will       | help clean the city park.  |





# 简单句基本句型实例

表语 + 系动词 + 主语 + 系动词 +  
表语 + 状语

She is happy .

What is this in English?

What color is it?

My name is Gina.

Is this your pencil?

This is my sister.

My favorite subject is science.

How much are these pants?

When is your birthday?

Where is my backpack?

Where is your pen pal from ?



# 简单句基本句型实例

表语 + 系动词 + 主语 + 系动词 + 表语

语

Where **is** the post office?

I **am going to be** a basketball player.

How **was** your weekend?

What **is** the matter with him

?

I **am** more **outgoing** than my sister.

How **was** your school trip?

What **is** the best radio station?

It **is** a nice day, **isn't it**?

I **used to** be afraid of the **dark**.



# 简单句基本句型实例

状语 + 助动词 + 主语 + 双宾动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

She gave John a book .

She bought me a book.

Pass me the basketball.

Why don't you get her a scarf?

Could you please tell me where the restroom is?

He gave me some advice on how to swim.

Did he give you some advice on how to swim?

Why did he give me some advice on how to swim?

Where did he give me some advice on how to swim?



# 简单句基本句型实例

主语 + 宾补动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补语

## 主语补语

She makes her mother angry .

The teacher asked me to read the passage.

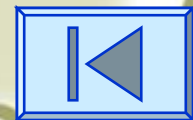
I was asked to read the passage.

You're supposed to shake hands.

Rainy days make me sad.

Parents should allow their children to choose their own clothes.

Teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes.



**There +be**

**There is a book on the table.**

**There goes the bell.**

**There stands a tree on the top of the mountain.**

**??????, ???????**

**Long, long ago, there lived a king.**

**????????**

**Then there is someone knocking at the door .**

**????????????????**

**There followed a terrible noise.**

**????????????????**

**Suddenly there entered a strange man.**

# 附属成分

基本成分的修饰语。可以是：

- 定语：即用来修饰名词 / 代词的单词、短语或从句
  - 状语：即用来修饰名词或代词以外的词的单词、短语或从句。
- 定 语

Poor John tottered toward a hospital nearby .

She likes oranges which are imported from the USA.

John gave Mary many books, which are full of illustrations

Have you seen the book on the desk?

The boy who is playing over there is my brother.

People there like sports.

Those who wanted to sing raised their hand.

# 状 语

John often came to chat with me.

John likes oranges very much.

Whenever he gets drunk, John makes Mary **very** angry .

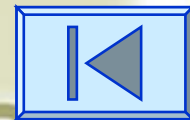
Hearing the news, he jumped with joy.

As he was ill, he didn't come to class yesterday.

She is sitting at the desk, doing her homework.

My father worked in this school ten years ago.

You'd better stay here.



# 独立成分

句中可以去掉的成分，去掉后不影响句子的完整性。这种成分和句子的其他词没有语法的关系。

Oh, what a surprise!

啊！多么令人惊奇呀！

Oh! What is that! (惊叹词)

Alas! You only remind me of what I have lost.

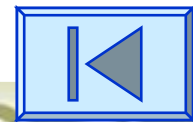
唉…你只是使我想起来我所失去的一切。

Alas! He died of cancer.

唉！他被癌症夺去了生命。

He has, alas, failed again.

Come here, John. (呼语)





# 省略成分

句中被省略的成分，虽然未说出来，却在句中表示一定的意思：

( You ) Come here .

( I wish you ) Good luck !

Some gave him **praises** , but others (gave him) rotten eggs .

He runs as fast as, **if ( he does ) not ( run ) faster, than you.**

( I ) Hope you like it.

John should clean the room today and Peter ( should clean it ) tomorrow.

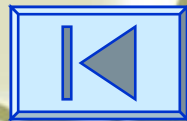


# 连接成分

连接成分实际上是一个连词，用来连接两个或几个平行的词、短语和分句。这种连词叫做并列连词。

另一类连接成分是用来连接两个句子、且一个句子从属于另一个句子（即从句）的连词。这类连词叫从属连词。从属连词主要用于引导各种从句。

一个完整的句子（主句或从句）必须包含2个到4个基本成分，此外，如果意思上有需要，还可包含一个或更多其他的句子成分。



# 简单句

简单句只有一个限定动词（即只有一个主谓结构），它是最小的句子单位。主要起下列四种作用中的一种。

- 作一种陈述
- 提出一个问题
- 发出一种命令或请求
- 表示一种感叹

Examples

The boy hit the dog. / The dog bit the boy.

The girl read the books. / The books **pleased** the girl.

Stephen didn't **apologize** at once.

Does the shop close at 7 **tonight**?

Shut the door.

What a slow **train** this is!

# 简单句的基本词

| 主语                              | 动词部分<br>(谓语)         | 宾语       | 宾补<br>方式                   | 状语<br>地点 时间      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------------|------------------|
| I                               | bought               | a hat    |                            | yesterday.       |
| The children                    | ran                  |          |                            | home.            |
| The taxi driver                 | shouted at me        |          | angrily.                   |                  |
| We                              | ate                  | our meal | in silence.                |                  |
| The car                         | stopped              |          | suddenly.                  |                  |
| A young girl                    | walked               |          | confidently                | in the room.     |
| They                            | drove                | him      | away                       | in a police car. |
| The child                       | hid                  |          | behind his mother's skirt. |                  |
| His secretary                   | <u>is not flying</u> |          | to Rome.                   |                  |
| We don't understand the problem |                      |          | why this is the best       | choice.          |

## 简单句的扩展成

简单句的主语、宾语可以加上一个短语（如定语）来扩展，及物动词或不及物动词也可以与其它短语（如状语）连用进行扩展。

The dog jumped through the window.

He is saving up to buy a mobile phone.

A bright little boy with rosy cheeks put three bottles of milk quietly on my doorstep before seven o'clock.

He worked like a maidman in the garden on Saturday.

The young girl with long black hair seems to be very happy.

两个简单句的主语可以连词 **and**、**but**、**not**、**both ..and**、**either...or**、**neither...nor**、**not only...but also** 等连词连接组成一个简单句，但应注意主语和谓语动词的一致性。

The boss is flying to Paris. His secretary **is flying** to Paris.

*The boss **and** his secretary **are flying** to Paris.*

***Both** the boss **and** his secretary **are flying** to Paris.*

The boss is flying to Rome. His secretary is not flying to Rome.

*The boss **but not** his secretary **is flying** to Rome.*

The boss may be flying to Berlin. His secretary may be flying to Berlin.

***Either** the boss **or** his secretary **is flying** to Berlin.*

The boss is not flying to York. His secretary isn't flying to York.

两个简单句的宾语可由 **and**、**both...and** 等连词连接组成一个简单句。

**I met Jane. I met her husband.**

*I met Jane and her husband.*

*I met both Jane and her husband.*

**It was cold. It was wet.**

*It was cold and wet.*

**I didn't meet Jane. I didn't meet her husband.**

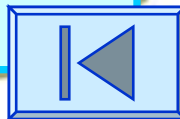
*I didn't meet either Jane or her husband.*

*I met neither Jane nor her husband.*

两个或两个以上限定动词也可合并为一个简单句。

**We sang all night. We danced all night.**

*We sang and danced all night.*



# 并列句

需把几个意思连接在一起时，可用分号或把两个或几个简单句用并列连词连接起来，这种结构即构成一个并列句。

用分号：

We fished all day; we didn't catch a thing.

用分号，后跟一个连接副词：

We fished all day; however, we didn't catch a thing.

用并列连词（如 and、but、so、yet 等）

We fished all day, **but** (we) didn't catch a thing.

She didn't come, **so** I went there alone.

I don't eat much, **yet** I am a size 16.



# 常用并列连词

## coordinating conjunctions

- 平行并列连词：**and, both...and, not only...but also, neither...nor, and then**
- 转折并列连词：**but, however, while, yet**
- 因果并列连词：**for, so, therefore**  
He hit me, so I struck him back.  
他打了我，所以我才还手打他。
- He was busy, therefore, he couldn't come.  
他忙得很，所以没有来。
- 选择并列连词：**or, either...or, neither... nor**

# 并列句

并列句的词序：并列句基本上保留了简单句的词序。

主语            谓语            宾语            连词            主语  
动词            表语

Jimmy fell off his bike **but** (he) wasn't hurt.

五种简单句型可用**并列连词**连接起来组成并列句。

主            谓            状（方式）   连            主  
谓            表

Frank worked hard **and** (he) became an **architect**.

主            谓            宾            连            主            谓  
地点

**I've got** a cold, **so** **I'm going** to bed.

主            谓            宾            宾补            连            主  
谓            宾

## Exercise:

请用合适的并列连词把每组句子合并为一个并列句

1. He was tired. He went to bed.

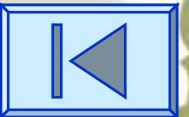
He was tired, so he went to bed.

2. The child hid behind his mother's skirt. He was afraid of the dog.

The child hid behind his mother's skirt, for he was afraid of the dog.

3. He made a promise. He didn't keep it.

He made a promise, but he didn't keep it.



## 复合句

由一个主句和一个或者一个以上从句所构成的句子。在英语书面语中应用广泛。主句是一个完整的句子，它可以独立存在。从句是一个不完整的句子，它必须和一个主句连用，不能独立存在。

复合句可以通过把两个以上简单句连接在一起构成，但复合句的各组成部份并非同等重要，其中一个句子由从属连词引导（从句），用以修饰另一句子（主句）。

复合句 = 主

复合句是在简单句的基础上，通过从属连词将两个或两个以上简单句连接在一起而构成。从属连词所引导的从句起形容词、名词、副词的作用。复合句主要包含以下类型从句：

1. 主语从句

2. 宾语

从句

英文写作中最常使用的从句

定语

从句

1. 宾语从句

同位

语从句

2. 状语从句

3. 定语从句

复合句与简单句：复合句 = 简单句 + 从属连词 + 简单句

that the match had been cancelled.

when he was leaving for Paris.

He told me

宾语从句

that I could have the money without delay.

how much he had prepared to pay for my car and that I could have the money without delay.

that his father was working in that school.

复合句与简单句：复合句 = 简单句 + 从属连词 + 简单句

that he has finished his work.  
whether he has finished his work.

I don't know 宾语从句

that he is leaving for Washington.  
when he is leaving for Washington.  
why he is leaving for Washington.  
how he is leaving for Washington.  
whether he is leaving for Washington.  
with whom he is leaving for Washington.

... finished his work

复合句与简单句：复合句 = 简单句 + 从属连词 + 简单句

What he said  
What he did

主语

surprised the people in the room.

定语

That he didn't  
know the answer

who were sitting in the room.  
who were present.  
whose sons were at war.  
who had signed the contract.



复合句与简单句：复合句 = 简单句 + 从属连词 + 简单句

**That**

is

表  
语

what he needs.

whathe gave me.

whyhe was late.

becausehe was ill.

whathas happened.

复合句与简单句：复合句 = 简单句 + 从属连词 + 简单句

I lived there.

where I lived

He lived there  
three years ago.

He worked **in that factory**

时间状语

His father worked there.

father worked

when he  
lived there

复合句与简单句：复合句 = 简单句 + 从属连词 + 简单句

Put the book

地点状语

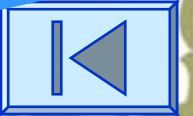
where it was.

where where you found it.

You can't camp **here**.

wherever you like.

where there  
a lot of trees.



## 指出下列各从句的类型

❖ I believe that everything is going on well.

宾语从句

❖ She was reading a novel when I came in.

状语从句

❖ She is the girl who sings best in my class.

定语从句

Practice

用所给连词连接句子。

He has found out. She was late. (why)

He has found out why she was late.

I still remember the day. I first went to York on that day. (when)

I still remember the day when I first went to York.

将各组句子连接为一个含有状语从句的复合句

He didn't come yesterday. He was ill. (原因)

He didn't come yesterday because he was ill.

I'll give the letter to him. I see him. (时间)

I'll give the letter to him **when** I see him.

I'll give the letter to him **as soon as** I see him.

I'll give the letter to him **the moment** I see him.

It is such a big box. Nobody can move it. (结果)

It is **such a big box that** nobody can move it.

We'll go to the Great Wall. It's fine tomorrow. (条件)

We'll go to the Great Wall **if** it's fine tomorrow.

We should not go there **all the time**. The place is quite pleasant. (让步)

**Although** the place is quite pleasant, we should not go there all the time.

# 同位语从句

## 一、定义：

主从复合句中用作同位语的从句，叫同位语从句。用以说明前面名词所表示的具体内容。 e.g. **that our team had won the game**

**The news**  
**made us excited. that our team had won**  
**the game**  
**We heard the news**

## 二、引导词：

由连词 **that ; whether ;** 连接（代）副词  
**who ; when ; where ; how ; why** 等引导

# 同位语从句

## 三、先行词：

常为某些抽象名词，如：**news** ;  
**idea**; **word**; **fact**; **hope**; **doubt**; **belief**;  
**possibility**; **problem**; **question**; **thought**;  
**promise**; **information**; **message**; **decision**;  
**answer**; **reply** 等。

## 四、位置：

常紧跟某些名词之后；但有时被其它词**隔开**，称分隔式同位语从句。



e.g.

1. The text tells us a fact **that smoking does great harm to people's health.**
2. I have no idea **that he has already gone abroad / when he will be back / who broke the window / why she went home.**
3. I have no doubt / There is no doubt **that he will succeed.**
4. I have some doubt / There is some doubt **whether they can complete the task on time.**
5. The belief **that all roads lead to Rome** is shared by many people.
6. The possibility **that people would have to walk to the farm** was mentioned.
7. He can't answer the question **how he got the money.**
8. We don't understand the problem **why this is the best choice.**

9. Tom got a message from Mr. Smith that there would be a test soon.

10. Word came that China launched its first manned spaceship on Oct. 15, 2003.

11. The thought came to her that maybe she had left the door open when she left home.

五、语气：在 suggestion; advice; order; request 等表示“建议命令；要求”等词后，同位语从句中的谓语动词常用“（should）+ 动词原形”虚拟结构。  
e.g.

12. He gave many suggestions that we (should) get up earlier and take more exercise.

13. The government gave the order that all these houses (should) be pulled down in three weeks.



***THE END***

