**语序和五种基本句式**

一、主语+谓语 The universe remains.

二、主语+系动词+表语 The food is delicious.

三、主语+谓语+宾语 He took his bag and left.

1. 主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语

Her father bought her a dictionary.

五、主语+谓语+宾语+宾补 We make him our monitor.

主语是动作的主体，谓语是动作，宾语是动作执行的对象，间接宾语通常是人，直接宾语通常是物。

比如：我读列夫托尔斯泰的书**动词：**be、is、am、are、was、were、being、been

1.The man is back.

2.They are back.

3.He was back.

4.They were back.

5.They have been back.

**用法**：后接名词、形容词、地点副词或短语作补足语。

1.The man is a teacher.

2.Mary's new dresses are colorful.

3.My mother was in the kitchen.

**否定：**在(单复数) am、is、are、was、were后加not.

1.I am not back.我没有回来

2.The man isn't back.那个男人没回来

3.They aren't back.他们没有回来

4.He wasn't back.他没有回来

5.They weren't back.他们没有回来

**提问/回答：**be动词放到句首，其他顺序不变。

Is he a teacher? Yes,he is./ No,he isn't.

Are you a teacher? Yes,I am./No,I am not

Were they teachers? Yes,they were./No,they weren't

**代词：**代替人或事物的名词

**名词性物主代词例：**The book is ours. / The apple is hers.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **主格** | **宾格** | **形容词性物主代词** | **名词性物主代词** |
| **I** | **Me** | **My** | **Mine** |
| **He** | **Him** | **His** | |
| **She** | **Her** | | **Hers** |
| **It** | | **Its** | |
| **You** | | **Your** | **Yours** |
| **We** | **Us** | **Our** | **Ours** |
| **They** | **Them** | **Their** | **Theirs** |

**指示代词：**标识人或事物的代词。用来代替前面已提到过的名词。

this(这个)、these(这些)、that(那个)、those(那些)

This is his book. / Those apples were his.

**不定代词：**指代不确定的人或事物。

常用的指示代词：one、the other(另外一个)、some、any、something(某物/事)、nothing(什么都没有)

No one knows where he is.

Some of the boys want to go to Shanghai,but the others want to go to Xi'an.

Each of the students has got a book.

**实意动词（具有实在意义的动词）的特征**

**实意动词**come、read、go、watch、play、fly

1、He comes from Shenyang.

这里用的是实意动词的单三形式，单三就是一般现在时，主语是单三时用动词的单三形式动词的单三通常在动词后加s，es，或将最后的y变i再加-es

2、She is reading story books.

3、They went to America yesterday.

4、We have watched the game for three times.

5、My mother will fly back to China next month.

**否定：**在助动词do/does（一般现在时的助动词，does为单三的助动词，通常用在主语是单数的人称后）、did（一般过去式的助动词）后加not。通常这三个+not+实意动词就构成了实意动词的否定形式

1.I don't go to school by bus.

不用doesn’t/did的原因①它是一般现在时②主语是非第三人称单数，故要用非第三人称单数的助动词don’t。

2.She doesn't watch TV everyday.

3.They didn't swim last night

使用过去式时态的助动词有主语数量上的变化，那么主语不管单复数，后面助动词都要用didn’t

而一般现在时若主语是单三则要用doesn’t来进行否定

若是非第三人称，不管单复数都要用don’t来否定

**提问/回答：**对含有实意动词的句子进行提问时，也要用助动词（do/does/did），提问的时候助动词放句首，然后原句中的实意动词若发生了时态上的变化的话要变成原型

1.He often plays golf.

Does he often play golf? Yes,he does./No,he doesn't.

2.They go to school by bus.

Do they go to school by bus? Yes,they do./No,they don't.

3.Sam had breakfast yesterday.

Did Sam have breakfast yesterday?Yes,he did./No,he didn't

**使用疑问词进行提问**

一、疑问词：when、where、who、what、how

原句：He bought three books yesterday.

1.Who bought three books yesterday?

2.What did he buy yesterday?

句子使用助动词：因为what是原句的宾语，非主语，所以当对句子的宾语进行提问时要用助动词。或原句中有自己的助动词或be动词时，可从主语后提到疑问词后，后面动词保持原型

3.When did he buy three books?

三个句子共同特点：疑问词放句首

疑问词若是句子的主语，句子的其他成分按正常顺序出现

若疑问词在句子不是主语，就需用个助动词帮助构成疑问词

二、疑问词：how long、how far(多远)、how often(多长时间一次)、why

原句：They have been in China for three years.←时间状语

How long have they been in China?

原句：It is about 4 kilometers from Beijing to Xi'an.

How far is it from Beijing to Xi'an?

原句：They come to visit me once a week.

How often do they come to visit me?

原句：She came late,because she missed the bus.

Why did she come late?

**副词：**可修饰动词、形容词、其它副词及其他结构。

He runs fast.

She is very beautiful.

They work very hard.

副词的位置：

①根据情况，放在助动词之后，实意动词之前或之后。

②形容词之前，其它副词之前或之后。

③多个助动词时，副词一般放在第一个助动词后。

He speaks very fast.

They have already left.

They have already been repaired.

常用的频度副词(always、usually、often(经常)、sometimes、never(从来不)…)的位置通常放在一般动词前，be动词后，助动词和实意动词之间。

They always come early.

Sam often writes homework at 7:00.

**不定量表达法(**some、any、most、every、all**)**

some主要用于肯定句，希望得到肯定回答时，也可用在疑问句中

any(一些)主要用在否定和疑问句中

I'd been expecting some letters the whole morning,but there weren't any for me.

most(大多数)作形容词时表示大部分的，后接复数名词。 Most people here are from China.

every表示“每一个，所有”后面接单数名词。

Every one likes the film.

all表示“所有”，后接可数名词复数，不可数名词单数。

All the cars are parked in the parking lot.

All the coffee is served on time.

both表示两者都，可作形容词，代词和副词

Both his eyes were severely burned.

either(两者之一)

There are trees on either side of the street.

neither是两者都不 Neither answer is correct.

Many(许多)修饰可数名词 many books

much(许多)修饰不可数名词 much water

a lot of[lots of]、plenty of均可修饰可数和不可数名词。

a lot of/lots of books/water

a few为肯定含义“几个”、few为否定含义“没几个”

以上两个词均和可数名词连用。

A few books are put into the box.

Few books are put into the box.

a little为肯定含义“一点儿”、little为否定含义“没多点”，两个词均可和不可数名词连用.

There is a little water in the bottle.

There is little water in the bottle.

none和no one意为“一个也不，一点也不”，主要作代词

①none可以接of短语，动词可用单数也可用复数。

None of us have(has) arrived.

②no one 不能接of短语，动词只能用单数。

若no one做主语，后面的谓语动词要用单数

No one knows the answer.

**There/Here句型**

There/Here+(be)根据上下文，有多种翻译方法，可以译成有、是。be动词根据后面的名词有单复数变化。

There is a book on the bookshelf.

There are some books on the bookshelf.

Here is the bus stop. / Here are your books.

**一般现在时**表示通常性、规律性、习惯性的状态或动作。

主语是单三时，动词有单三的变化

一般现在时，动词的单三变化：

1. 在词尾直接加s。如：play-plays
2. 以s、x、ch或o结尾的加-es。如：guess—guesses
3. 以辅音字母+y结尾的变y为i再加-es

如：study-studies

主语是非单三时，动词为原形。

1.They often get up at 7:00.

2.He often gets up at 7:00.

一般现在时**否定**和**疑问句**用do，does帮助构成。

单三时1、He doesn't like the car.(否定)

2、Does he like the car?(疑问句)

-Yes,he does./No,he doesn't.

非单三时 1、They don't like the car.

1. Do they like the car?(疑问句)

-Yes,they do./No,they don't.

**现在进行时**表示现在正在进行或发生的动作。句中通常有now等时间副词呼应，基本构成形式为be + doing。

1.They are watching TV.

2.He is watching TV.

3.I am watching TV.

动词现在分词的变化规则；

1.一般情况下直接在词尾加-ing。 如：work-working

2.动词以不发音的-e结尾要去e加-ing。如：take-taking

3.重读闭音节的动词，双写词尾字母再加-ing

如：cut - cutting

4以-ie结尾的动词变y再加-ing。如：lie-lying

现在进行时变否定句/疑问句时，将be动词否定或提前。

1.They aren't watching TV. **Are** they **watching** TV?

2.He isn't watching TV. **Is** he **watching** TV?

3.**Am** I **watching** TV? Yes,you are./No,you aren't.

现在进行时的被动语态：be + being + 过去分词

**一般过去时**表示过去某个时间里发生的动作或状态；过去习惯性、经常性的行为.

基本结构：主语+动词过去式+其他。一般动词在动词后面加-ed，还有一些不规则动词不规则变化。

play-played come-came

1.He worked very hard last night.

2.They came here by car.

动词一般过去时变化规则

①一般在动词后加-ed。如：play - played

②在以字母e结尾的动词后，只加-d。如：like - liked

③以辅音字母+y结尾的动词后变y为i再加-ed。

如：supply - supplied

④以重读闭音节结尾且末尾只有一个辅音字母的动词后，双写最后一个辅音字母再加-ed。如：plan - planned

**过去进行时**表示在过去某一时刻或某一段时间内进行或发生的动作。

过去时态的be动词+动词ing

其形式为was/were+doing。

非单三时1.They were waiting for you.

单三时2.He was talking with his friends just now.

**一般将来时**表示将来某一时刻的动作或状态，或将来某一段时间内经常发生的动作或状态，常和表示将来的时间状语连用。如tomorrow、next week、in the future  
助动词will或shall+动词原形 表示将来发生的事

主语若是第一人称I和we时，通常用shall。

主语是非第一人称时，用will

第一人称I和we也可以用will

They will go to Shanghai by ship tomorrow,

We shall leave for Shanghai next month  
“be going to+动词原形”用来表示近期或事先考虑过的将要发生的动作及有迹象表明必将发生某事，意为打算;就要

they are going to play football this afternoon

she is going to learn French next year  
be doing 表示位置转移的动词,

如:go,come,leave,start,arrive,可用现在进行时表示将来

they are leaving for Japan

she is arriving tomorrow

**现在完成时**（have+过去分词)，动作过去发生，已经完成，对现在造成影响或后果，动作可能还会持续。可使用的时间状语为：already(已经）和yet(还）.

1.They have already arrived in Shanghai.

2.She has played soccer for 3 hours.

3.She hasn't finished the homework yet.

**过去完成时**（had+过去分词)表示句中的动作发生在过去之前，即过去的过去，已经完成，对过去造成了一定的影响或后果。

1.They had arrived in Shanghai.

2.She had played soccer for 3 hours.

3.They hadn't finished the work yet.

has单三的助动词 have

过去完成时的被动语态：had + been + 过去分词

动词根据功能分为四类：实意动词、系动词、助动词、情态动词

动词有数量和时态的变化，时态通常有三大时态：现在，过去和将来时.

根据动作进行的状态可分为：一般时，进行时和完成时.

使用动词时通常将（1）和（2）结合.例如：一般现在时，过去进行时…

He goes to school every day.

He went to hospital last night.

**情态动词**：后接动词原形

（1)can/could表示能力，用be able to代替

can/could 现在/过去的能力

客观可能性(can的可能性大）

表示请求和允许

1.He can/could/is able to swim.

2.He can/could come tomorrow.

3.Can/could I stay here?

（2）may/might表示可能性，may的可能性大

请求、允许，might更委婉

语中常用的回答：

Yes,please.

No,you can't/mustn't(禁止，不准）.

1.He may/miaht come here by bus.

2.-May/might I join you?

-Yes,please./No,you can't./No,you mustn't.

（1）must/have to 表示必须、必要。

（must表示主观多一些，而have to则表示客观多一些）

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 动词原型 | 单三 | 现在分词 | 过去式 | 过去分词 |
| play | plays | playing | played | played |
| have | has | having | had | had |
| go | goes | going | went | gone |
| Be |  |  | Was/were  第一、三人称用was 第二人称用were | Been |
| Have/has  主语是复数名词、复数人称代词they ,第一人称的we ,I用have  主语是单数名词、第三人称代词 He ,she ,it用has |  |  | Had | Had |

当我们表示必须做某事的时候，人主观，我认为我必须怎么样这是我们主观想要去做的，必须去做的。若是客观条件要求你不得不去做的时候用have to

have to有时态和数量的变化。

must和have to 二者的否定意义不大相同。

如：You mustn't go.你不准去。

You don't have to go.你不必去。

1.You must get up early.

2.It's going to rain,I have to go home now。

（2)Should表示劝告、建议、命令，其同义词是ought to：should 强调主观看法，而ought to强调客观要求。在疑问句中，通常用should代替ought to。

1.You should/ought to do the job right now.

2.Should they stay here now?

（1）need:“需要”

即可作情态动词，又可作实义动词。作实义动词时有单三和时态的变化，后可加带to的不定式。

情态动词：

1.He need come here early.

2.He needn't come here early. ←情态动词的否定

3.-Need he come here early? ←进行一般疑问，情态动词提到句首

-Yes,he need./No,he needn't.

1. He needs to come here early.

这句话中的need作实义动词所以变成单三，这是个单三的句子，所以他的时态是一般现在时，主语是单三所以变成单三，后面要接to再接动词原形

1. He doesn't need to come here early.

实意动词的否定需要使用助动词帮助构成否定，选择哪个取决于人称和时态

3.-Does he need to come here early?

-Yes,he does./No,he doesn't.

做实意动词的一般疑问句的时同样需要助动词帮助构成疑问，从need上把时态和数全都提前到助动词上，用助动词来体现时态和数量，need要用原型

（2）回答must 和have to的提问句时，否定式使用needn't,don't have to等

回答方式.

1.-Must I come here early tomorrow?

-No,you needn't/don't have to.

这个问句中的need显然不是情态动词，后面接了个不定式符号to，后面加了个单词词组

动词不定式：可以变换的动词形式，不确定的，通常动词不定式前用一个to，所以叫他动词不定式符号。它前面的need是实意动词，所以才加了个to来连接另外一个动词，如果它是情态动词，直接加动词原形即可

（1）had better表示“最好做某事”，had虽然是过去式，但不表征过去，better后面接动词原形。

1.He had better eat more.

2.You'd better finish it right now

（2）would rather表示““宁愿、宁可、最好、还是……为好”，语感上比“had better”要轻.

1.You would rather deal with it now.

（3）否定形式分别为：

had better not+动词原形，

would rather not+动词原形。

1.He had better not eat more.

2.You would rather not deal with it now.

（1）Used to,would表示过去习惯性动

作，可译为“过去常常…”

a.Used to可指过去的状态或情况，would则不能。

The novel used to be popular.

b.Would表示反复发生的动作。如果某一动作没有反复性，就不能用would，只能用used to。

1.He would practise English every week.

2.I used to live in Beijing.

c.Used to表示过去经常性或习惯性的动作或状态现在已经结束，would则表示有可能再发生。

1.People used to believe that the earth was flat.

2.He would go to the park as soon as he was free.

（1)情态动词的否定：情态动词+not+v原形

1.He can't sing an English song.

2.He may not know her.

3.He mustn't go there.

4.He doesn't have to go there.

（2)使用情态动词进行提问：情态动词+主语+v原形

1.Can he sing an English song?

-Yes,he can./No,he can't.

2.Must he go there?

-Yes,he must./No,he needn't.

3.Does he have to go there?

-Yes,he does./No,he doesn't.

**被动语态：**若主语是动作的承受者，则用动词的被动语态作谓语。

被动语态构成：be+动词过去分词(p.p.)…by sb

He is taken to America by his mother.他被妈妈带到了美国。(时态是一般现在时)

被动语态有各种时态。

1.The information is needed by us.

2.The book was being read by him.

3.The computer has been used by her.

4.The room will be cleaned.

5.The computer could have been used by them.

被动语态也可以和情态动词结合：

can/could +be+动词过去分词

may/might

must/have to

should/ought to

had better/would rather

used to/would

need+doing/to be +动词过去分词(p.p.)

和情态动词结合的形式：

1.The food could be taken away.

2.The food might be taken away.

3.The food must be taken away.

4.The food should be taken away.

5.The food needs taking away.(用了动词的单三needs，该动词在这里面使用的是实意动词的含义，故后面加上doing的形式，它要做相应的时态和数量的变化)

6.The food had better be taken away,

7.Books used to be returned in two days.

动作的行为者不分明或不重要，或上下文中提到了行为者时“by+sb(行为者)”可省略。

1.The information is needed.

2.The book is being read.

3.The door was opened.

**被动语态的一般疑问句**：助动词+主语+(其它助动词)+动词过去分词~？

1.-Is the information needed by him? -Yes,it is./No,it isn't.

2.-Has the computer been used by her?

-Yes,it has./No,it hasn't.

3.-Will the room be cleaned? -Yes,it will./No,it won't.

**被动语态的特殊疑问句**：疑问词+助动词+主语+(其它助动词)+动词过去分词~？

1.The information is needed by them.

What is needed by them?

2.The girl is taken to Shanghai.

Where is the girl taken?

3.The book has been read three times.

How many times has the book been read?

**非谓语动词**

动词不定式：可做主语、宾语、宾补、定语、表语和状语。构成：to+动词原形。

主语：To get there by bike will take us an hour.

宾语：The driver failed to see the car in time.

宾补：We believe him to be guilty.（有罪的）

定语：The next train to arrive is from Seoul.

表语：My suggestion is to put off the meeting.

状语：I come here only to say goodbye to you.(目的状语)

“动词原形+ing”可作动名词用，具有动词的特征和变化形式，但在句子中的用法及功能类同名词：在句子可作主语、宾语、表语、定语，也可被副词修饰或支配宾语。

1.Reading is an art.

2.They went on walking and never stopped talking.

3.Your task is quickly cleaning the windows.

4.This is a reading room.

to不定式或动名词可在主语的位置上，但一般用it代替它作形式主语，这种情况it叫形式主语。

1)It's a great honor to be invited.被邀请很荣幸。

2)It is no use crying over spilt milk.覆水难收。

在宾语的位置上，用it代替它作形式宾语，这种情况it叫形式宾语。

1)We think it important to learm English.

我们认为学英语很重要。

2)I found it pleasant walking in the park.

在公园里走是件乐事。

对动名词或不定式进行否定时，在不定式或动名词前加not否定。

1)He pretended not to see her.

2)He regrets not joining them.

（1）in order to+v表示目的

（2）so as to+v表示目的

（3）由in order to引导的目的状语，可放在句首，句尾。

由so as to引导的目的状语，只能放在句尾。

1.I've written it down in order to remember it.

2.He shouted and waved so as to be noticed.

（4）它们的否定形式分别在to前加not.

1.I've written it down in order not to forget it.

2.He said nothing so as not to be noticed.

包含不定式和动名词的一些固定结构

（1）too~to...…:太…以至于不能…

The room is too small to live.

（2）enough +n+ to+v/adj+enough+to+v:足够……可以…

There is enough food to eat.

The box is big enough to contain six apple

（3）On-ing:~一…就…

On seeing the snake,

the girl was very frightened.

（4）There is no hope of~ing:没希望…

There is no hope of seeing him.

（5）feel like-ing:想要~

I feel like eating ice cream now.

（6）have a hard time -ing:做一艰难。

They have a hard time solving the problem themselves.

（1）v+ing可称之为动名词，也可称之

为现在分词。

Writing books is his job.

He is writing a book.

（2)动词的p.p.形式可称之为动词的过去分词，用在完成时和被动语态当中。

He has written the homework.

The homework is written.

（3）分词句是包含现在分词和过去

分词的分句。

The students went out of the classroom,laughing and talkind.

Accompanied by his friend,he went to the railway station.

（1）使役动词，表示“使/让.……”

have,make,let做使役动词，构成形式为“have/make/let+宾语+v"。

1.He made me laugh.

2.I let him go.

3.Please have him come here.

（2）get和help都做使役动词，get的使役动词句为“get+宾语+to+v”，help的使役动词句为“help+宾语+(to)+v".

1.I can't get anyone to do the work properly.

2.I helped him(to)repair the car.

（3)“（1)，（2)所有使役动词+宾语+过

去分词”，表示“让某物/人被别人…”。

1.I must get my hair cut.

2.He couldn't make himself heard.

3.Can you get the work finished in time?

**定语从句：**在句中做定语，修饰一个名词或代词。被修饰的名词叫先行词。其后的从句就是定语从句，由关系代词（选什么取决于先行词是什么，还要取决于从句缺的成分）或关系副词引出。

**关系代词**：在从句中做一定的成分，代替先行词，起到连接先行词和从句的作用。

常用关系代词：that、who、which、whom、whose

The girl whom/that I spoke to is my cousin.（此句有主有谓语缺宾语，故用宾格的whom/that作关系代词连接后面的从句和前边被修饰的名词，这个宾格形式和that都可以作这个句子的关系代词，他们其实就是这个句子中的宾语，挪到了前面起到连接先行词和后面从句的作用）

a.先行词是人的话用that、who、whom、whose来引导定语从句，

They are the people that/who were seen yesterday.

They are the people whom/that/who I saw yesterday.

They are the people whose wallets were lost yesterday.

b.先行词是动物/事物的话用which、that、whose来引导定从.

1.He came back for the book which/that he had forgotten.

2.He came back for the book which/that was on the desk.

3.This is the chair whose legs were broken.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 人 | 物 |
| 主格 | who/that | which/that  （作宾语时可以省略） |
| 宾格 | who/that  whom |
| 属格（谁谁的，某物的） | whose | |

**关系副词**

why：用于修饰表示原因的名词(eg：the reason)

We don't know the reason why he didn't show up.

when：修饰表示时间的名词(eg：next week)

We'll put off the picnic until next

week,when the weather may be better

where:修饰表示地点的名词(eg：the place)

We don't know the place where he lives.

**宾语从句**：在句子中起宾语作用的从句

He told me(that)he would go to college the next year.

从属连词：that、if（是否）、whether（是否）.

1.He said that（可省略） he was there yesterday.

2.He doesn't know if/whether he was there.

连接代词：who（谁）,whom,whose,what.

1.Do you know who has won the game?你知道赢得这场游戏的是谁吗？who作主语

2.Do you know whom he likes?你知道他喜欢谁吗，whom作宾语

3.Do you know whose book it is?

4.Do you know what he is looking at?

连接副词：when,where,why,how.

1.He wants to know when the party is.

2.He wants to know where the party is.

3.He wants to know why they have a party.

4.He wants to know how they come.

比较级和最高级

1.通常在形容词和副词后加“er”（比较级的词尾）“est"（最高级的词尾，前面还要加the进行使用）

hard-harder-the hardest

2、词尾是不发音的单音节e时加“r”“st”

nice-nicer-the nicest

3.词尾是辅音+y的双音节时去“y”加“ier”“iest”

dry-drier-the driest

4.以一个辅音结尾的重读闭音节时，双写最后一个字母加“er”“est".

hot-hotter-the hottest

5.多音节和双音节，在形容词和副词前加

程度加强："more”"the most".

程度减弱：“less”"the least”

interesting-more/less interesting-the most/the least interesting

6.不规则变化：good-better-the best

many-more-the most

形容词或副词的比较级：表示“比较……”

1.He is taller than his brother.

2.The book is more expensive than the pen.

3.Her English is better than his.

形容词的最高级：表示“最……”

1.He is the tallest in his class.

2.The book is the most expensive of the three.

3.Her English is the best among the three