

高途在线



考研英语

Such a sunny day

宾语和表语



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宾语

1、由名词、代词(人称代词要用宾格)、不定式、动名词、(宾语)从句充当,表示动作的承受者是“谁”或者是“何物”。

如: The angel also came to Joseph and told him the same thing.

(那个天使同样来到约瑟夫面前并且告诉他同样的事情。)

(代词和名词充当两个宾语)

He told me that the company could not afford to pay him so much money.

(他告诉我说公司付不起他那么多的钱。)(不定式作宾语)

They enjoy watching football games so much that they often forget their lessons.

(他们如此喜爱看足球以至于常常忘记了他们的功课。)(动名词作宾语)

I think to be a children's doctor is very rewarding.

(我认为当个儿童医生是很值得的。)(从句作宾语)

2、只有及物动词或介词才有宾语,**不及物动词没有宾语**,如果涉及到事物,则必须在不及物动词后面加合适的介词。

Listen to the radio. (listen不是及物动词,故加to。)

Can you hear anything exciting?(你能听到什么令人兴奋的消息吗?)

3、动词后面跟双宾语时可以采用两种结构：

①动词+间接宾语(人)+直接宾语(物)。

如：He often gives me some help. (他常常帮我。)

②动词+直接宾语+介词+间接宾语。注意,一般情况介词用to, 但动词是make, buy, borrow 时,介词用for.

如：Please make me a kite. (请给我做个风筝。)或Please make a kite for me.

4、在“动词+宾语+宾补”结构中,如果宾语是不定式、动名词、宾语从句,则常用it做形式宾语, 而将实际的宾语移到补语后面去。

如：I found the job rather difficult. (我发觉这个工作相当难做。)

I found it rather difficult to do the job.

表语

1、说明主语的身份、性质、状况等含义的成分,通常由形容词、副词、介词短语、名词、代词等充当。

如: He became **a doctor** after he left high school.(高中毕业他当上了医生。)(名词)

The rubber wheels are **over there**.(橡胶轮子在那边。)(副词)

He does not feel **like eating anything** today because he has caught a bad cold.

(他今天不想吃任何东西因为他得了重感冒。)(介词短语)

2、表语只能放在连系动词(如: be,look,become,turn get,grow,feel,seem)之后,对表语进行提问的句子除外。主系表结构

3、代词做表语一般用主格,口语中常用宾格。如: It's **I**. (It's **me**.)是我。

4、**只能作表语的形容词**有: sorry,afraid,alone,asleep,awake,ill,well,sure,interested等等。He was terribly **sorry** for his carelessness.(他很为他的粗心而歉疚。)

Please make no noise here; the baby is **asleep**.(请不要发出响动,婴儿正熟睡呢。)

I am only **interested** in sitting in a boat and doing nothing at all!

(我只是对独坐孤舟无所事事感兴趣。)

I am not **alone** in thinking so.(并非只有我才这样想的。)

5、表语也可以由从句充当,详见“表语从句”。

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THANKS

-明天不见不散-



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