

四 六 研



# 大学生必会语法

10大词法 | 10大句法 | 3类长难句解析



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# 课 程 说 明

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- 一、电子版讲义（pdf 形式）
- 二、支持随时暂停+变速播放
- 三、每节课跟随课后练习讲解带练（录播）

# 李 萌

21世纪英文报撰稿人

新浪在线教育四六级点评人

前新东方集团优秀教师

美国哈佛大学访问学者

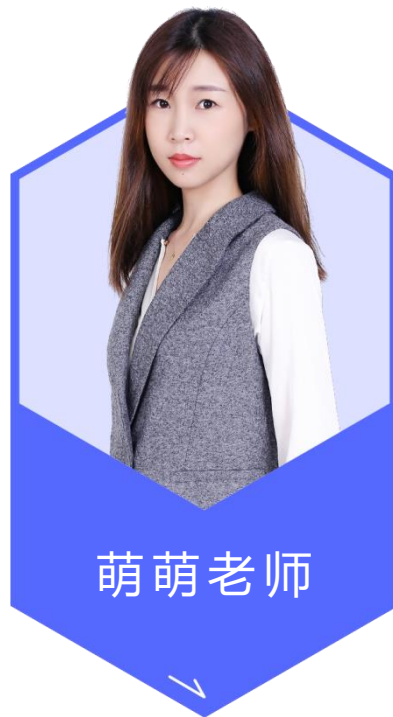
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# 第 8 课时

## 句子种类 & 句子结构

# 基本句型 & 句子种类 & 句子结构

01

基本句型

02

句子种类

03

句子结构

# 英语的 5 种基本句型

## 基本句型一：

主+谓

Albert Einstein's name never dies.



## 基本句型二：

主+谓+宾

Farmers **in our area** grow lots of vegetables.

## 基本句型三：

主+系+表

Our mightiest feelings are always those which remain  
most unspoken.

## 基本句型四:

主+谓+双宾语

Will you do a favor for me, please?

## 基本句型五:

主+谓+宾+宾补

I find him a reliable man.

主+谓 句型的谓语动词是不及物动词

主+谓+宾 句型的谓语动词是及物动词

主+系+表 句型的谓语动词是系动词

主+谓+双宾 句型谓语动词是双宾动词

主+谓+宾+宾补 句型的谓语动词是宾补动词

# 基本句型 & 句子种类 & 句子结构

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基本句型

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句子结构

## 英语句子按照使用目的和交际功能分类：

- 陈述句
- 祈使句
- 疑问句
- 感叹句

## • 陈 述 句

用来叙述一件事情或表明说话人的看法、态度等。

语序：“主语+谓语+其他成分”



## • 陈 述 句

### 肯定形式

- We all felt excited when China succeeded in launching its first manned spaceship.

## ➤ 否定形式

1) 句子的谓语为**be, have, can, could**时, 后加**not**。

- The man of grand personality **is not** afraid of loneliness.
- One **cannot go back to** his youth.

2) 句子的谓语是**实义动词**时，在谓语动词前要用**don't, doesn't, didn't**

- They **didn't know** my address and telephone number.
- Lung cancer, like some other cancers, often **doesn't produce** symptoms until it is too late.

## 把下列句子改为否定句:

- We **deny** that your products are superior in quality to those of Japanese make.
- I **have heard** the latest news about the football match.

- We **don't deny** that your products are superior in quality to those of Japanese make.
- I **have not heard** the latest news about the football match.

3) 其他否定词 (**hardly, no, never, seldom, nobody**等)也可构成否定式。



- I can hardly believe his story.
- Laws too gentle are seldom obeyed; too severe, seldom executed.

## • 祈使句

表示**请求**或**命令**的句子是**祈使句**。

谓语动词**无时态**与**数**的词形**变化**。

## • 祈使句

祈使句有两种类型：

第二人称和第一、三人称主语的祈使句。

有肯定形式和否定形式。

用don't否定时，只能用其缩略式。

## • 祈使句

第二人称主语通常不表示出来。

- Close the window!
- You be quiet for a moment.
- Be careful next time.
- Be sure to come on time.

## ✓ 带有第一、三人称主语的祈使句通常以let为引导词

- Let me tell you.
- Let life be beautiful like summer flowers and death like autumn leaves.
- Let us try again. (不包括说话对方)

## 以no开始的禁止性祈使句

- No entry.
- No parking.
- No peeking.

## • 疑问句

陈述语序: “主语+谓语+其他成分”

疑问语序: “谓语+主语+其他成分”

## • 疑问句

**只有实义动词：**

do助动词 (do/does/did) + 主语 + 实义动词

**其他情况：**

谓语的一部分 (be动词/情态动词/助动词) + 主语 + 其他谓语部分。



## • 疑问句

疑问句**用来提出问题**。疑问句有**五种**：

- 一般疑问句
- 特殊疑问句
- 选择疑问句
- 反诘疑问句
- 反意疑问句

## 一般疑问句

用yes, no来回答的疑问句叫作一般疑问句。

## 一般疑问句

用**yes, no**来回答的疑问句叫作**一般疑问句**。

—Are your parents doctors?

—**Yes**, they both are.

—Did you enjoy yourself in our city?

—**No**, not very much.

一般疑问句也可用其他表示肯定或否定的词回答。

certainly, surely, of course, I think so, all right,  
certainly not, not at all, never, sorry, not yet,  
I'm afraid not等。

- Would you mind my joining your talk?
- Of course not.

回答带有**否定词**的一般疑问句时：

“yes+肯定句”

“no+否定句”

- Haven't you been to England?
- No, I haven' t.
- Yes, I have.

## 特殊疑问句

就句中**某一部分**进行提问的疑问句叫作**特殊疑问句**。

特殊疑问句的**引导词**主要有

**what, who, whom, whose, where, when,**  
**why, how**等。



## 特殊疑问句

语序：

**特殊疑问词作主语：** 特殊疑问词 + 陈述语序

**特殊疑问词作其他成分：** 特殊疑问词 + 部分倒装语序

- Who judges best of a man, his enemies or himself?
- Where can I lay all these packs of books?
- What do you want?
- Whoever has taken away my English books?
- How should we deal with the increasing pollution?

就划线部分提问：

1. You are from China.

1. You are from China.

Where are you from?

2. You come from China.

2. You come from China.

Where do you come from?

3. You came from Beijing.

3. You came from Beijing.

Where did you come from?



4. You invited Jack.

4. You invited Jack.

Who did you invite ?

5. Jack will be invited.

5. Jack will be invited.

Who will be invited?

6. That happened last week.

6. That happened last week.

When did that happen?

7. You are home at 7.

7. You are home at 7.

When are you home?



## 选择疑问句

选择疑问句是说话者对问题提出两个或两个以上的答案，供对方选择其一，由or连接。

两个并列成分：状语、宾语、表语、谓语或两个句子

- Are you German **or** French?
- Shall I do it **or** will you do it yourself?
- Which do you prefer, cold drinks **or** hot?

## 2013年12月四级翻译

- “你要茶还是要咖啡？” 是用餐人常被问到的问题。

## 2013年12月四级翻译

- “你要茶还是要咖啡？” 是用餐人常被问到的问题。
- “Would you like tea or coffee?” This is ...

## 反诘疑问句

以**否定形式**出现的疑问句

**反问、责怪或证实**一事实。

一般情况下要用助动词的否定**缩略形式**。

## 反诘疑问句

- Can't you tell me what has happened?
- Why don't you let him speak the secret out?

## 反意疑问句

反意疑问句是附加在陈述句后的简单问句，征询对它前面陈述句所说的事情的肯定或否定的意见。

## 反意疑问句

“肯定, +否定?”

“否定, +肯定?”

- You like sports, don't you?
- Sophia is not good at playing the piano, is she?



肯定的回答前要用Yes, 否定回答前要有No。

—You **didn't attend** the discussion, **did** you?

—**No, I didn't.**

—**Yes, I did.**

## ➤ 含有特殊主语的反意疑问句

### ① 表“人”的不定代词作主语

主语是不定代词no one, nobody, everyone, someone, everybody, somebody, none等时，主语当强调全部时可用they，当强调个体时也可以用he。

- No one phoned me while I was out, \_\_\_\_\_?
- Everyone is having a good time, \_\_\_\_\_?
- Someone is expecting you, \_\_\_\_\_?

- No one phoned me while I was out, did they?
- Everyone is having a good time, aren't they?
- Someone is expecting you, isn't he?

## ② 表“物”的不定代词作主语

陈述句的主语是everything, anything, something, nothing时，附加问句的主语用it。

- Everything goes well with you, \_\_\_\_\_?

- Everything goes well with you, doesn't it?

### ③ one指“人”时作主语

不定代词one作主语，附加问句的主语在正式的场合用one，在非正式场合用you。



- One can't be too careful, \_\_\_\_\_?
- One should do one's duty, \_\_\_\_\_?

- One can't be too careful, can one (you)?
- One should do one's duty, shouldn't one (you)?

#### ④ 指示代词作主语

当陈述句的主语是指示代词时，其后的附加问句的主语要用相应的人称代词。

即this或that后用it

these或those后用they

- **That** was a hundred years ago, \_\_\_\_\_?
- **Those** books are yours, \_\_\_\_\_?

- That was a hundred years ago, wasn't it?
- Those books are yours, aren't they?

## ⑤ There be...结构

There be引导陈述句时，其后的附加问句仍用引导词there。

- There will be an art exhibition tomorrow,  
        ?

- There will be an art exhibition tomorrow,  
won't there?



## ⑥ 含有否定副词或否定代词

陈述部分的主句带有no, never, nothing, nowhere, rarely, hardly, seldom, few, little等否定或半否定词时, 附加问句一般用肯定式。

- You have **never** read Gorky's works, \_\_\_\_\_?
- You **dislike** playing the piano, \_\_\_\_\_?

- You have **never** read Gorky's works, **have you**?
- You **dislike** playing the piano, **don't you**?

She seldom goes to the theatre, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

A. doesn't she

B. does she

C. would she

D. wouldn't she

A hibernating animal needs hardly any food  
all through the winter, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

A. need it

B. needn't it

C. does it

D. doesn't it

## ➤ 祈使句的反意疑问句

当陈述部分是祈使句时，反意疑问句的助动词不用do。

## ➤ 祈使句的反意疑问句

① 祈使句后面的附加问句一般用will you或won't you。

- Leave all the things as they are, **won't** you?
- Give me a hand, **will** you?

Do help yourself to some fruit, \_\_\_\_\_ you?

A. can't

B. don't

C. wouldn't

D. won't



② 以let 's开头的祈使句,

后面的问句部分要用shall we;

而以let us或以let me开头的祈使句,

其后的问句部分应用will you。

- Let 's try another way, \_\_\_\_\_?
- Let us have a go, \_\_\_\_\_?

- Let 's try another way, shall we?
- Let us have a go, will you?

③ 若陈述部分是否定的祈使句，问句部分除了用 **will you** 外，也可用 **can you**。此时附加部分必须为肯定式。

- Don't make much noise, **will/can you**?

When you have finished with that book, don't forget to put it back on my desk, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

A. do you

B. don't you

C. will you

D. won't you

## • 感叹句

感叹句是用来表示喜、怒、哀、乐等感情的句子。

**how**作状语，修饰**形容词、副词或句子**；

**what**作定语，修饰**名词**(名词前可有形容词或冠词)。

## • 感叹句

**what**引导的感叹句结构为：

- **What + (a/an) + 形容词 + 可数名词单数 (+ 主语 + 谓语)!**
- **What + 形容词 + 可数名词复数 + 其他!**
- **What + 形容词 + 不可数名词 + 其他!**

- What **a** great **pity** you missed the lecture again!
- What interesting **books** you've bought us!



## how引导的感叹句

- How+形容词 / 副词 + 主语 + 谓语!
- How+主语+谓语!

- How short life is!
- How much I have still to do, to think and to say!
- How I wish to join the football club!

- 可数名词复数和不可数名词前不可用 “how+形容词”
- 应用 “what+形容词 + 可数名词复数或不可数名词”
- “how+形容词” 可置于带不定冠词的单数名词之前

## 判断正误

- What great changes we have had these years!
- How great changes we have had these years!

- What great changes we have had these years! (✓)
- How great changes we have had these years! (✗)

- What good news it is!
- How good news it is!

- What good news it is! (✓)
- How good news it is! (✗)

- What a wonderful plan you've made!
- How wonderful a plan you've made!



- What a wonderful plan you've made! (✓)
- How wonderful a plan you've made! (✓)

# 基本句型 & 句子种类 & 句子结构

01

基本句型

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句子种类

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句子结构

## 按照其结构分为：

- 简单句
- 并列句
- 复合句
- 并列复合句

## • 简单句

只有一个主语(或并列主语)和一个谓语(或并列谓语), 句子各个成分都是由单词和短语构成。

- 简单句

- Almost all **people** suffer culture shock when first in another country.
- **Both Lucy and her brother** are in the same school.

## • 并列句

由**并列连词**连接，并列连词连接的**两个或多个句子**都是对等并列的关系。

常见的并列连词有：**and, not only...but also..., neither, nor, or, either...or..., but, while, for, so**等。

- Some students are interested in sports **and** others are fond of music.
- You can stay here, **or** you can leave.
- I couldn't find him anywhere **so** I had to ask the police for help.

- We will **either** find a way, **or** we can make one.
- **Not only** do disabled people read, write, draw pictures and cook, **but** they also study, go to university, take exams and have jobs.



## • 复合句

由一个**主句**和一个或多个**从句**构成的句子叫复合句。

主句是复合句的主干部分，

从句是修饰主句或主句的某个成分的。

**从句**在主句中可以充当**主语、宾语、表语、同位语、定语、状语**等。

## • 复合句

- What is worth doing is worth doing well.
- Never order a man to do what you're afraid to do yourself.
- Everything you are and do from fifteen to eighteen is what you are and will do through life.

- All things are difficult before they are easy.
- Laughter is the sun that drives winter from the human face.

- 并列复合句

由**并列连词**将一个或多个简单句连同一个或多个复合句连接起来而构成的句子称为并列复合句。

## • 并列复合句

- You may turn to Jane for help **if you like**, **but** I believe **that you had better do it yourself**.
- Tell me **whether you can come or not** **and** I'll get ready for it.



# 课后练习

把下列句子变成否定句和一般疑问句

1. I am listening to music.

2. Tom likes listening to music



3. Sarah can clean the classroom.

4. We play basketball on Sundays.

5. I am a teacher.

6. Danny likes green.

7. There is only one problem.

8. My brother is in the park now.

When you have finished with that video tape,  
don't forget to put it my drawer, \_\_\_\_\_ ?

A. do you

B. will you

C. don't you

D. won't you

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