**一、构成**

**1名词成分**

结构：限定 + 形容 + 名词

·限定：冠词、代词

·形容：形容词、分词、名词(单数)、动名词

·名词：名词、动名词

省略

·限定省略：复数、不可数

·形容省略：随便省略

·名词省略：上文出现

同位语本质：定从简化a man, who is Nijia => a man, a Nijia

**2修饰成分**

补语

·主补位置：逗隔主语前后、宾语后(无宾的谓语后)

·宾补位置：宾语后

定语：见名词成分，副词/短语需后置

状语：略

介词省略：形容词+名从 => 形容词+(介宾)+同位语

**二、句式**

**1陈述句**

肯定句：表陈述，不含否定词

否定句：助动词+not+V

·一般否定：即谓语否定，助动词+not

·转移否定：谓语否定，否定宾从(从句/分词/不定)

·双重否定：表强烈否定(非肯定)

**2疑问句**

一般疑问：否定疑问表惊讶，yes回答表肯定

特殊疑问：wh-疑问句

修辞疑问：一般/特殊问句声调相反时，表反义的陈述

**3情感句**

祈使句：无时态变化、不用情态动词

感叹句

·陈述句、疑问句+! (the house is on fire)

·感叹形副：How+形副词提前(How quickly you walk!)

·感叹名词：What+名词提前(what a foolish mistake I have made!)

·感叹动词：How提前(How she sings!)

**三、句型**

**1简单句**

·S(主) + V(谓)

·S(主) + V(谓) + O(宾)

·S(主) + V(谓) + O(间宾) + O(直宾) 直接宾语为动作的承受着

·S(主) + V(谓) + O(直宾) + for/to + O(间宾) 间接宾语为动作所向(多指人)

·S(主) + V(谓) + O(宾) + C(补)

·S(主) + V(谓) + C(补)

**2复杂句**

名词从句

·陈述从句：句前+that (宾从可省略that)

·特殊疑问从句：句前+疑问词who/what/when/where/why/how、或用wh-ever

·一般疑问从句：whether/if (主从/介词后不用if)

定语从句

·关系词who/whoes/which/when/where/why/that替换成分(非主语可省略关联词)

·关系代词who/which/that仅用that

先行词为强烈指示词(泛指/特指)，that具有定冠the的作用

1) 先行词为或被序数词/最高级修饰时

2) 先行词被the only/the very/the same/the last/little/few修饰的

3) 先行词被不定代词修饰的

4) 先行词为指物不定代词

先行词在which/who疑问句中(避免重复)

先行词同时包括人和物时

·关系代词who/which/that不用that

用who：先行词为指人不定代词

用who：先行词在there be结构的

不用that：介词后的关系代词(in which/who...)

不用that：先行词为或被指示代词that/those修饰

不用that：引导非限定定从的(逗号隔开的定从)

都可省：关系代词作定从宾(表)语

副词从句

·陈述从句：句前+连词

·特殊疑问从句：句前+no matter、或用wh-ever

·一般疑问从句：句前+no matter、或whether

**3对等句**

句子构成：意思、结构对等

句子连接

·对等连词：and, but, or

·连接副词：见副词

**4引语**

直接引语：原话用引号引述 He said "I am learning English"

间接引语：转述别人的原话 He said he was Learning English

直接转间接

·人称变化：名称不变，代词根据语义变换

·时间变化：绝对时间不变，相对时间需变换

now => then, ago => before, today => that day

tomorrow => the next day, yesterday => the day before

the day before yesterday => two days before

·地点变化：绝对地点不变，相对点点here => there

·时态变化：主语过去时，引语退后一个时态

**四、省略和倒装**

**1省略**

主谓省略：见非谓语动词-从句简化

保留主谓

·一般疑问句回答Yes, I am

·并列句省略

保留一个成分

·特殊疑问句回答

**2倒装**

强调状语

·there be倒装：There is a man at the door

·地点状语：From the window came sound of music

·代词状语so/neither/no：If you can do it, so can I

·否定副词never, seldom, little, nor, hardly, scarcely, no sooner, not only

Never in my life have I seen such a thing

·only+副词：only then did he understand it. (only引导的状从亦是)

强调主补：Far be it from me to condemn him in any way

特殊句型倒装

·感叹句倒装：Long live peace!

·疑问句倒装：What is that?

·直接引语倒装："It's too late", said Milian.

·虚拟句倒装：were I you, I would go (省去if)

·让步句倒装：Change your mid as you will, you will gain nothing

主语太长：宾状提前

·主语成分长

·主语有定从