



# 7大体系

时态+被动语态+情态动词+虚拟语气+从句+非谓语动词 清晰 系统 完整

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- 1. 5种句子结构
- 2. 8种句子成分
- 3. 11类词性





# 词性 + 成分 + 结构 = 句子

- ・动词
- ・ 时表词
- 名词
- 形容词
- · 副词
- ・介词
- 代词
- ・连词
- ・冠词
- 数词
- ・感叹词
- ・从句
- 非谓语动词

- ・主语
- ・谓语
- ・宾语
- ・表语
- ・补语
- ・定语
- ・状语
- ・同位语

- ・主+谓
- ・主+谓+宾
- ・主+谓+宾+宾补
- · 主+谓+间宾+直宾
- ・主+系+表



- ・主+谓
- ・主+谓+宾
- ・主+谓+宾+宾补
- ・主+谓+间宾+直宾
- ・主+系+表

# 主干+拓展(定、状、同)

动词只能做谓语.

时表词、连词、冠词、感叹词基本不做任何成分.

只有名词(包含代词和数词)、形容词、副词、介词短语这四大词性能做成分.

the computer (名词) / he(代词) / five(数词) is good. 名词指物,代词指人.

# 词性

### +

# 成分

- ・动词
- ・ 时表词
- 名词
- ・形容词
- 副词
- 介词
- 代词
- ・连词
- ・冠词
- 数词
- ・感叹词
- ・从句
- 非谓语动词

- ・主语
- ・谓语
- ・宾语
- ・表语
- ・补语
- ・定语
- ・状语
- ・同位语





### 前置定语 后置定语

I know the cute boy (形容词)

I know the school boy (名词)

I know the first boy (数词)

I know every boy (代词)

I know the boy there (副词)

I know the boy in the room (介词短语)

I know the boy scared of dogs (形容词短语) 其实是一类.

形容词和形容词短语 其实是一类.





### 前置定语

#### 后置定语

I know the cute boy
I know the school boy
(名词)
I know the first boy
(数词)
I know every boy
(代词)

I know the boy there (副词)

I know the boy in the room (介词短语)

I know the boy scared of dogs (形容词短语)

I know the boy who you like (定语从句)

I know the boy to come

I know the boy crying

I know the how fired

(非谓语动词)



#### 名词

Mr. Smith, our new teacher, is very kind to us.

#### 形容词

The current affair, the biggest in its history, is being held in Guangzhou.

#### 数词

They three joined the school team.

#### 代词

We both come from Hunan. She herself can repair the bike.

#### 短语

They visited eight cities, for example, Paris and Berlin.

Some subjects, such as physics and biology, are very difficult to learn.

The city of Chongqing has been greatly changed since 1997.





名词做状语,直接把它当作副词来用就好.比如 "this evening"、"that day"等当作副词来用.

### 名词+s

Tuesdays I usually go to the library

We have been sitting here hours waiting for you.

### 不定冠词+名词

Wait a minute, please!

#### 不定代词+名词

It may start raining any moment. he slept all day

#### 指示代词+名词

I' Il come and see you again this evening. His father died that day.

#### 形容词+名词

He went to Shanghai last Monday. I will see you next week. I have been studying English the whole month.

#### 数词+名词

I am 5 years old. He runs one time faster. The meeting will last six days.

#### 名词+连词/介词+名词

She looked after the child day and night.
they came in hand in hand.
We should serve the people heart and soul



形容词做状语在口语当中并没有那么常用, 更多是用在写作当中

#### 表原因

Thirsty and eager to ger a little rest, she went into the restaurant Afraid of difficulty, he prefers to do the easy maths problem.

#### 时间、条件状语

Ripe, these apples are sweet

#### 让步

Every nation, big or small, should be equal. Right or wrong, I'll stand by you.

#### 方式

Nervous, she tore open the letter. Nervously, she tore open the letter.

#### 伴随

The lost boy spent three days in the forest, cold and hungry. Excited to see, the children rushed to the front.

#### 评注

Curious, the result turned out that way.

More remarkable, he has made a breakthrough in his research.



# 成分

定语	同位语	状语
~~~	1-21-7-4	17 4

- 名词
- ・形容词
- 数词
- ・代词
- ・副词
- 介短

- 名词
- ・形容词
  - 数词
  - 代词
  - 短语

- 名词
- ・形容词
- 副词
- · 介短





# 成分 把代词和数词归类为名词.

定语	同位语	状语
・名词 ・形容词	<ul><li>名词</li><li>形容词</li></ul>	・名词 ・形容词
・ 副词 ・ 介短	<ul><li>短语</li></ul>	・ 副词 ・ 介短

名词、形容词和副词、介词是两个大类.







同位语主要运用在写作中,口语中的比较少. 所以拓展句子成分主要学定语和状语.

定语	状语
<ul><li>名词</li><li>形容词</li></ul>	・名词 ・形容词
・ 副词 ・ 介短	・ 副词 ・ 介短

名词、形容词、副词、介词短语既可以做定语和状语,也可以做表语和补语(第二阶段学习).



# 陈述句公式:

一句话在句子结构完整,并不涉及到并列句和复合句的情况下,想变长,只能加定语,同位语和状语

简单句就是句子中不包含"并列句"和"复合句"

公式:一个简单句在句子结构完整的情况下,想变长,只能加定语和状语(介词短语和副词)

名词、形容词、副词、介词短语既可以做定语和状语,但是名词、形容词做定语和状语太简单了,接下来主要学习副词和介词短语做定语和状语.



### 简单句就是符合下面五种结构中的其中一种:

- ・主+谓
- ・主+谓+宾
- ・主+谓+宾+宾补
- ・主+谓+间宾+直宾
- ・主+系+表

主干+拓展(定、状、同)





主 谓 宾
· a boy bought a car

方式状语一般放在动词前面,也可以放在动词后面.在句子特别长的时候都会放在动词前面. he angrily came in.

he came in angrily.

数词 形容词 主 <mark>介词短语</mark> 谓语 代词 数词 two young boys at school bought their first

形容词 名词 宾语 这句话中拓展的词都是做定语.<mark>介词短语做定语翻译时放前.</mark> second-hand sports car

整体当一个主语

副词做方式状语

谓语

整体

two young boys at school excitedly bought their first

做一个谓语

介词短语做状语

介词短语

second-hand sports car with their parents in the

做状语

"形容词+名词"当 作副词

介词短语做状语

afternoon last week with quite a lot of money.

两个在学校的男孩很激动地和 他们父母在上周下午用很多钱 买了他们第一辆二手跑车.

<u>翻译时状语要放在动词前边翻</u> <u>译</u>.

<u>句子中如果把两个with介词短</u> <u>语放在一起句子会有冗余和重</u> 复的感觉.所以分开放好点.

## "小在前,大在后"主要指的是时间和地点.

They arrived at five o' clock in the afternoon yesterday. He was born at 3 on the 5th of July in 1988. 1988年7月5号3点.

He works in a shopping mall in BJ. 北京的一个商场.

地点在前, 时间在后

昨天

I saw him on the street yesterday. He bought a phone in the shopping mall the day before yesterday. 前天在商场.

他今年一周三次在图书馆通过阅读的方式学习英语. "by+doing"是介词短语其中一种形式.

主+谓+宾 时间状语 方式状语 He studies English by reading three times a week at the library this year. 主+谓+宾 时间状语 He bought a book with his mom three times at the book store this year.

他和他的妈妈今年去了三次书店买了一本书.

总结:一般情况下,地点和时间状语放 在句子最后,其它状语放在前面.但这 也不是100%,尤其在口语中完全无所 谓(口语中出现很明显语调的时候放 哪儿都行),口语中有的时候为了更强 调会也会调整顺序.但是时间状语放在 句子后面基本不会变(如果是语调或 强调需要也可以放前). 在写作中或一 般顺序为:方式状语 -> 频度状语 -> 地 点状语 -> 时间状语.





副词和介词短语既可以做定语又可以做状语!

### 副词/介词短语 (定语/状语)

- 1.怎么放"副词和介词短语"做定语怎么放?做状语怎么放?
- 2.怎么翻译 "副词和介词短语"做定语和状语怎么翻译?
- 3.怎么区分"副词和介词短语"是定语还是状语?



副词做状语时的位置详细讲解在"第05节 状语(二)"和"第06节 状语(三)": 副词修饰形容词和副词时放形容词和副词前; very/highly/quite beautiful(adj)/well(adv)/fast(adv)

评注性副词修饰句子时放在句首; 方式副词修饰动词可以放在句中和句尾,时间等副词放句尾;

副词修饰名词放名词前. even I(代词是特殊名词) don't know; I have worked here for nearly two years.(nearly修饰名词).

副词修饰介词短语放介词短语前(第06节 状语(三) 第8张),此种用法较少.

I have worked here nearly for two years.(nearly修饰介词短语).

	副词	介词短语
状语	不同副词,不同位置	一般置后 句前(后逗号),句中(前后逗号)
定语	名词后	名词后

作状语放句尾

I saw him on the street.

作状语放句前

On the street, I saw him. 一般出现在比较长的阅读或特别强调地点的句子中.

作状语放句中

I, on the street, saw him. 有时候介词短语放中间也会把逗号省略掉,但非常少.

作定语放名词后

I know the girl there.

作定语放名词后

I know the girl in the car.





#### 副词/介词短语

状语

动词前 修饰什么放在什么前)

注意: 副词做状语修饰其它词时根据情况可以放在各种位置.

介词短语做状语只能修饰动词。

定语

名词前

I saw him yesterday

I saw him on the street

I know the girl upstairs 定语 I know the girl in the car





### 介词短语前面没有名词肯定是做状语;前面有名词时 语法上定语和状语都已做,这时翻译下看哪个更合理.

我在街上(状语)看到了那个女孩; 做状语的翻译出来更合理!

我看到了在街上(定语)的那个女孩. 如果表达的就是这个意思,作状语还是定语就要根据情景来,说话人知道表达的是什么,知道是做定语还是状语

I saw the girl on the street

介词短语在句首和句中(加逗号)肯定是做状语, 在句中(没加

• The phone on the desk is mine 逗号)肯定是做定语,只有在句尾且在名词后才去区分.

• He bought the car with a lot of money

 He went to BJ 他朝着北京去了. ==>> 他去北京了.

全世界的人都来到了这儿. all是副词,修饰介词短语 "around the world",修饰后 "all around the world"

• People all around the world came here 整个都可以当成一个介词短语

• I have travelled all around the world 我已经围绕全世界旅游了. ==>> 我做了全球旅行.

状语(朝这个句子看) 定语
・ Look at the sentences on the blackboard look at the sentences 和 loo at me一样, look at me:朝我看

状语和定语都可,根据情景区分

· Write the sentences on the blackboard 往黑板上写句子(状语方式翻译); 写黑板上的句子(定语方式翻译);

能做定语的副词只有时间和地点,时间和地点一般放句尾!