# 陈述句一

## 陈述句一（一）句子结构之造句

**本章学习目标**

主语+谓语

主语+谓语+宾语

主语+系+表

**注意事项：**

谓语与系语的区别

谓语部分=时态/情态动词 + 谓语动词

系语部分=时态/情态动词 + 系语动词

即谓语带动词，系语不带动词

**例句：**

带动词：

He (did + eat) ate他吃了

They will come 他们将要来不带动词：

He (does + be) is fine 他很好

不带动词：

She may be a nurse 她可能是为护士

### 1、谓语动词时态的变化

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 谓语时态 | 主谓结构的造句的方法 | 例句 |
| 一般过去式 | 主语 + （did + 动词原形）过去式 | He (did + eat) ate |
| 一般现在时 | 主语 +（do/does +动词原形）动词原形(s) | He (does + eat) eats |
| 一般将来时 | 主语 +（be going to do +动词原形） | He (be going to + eat) is going to eat |
| 现在进行时 | 主语 +（be doing + 动词原形） | He (be going + eat) is eating |
| 现在完成时 | 主语 +（have done + 动词原形） | He (have done + eat) has eaten |

### 2、系语动词时态及搭配

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| 主系 | 主系结构的造句方法 | 例句 |
| am/is/are | 可以与如下词进行搭配：  n.名词  adj. 形容词  adv.副词  介词  done | He is optimistic. 他为人乐观 |
| was/were | I am watching movie 我在看电影 |
| He must be a good father. 他一定是个好爸爸 |
| Be going to be | He was not at home yesterday. 他昨天不在家 |
| I am going to study cooking next month. 下个月我打算学习烹饪 |
| Be being | The subway is being built. 地铁正在建 |
| I have been in BJ for 3 years. 我在北京有3年了 |
| Have/has been done | I could have completed my homework 我本来可以完成功课的 |

## 陈述句一（二）句子结构

**本章学习目标**

主语+谓语+宾语+宾补

主语+谓语+间宾+直宾

**注意事项1：宾补**

宾补与宾语有被动关系，表一种状态，

为了补充说明宾语的意义、状态等。

通常大致有名词、不定时、现在分词、过去分词、形容词、副词、介宾短语等

例句：

I found you hard 找你真难

hard是宾补用来完善句子的意思

**注意事项2：间宾与直宾区别**

直接宾语表示动作的承受者，一般是物

间接宾语表示动作是对谁活着为谁做的，一般是人

例句：

He teaches us English他教大家英语。

us表示间宾，English是直宾

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 主谓结构的造句的方法 | 特殊用词 | 例句 |
| 主语 + 谓语+宾语+宾补  注：keep 和 leave都有使…  处于某种状态，他们之间  的区别是keep表示一直管着，而leave是不再管了并  留下这个事儿) |  | Don’t dye your hair red 不要把你的头发染成红色 |
| He got everything ready 他把所有事情都准备好了 |
| make | He made me a lot of trouble 他给我热了不少麻烦 |
| You make me upset 你让我心烦意乱 |
| Do I make myself clear 我说的清楚吗？ |
| keep | He kept the door open for the whole night 他让门一晚上都开着 |
| You should keep the room clean 你应该保持房间清洁 |
| leave | He left the TV on 他没关电视 |
| She left the system down 她让系统处于关闭状态 |
| 主语 +谓语+间宾+直宾 |  | He taught me a lesson 他教训了我一顿 |
| I have given you many chances 我已经给了你很多机会 |
| I have given many chances to you. |

## 陈述句一（三）带情态动词的陈述句

重点回顾

任何一句话都要有时态或情态动词，具体参考情态动词（五）的陈述句部分

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 情态动词的使用方法 | | |
| 情态动词 | 表示现在或将来 | **+do（动词原形）** |
| <例句：I will follow the case / he couldn’t pass the exam. |
| 表示进行 | **+be doing** |
| <例句：They must be talking about your book. / He should be reading |
| 表过去 | **+have done** |
| <例句：Can he have eaten a lot? / Where can he have gone? |
| <例句：She can’t have forgotten taking her bag. |
| <例句：You may have bought the car. / She might have sold the house. |
| <例句：I must have bought the wrong size of the cloth. |
| <例句：He could have finished his homework on time. |
| <例句：She wouldn’t have participated in the party. |
| <例句：He shouldn’t have been angry with his children. |
| <例句：You needn’t have bought a lot things for me. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 对过去的推测 | 对过去的评价 |
| Can / can’t /may / might（也许，可能）  must（一定） | could（能力，能）  would（将要，会 ）  should（应该）  needn’t（需要） |

## 陈述句一（四）高频词汇

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| 高频词汇 | 例句 |
| want/need  用法：可与名词（n.）、不定式  （to do）以及代词+不定式组合 | I want you to follow up our problems 我要你跟进我们的问题 |
| He wants to know it 他要知道这个 |
| She wanted a cup of coffee 她要了杯咖啡 |
| I don’t need your money 我不需要你的钱 |
| You need to be brave 你需要勇敢些 |
| need/have to  用法：可与名词（n.）、不定式  （to do）以及代词+不定式组合 | I don’t need you to be worried about me我不需要你担心我 |
| I need/have to get up early tomorrow我明天得早点起床 |
| I need/have to go 我得走了 |
| You don’t need to explain 你不需要解释 |
| You don’t need to be afraid 你不需要害怕 |
| had better (not) do STH.  翻译：最好… | You had better get up early tomorrow morning 你最好明天早上早点起床 |
| You had better not be late tomorrow meeting你最好明天的会议别迟到 |
| You had better be smart你最好聪明点 |
| have STH. to do  翻译：有…要做 | I have a lot of work to follow up 我有很多工作要跟进 |
| I have a plane to catch 我要赶飞机 |
| I have a conference to attend in this morning 我早上有个会议要参加 |
| 祈使句：主语是第二人称，表示说话者对对方的请求，命令，叮嘱，邀请，劝告，警告灯（带动词/不带动词） | Have a look / Watch out / Don’t bother me / Don’t believe him |
| Never speak ill of others behind them永远不要在别人背后说坏话 |
| Have a rest（时间比较长，例如晚上休息） / nap（午休） / break （时间较短，例如课间休息） |
| Don’t be sad/Be happy / Be optimistic / Be quiet /Be kind |

## 陈述句一（五）高频词汇

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| --- | --- |
| 高频词汇 | 例句 |
| Let 结构：Let  + 宾语 + v/adj./adv./介词短语 | Let the door open 让门开着 |
| Let it go 放手吧 |
| Let him sit down 让他坐下 |
| Don’t let him in 不要让他进来/ Let him not in 让他别进来 |
| **Let us / Let’s 的区别** |
| 不定代词nobody/everybody somebody/anybody | Nobody move不许动Anybody home ?有人在家？ |
| Someone tell me 来个人告诉我 |
| Everybody in 都进来 |
| 省略（省主语） | another minute/one more minute再来一分钟a cup of coffee , please 一杯咖啡，谢谢once more 再来一次 |
| 反义疑问句  在祈使句后加will/won’t sb. | Don’t tell them, will you.不要告诉他们，行吗？ |
| Tell me, won’t you/will you.告诉我，行吗？ |
| Let us got out, won’t you /will you.让我们出去，行吗？ |
| There be + 名词 （主系表结构） | There must be 20 persons in the room. 房子里面应该有20人 |
| There will be storm tomorrow.明天会有暴风 |
| How much money is there on the bed? 有多少钱在床上 |
| Is there any difference among of these products this time? 这次这些产品有什么不同？ |

【注意】  
1、Let's是Let us的缩写。包括说话人和听话人双方在内，含有催促、建议或请对方一起行动的意思。在听话人表示赞同建议时可只用Let's.

Let’s got out, shall we?.让我们出去，行吗？

2、当请求对方允许自己（第一人称复数）做某事时，要用Let us，这里的 us 不包括听话对方在内，不能缩写为Let's.

Let us got out, won’t you /will you.让我们出去，行吗？

## 陈述句一（六）

### 1、感知系列

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| 感官动词 |  |  |
| look  他看上去气色不错 He looks good  听起来很不错 it sounds great 闻起来很不好 it smells bad 尝起来很甜 it tastes sweet 我感觉病了 I feel sick  sound  smell  taste  feel | adj. 形容词 | 他看上去气色不错 He looks good |
| 听起来很不错 it sounds great |
| 闻起来很不好 it smells bad |
| 尝起来很甜 it tastes sweet |
| 我感觉病了 I feel sick |
| Like + n. 名词 | 你看上去像个傻子 You look like a fool |
| 这个听起来像个好主意 it sounds like a good idea |
| 这个闻起来像狗屎 it smells like shit |
| 这个尝起来像橙子 it tastes like orange |
| 我感觉像个傻子 I feel like a fool |

### 2、SPEND，TAKE，COST

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 人花物 | 物花人 |
| 时间 | Spend(spent/spent) | Take(took/taken) |
| 金钱 | Spend(spent/spent) | Cost(cost/cost) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 关键单词 | 习惯结构 |
| spend | (Sb.) spend sometime (in)doing /on STH./with sb.  翻译特点：某人花了时间干某事 |
| 例句： |
| I spend 2 hours on my homework everyday. 我平时花了2小时在作业上 |
| He spent the whole summer learning English. 他花了整个夏天学习英语 |
| She spends 4 hours with her parents every weekend.她每个周末花4小时陪父母 |
| They spent 100 million US dollars on new office.他们花了一个亿新建了办公室 |
| Take（花时间） | It take (Sb.) time to do STH.= To do STH. take (SB.) (time)  翻译特点：某事花了某人多长时间 |
| It takes me 2 hours to finish a movie = To finish a movie takes me 2 hours 我花了2个小时看完了一部电影 |
| It took me a couple of weeks to play around BJ 玩遍北京花了我两周时间 |
| What took you so long? 什么花了你这么长时间 |
| Cost（花钱） | Monthly communication fee costs me 388 yuan每月通讯费花了我388元/我每月的通讯费是388元 |
| What costed you so much money? 什么花了你这么多钱 |

## 陈述句一（七）高频搭配用语

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| 高频词 | 翻译特点 | 例句 |
| What…for | 什么是干嘛的/什么用来干嘛的 | What did you buy the phone for?你买手机干嘛？ |
| What is your tool for?你的工具用来干嘛的？ |
| How come  + 陈述句 | 怎么会 | How come you are saying that?你怎么会那么说？ |
| How come you knew it? 你怎么会知道？ |
| How/What about  + n./doing/陈述句 | 什么什么怎样？表示提议或请求 | How about the clothes? 这些衣服怎样？ |
| What about moving the table to the room?搬桌子到房间怎样？ |
| How about we go to SH? 去上海怎样？ |
| What if …  + 一般现在时/虚拟语气 | 如果怎么办？ | What if we miss the train?如果我们没赶上火车怎么办？ |
| What if I had told Mary, That would have ruined surprise? 如果我告诉了玛丽怎么办，那会是多么无趣（I didn’t tell Mary） |