# 陈述句二

## 陈述句二（一）

### 重塑句子之句子的种类

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 按结构分类 | 简单句 | She is a girl |
| 并列句 | She is a girl, and she won the game |
| 复合句 | She is a girl who won the game |
|  | | |
| 按类型分类 | 陈述句 | 肯定句 |
| 否定句 |
| 疑问句 | 特殊疑问句 |
| 一般疑问句 |

### 重塑句子之句子的本质

句子的本质：5种结构、8种成分、11种词性

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 5种句子结构 | 8种句子成分 | 11类词性 | | | |
| 主语+谓语  主语+谓语+宾语  主语+谓语+宾语+宾补  主语+谓语+间宾+直宾  主语+系动词+表语 | 主语  谓语  宾语  表语  补语  位语  定语  状语 | 动词(v.)  时表词（be） | 名词(n.)  形容词  (adj.)  副词  (adv.)  介词  (prep.) | 代词  (pron.)  连词  (conj.)  冠词  (art.) | 数词(numeral)  （含数序词和基数词）  感叹词  (interjection) |
|  | | | | |
| 句子成分与词性关系表 | | | | |
| 主语/宾语 | | | 名词、代词 | |
| 表语/补语 | | | 名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、（done） | |
| 谓语/系动词 | | | 动词/be | |

### 重塑句子之三个句子成分

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **句子成分** | **解释** | |
| 同位语 | 一个名词(或其它形式)对另一个**名**词或代词进行解释或补充说明，这个名词（或其它形式）就是同位语。同位语与被它限定的词的格式要一致，并常常紧挨在一起。同位语除表示其同位成分的全部意义外，还可以表示部分意义。 | |
| 例句：Mr. Jack, my teacher, is planning a big experiment. <my teacher 就是同位语> | |
| 定语 | 对**名**词进行修饰限定的词语，分为前置定语和后置定语两种。可以从材料、用途、时间、地点、内容和类别来修饰名词 | |
| 注：前四类词性放在名词前，后两类词性放置在名词后 | |
| 形容词 | a *new* cloth/a *cute* dog/an *old* lady |
| 名词 | a *stone* building /*children* education/the *phone* number/the *police* station/a *diamond* ring |
| 代词 | *our* teacher/*his* book/*my* phone/*a lot of* money/*every* moment/*some* flowers |
| 数词 | *four* boys / *seven* computers / the *first* one / the *last* number |
| 副词 | Asia *now* / this situation *now* / the girl *there* |
| 介词短语 | the glass *on the table* / people *around the world* / the money *in the drawer* / the pen *under the chair* |
| 状语 | 修饰动词，  形容词、副词、介词短语、（done）  表示时间、地点、原因、方式以及程度 | |
| <表时间> He came yesterday / She called me this morning / I has been to BJ at last night | |
| <表地点> They came here / You could have got to BJ / She put the phone on the table / I saw her in the lift | |
| <表原因> He died of cancel / She did anything for me | |
| <表方式> She went to SH by train / I spent 2 hours getting there on foot / He thinks slowly / He got up quickly | |
| <表程度> It is very useful / The book makes me bored / I almost forgot / She likes English much / I can barely see anything | |

## 陈述句二（二）

### 重塑句子之定语和状语

公式：一个简单的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）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 原则（重要） | 原则细节描述（重要） |
| 原则一副词的使用 | 副词作状语时，可前，可后，可中。 |
| 在句中时，要在时表词前后，一般放在之后； |
| 做定语时放在修饰的名词之后，一句话加上或去掉副词结构不变 |
| 原则二介词短语的使用 | 介词短语有介词+名词、doing、从句组成； |
| 做状语时，一般可前可后；做定语时，要紧跟修饰的名词 |
| 原则三翻译策略 | 状语在动词之前翻译；定语要放在修饰的名词之前翻译 |
| 原则四区分介词短语和副 | • 介词短语没有放在名词后就肯定是状语，通过句意就能分清楚是哪种；如果两种都行则看语境 |
| 词是定语还是状语策略 | • 副词做定语必放名词后面，仅表示时间和地点这几个词；如果不是这几个词，就是状语 |
| 例句 | The two young boys in school excitedly bought their first second-hand sports car with their parents in the afternoon last Friday with substantial amount of cashes.  那两个在校年轻的男孩兴奋地在他们父母的陪同下上周五带着大量现金购买了他们第一辆二手跑车 |

## 陈述句二（三）公式反用

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 公式反用（重要） | 细节描述（重要） |
| 优点一：举一反三 | 熟知一个词性后就可以造出想要的句子  例如：abroad (adv. )，确定是个副词，可以修饰动词做状语，  He went abroad  He flew abroad  They were killed abroad  She is abroad |
| 优点二：词性判断 | 通过句子结构分析出词性例如：  He lives near here (near here 是介词短语，因为这两个词去掉一个都无法让句子明确) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 重点 | 细节描述 |
| 及物动词(v.t.) | 可直接加名词 I like you. |
| 不及物动词(vi.) | 名词前需要加介词 I go to school. |

## 陈述句二（四）公式造句

1、通过前面三个部分的描述，造句的结构、成分和使用的类型均可帮助造出正确的句子

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 公式关键字 | 解释 | 例句(并解释结构) |
| Be | 表示一种状态 | He is tall / I am sick / It is dark / She was fired / They are in the bus |
| Got | 1. 不及物动词(vi.) 表示达到 | He got tall / I got sick / It got dark / She got fired / They got in the bus |
| 2. 及物动词(vt.)表示得到 |
| 3. Link.v 表示变得 |
| 4. 其本质是将状态转换成动作 |

2、小技巧提示

•当见到中文句子中存在“已经”或“还没有”并带有动词时，此时表示现在完成时。

•现在完成时中，“已经”可以用“already”表示，“还没有”可以用“yet”，他们可加可不加

•在一般现在时中，“还没有”也可以用“yet”表示，“还”或者“仍然、仍旧”用“still”表示

•句子中的“again”讨论的是次数，“any more”用于否定，表示程度和次数

•“never”可以代替“not”比否定的程度更长，可以翻译为“从不”

## 陈述句二（五）高频介词

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 关键字 | 解释 | 例句(并解释结构) |
| 方位词一 | 1. in 表示在什么之内 | Guangzhou is in the south of China 广州在中国的南部  Guangxi is on the west of Guangzhou 广西仔广东的西部  Japan is to the east of China 日本在中国的东部  You can go to the east for 200 meters / You can go east for 200meters 往东走200米  After getting out of the subway, you can see seven days motel, and then go east to crossroads, turn right, continuedly go forward for 500 meters, you can see the entrance of the community, across the street and enter, go to the end of the path, you will get it.  出地铁，你能看到七天酒店，往东走到十字路口，右拐，再往前走500米，你能看到小区入口，穿过马路，进去，走到头，就到了。 |
| 2. On 表示在什么之上 |
| 3. To 表示在什么方向，中间有相隔(如大海) |
| 4. East东/west西/south南  /north北（n. adv.） |
| 方位词二 | 1. Over正上方 | The plane is over me 飞机在我上方 |
| 2. Above上方 | The plane is flying above China 飞机正飞在中国上方 |
| 3. On上面，需要贴着物体 | There is a phone on the table 有一个手机在桌子上 |
| 4. Beneath下面，贴着物体 | He buried the money beneath the ground.他把钱埋在地下  There is something beneath the river. 有一些东西在江面下 |
| 5. Below下方 | The mountain is 500 meters below the plane. 这座山在飞机下面500米  She lives 4 floors below him. 她住在他下面4层 |
| 6. Under正下方 | There is a pen under your foot. 有一支笔在你脚下  Those children are playing under the tree. 这些孩子在树下玩 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 关键字 | 解释 | 例句(并解释结构) |
| 方位词三 | 1. In front of/before 物体外的前面  2. In/at back of/behind 物体外的后面  3. In the front of 物体内的前面  4. In/at the back of 物体内的后面 | He is/was standing in front of/before the car. 他站在车前面  There is a big car park at back of/behind the building. 建筑物后面有一个大型停车场  There is a blackboard in the front of the classroom.教室前面有一块黑板Teacher is sitting at the back of the classroom 老师坐在课室后面 |
| 方位词四 | 1. near 表示物体的附近  2. around 物体的周边  3. By / beside / next to 在物体内部的旁边 | He lives near here. 他住在这附近  There are a lot of restaurants new my home.我家附近有很多餐馆  My parents are making a trip around the world 我的父母正在环游世界  He ran 5 times around the lake. 他绕着湖跑了5圈  She is standing by the door 她正挨着门站着  The TV is beside the window 电视机挨着窗户  He was sitting next to President. 他当时坐在总统的旁边 |

## 陈述句二（六）高频介词使用

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 关键字 | 解释 | 例句(并解释结构) |
| 高频词五 | 1. between 几个物体之间  2. among 多个物体之间  3. In the middle of 多个物体的正中间 | Catastrophic business will happen in the next year because of trade war between China and US.由于中美之间的贸易战，灾难性的商业将在明年发生  He is standing between me and my friend.他站在我和我朋友之间  There is no difference between this two.这两者之间没有区别  You need to choose one between him and me.你得在他和我之间选一个他坐在孩子们中间 He was sitting among the children.她站在我和我的朋友中间  She is standing in the middle of me and my friends.她站在我和我的朋友中间  He hid among of the trees.他藏在树林里。  I will not choose among of you.我不会从你们中间选择 |
| 高频词六 | 1. across 表示横穿物体  2. over 表示从物体的正上方穿过  3. Through表示从物体内部穿过  4. past/by表示从物体的旁边穿过 | He ran across the road.他跑过马路  He drove a car across the desert. 他开车穿过沙漠  The jet flow over the ship.穿过门，你可以看到厕所  Going through the door, you can see the toilet. 穿过这扇门，你就能看到卫生间了  The sand is through from my finger I saw him through peep hole.沙子从我的手指缝里钻出来了  He walked by his fans.他走过他的扇子  I was driving a car past your home.我开车经过你家 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 关键字 | 解释 | 例句(并解释结构) |
| 高频词七 | 1. Instead of 介词短语 | He stayed at home instead of going out 他没出门而是在家呆着  I went to BJ instead of him.我代替他去北京 |
| 2. Instead 副词均表示替代 | He didn’t go out, he stayed at home instead.他没出门而是在家呆着  I wen to BJ instead, he didn’t go to BJ. 我代替他去北京 |
| 高频词八 | 1. According to | We still have enough time according to his words. 根据他的话，我们还有足够的时间 |
| 2. Based on  均表示根据、依据 | Based on the plan, we can study English well in another month.按照计划，我们再有一个月就能学好英语 |
| 高频词九 | 1. Besides 包含除了的部分 | Besides basketball, I also like playing football除了篮球，我还喜欢踢足球  Besides breads, What else did you eat for your breakfast?除了面包，你早餐还吃了什么？ |
| 2. Except 不包含除了的那部分均表示除了…之外， | Except for Tom, all of person went to BJ.除了Tom，其他人都去了北京  I like all of Chinese food except for spicy food 除了辣的，我喜欢所有的中国食物。 |

## 陈述句二（七）高频介词使用

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 关键字 | 解释 | 例句(并解释结构) |
| 高频词十 | ahead of  表示在…前面,也可表示一些程度上的修饰 | He was 5 meters ahead of me他在我前面5米的地方  He is always ahead of other classmates 他一直领先其他同学  He got in the bus ahead of me.他抢在我前面上了车  I have nothing except for darkness ahead of me.除了黑暗（在我面前）我一无所有  We have a lot of work to do ahead of me摆在我们面前有很多工作要做 |
| 高频词十一 | as for 至于 | As for this thing, you had better leave it alone至于这件事，你最好别管  As for him, I will tell him至于他，我会告诉他的  As for his abilities, I don’t think it a problem 至于他的能力，我不认为是个问题  As for this money, I am about to give you back.至于这些钱，我会还给你的 |
| 高频词十二 | 1. Due to 由于什么而怎么着  2. Owing to原因、因为  3. Because of 原因、因为  4. On account of 因为、由于  5. As a result of作为一个…结果  均表示原因、因为  • 做定语时只能用Due to | His mistake due to carelessness has been corrected 由于他马虎犯下的错误已经被纠正（作定语）  This serious accident was traffic system crash due to human mistake  这次严重事故是由于人为失误引发的交通系统故障（Due to作定语）  He didn’t go to work because of storm yesterday 他昨天没来是因为飓风  She can’t come owing to sickness 她因病不能来  His death was as a result of an accident 他的死是由于意外  His failure was on account of lack of experiences 他的失败是由于缺乏经验  Your success was due to your hard working 你的成功因为你的努力工作 |
| 高频词十三 | Thanks to 多亏了，表示原因 | Thanks to you, we succeeded多亏了你帮忙，我们才得以成功  Thanks to his notices, we avoided a car accident 多亏了他的提醒，我们才逃过一场车祸  Thanks to you, I won’t see him any more多亏你了，我再也见不到他了 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 关键字 | 解释 | 例句(并解释结构) |
| 高频词十四 | 1. For | I am sorry for your loss 非常抱歉你的损失 |
| 2. At | He was so surprised at this message 他获知这个消息后很惊讶 |
| 3. From 外因 | She died from a car accident 她死于车祸 |
| 4. Of 内因 | She died of bleeding too much 她死于失血过多 |
| 6. By（mistake/chance/accident | I took a wrong bag by mistake. 因为失误我拿错了包 |
| ） They met on the street by accident 他们意外在路上遇见 |
| They will attend conference by chance 他们有机会参加研讨会 |
| 7. Out of 出于… | The kid opened the door out of curiosity 那个孩子出于好奇开了门 |
| I helped him out of kindness 我出于好心才帮他 |
| 1. Through 由于、通过   也是表原因，但隐藏较深 | We succeeded through teamwork 我们成功因为团队协同 |
| They failed through lack of cooperation 他们失败因为缺少配合 |
| 一些注意事项 | 1. 动词或名词+less，表示反义形容词，例如，care+less = careless粗心大意的， use+less= useless 无用的 | |
| 2. 形容词+ness改变词性为名词，例如，careless+ness = carelessness 粗心大意，useless+ness = uselessness 无用 | |
| 3. Mal+名词，也表示反义名词，例如，mal+nutrition营养 = 没营养，mal+function功能 = 失去功能/失效 | |

## 陈述句二（八）

### 1、高频介词使用

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 关键字 | 解释 | 例句(并解释结构) |
| 高频词十五 | 1. Of 浅显的关于  2. About 正常的关于，程度高  3. On 正式的关于  均表关于，但程度不同 | He spoke/talked of his boss several days ago 他前几天提到了你老板  I thought of that thing yesterday我昨天想到了那件事  We talked about his boss 我们谈到了他老板  I thought about that case yesterday 我昨天考虑过这个案子  This is a book on Chinese history这是一本关于中国历史的书 |
| 高频词十六 | Like <prep.> 像  It’s like(that)好像…  It’s not like(that)不是…一样 | He fell asleep like baby 他像个孩子一样睡着了  He acted as usual like nothing happened 他表现如此平静好像什么也没发生  It’s like he got much older overnight 他好像一夜老了很多  it’s not like before 和以前不一样 |
| 高频词十七 | As 作为… | We chose him as a team leader我们选择他作为组长。  I am talking to you as your parent 我作为你的家长正在跟你说话。 |
| 高频词十八 | In exchange for作为…交易  in return for作为…回报  In reward for作为…奖励 | I promise him to lend 1000 yuan in exchange for labor  I told him the truth in return for his help 为了回报他的帮助，我告诉他事实真相  He was received a new car by company in reward for his hard working. 作为对他勤奋工作的奖励， 公司送给他一辆车。 |

### 2、疑问句的翻译规则

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 疑问词 |  | 例句 |
| Who（whom） | 名词性疑问句 | Who is he？他是谁？ |
| What | 名词/形容词性疑问句 | What are you doing？你在做什么？  What time is it？几点了？ |
| Whose | 形容词性疑问句 | Whose book is on the table？谁的书在桌子上？ |
| Which | 形容词性疑问句 | Which book is on the table？哪本书在桌子上？ |
| When | 副词性疑问句 | When did you go to BJ？你什么时候去过北京？ |
| Where | 副词性疑问句 | Where are you going to go？你什么时候准备走？ |
| Why | 副词性疑问句 | Why did you do it？你为什么这样做？ |
| How | 副词性疑问句 | How does he look？他看起来怎么样？ |

### 3、Who和whom的区别

Who即可做主语也可以做宾语

Whom的使用需要有介词帮助，用于宾语

例句：Who are you waiting for?/For whom are you waiting?

使用名词性和形容词性疑问句是需要使用介词

At which hospital did he see her?

Which hospital did he see her at?

### 翻译的原则

1.确定一般还是特殊，如果是特殊疑问句，要确定哪种？

2.找句子主干，主谓宾或主系表

3.特殊疑问句，名词性的一般是主或宾语，如果是形容词性的也会跟名词。副词性疑问句通常修饰名词、动词等

例句：To whom was the house sold?/Who was the house sold to? 这个房子卖给谁？

When did you see him in the street?你在什么时候在街上看到他？

## 陈述句二（九）连词

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 关键字 | 解释 | 例句(并解释结构) |
| Neither…nor | 两者都不… 表否定多跟单数 | Neither he nor his girl friend is good at English 他和他女朋友英语都不好  I went to neither BJ not SH 北京上海我都没去  He lives neither upstairs nor downstairs 他既不住楼上也不住楼下  I neither know nor want to know.他不知道也不想知道。  This bag is neither good-looking nor ugly这个包既不好看也不丑（中等） |
| Either…or | 不是…就是（二者选一） 多跟单数 | Either you or I am wrong不是你错了就是我错了  You choose either this one or that one 你要么选择这个要么选择那个  He is either a teacher or a doctor 他要么是老师要么是医生  He slept either upstairs or downstairs 他要么睡楼上要么睡楼下 |
| Not only … | 不仅…而且… | Not only he but also Tom went to BJ 不仅他，Tom也去了北京 |
| but also | 肯定句时 not可与动词或系动词组成否定形式！否定句时不可变 | I like not only playing basketball but also playing football.我不仅喜欢打篮球而且也喜欢踢足球He isn’t only a teacher but also a doctor他既不是老师也不是医生  He not only didn’t call me but also didn’t come here/He didn’t appear as well as called me |
| As well as | 也是，（就远原则） | He went to SH as well as BJ / He went to SH, he went to BJ as well.他不仅去了上海也同时去了北京 |
| Both…and | 两者都… 表肯定多跟复数 | Both I and he want to see the doctor 我和他都想看医生 |
| I like both beer and white wine 啤酒和白酒我都喜爱 |
| And | 什么和什么一起（就近） | I and he went to BJ 我和他一起去北京  You and she likes playing basketball and bowling你和她喜欢打篮球和保龄球 |
| 小结及注意  事项 | 连词可以用于主语、宾语、表语、介词短语、谓语、副词、补语和同位语  以上连词中一旦跟进涉及单复数情况，除了as well as有就远原则，其他都是就近原则，只需要看动词前的名词或代词 | 例句：Not only I but also he wants to watch the movie/ He as well as I wants to watch the movie.  不仅我，而且他想看这部电影/他像我一样想看这部电影 |

【小结及注意事项】  
连词可以用于主语、宾语、表语、介词短语、谓语、副词、补语和同位语

以上连词中一旦跟进涉及单复数情况，除了as well as有就远原则，其他都是就近原则，只需要看动词前的名词或代词

例句：

Not only I but also he wants to watch the movie

不仅我，而且他想看这部电影，want 对应he，所以用wants

I as well as he want to watch the movie.

他像我一样想看这部电影，want对应I，所以用want

## 陈述句二（十）不定代词

一共有9种代词，最后三种将在后续章节讲解，前五种之前已经讲过，本章重点不定代词

### 定义

不定代词是**不指明**代替任何特定名词或形容词的代词。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 代词 | 解释 |
| 人称代词 | 主格、宾格 |
| 物主代词 | 形容词性物主代词(my book / your friends / our teacher / their money /his wallet / her face ) |
| 名词性物主代词 ( mine / yours / ours / its / his / hers/ theirs ) |
| 后面是名词的，前面就要用形容词性物主代词。后面没有名词的话，就用名词性物主代词 |
| 反身代词 | Myself /ourselves / yourself / yourselves / himself / herself / itself / themselves |
| 相互代词 | Each other / on another |
| 指示代词 | this that（指定单个，例如这个this one，那个 that one） |
| these those（指定一组或一堆，例如这些书these books，那些笔those pens） |
| **不定代词** | **本章重点** |
| 疑问代词 | 未来课程教授 |
| 连接代词 | 未来课程教授 |
| 关系代词 | 未来课程教授 |

### 2、不定代词

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 关键字 | 解释 | 例句(并解释结构) |
| Some / any | 1. Some常表示于肯定句，  也表示提出建议或者请求。  2. Any常用于否定句和疑问句  表示任何（单数）时除外均翻译为一些 | I have some questions 我有一些问题  I bought a book我买了一本书  I met/encountered some problems/trouble 我遇到了些问题/麻烦  Would you like some coffee?来些咖啡？<表示建议>  Is there any difference between these two?这两者之间有哪些不同？  Do you have any questions? 你还有问题吗? |
| Every / Each | 1. every 三者或以上，each  两者或以上  2. every强调整体类似于all， each强调个体，  3. each可以表示代词和副词every只用作为限定词 | Every one has a car./ Each one has a car每个人都有车  He is very happy every day/ He is very happy each day. 他每天都很开心  There are so many shops on each side of the street 道路两边都有很多商店  Each side of the cloth is dirty衣服的每一面都很脏  He has a lesson every two days/ He has a lesson every other day 他每隔一天有一次课  We have a rest every two hours/ We have a rest every other hour我们每隔一小时休息一次 |
| Another Other(s) The other(s) | 1. Another表示另一个  2. Other没有特别指定，The other需要特别指定。  3. Other和The other+(s)后用作代词  4. 当有两个事物时， another和the other可以互相替换 | They went to another room 他们去了另一个房间  I dislike this one, would you like to give me another one? 我不喜欢这个，你能给我拿另一个吗？  Where is my another shoe/Where is the other shoe?我的另一只鞋去哪儿了？ I have two brothers, one is a doctor, another/the other one is teacher  我有两个兄弟，一个是医生另一个是老师。  I have three brothers, one is a doctor, others are teachers。我有两个兄弟，一个是医生，其他兄弟都是老师。  Do you know where other students are 你知道其他同学去哪里了吗？ |
| Both / neither / Either | 1.Both 表示两者都是（用  于肯定）  2.Neither表示两者都不  （用于否定)  3.Either表示两者选其一  4.Both 用 复 数 ，Neither/Either用单数 | Both of them are wrong 他们俩都错了  Neither of them was late 他们俩都迟到了  Either of them is right，他们俩个人中有一个是正确的  I am a teacher, he is a teacher too/he is also a teacher/he is a teacher as well/so is he Both he and I am a teacher  我是老师，他也是<用于肯定>  I am not a teacher, he is a teacher either/ neither is he我不是老师，他也不是 |
| A few / few A little/little | 1.A few/few 跟可数名词搭配；a little/little跟不可数名词搭配，可以作为副词  2.Few比a few的程度上更少  3.Little比带a的程度上更少，均表示少许，一点点的意思 | I studied a few months 我学了几个月英语  We can fix the problem in few seconds 我们可以在几秒钟内解决问题  I have a little money 我有少许钱  I have little money 我的钱所剩无几  He slept a little in the past few days在过去的几天中他睡得很少<a little表示副词> |
| Many / Much So / too / very a lot of / lots of | 1.Many 修饰可数名词， much修饰不可数名词均表示很多  2.So 表示那么、这么  3.Too 表示太  4.Very表示很  5.a lot of 和lots of都表示大量的、很多的， 都可以用于可数和不可数名词 | I have many cars我有很多车，  He has too many cars他有太多车了He has so many cars他有这么多车  She owns so much money 她拥有那么钱She drank too much water她喝了太多水  Thank you very much非常感谢你  You are selling a lot of properties 你正在出售大量物业  I have lots of friends to help me for business我有超多朋友帮我支撑营业 |

## 陈述句二（十一）

### 复合不定代词

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 关键字 | 解释及用法 | 用法规则和对应例句(并解释结构) |
| • someone / somebody / something  一些人或事情，用于肯定  • anyone / anybody / anything  一些人或事情，用于否定  • No one / nobody / nothing  无人或事情  • Everyone / everybody / everything  任何人或者任何事情 | 1. 定语后置  2. 所有格(表示谁的东西)  3. 单复数(所有都是单数)  4. 祈使句  5. 名词  6. 否定（not any = no）  7. 替代（人用they，物用it）即反义疑问句。前一句是肯定或否定句， 逗号后是疑问句 | 1.I have something important to tell you 我有重要事情告诉你  1.Would you like something to eat?  1. Do you have anything to play? |
| 2. This is not anyone’s fault. |
| 2. Don’t’ you remember anyone else’s name?你不记得其他人名字吗 |
| 3. Nothing is impossible 一些皆有可能 |
| 4. Nobody move/Everybody don’t move别动 |
| 5. He is a nobody, but he will be a somebody他是个小人物，但未来十个大人物 |
| 6. He didn’t tell me anything/He told me nothing 他没告诉我任何事情  6.I didn’t hear anything./I heard nothing我听不见 |
| 7.Someone told you, didn’t they? 有人告诉你了，对吧？ 7.Everyone gets here, don’t they? 所有人都到了，对吗？ 7.Everything is ready, isn’t it 所有事情准备好了，对吗？ 7.Something is up, isn’t it 出问题了，对吗？  7.Everybody doesn’t know, do they? 所有人都不知道，是吗？ |

### 2、名词所有格

名词所有格即名词的所有格式，例如：我妻子的手机、孩子们的节日

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 所有格的分类 | 解释及用法 | 用法规则和对应例句(并解释结构) |
| 有生命的名词+’s | 1) 单数名词词尾加(’s) | 1. My wife’s bag / his mother’s coat |
| 2) 复数名词不以s结尾(’s) | 2. Men’s toilet / children’s day |
| 3) 复数名词以s结尾加(‘) | 3. My friends’ gifts / those girls’ flowers Tom’s name = The name of Tom |
| 无生命的名词+of+名词 |  | The door of the house 房子的门 |
| The window of the room 房间的窗 |
| 特殊所有格 | 1) 分别有分别加，共同有最后一个加 | 1. Lily’s and Lucy’s father / Lily and Lucy’s teacher  莉莉的父亲和露西的父亲（莉莉和露西不是一家人） 莉莉和露西的老师（共同的） |
| 2) 表示店铺教堂医院场所或者某人家时可省略所修饰的名词 | 2. this is The doctor’s / My parents’  这是医生的/这是我父母的。 |
| 3) 一些时间、距离、国家城市等无生命的词也可以添加(’) 或(’s) | 3. Today’s newspaper / five minutes’ talk / China’s future  今天的报纸/五分钟的谈话/中国的未来 |
| 双重所有格 | 名词+of+名词所有格/名词性物主代词 | a picture of Tom表示这张照片里面的人是Tom，  a picture of Tom’s表示这是一张属于Tom的照片  • a picture of Tom’s / a friend of my father’s  • a picture of his / a friend of mine（我的朋友们中的其中一个朋友） |

## 陈述句二（十二）冠词

### 使用冠词技巧

**定冠词（The）用法口诀**

•江河海洋与群山，沙漠群岛海峡湾

•阶级党派朝代名，家族民族与报刊

•厂矿机关农历节，天体组织会议船

•习语特指独有词，普通名词专有含。

•计量单位洋乐器，人的事物再次谈。

•方位次序最高级，前面都需定冠词。

**江河海洋与群山**

• 有水无湖，湖因为是固定的所以不需要制定，因此不需要加the。而河、江、海都流经或濒临多个地方所以要加the，

例子：The Pacific太平洋，The Red Sea红海，The Thames泰晤士河

• 有山无峰，群山因由多个山组成，并且可能跨多个区域，需要特定

指明，因此要加the。如单纯指某座山或山峰，着不需要加the。例子：The tian-shan mountains天山山脉，Mount Tai泰山

**家族、民族与报刊**

• 定冠词和姓氏复数形式连用时，指“全家人”，定冠词和姓氏的单数

连用时，则指同一个姓氏几个人中的某个人。

例子：The Smiths史密夫夫妇一家人，The Smith史密夫先生

• 定冠词和表示民族的词连用时，指“整个民族”。修饰主语时谓词或

系动词需要使用复数姓氏。

例子：The Chinese中华民族

• 特定报刊，如The Times 泰晤士报，The Washington Post华盛顿邮报，

The People’s Daily 人民日报

**中国农历节**

• 中国农历节要加The，西方节日不用加the

**天体**

• 有球无星，地球、月亮要加the，行星不用the，

例子：The Earth地球、the sky天空； Mars火星，Venus金星

**习语、特指、独有词**

The Great Wall 长城

The United States 美利坚合众国

The United Nations 联合国

The Long March 长征

**普通名词专有含**

The Great Wall 长城

The United States 美利坚合众国

The United Nations 联合国

The Long March 长征

**计量单位洋乐器**

• 计量单位，用于表示计量单位的单数名词前，意为“按照…标准

（单位）

例子：Worker are paid by the week 工人是按月出薪水

• 洋乐器

例子：play the piano，play the violin

• 人的事物再次谈

例子：He lives in a farm. But the farm is not big

**方位次序最高级**

• 方位词，例如：The east，the right

• 次序，例如：The first one, the last one

• 最高级：例如：The most important factor

### 不适用冠词技巧

**零冠词用法口诀**

•下列情况应免冠，代词限定名词前。

•专有名词不可数，学科球类三餐饭。

•复数名词表泛指，两节星期月份前。

•颜色语种和国名，称呼习语及头衔。

**代词限定名词前**

•名词前已有作定语用的my、his、that、some、any等限定词

**专有名词不可数**

•不可数名词前，例如： The chair is made of wood

**学科球类三餐饭**

•学科

例子：math, Chinese, physics

•球类

例子：basketball, football, volleyball, chess

•三餐饭

例子：breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper

**复数名词表泛指**

•复数名词表示泛指（一类人或物体）

例子：Horses are useful animals.

**两节星期月份前**

•西方节日、季节

例子：Christmas Day（ 节日）, Summer,( 季节)，

Sunday（ 星期）, July（ 月份）

**颜色语种及国名**

•表示颜色

例子：It is red coat. He dyed his hair yellow

•表示语种

例子：I can speak good English, We spoke in Japanese

•表示国名

例子：We live in China. She lives in Japan

**称呼习语及头衔**

•指职位、头衔的词

例子：Professor Lee, President Trump, Chairman Mao

### 3、冠词-其他技巧及基本规律

**不使用冠词之某些习惯短语**

•例如：in bed, got to hospital

•例如：at school, in town, at midnight,

**与by连用的交通工具名称前不加冠词**

•例如：by car, by train, by bus, by ferry, air, water, land

**冠词的基本使用规律**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 可数名词 | 泛指：复数 | cats 泛指所有猫  The cat 特指某只猫  The cats 特指某一类或某些猫 |
| 特指：the + 单数或复数 |
| 不可数名词 | 泛指：复数 | money 泛指所有钱  The money 特指的钱 |
| 特指：the + 原型 |