原力英语 A1 核心语法体系 6 句子类别

英文句子的类别

句子有哪些类别

在日常的交流当中，我们会选择不同类别的句子来适当地表达语意。

设想一个场景：早上你的闹钟响了。这时你的心里活动都有哪些呢？

1.我不想起床。

2.不要再响了！

3.我其实可以再睡一会的。

4.现在几点了？

5.啊！迟到啦！

句子有哪些类别

这一系列的心里活动当中其实就包含了全部的句子类别：陈述句、祈使句、疑问句、感叹句。

1.我不想起床。 （陈述句否定式）

2.不要再响了！（祈使句）

3.我其实可以再睡一会的。（陈述句肯定式）

4.现在几点了？（疑问句）

5.啊！迟到啦！（感叹句）

陈述句

• 陈述句用来叙述一个事实或表示说话人的看法，以句号结尾，陈述的句子通常语调都使用降调。

比如：

• Our neighbors are very friendly.

• We are looking for tools.

陈述句的肯定与否定

陈述句有肯定式，也有否定式。

如果想把肯定的句子变成否定的句子，主要有以下几种情况：

1) 如果句子中有 be 动词，在 be 动词后面加 not 构成否定结构。

肯定：That is his bike.

否定：That is not his bike.

肯定：They were at home yesterday.

否定：They were not at home yesterday.

- Be 是
- Be 是

I was	I am
You are	You were
He she it was	He she it is
We are	We were
They are.	They were.

2) 如果句子里有情态动词(can, should, will, may, could, must 等)，就在情态动词后加 not。

肯定：Frank should be there early.

否定：Frank should not be there early.

肯定：I can do it.

否定：I can't do it.   Can not   can't   should not   shouldn't

3) 如果句中没有 be 动词，也没有情态动词，就要借助助动词 do/does/did 来帮忙。当句中的谓语动词是原形时，在谓语动词前直接加 don't。

肯定：My parents like black tea.

否定：My parents don't like black tea.

肯定：I <mark>want</mark> to go.

否定：I <mark>don't want</mark> to go.

- Do not
- I love you.
- I do not love you.
- I don't love you.

4) 如果句中没有 be 动词，也没有情态动词，就要借助助动词 do/does/did 来帮忙。

当句中的谓语动词是第三人称单数时，在谓语动词前加 doesn't，动词则还原成原形。

肯定：She likes dancing.

否定：She doesn't like dancing.

肯定：Joey knows my number.

否定：Joey doesn't know my number.

当句中的谓语动词是过去式时，在动词前加 didn't，谓语动词还原成原形。

肯定：We had a great time last week.

否定：We didn't have a great time last week.

肯定：Nick went camping yesterday.

否定：Nick didn't go camping yesterday.

疑问句

疑问句是用来提出问题，表达疑惑的，句尾要用问号。

疑问句可分为：

<mark>一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句和反意疑问句。</mark>

一般疑问句

所谓的一般疑问句就是只用 yes 和 no 来回答的问题。

使用一般疑问句时，语调是升调，处于上扬的状态。

当一个陈述句是含有系动词(be，is，am，are 等)或情态动词(can, should, will, may, could, must, have 等)的话，要把系动词或情态动词提到句首，构成一般疑问句的格式，然后再在句尾加上问号就可以。

比如：

This is Tom's cat.

变为一般疑问句：Is this Tom's cat?

肯定回答：Yes, it is.

否定回答：No, it isn't.

I can speak English.

变为一般疑问句：Can you speak English?

肯定回答：Yes, I can.

否定回答：No, I can't.

- You are Ali.
- She is pretty.
- I was beautiful.
- I can swim.

- Are you Ali?
- Is she pretty?
- Was   I beautiful?
- Can I swim?

比如：

They are international students.

变为一般疑问句：Are they international students?

肯定回答：Yes, they are.

否定回答：No, they aren't.

如果句中没有 be 动词和情态动词的时候，根据动词的形式，在句首加 do/does/did，当动词是第三人称单数的时候用 does，过去式则用 did，其它一般都用 do。

比如：

They play basketball every day.

变为一般疑问句： <mark>Do they</mark> play basketball every day？

肯定回答：Yes, they do.

否定回答：No, they don't.

- You love me! - <mark>Do</mark> you love me?

I brought it back.

变为一般疑问句： <mark>Did y</mark>ou bring it back？

肯定回答：Yes, I did.

否定回答：No, I didn't.

Jim wants to go with us.

变为一般疑问句： <mark>Does</mark> Jim want to go with us?

肯定回答：Yes, he does.

否定回答：No, he doesn't.

- I love her. 　　- Do I love 　her?
- She loves me. 　- Does she love me?
- I loved her. 　　- Did I love 　her?
- She does not love 　- She doesn't love me.
- I do not love her 　.- I did not love her.
- I don't love her. 　- I didn't love her.me.

<mark>特殊疑问句</mark>

- 用疑问代词或疑问副词引导的疑问句叫特殊疑问句。
- 特殊疑问句通常用降调。
- 常见的疑问代词有：who 谁，whom 谁(宾格)，whose 谁的，which 哪一个，what 什么；

疑问副词有 when 什么时候，where 什么地方，why 为什么，how 如何。

- 特殊疑问句不能用 yes 或 no 回答。

特殊疑问句的语序

特殊疑问句有两种语序：

如疑问词作主语或主语的定语，即对主语或主语的定语提问，其语序是陈述句语序。

如：

Who knows the password?

Whose bike is broke？

What made you change your mind?

- What is your name?

- What is your name?

- Ali knows the password.

如果疑问词作其他成分，即对其他成分提问，其语序是：特殊疑问词+一般疑问句（be/助动词/情态动词+主语+谓语）

如：

What does she like?

Where are you from？

What time does he get up every morning？

比如：

- Who is singing？

- Which bag do you like？

- What is on the desk？

- How are you?

- 提出两种或两种以上的不同情况，由对方加以选择作出回答的疑问句称为选择疑问句。

比如：

- Is Kevin's hair long or short？

- Shall we go there on Saturday or on Sunday？

- 选择连词 **or** 前面用升调，后面用降调。回答时，要根据情况从两个并列的选择成份选出其中一种。

反意疑问句

在陈述句之后附上一个简短问句，对陈述句所述的事实提出相反的疑问，这种疑问句叫反意疑问句。

比如：

Your little brother is funny, isn't he?

You don't live together, do you?

如果陈述的前一部分是肯定式，反意疑问一般用否定式；如果陈述的前一部分是否定式，反意疑问一般用肯定式。朗读时前一部分用降调，后一部分在表示疑问时用升调，在表示强调等意思时用降调。

- You love me , don't you?

    Yes, I do.

    No, I don't

- You don't love me ,do you?

    No , I love you!!!!

    Yes, I do you.

祈使句

- 祈使句是用来表示命令、请求、劝告、警告、禁止等意义的句子。
- 祈使句的主语 you 通常省略，谓语动词用原形，句末可以用感叹号，也可以用句号。
- 祈使句一般用降调。

肯定的祈使句结构

1.be+形容词/名词

如：Be quiet for a moment.

2.实义动词原形

如：Make your own rules.

3.let+宾语+动词原形

如：Let's go.

- Be a man!

- Be a good girl!

- Stand up!

- Shut up!

- Go away!

否定的祈使句结构

1. Don't+动词原形

如：Don't eat in the car.

2. Let 型祈使句的否定式有两种

a. Don't+let+宾语+动词原形

如：Don't let him go.

b. Let's+ not+动词原形

如：Let's not say anything about it.

3.用 No 开头，表示禁止性祈使句。

如：No smoking.

No fishing.

- **No+ 名词**

- No talking.　　动词+ing =动名词

- No smoking .

- I don't have money.

- I have no money.

- She does not have time.

- She has no time.

- Come in, please.
- Just do it!
- Go and wash your hands.

- Look out! Danger!

- Don't forget me!

- No parking.

感叹句

- 感叹句是表示喜怒哀乐等强烈感情的句子，句尾要用感叹号，朗读时用降调。

- 感叹句往往由 what 或 how 引导。

- what 用作定语修饰名词，how 用作状语修饰形容词，副词或动词。

感叹词 what 引导的感叹句

1. What+a/an+(形容词)+单数可数名词(+主语+谓语)！

如: What a fine day (it is)!

2. What+(形容词)+可数名词复数或不可数名词(+主语+谓语)!

如: What kind women they are!

What nice music it is!

- What a day!

- What a good/ bad teacher!

- What a teacher

感叹词 how 引导的感叹句

1.How+形容词(副词)+主语+谓语！

如: How hard the workers are working!

How clever the girl is!

How quickly the boy is writing!

2. How+主语+谓语！

如：How time flies!

- How fast!

- How nice (the girl is!)

例子：

- What a lovely day!

- What a good boy he is!

- How time flies!

- How nice!

- How quickly the boy is writing!

- **What +** 名词性结构

- **How +** 形容词 副词性结构

- What a good boy!

- How good the boy is!

- What a clever girl!

- How clever the girl is!