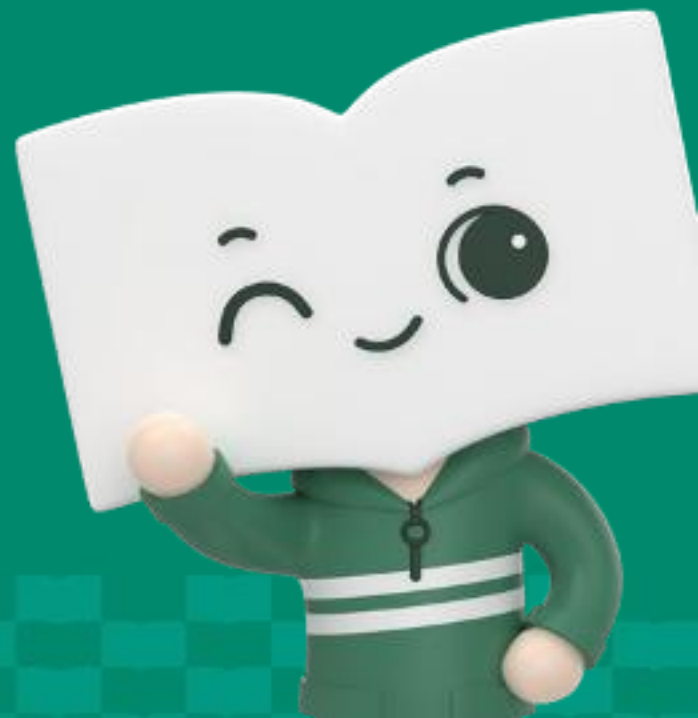


考研英语·模組学习

考研项目部 张楠



考研英语与题型

It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers.

[2010-1-R1]



考研英语与题型

It is difficult

to the point of impossibility for the average reader

under the age of forty

to imagine a time

when high-quality arts criticism could be found

in most big-city newspapers.



考研英语与题型

To imagine a time is difficult.



语法学习Tips

1. 体系化学习知识点（思维导图）
2. 化繁为简理解知识点
3. 以真题为导向应用知识点



重要性

阅读 42h	→	拆句子
写作 38h	→	写句子
翻译 20h	→	抓主干、调语序
完形 16h	→	厘清设空句子语法点
新题型 16h	→	迅速理解句子和逻辑

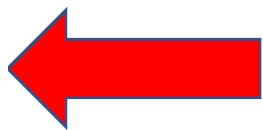
语法 28h	→	拆句子、写句子
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117页 收录全部考研必备语法
覆盖**22**年真题全题型例句（英语一、二）
8章**38**节**163**细分知识点



会拆句子
分得清主次



第八章-长难句分析

语法屋顶

第七章-固定结构

第六章-副词型结构

第五章-主次动作结构

第四章-谓语结构

第三章-名词性结构

第二章-形容词性结构

语法顶梁柱

第一章-基本句型及并列结构

语法底座



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一级标题：
8个章节

二级标题：
38个小节

目录

三级标题：
163个

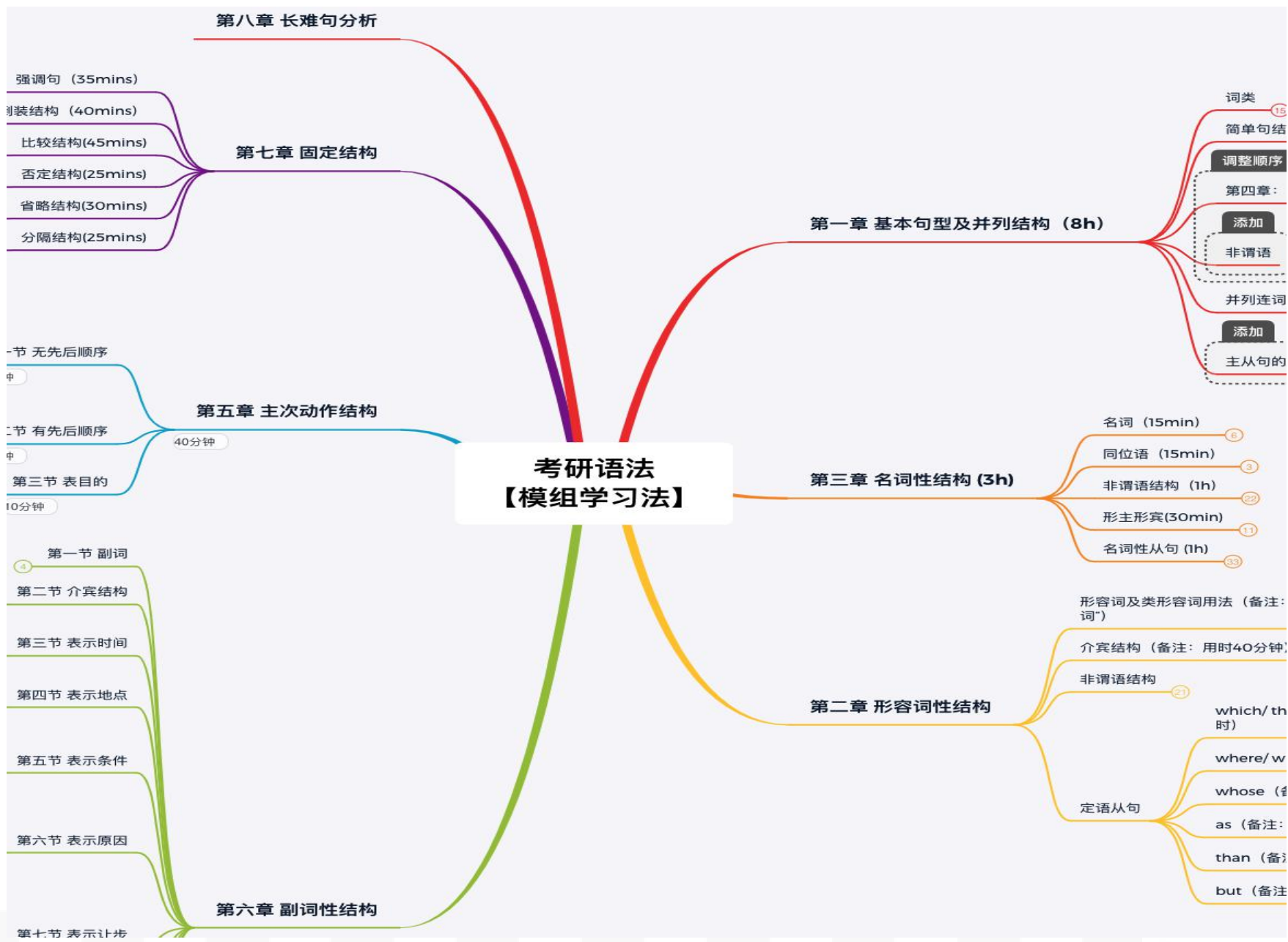
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四级标题：
40个

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英语句子分类

1. The film depicts a tragedy.

简单句

2. He left yet you are with me now.

并列句

3. She did not know what happened.

复合句



英语句子分类

1. He left.

简单句

2. He left **yet** you are with me now.

并列句

3. She did not know **that** he left.

复合句

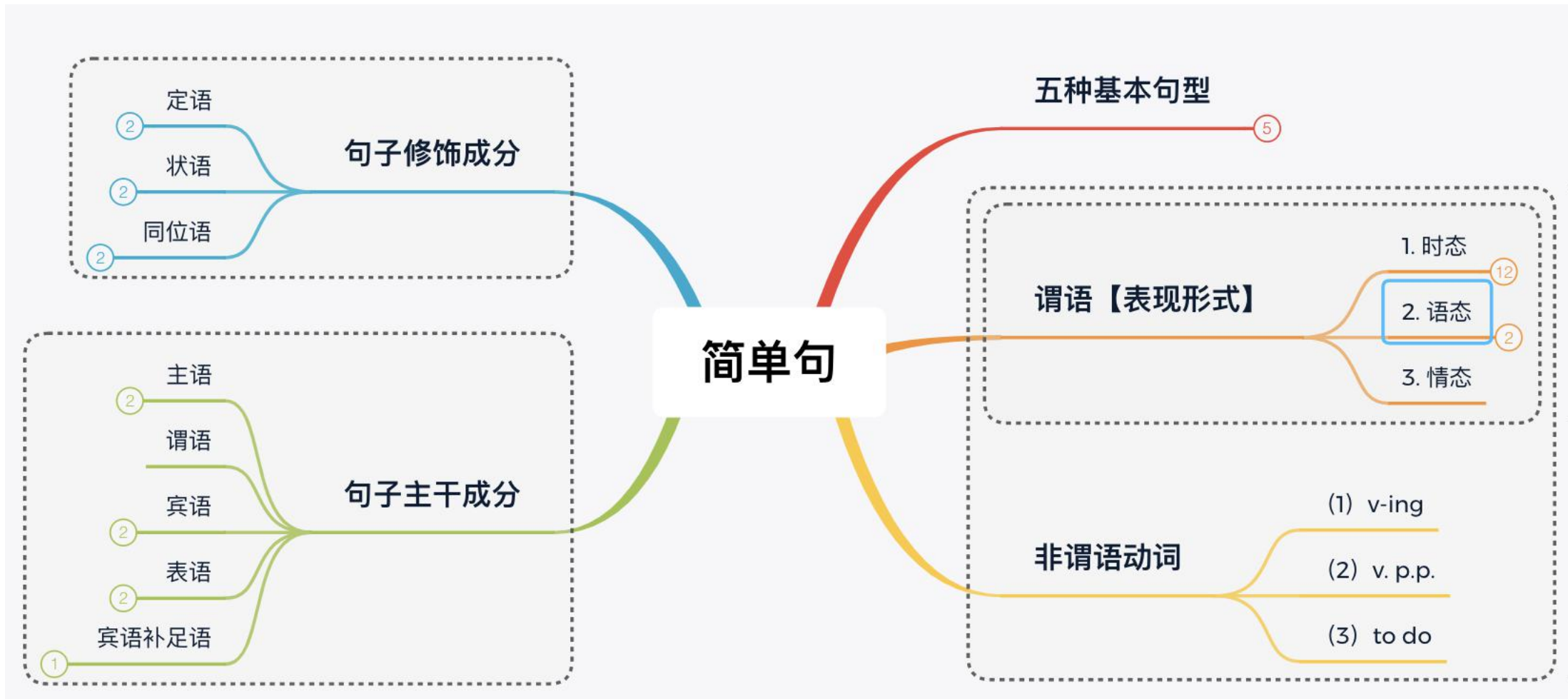


结论

1. 英语句子的基本形态/语序是 “**主语+谓语+宾语/表语**”
2. **简单句**是复杂句的基础，**有且只有**一个谓语动词
3. 分析句子时，先找谓语，**前主后宾/表**



简单句



简单句

定义： 只有一个主谓结构的句子

特征： 一个简单句中**只有一个谓语部分**

The film depicts a tragedy.



简单句—五种基本句型

1. 主谓
2. 主谓宾
3. 主系表
4. 主谓双宾
5. 主谓宾宾补



简单句——五种基本句型

1. 主谓:

- 媳妇跑了。
- Every minute counts.
- The accident happened.

1. 主谓

2. 主谓宾

3. 主系表

4. 主谓双宾

5. 主谓宾宾补



简单句——五种基本句型

2. 主谓宾

- 老鼠爱大米。
- The statistics misrepresent the reality.
- They will remember you.

1. 主谓

2. 主谓宾

3. 主系表

4. 主谓双宾

5. 主谓宾宾补



简单句——五种基本句型

3. 主系表

- 一切都是真的。
- My advice is to speak the truth.
- This process seems feasible.

1. 主谓

2. 主谓宾

3. 主系表

4. 主谓双宾

5. 主谓宾宾补



简单句——五种基本句型

4. 主谓双宾

- 陌生人送我妹妹一束花。
- Jenny shows people her wedding ring.

1. 主谓

2. 主谓宾

3. 主系表

4. 主谓双宾

5. 主谓宾宾补



简单句——五种基本句型

5. 主谓宾宾补

- 我发现我前女友嫁给了我的室友。
- Alan finds English fun.
- Cathy lets the cat into the room.

1. 主谓

2. 主谓宾

3. 主系表

4. 主谓双宾

5. 主谓宾宾补



区分主谓双宾和主谓宾宾补

主谓双宾：间接宾语和直接宾语一般是名词/代词。

Jenny shows **people** **her wedding ring**.

主谓宾宾补：宾语补足语可以是名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、动词不定式（短语）和分词（短语）。



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I made John our chairman.

Very loud noise may drive people mad.

She wanted him to sing for her friends.

Don't keep your friend waiting too long.

I left the case on the train.



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区分主谓双宾和主谓宾宾补

① I gave him a book.

Him **is** a book.

② I made John our chairman.

John **is** our chairman.



区分主谓双宾和主谓宾宾补

① I gave him a book.

Him **is** a book. ✗

② I made John our chairman.

John **is** our chairman. ✓



区分主谓双宾和主谓宾宾补

① I gave him a book. 主+谓+间宾+直宾

Him **is** a book. ✕

② I made John our chairman. 主+谓+宾+宾补

John **is** our chairman. ✓



简单句-练习

1. 事故发生了。
2. 那里发生事故了。
3. 朋友从来不借我钱。
4. ...railroads charged all customers the same average rate.

[2003, 阅读]

5. He considers your property his property. [1991, 阅读]



主+ 谓

主+ 谓 + 宾语

主+ 谓 + 双宾语

主+ 谓 + 宾+ 宾语补足语

主+ 系 (谓) + 表



主+ 谓

主+ 谓 + 宾语

主+ 谓 + 双宾语

主+ 谓 + 宾+ 宾语补足语

主+ 系 (谓) + 表



谓语的表现形式

助动词（可有可没有）	+ 表示实义的动词
时态	+ 动词不同的变化形式
语态	
情态	



谓语的表现形式: 时态



谓语的表现形式: 时态

过去
Past

现在
Now

将来
Future



谓语的表现形式: 时态

过去
Past

一般过去时
过去进行时
过去完成时

现在
Now

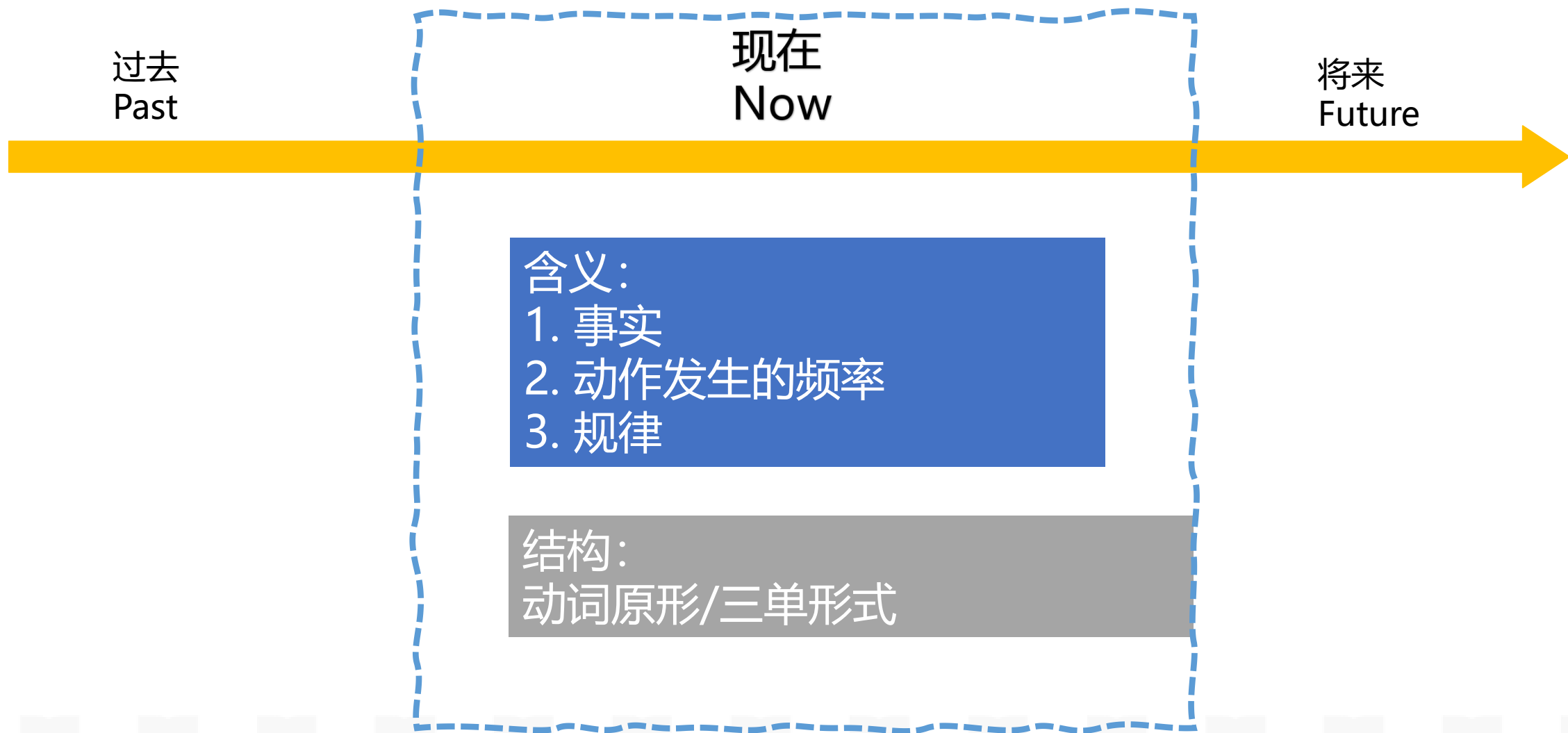
一般现在时
现在进行时
现在完成时
现在完成进行时

将来
Future

一般将来时



一般现在时



一般现在时

现在
Now

含义：

1. 事实
2. 动作发生的频率
3. 规律

结构：

动词原形/三单形式

- He **is** a boy.
- She **is** beautiful.
- The moon **moves** around the Earth every month.
- Peter always **tries** to save more people.
- Our body **is** efficient in storing sugar as fat.
- People **die**.



一些表示频率的词

never

often / frequently

hardly / rarely

normally / generally

seldom

usually

occasionally

always

sometimes



一些表示频率的词 > > 阅读

小红偶尔去健身房。

小红上周去了健身房。

小红每天都去健身房。

小红去年经常去健身房。



一些表示频率的词 > > 阅读

小红**偶尔**去健身房。

小红**上周**去了健身房。

小红**每天**都去健身房。

小红**去年经常**去健身房。



一些表示频率的词 > > 写作

He is often praised by the teacher.

不能写成

He often is praised by the teacher.



一些表示频率的词 > > 写作

He is often praised by the teacher.

不能写成

~~He often is praised by the teacher.~~



现在进行时



现在进行时

现在
Now

含义：

1. 正在发生的动作
2. 即将发生的动作

结构：

be (am/is/are) + v-ing

- Look! He **is running** after a butterfly!
- What **are** you **doing**?
- Listen! Someone **is playing** guitar.

- The bus **is arriving**.
- He **is coming** to the park.
- The cat **is leaving** her owner.

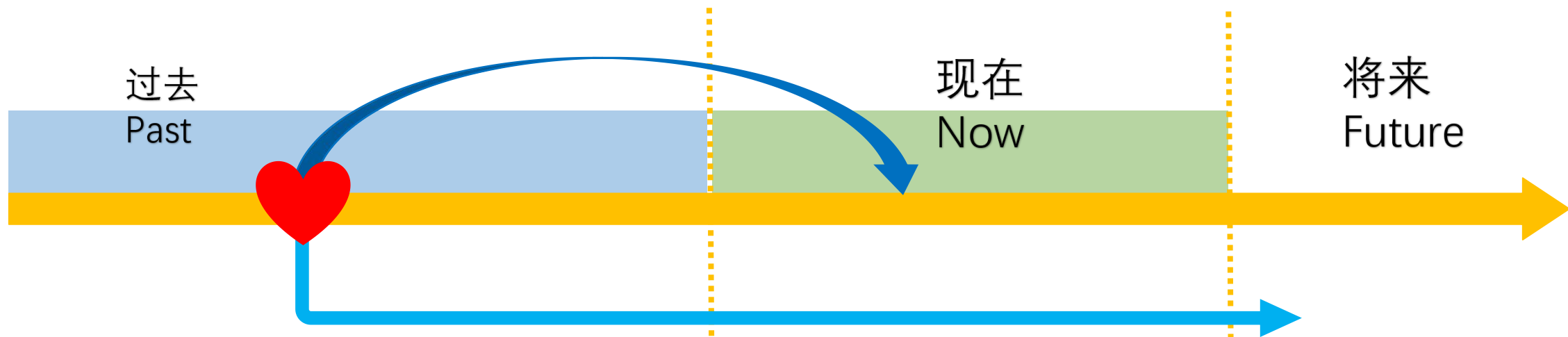


现在进行时

The teenagers are openly and seriously questioning the heavy personal sacrifices.



现在完成时



含义：

1. 过去发生的动作对现在造成了影响
2. 过去发生的动作到现在还未结束
3. 表示经历

结构：

have/has + 动词过去分词 (v.pp)



- Can I play computer games now? I **have finished** my homework.
- Mother **has learned** that you skipped the class.

含义：

1. 过去发生的动作对现在造成了影响
2. 过去发生的动作到现在还未结束
3. 表示经历

结构：

have/has + 动词过去分词 (v.pp)

- He **has left** his home **for** three years.
- He's **not returned** **since** this morning.
- He's **not lived** in this city **for** two years.

- She's **been** to Japan for three times.
- Max **has gone** to New York. You can call him.
- Tommy **has never tasted** this kind of candy before.



现在完成时

The ethical judgments of the Supreme Court justices **have become** an important issue recently.

[2012-1-UseofEnglish]



38. By pointing out our identity as
“**citizens**”, the author indicates
that_____



38. By pointing out our identity as “**citizens**”, the author indicates that_____

- A. our focus should be shifted
- B. our relationship is improving
- C. We have exercised our civil rights
- D. We should press government to lead systemic change

As “citizens”, we should exercise our civil rights hold our governments and industries to account to push for real systemic change.

改编自：[2016-E2-T2-27]



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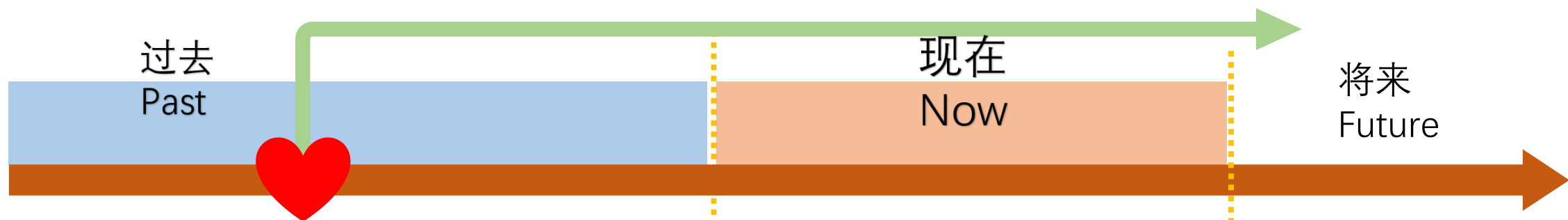
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As “citizens”, we should exercise our civil rights hold our governments and industries to account to push for real systemic change.

改自：[2016-E2-T2-27]



现在完成进行时



含义：
过去发生的动作到现在还未结束！！！！

结构：
have/has + been + v-ing



现在完成进行时

I **have thought** about this question for two days.

I **have been thinking** about this question for two days.

He **has worked** on this project since 2006.

He **has been working** on this project since 2006.

Michael **has waited** for her since 2010.

Michael **has been waiting** for her for 10 years.



现在完成进行时

The number of women on corporate boards **has been** steadily **increasing** without government interference.

[2020-1-T3]



一般过去时



一般过去时

He **was** a good friend. I don't know where he is.

Those little animals **died** in the fire. They are dead now.

We usually **went** to play basketball in the summer holiday.

The man **lost** his wife in an accident. He **loved** her so much, and he misses her every day.

Einstein **was** a great scientist.

I **used to know** you. I don't know you anymore.



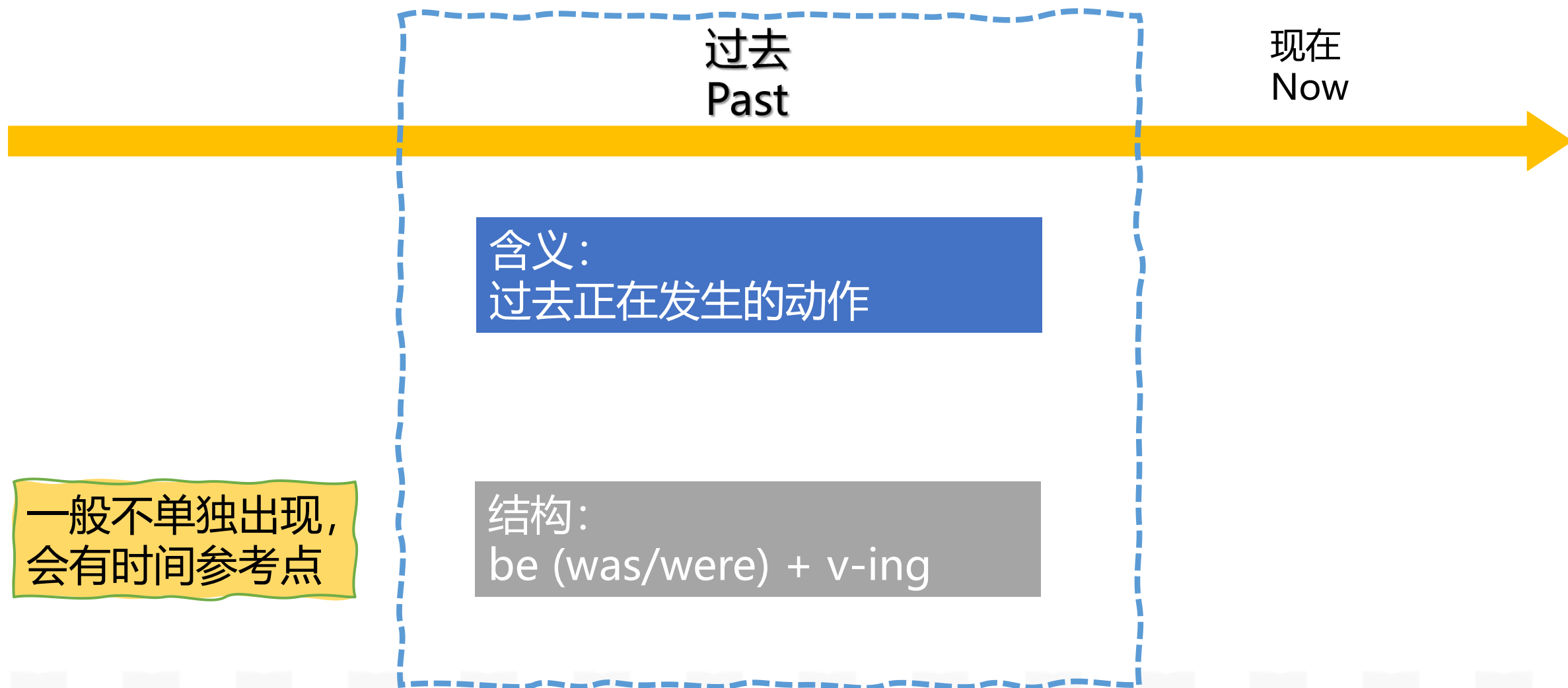
一般过去时

A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic **included** settlers and sojourners.

[2013-2-Text 2]



过去进行时



过去进行时

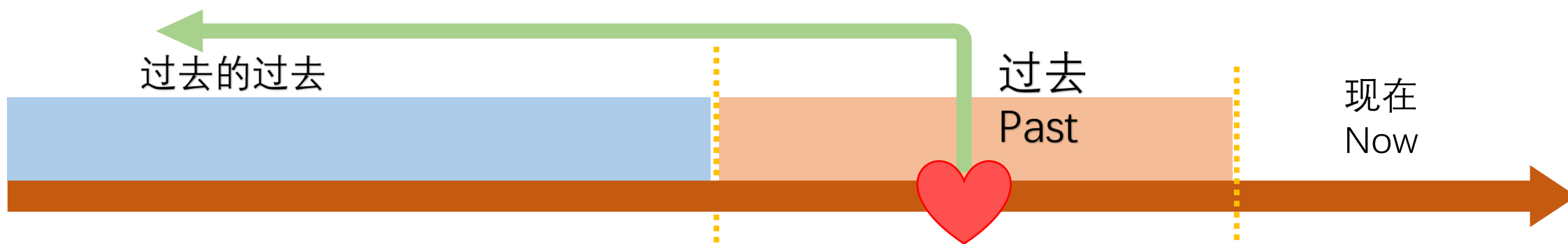
I **was doing** my homework **at 9 pm last night**.

While we **were having** fun, he **was sitting** alone.

What **were** you **doing** when he **came** back home **yesterday afternoon**?

When you **were looking** at the stars, what **did** you **see**?





含义：
过去的过去所发生的事件

结构：
had done



含义：
过去的过去所发生的事件

结构：
had done

- We had met before Jim introduced us.
- Before 1980, the first atomic bomb had exploded in China.
- After the ice had melted, the flowers bloomed.



过去完成时

He **had been through** the dot-com boom and bust and, desperate for a job, signed on with a Boulder agency.

[2010-2-Translation]



过去完成时

Companies **had won** patents for isolated DNA for decades.

[2012-2-T3]

Over the past decade, many companies **had perfected** the art of creating automatic behaviors—habits—among consumers.

[2010-2-T3]



1. 简单句 1.2 谓语动词 1.2.1 时态: 过去完成时

➤ 在阅读中需要注意:

The “threatened” tag disappointed
some environmentalists in that it
_____.



1. 简单句 1.2 谓语动词 1.2.1 时态: 过去完成时

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The “threatened” tag disappointed
some environmentalists **in that** it
_____.



1. 简单句 1.2 谓语动词 1.2.1 时态: 过去完成时

➤ 在阅读中需要注意:

The “threatened” tag disappointed some environmentalists **in that** it _____.

- A. was a give-in to governmental pressure
- B. would involve fewer agencies in action
- C. granted less federal regulatory power
- D. went against conservation policies

Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed about the “threatened tag”. They had pushed the agency to give federal officials less regulatory power.

改自: [2016-E2-T2-27]



1. 简单句 1.2 谓语动词 1.2.1 时态：过去完成时

➤ 在阅读中需要注意：

过去完成时是过去的过去，在阅读中可能表示原因，

即：原因先发生，结果后发生



1. 简单句 1.2 谓语动词 1.2.1 时态：过去完成时

➤ 在阅读中需要注意：

过去完成时是过去的过去，在阅读中可能表示原因，

即：原因先发生，结果后发生

- 因为他生病了，所以没来上课
- 因为他被揍了，所以进了医院
- 因为他努力了，所以成功上岸



1. 简单句 1.2 谓语动词 1.2.1 时态: 过去完成时

➤ 在阅读中需要注意:

过去完成时是过去的过去, 在阅读中可能表示原因,

即: 原因先发生, 结果后发生

过去完成时

一般过去时



一般将来时

现在
Now

将来
Future

含义：
将来发生的动作

结构：
will + v.
am/is/are going to + v.
am/is/are + (about) to + v.



一般将来时

将来
Future

含义：
将来发生的动作

结构：
will + v.
am/is/are going to + v.
am/is/are + (about) to + v.

In the end, everything **will be** fine.

Will the sun **fade** away in the future?

We **are going to go** to the library this afternoon.

Oh! You broke the cup! My aunt **is going to kill** you!

Just a quick word. I'**m about to leave** in five seconds.

The bomb **is about to explode**. Leave now!

The students **are to meet** in front of the classroom this afternoon.



一般将来时

Rich countries **will** basically **control** Eurobonds.

[2011-2-T4]

I don't know if other clients **are going to** abandon me, too.

[2004-1-T3]



谓语的表现形式: 时态

过去
Past

一般过去时
过去进行时
过去完成时

现在
Now

一般现在时
现在进行时
现在完成时
现在完成进行时

将来
Future

一般将来时



谓语的表现形式: **被动语态**

我吃了苹果。

苹果被我吃了。



谓语的表现形式: **被动语态**

我吃了苹果。 >> I eat an apple.

苹果被我吃了。 >> The apple is eaten by me



谓语的表现形式: **被动语态**

我吃了苹果。 >> I eat an apple.

苹果被我吃了。 >> The apple is eaten by me

被动语态，主语变成了动作的接受者，宾语变成了动作的发出者：



谓语的表现形式: **被动语态**

我吃了苹果。 >> I eat an apple.

苹果被我吃了。 >> The apple is eaten by me

被动语态，主语变成了动作的接受者，宾语变成了动作的发出者：

结构：主语 + be done + (by + 动作发出者)



谓语的表现形式: 被动语态

各类时态的被动语态:

规则: 时态不变, 先时态, 再语态

He was doing his homework.

时态不变: 一般过去进行时

过去进行时

His homework was being done by him.

被动语态

He has finished his homework.

时态不变: 一般现在完成时

现在完成时

His homework has been finished by him.

被动语态



谓语的表现形式: 被动语态

Traditionally, legal learning **has been viewed** in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person.

[2007-Translation][P61]



谓语的表现形式: 被动语态

Beethoven's importance in music **has been** principally **defined** by the revolutionary nature of his compositions.

[2014-Translation][P60]



谓语的表现形式: 被动语态

To limit the number of telescopes on Mauna Kea, old ones **will be removed** at the end of their lifetimes and their sites returned to a natural state.

[2017-1-T2]



谓语的表现形式: **被动语态**

请写出下列句子:

已经采取了措施来防止这种流行病迅速蔓延。

问题正在被讨论。

她发现房子已经被暴风雨破坏了。



谓语的表现形式: 情态

will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, must, ought to, need, dare, be able to, have to, have got to, had better

+ v. 原形



谓语的表现形式: 情态

Now something similar **could be happening** in the oceans.

[2006-1-T3]

As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk — and **may even be flattered** to receive your attention.

[2021-2-ReadingPartC][P63]



谓语的表现形式: 情态

Scientists **could** “**adopt**” middle school classes and **present** their own research.

[2003-1-T2]

This loss of mental focus **can** potentially **have** a damaging impact on our professional, social, and personal wellbeing.

[2014-1-UseofEnglish]



谓语的表现形式

助动词（可有可没有）	+ 表示实义的动词
时态	+ 动词不同的变化形式
语态	
情态	



识别谓语动词

1. do/ does/ did/ be (am/ is/ are/ was/ were)
2. be doing
3. have/ has/ had done
4. will/ would/ be going to + do
5. be done
6. will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, must, ought to, need, dare, be able to, have to, have got to, had better+ do



其他情况

1. would have done
2. would have been done
3. be being done
4. have/ has/ had been doing
5. have/ has/ had been done
6. have/ has/ had been



That barking dog looks really fierce.



Paid and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products.

[2011-1-ReadingPartA-T3][P12]



That *barking* dog **looks** really fierce.

Paid and *owned* media **are controlled** by marketers *promoting*
their own products.



单独出现

非谓语动词

1. doing

2. done

3. to do



The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years.

[2008-T3]



The bodies playing major professional sports **have changed** dramatically over the years.

[2008-T3]



Building new educational systems there and putting enough people through them to improve economic performance would require two or three generations.

[2009-T3]



Building new educational systems there and putting enough people through them to improve economic performance would require two or three generations.

[2009-T3]



The teenagers are questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs.

[2000-T4]



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[2000-T4]



Commercials featuring athletes, politicians and celebrities advocating support for the bill flooded the airwaves.



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advocating support for the bill flooded the airwaves.



There will be television chat shows hosted by robots.

The girl invited by the professor is her sister.

Children played with dolls equipped with personality chips...



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The girl invited by the professor is her sister.

Children played with dolls equipped with personality chips...



注意：

v-ed单独出现有可能是谓语动词（过去式**did**），也有可能不是谓语动词（过去分词**done**）。



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判断方法：

- ① 根据上下文时态判断
- ② 后边有by，前边没有be，一般是done
- ③ 看v-ed前面的名词是否是主语



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Girl's attraction to pink may seem unavoidable,
somehow encoded in DNA.



Girl's attraction to pink **may seem** unavoidable,
somehow encoded in DNA.



Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles reacted more enthusiastically to funny cartoons.



Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles **reacted** more enthusiastically to funny cartoons.



The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years.



The bodies playing major professional sports **have**
changed dramatically over the years.



Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.



Sandberg **would be** no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.



For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected must then influence his or her own acquaintances.



For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected **must** then **influence** his or her own acquaintances.



The Church's teaching and way of thinking eclipsed by the Renaissance had bridged the gap between the Medieval and modern periods.



The Church's teaching and way of thinking eclipsed by the Renaissance **had bridged** the gap between the Medieval and modern periods.



Because of increasing physical fitness, life expectancy in the nation has risen to seventy-three years, with fewer people suffering from heart disease.



Because of increasing physical fitness, life expectancy in the nation **has risen** to seventy-three years, with fewer people suffering from heart disease.



The changes identified by David Graddol present clear and major challenges to the UK's providers of English language teaching.



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Building new educational systems there and putting enough people through them to improve economic performance would require two or three generations.



Building new educational systems there and putting enough people through them to improve economic performance **would require** two or three generations.



Some are up in arms over a proposal to drop a specific funding category for social-science research and to integrate it within cross-cutting topics of sustainable development.



Some **are** up in arms over a proposal to drop a specific funding category for social-science research and to integrate it within cross-cutting topics of sustainable development.



The theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC).



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The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.



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Newly fashionable health-savings plans are spreading from legislative halls to Wal-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment risk for families' future healthcare.



Newly fashionable health-savings plans **are spreading** from legislative halls to Wal-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment risk for families' future healthcare.



Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips, computers within-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, relaxation will be in front of smell-television, and digital age will have arrived.



Children **will play** with dolls equipped with personality chips, computers within-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, relaxation will be in front of smell-television, and digital age will have arrived.



From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders.



From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, **looks** far less like an opportunity to exercise more responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders.



He has elected as his primary duty and pleasure the activity of thinking in Socratic way about moral problems.



He **has elected** as his primary duty and pleasure the activity of thinking in Socratic way about moral problems.



He **has elected** the activity of thinking in Socratic way
about moral problems as his primary duty and pleasure.

① 动词+介词短语+宾语



He **has elected** the activity of thinking in Socratic way
about moral problems as his primary duty and pleasure.

① 动词+介词短语+宾语

elect/define/consider/use/see/regard A as B



The abstract concept makes possible amounts of concrete research and understanding.



The abstract concept **makes** possible amounts of concrete research and understanding.



The abstract concept **makes** possible amounts of concrete research and understanding.

② 动词+形容词+宾语



句子主干

主干成分：

主语

谓语

宾语

表语

宾语补足语

修饰成分：

定语

状语

同位语



句子主干: 主语

位置: 一般放置在句首

构成: ①名词/代词; ②doing; ③to do 等



句子主干: 主语-名词/代词

They can help students acquire a sense of commitment.

A working wife will choose divorce over an unsatisfactory marriage.



句子主干: 主语-doing

Merely expanding the orchestra's repertoire will not be enough.

[2011-1- Reading-1]

Making friends is extremely important to teenagers.

[2003-1-UseofEnglish]



句子主干: 主语-doing

Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said.

[2016-2-ReadingPartA-T1][P40]



句子主干: 主语-to do

To be a man has always been dangerous.

[2000-1-T2]



句子主干: 宾语

位置: ①及物动词后——动宾;

②介词后——介宾;

③一些形容词后——形宾

构成: ①名词/代词; ②doing; ③to do 等



句子主干: 宾语

I miss you.

He has thought about this for two days.

Moral awareness in editing a newspaper really matters.

Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted. [2000-1-T1]

Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. [2005]



句子主干: 表语

位置: 系动词后

构成: ①名词; ②形容词; ③介词短语等



句子主干: 表语

常见系动词:

- ① 状态: be
- ② 似乎: seem, appear
- ③ 保持: remain, keep, stay
- ④ 变化: become, turn, grow, get
- ⑤ 终止: prove, turn out
- ⑥ 感官: taste, look, smell, sound, feel



句子主干: 表语

He was a boy.

The leaves turned red.

We are in this room.



句子主干: 表语

According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are online. [2008-1-T2]

But exploring one's smartphone is more like entering his or her home. [2015-1-T2]



句子主干: 表语

This process **seems** feasible.

The dish **smells** good.

Please **remain** seated.



句子主干: 宾语补足语

He made **us** **laugh**.

I feel **walking near the river** **comfortable**.

补充说明宾语部分的成分---宾语补足语



句子主干: 宾语补足语

① **call, name**: v. + n. + **n.**

② **think, consider, feel, believe, find**: v. + n. + **adj.**

③ **make, let**: v. + n. + v. (原形)

④ **tell, want, ask, wish, teach, allow, enable**: v. + n. + **to do**

⑤ **see, hear**: v. + n. + **v.(原形)/v-ing**



句子主干: 宾语补足语

Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan's and Dr. de Waal's study.

[2005-T1]



句子主干: 宾语补足语

Our chief business is to enable them to share in a common life.

[2009 -Translation]



句子主干: 宾语补足语

Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group.

[2005-T1]



句子主干

主干成分：

主语

谓语

宾语

表语

宾语补足语

修饰成分：

定语

状语

同位语



修饰成分：定语

功能：限定名词或名词短语

位置：名词或名词短语的前后

构成：①形容词；②名词；③doing；④done；⑤to do；⑥介词短语等



修饰成分：定语

构成：①形容词；②名词；③doing；④done；⑤to do；⑥介词短语等

The health research community should actively recruit well-known personalities.



修饰成分：定语

构成：①形容词；②名词；③doing；④done；⑤to do；⑥
介词短语等

Most Americans rely on social media to check daily headlines.

[2018-1-T2]



修饰成分：定语

构成：①形容词；②名词；③doing；④done；⑤to do；⑥
介词短语等

They make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable.

[2006-T4]



修饰成分：定语

构成：①形容词；②名词；③doing；④done；⑤to do；⑥
介词短语等

That **barking** dog **looks** really fierce.

Paid and **owned** media **are controlled** by marketers
promoting their own products.



修饰成分：状语

功能：①修饰动词，形容词，副词，句子；
②说明时间、地点、原因、结果等。

构成：①副词；②介词短语；③doing / done / to do 等



修饰成分：状语

构成：①副词；②介词短语；③doing / done / to do 等

Important information can get buried in a sea of trivialities.

[1999-T1]



修饰成分：状语

构成：①副词；②介词短语；③doing / done / to do 等

At the same time, the normal rate of social change throughout the world is taking place at a vastly accelerated speed compared with the past.

[2000-translation]



修饰成分：同位语

功能： 解释说明名词或名词短语，和前面的名词是同等地位

位置： ①逗号、冒号、破折号后面/中间； ②括号中

构成： ①名词； ②名词性短语等



修饰成分：同位语

My brother, the tall guy there, is talking with his teacher.



修饰成分：同位语

In her new book, *Join the Club*, Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure.

President Trump has underlined fossil fuels — especially coal — as the path to economic growth.

[2018-2-UseofEnglish-T2] [P38]



