

句子成分

主语

定义： 主语是一个句子叙述的主体，也就是一句话主要叙述的对象或者主要将的内容。

示例：

1. **I** am a teacher. "I" 是主语
2. **Chinese** is hard. "Chinese" 是主语

能够做主语的词语

能够充当主语的词语：名词、代词、数词、动词不定式、动名词、句子、其他...

名词做主语

1. **Nick** is a teacher.
2. **Jack** is a teacher.
3. **Lily** is a student.
4. **Guang Xi** is beautiful.
5. **The book** is expensive.
6. **English** is easy.
7. **China** is very large.

代词做主语

1. **I** am a teacher.
2. **She** is beautiful.
3. **You** are rich.
4. **He** is very handsome.
5. **It** is cheap.
6. **We** are busy.
7. **They** are happy.
8. **This** is my pen.
9. **That** is her computer.

数词做主语

1. The **first** is important.
2. **Eight** is a lucky number.

动词不定式做主语

1. **To learn English** is easy.
2. **To eat an apple every day** is good for health.
3. **To be a teacher** is hard.

动名词和动名词短语做主语

1. **Learning English** is funny.
2. **Helping poor people** is our duty.
3. **Being a teacher** is hard.

句子做主语

一个句子也可以做主语，做主语的句子我们叫做主语从句。

其它词语做主语

在英语里面，有些词语看起来不是名词，但是具有名词的含义。比如"old"本来是形容词，但是加上"the"之后，就变成名词的含义了，"the old"表示“老人的意思”，所以可以做主语。

谓语

定义：说明主语动作或者状态的词语。或者说是说明主语做什么或者主语是什么，主语怎么样的词语。

分类：谓语分为动作型谓语和状态型谓语。

动作型谓语

动作型谓语由动词构成，动作型谓语又分为简单谓语和复合谓语。

简单谓语

一个实义动词或者一个动词短语都可以构成简单的谓语。

1. I **work** very day.
2. I **run** every day.
3. I **love** you.

4. I **speak** Chinese.
5. She **looks after** her brother.
6. I **get up** at six.

复合谓语

复合谓语就是由简单谓语再加上其他词语，共同做谓语的情况。主要有以下三种形式：

- **情态动词+实义动词或者动词短语的原型。**

1. I **can speak** Cantonese.
2. I **can look** after her.

- **助动词+实义动词或者动词短语的原型。**

1. I **will buy** a new book tomorrow.
2. I **will get up** early tomorrow.

- **助动词+其他的动词形式(be + doing 或 have/has + done)**

1. I **am working** now.
2. I **have learned** English for 10 years.

状态型谓语

状态型的谓语由"系动词+表语"构成。

系动词主要由"be"充当。

1. I **am happy**.
2. He **is a doctor**.
3. You **are cool**.
4. They **are students**.
5. I **am an English teacher**.

宾语

定义： 宾语就是动作的对象或者承受者

能够做宾语的词语

能够充当主语的词语：名词、代词、数词、动词不定式、动名词、句子、其他...

名词做宾语

1. I buy a **book** every year.

2. I buy **apples** every day.
3. You believe **Nick**.
4. She likes **Nick**.
5. She likes **music**.
6. I bought a **book** yesterday.
7. I borrowed a **pen** from him.

代词做宾语

I believe **her**.
You believe **me**.
You believe **them**.
You believe **us**.
She loves **him**.
I love **her**.
I told **them** a story.

数词做宾语：

I want **two**.

表语

定义： 表语的定义与状态型谓语一致，说明主语是什么或者怎么样的词语就是表语。表语其实属于谓语的范畴，但是不是系动词和表语是不能分开的，没有系动词就没有表语，没有表语就没有系动词。

能做表语的词语

名词、形容词、介词短语、名词所有格、动词不定式、动名词、代词、数词、分词、副词、句子...

名词做表语

I am **Nick**.
You are my **friend**.
She is a **nurse**.
He is a **doctor**.

形容词做表语

I am rich.

You are busy.

We are happy.

They are lucky.

It is beautiful.

The house is big.

介词短语做表语

I am in Guangxi.

She is in Guangxi.

You are in Beijing.

They are in Shanghai.

We are in Guangzhou.

She is in the classroom.

She is under the tree.

They are on the playground.

补语

定语

状语

同位语

基本句型

词语属性