# 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 everyday 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

### 状态型谓语

## 宾语

## 表语

补语

定语

状语

同位语

基本句型

词语属性