## 第一篇 初级句型 – 简单句（Simple Sentence）

### 第一章 基本句型及补语

五种单句的基本句型：

1. S + V

John Smith died in World War Two.

1. S + V + O

John Smith killed three enemy soldiers.

1. S + V + C

His demands appear reasonable.

A nurse makes a good wife.

1. S + V + O + O

John’s father gave him a dog.

1. S + V + O + C

The food made me sick.

John’s father called him a dog.

没有补语的be动词：

1. I think, therefore I am.
2. To be or not to be, that is a question.

### 第二章 名词词组与冠词

the best answer

Of these answers, this one is the best.

those sweet roses

I want those.

Unmarried men are a rare species these days.

Honesty is not necessarily the best policy.

Fresh water is a precious resource in Saudi Arabia.

There are five Sundays this month.

I have an appointment on Sunday.

Mr. Elson was president of the high school.

Some say he was a better president than Mr. Robert.

Mr. Elson is also a member of the Council of the city.

Mattin Wales, Head of the football team, at the time, wore a mustache.

Clinton made Gorle campaign partner of the President election.

Modern history is my favorite subject.

The history of recent China is a history record.

He should be home, I saw a light in his house.

Turn off the portal light.

This is not the John Smith I know.

This is a photography show of the Taibei 50 years ago.

the Pacific (Ocean)

the Atlantic (Ocean)

the Indian Ocean

the Philippine Islands -> the Philippines

the Alp mountains -> the Alps

the United States of America

the United Nations

### 第三章 动词时态

1. 简单式
2. 过去时间

The U.S. established diplomatic relations with the P.R.C. in 1979.

The movable print was introduced to England in 1485.

I was visiting clients the whole day yesterday.

I was watching TV when I heard the doorbell.

The witness was being questioned in court when he had a heart attack.

1. 现在时间

Huang pitches a fast ball. Li swings. It looks like a hit. The short stop fails to stop it. It’s a double!

Bush is the U.S. President.

All mothers love their children.

7-ELEVEN is selling big cokes at a discount this morning.

According to the NASA survey, the ozone layer is being depleted.

1. 未来时间

There will be a major election in March.

Don’t call me at six tomorrow. I’ll still be sleeping then.

The building will be razed next month.

1. 完成式
2. 现在时间

I’m sure I have seen this face somewhere.

We have been working overtime for a week to fill your order.

The house has been redecorated twice since they moved in.

1. 过去时间

Many soldiers had died from pneumonia before the discovery of penicillin.

I had been smoking three packs of cigarettes a day before I decided to quit.

Japan had not been defeated yet by the time Germany surrendered unconditionally

1. 未来时间

Next April, I will have worked here for 20 years.

Come back at 5:00. Your car will have been fixed then.

In two more minutes, she will have been talking on the phone for three hours!

练习：

1. We could smell that someone had been smoking a cigar.

### 第四章 不定词短语

不定词是助动词的变化，带有不确定语气。

I am glad to know you.

I am glad because I can know you.

I am glad because I am able to know you.

I will go

I want to go

He is right.

He may be right.

He seems to be right.

It must be raining now.

It may rain any time.

It might even snow.

It must have rained last night.

It seems to have rained last night.

must -> have to

should -> ought to

will/would -> be going to

can/ could -> be able to

may/might -> be likely to

They plan to marry next month.

I avoid making the same mistake twice.

I hate to say this, but I think you’re mistaken.

I like to be the first.

I don’t like to wait too long.

I dislike standing in long lines.

I always try to be on time.

Why don’t you try being late for a change.

Please remember to give me a wake-up call at 6:00 tomorrow. (Please remember you must give me a call tomorrow)

I remember calling her at 6:00 last night. (I remember that I called her last night)

The speaker stopped talking at the second bell.

The speaker stopped a second to drink some water. (The speaker stopped a second so that he could drink some water.)

使役动词（let have make）与原形动词

The little girl asked her mother to come to the PTA meeting. (The little girl asked if her mother would come to the PTA meeting.)

The teacher made the little girl stay behind.

John had his car painted over.

感官动词（see hear watch）与原形动词

I heard her playing the violin.

I heard her cry out in pain.

### 第五章 动名词

动名词的结构接近普通名词，可是往往带有动作持续的意味。

Let me buy you a drink.

Drinking is his only vice.

I am not afraid of death, but I am scared of dying.

There are two weddings at the restaurant tonight.

The burning, his running,

动名词短语与名词从句的比较

I really enjoyed teaching English to school children at night.

I really enjoyed that I taught English to school children at night.

Picking strawberries can be fun.

The picking of strawberries requires patience.

Strawberry-picking is a strenuous job.

I don’t like that John calls my girlfriend day after day.

I don’t like John’s calling my girlfriend day after day.

That I was invited here is a great honor.

Being invited here is a great honor.

That flying bird is a black-faced spoonbill. (That bird is flying.)

That flying jacket looks smart on you. (That’s a jacket for flying.)

### 第六章 分词

现在分词与形容词的关系

That black dog doesn’t bite.

A barking dog doesn’t bite.

The dog is black.

The dog is barking.

过去分词与形容词的关系

Clean water is safe to drink.

Boiled water is safe to drink.

The water is clean.

The water is boiled.

带有完成暗示而非被动态的过去分词

I can’t find my wallet. It’s gone.

The leaves are all fallen, now that winter is here.

I’m done. It’s all yours.

现在分词与过去分词的区分：

两种分词都是形容词，差别在于现在分词有“进行”的暗示，过去分词有“被动”、“ 完成”的暗示，大致依此区分就不会错，以下是两种需要注意的情况。

一、表示“感觉”的分词。像disappoint、satisfy、surprise、amaze、astonish、scare、terrify、please、tire、exhaust等

He is disappointed at his scores.

His scores are disappointing.

His scores disappoint him.

### 第七章 形容词

### 第八章 副词

### 第九章 语气

### 第十章 系动词

### 第十一章 主语动词一致性