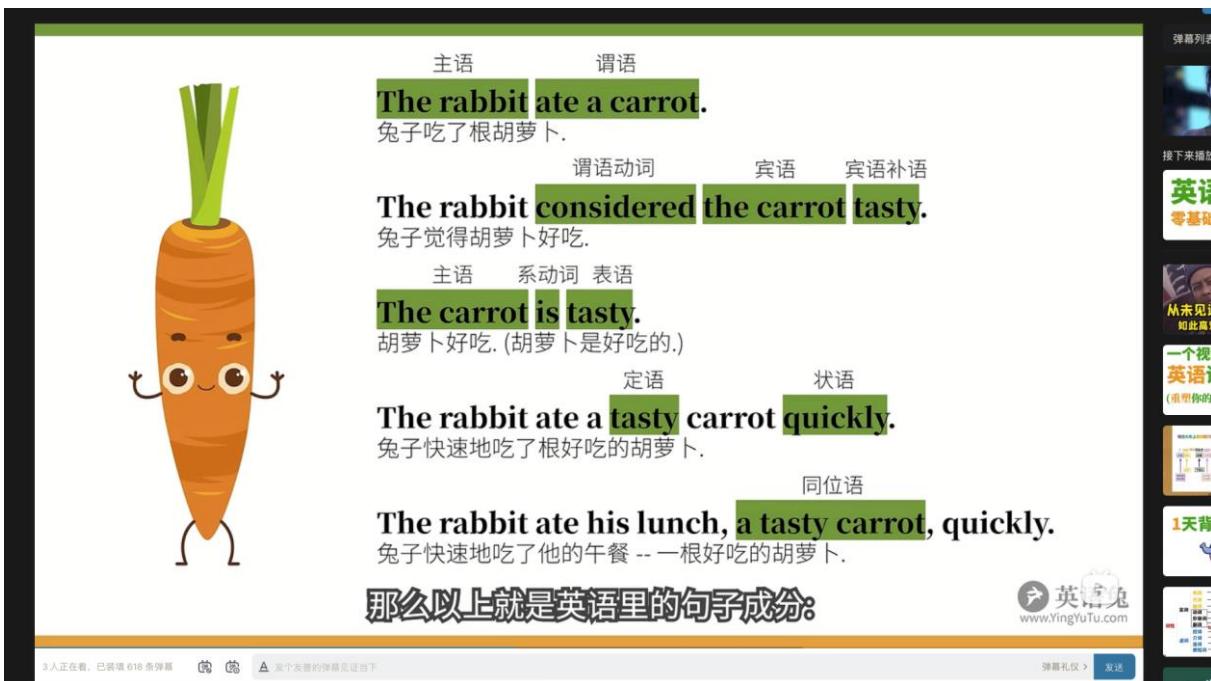


句子成分



主语 谓语
The rabbit ate a carrot.
兔子吃了根胡萝卜.

谓语动词 宾语 宾语补语
The rabbit considered the carrot tasty.
兔子觉得胡萝卜好吃.

主语 系动词 表语
The carrot is tasty.
胡萝卜好吃. (胡萝卜是好吃的.)

定语 状语
The rabbit ate a tasty carrot quickly.
兔子快速地吃了根好吃的胡萝卜.

同位语
The rabbit ate his lunch, a tasty carrot, quickly.
兔子快速地吃了他的午餐 -- 一根好吃的胡萝卜.

那么以上就是英语里的句子成分:

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1天背

定语

英语中的定语 (adjective) 通常指描述名词或代词特征的词语，用于进一步限定或修饰名词或代词的意义。定语可以用来描述名词的大小、形状、颜色、数量、品质、来源、归属等。例如，“the blue car”（蓝色的汽车）中的“blue”是定语，用来描述“car”（汽车）的颜色。

表语

也叫主语补语, 英语中的表语 (predicate complement) 是指在及物动词、系动词或其他需要补语的动词后面, 用来补充说明主语的性质、状态、身份、特征等的短语或单词。表语通常是名词、形容词、副词或介词短语等, 它们与主语之间存在逻辑上的等价关系。例如, 在句子“Tom is a student.”（汤姆是学生。）中, “a student”是表语, 它补充说明主语“Tom”的身份和状态。在句子“Mary felt sick.”（玛丽感到恶心。）中, “sick”是表语, 它补充说明主语“Mary”的状态。

胡

定语和表语的区别

定语和表语都是语法上的修饰成分, 但它们的作用和位置有所不同。

定语用来修饰名词或代词，通常出现在名词前面或后面，用来进一步描述、限定或修饰名词或代词的意义。例如，“the blue car”（蓝色的汽车）中的“blue”是定语，用来描述“car”（汽车）的颜色。

表语则是用来补充说明主语的性质、状态、身份、特征等的短语或单词，通常出现在系动词后面，与主语之间存在逻辑上的等价关系。例如，在句子“Tom is a student.”（汤姆是学生。）中，“a student”是表语，它补充说明主语“Tom”的身份和状态。

因此，定语和表语的主要区别在于：定语修饰名词或代词，而表语补充说明主语；定语和名词或代词之间存在修饰关系，而表语和主语之间存在等价关系；定语和名词或代词的位置相对灵活，而表语通常紧跟在系动词后面。

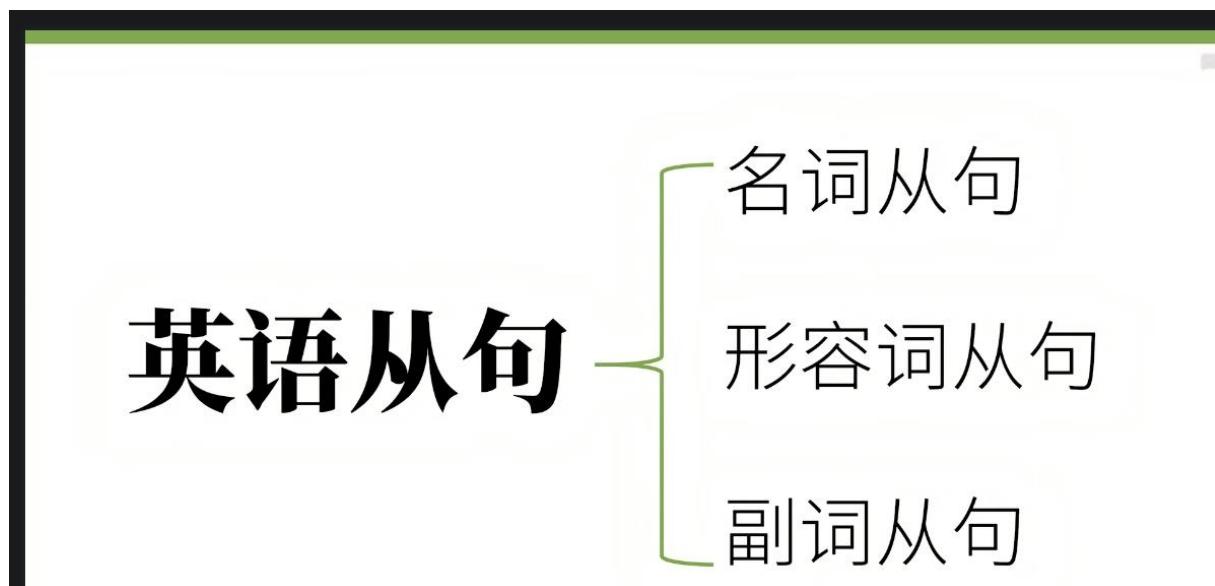
状语

英语中的状语（adverbial）是一类修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子的成分，用来表示时间、地点、方式、原因、条件、程度等意义。状语可以由副词、介词短语、动词-ing形式、不定式、从句等构成，通常放在句子中的谓语之后，但也可以放在句首或其他位置。例如：

- He speaks English fluently.（他英语讲得流利。）这里的“fluently”是副词状语，表示方式。
- She left for Beijing yesterday.（她昨天去北京了。）这里的“yesterday”是时间状语，表示时间。
- They study hard to pass the exam.（他们努力学习以通过考试。）这里的“to pass the exam”是不定式状语，表示目的。

状语在句子中起到修饰限制、补充说明或转折等作用，能够丰富句子的意义和表达效果。需要注意的是，在使用状语时要注意语法和语义的正确性，避免出现歧义或语法错误。

三大从句分类



形容词从句(定语从句/关系从句)



定语 / 形容词
从句

a **carrot** **that** I bought

先行词

关系词

这里的“另一个句子”就是“定语从句/形容词从句”；

关系词

关系词

关系代词

关系副词

关系词包括关系代词和关系副词，它们在定语从句中的作用和位置不同。

关系代词 (relative pronoun) 在定语从句中可以代替先行词，并且在从句中充当主语、宾语或表语等成分。关系代词包括 who、whom(who 的宾格)、whose、which、that 等。例如：

- The woman **who is standing there** is my teacher. (站在那里的女人是我的老师。) 这里的 who 代表先行词“woman”，在从句中作主语。
- I bought a book **that you recommended**. (我买了一本你推荐的书。) 这里的 that 代表先行词“book”，在从句中作宾语。

关系副词 (relative adverb) 在定语从句中用来引导从句，并且在从句中充当状语。关系副词包括 where、when、why 等。例如：

- That was the day **when we first met**. (那是我们第一次见面的日子。) 这里的 when 引导定语从句，在从句中作时间状语。
- I visited the place **where he grew up**. (我参观了他长大的地方。) 这里的 where 引导定语从句，在从句中作地点状语。

因此，**关系代词和关系副词的区别在于：**

1. 关系代词在从句中充当主语、宾语或表语等成分，而关系副词在从句中充当状语；
2. 关系代词可以代替先行词，而关系副词不能；
3. 关系代词包括 who、whom、whose、which、that 等，而关系副词包括 where、when、why 等。

关系代词引导的形容词从句

关系代词引导的形容词从句

The rabbit is eating a carrot **that** I bought.

The teacher **who** ate a carrot is a rabbit.

The teacher **whom** I saw yesterday is a rabbit.

The teacher **whose** favorite food is carrot is a rabbit.

The food **which** the teacher likes is a carrot.

这里的关系代词之所以是**who, whom, whose, which,**



that vs. which

先行词是唯一的: **that**

先行词多选一: **which**

that vs. which

先行词是唯一的: that

The rabbit ate the largest carrot that I've ever seen.

all the rabbits that ate a carrot

the only rabbit that ate a carrot

the first rabbit that ate a carrot

中, all, only, first 也表明了很明确的对象, 没得选啊,

that vs. which

先行词是唯一的: that

先行词多选一: which

The rabbit ate a carrot which I bought.

The rabbit ate a carrot that I bought.

可提问: Which one are you talking about?

那么就可以用which或者that.

关系副词引导的形容词从句

关系副词引导的形容词从句

This was the place where the rabbit ate the carrot.

This is the reason why the rabbit ate the carrot.

That was the day when the rabbit ate the carrot for the first time.

限定性形容词从句

下句的言外之意是: 桌子上有很多根胡萝卜, 并没有具体指定哪一根, 所以用 which

限定性形容词从句

The rabbit ate the carrot which was on the table.

限定carrot的范围/性质

非限定性形容词从句作插入语

非限定性形容词从句作插入语

My head, which is big, is useful when it rains.
我有大头，下雨不愁。

The biggest carrot, which the rabbit ate, was on the table.
最大的那根胡萝卜曾在桌上，兔子吃了它。

限定性 vs. 非限定性

下图中的第一句的言外之意是：我有很多个头，其中一个头是圆的

第二句就很明确的说明：我只有一个头，它是圆的

限定性 vs. 非限定性

I have a head which is round.

I have a head, which is round.



第二句就比较清楚。我有一个头，

非限定性形容词从句指代整句话

非限定性形容词从句指代整句话

The rabbit ate the carrot, which was not surprising.

兔子吃了胡萝卜, 这事儿不令人吃惊.

名词从句

名词从句

主语从句
宾语从句
表语从句
同位语从句
宾语补语从句

主语从句

主语从句

That the rabbit ate a carrot is obvious.

在问句中: 疑问代(副)词

引导词

连接代(副)词

- Whether the rabbit ate the carrot is obvious.
- Where the rabbit ate the carrot is obvious.
- When the rabbit ate the carrot is obvious.
- How the rabbit ate the carrot is obvious.
- Who ate the carrot is obvious.
- What the rabbit ate is obvious.

剩下的词的语序和中文是基本一致的。



以下两个句子可以相互转化, 后面的 It 就是"形式主语"指代后面的 that 引导的主语从句

That the hungry rabbit had already eaten a
carrot for dinner this evening is obvious.

It is obvious that the hungry rabbit had
already eaten a carrot for dinner this evening.

也就是

That the rabbit ate a carrot is obvious.



It is obvious that the rabbit ate a carrot.

举例:

That the rabbit ate a carrot is a secret.

That the rabbit ate a carrot was discussed.

That the rabbit ate a carrot happened.



It is a secret that the rabbit ate a carrot.

It was discussed that the rabbit ate a carrot.

It happened that the rabbit ate a carrot.

我们也可以把这几句话改写成带有形式主语的句子:

另外的例子:



Whether the rabbit ate the carrot is obvious.

It is obvious whether the rabbit ate the carrot.

Where the rabbit ate the carrot is obvious.

It is obvious where the rabbit ate the carrot.

When the rabbit ate the carrot is obvious.

It is obvious when the rabbit ate the carrot.

How the rabbit ate the carrot is obvious.

It is obvious how the rabbit ate the carrot.

Who ate the carrot is obvious.

It is obvious who ate the carrot.

What the rabbit ate is obvious.

It is obvious what the rabbit ate.



宾语从句

确定信息作宾语从句

I saw **that** the rabbit ate a carrot.

我看见这兔子吃了根胡萝卜.

这里的**that** the rabbit ate a carrot是个确定的信息。



不确定信息作宾语从句

I saw **whether** the rabbit ate the carrot.

I saw **who** ate the carrot.

I saw **what** the rabbit ate.

I saw **where** the rabbit ate the carrot.

I saw **when** the rabbit ate the carrot.

I saw **how** the rabbit ate the carrot.

可省略与不可省略引导词 that 的情况

省略引导词that

I know **(that)** the rabbit ate a carrot.

下面这个 that 省略了的话, 就有语病了, 因为这个 that 本来是代表了"兔子是吃萝卜"这件事的宾语从句的, 省略了之后就变成普通陈述句了

不可省略引导词that

I know, just like you do,
that the rabbit ate the carrot.

会让人一下子反应不过来后面是个从句,

否定加在谓语动词前，而非从句中

否定加在谓语动词前，而非从句中

I don't think (that) the rabbit is smart.

I don't believe (that) you will give me some coins.

I don't expect (that) you will give this video a thumbs-up.

~~I think (that) the rabbit isn't smart.~~

~~I believe (that) you won't give me some coins.~~

~~I expect (that) you won't give this video a thumbs-up.~~ 

主句时态=宾语从句时态

主句时态 = 宾语从句时态

I don't think (that) you're right.

I didn't think (that) you were right.

过去

过去

当然, 也有例外情况

主句时态 = 宾语从句时态

I knew (that) the sun rises in the east.
过去 永恒/客观

表语从句(主语补语从句)

主语 主语补语 = 表语

I am a rabbit.

The carrot tastes good.

主语 主语补语 = 表语

系动词:be 动词

表语从句(系动词: be动词)

The problem is that the rabbit is hungry.

The reason is that there's no more carrot.

The question is whether the rabbit is hungry.

The question is what the rabbit should eat.

The question is where/when/how the rabbit should eat the carrot.

表语从句

The problem is **that** the rabbit is hungry.

The reason is **that** there's no more carrot.

The question is **whether** the rabbit is hungry.

The question is **what** the rabbit should eat.

The question is **where/when/how** the rabbit should eat the carrot.

而表语从句中的**引导词**,和之前一样,也有多种可能,比如:



主语从句 → 表语从句

主语从句

表语

That the rabbit ate a carrot is a secret.

The secret is that the rabbit ate a carrot.

主语

表语从句

系动词:非 be 动词

表语从句(系动词: 非be动词)

It **seems** that the rabbit is hungry.

It **feels** that you're not telling the truth.

同位语从句

同位语

主语 同位语
My teacher, Papa Rabbit, likes carrots.

我的老师, 兔老爹, 喜欢胡萝卜.

宾语 同位语
I like my teacher, Papa Rabbit.
我喜欢我的**老师, 兔老爹**.

同位语从句

The fact that the rabbit ate the carrot did not surprise me.

兔子吃了胡萝卜这个事实并没让我吃惊.

~~这个事实兔子吃了胡萝卜并没让我吃惊.~~

同位语从句

主语 同位语
The question whether the rabbit will eat the carrot is on all our minds.

兔子是否会吃胡萝卜这个问题萦绕在我们所有人心中.

同位语从句

宾语 同位语
I have no idea who ate the carrot.

我不知道谁吃了那胡萝卜.

宾语补语从句

宾语 宾语补语 (名词充当)

You can call me Papa Rabbit.

你可以叫我兔老爹.

宾语 宾语补语 (从句充当)

You can call me what you like.

你可以叫我想叫我的(称号).

(小马过河的故事) 宾语 宾语补语 (从句充当)

My education made me who I am today.

我的教育造就了我今天是的(这个人).

副词从句(状语从句)综述

时间副词从句

副词从句

时间副词从句

地点副词从句

比较副词从句

条件副词从句

让步副词从句

方式副词从句

原因副词从句

目的副词从句

结果副词从句

1. 在某一时间点之前 - 引导词 before

1. 在某一时间点之前

引导词: before



主句 从句

The rabbit ate a carrot at home before the wolf stopped by.

大灰狼串门之前, 兔子吃了根胡萝卜.

主句 从句

The rabbit ate a carrot at home before the wolf stopped by.

大灰狼串门之前, 兔子吃了根胡萝卜.

↑
从句 主句

Before the wolf stopped by, the rabbit ate a carrot at home .

大灰狼串门之前, 兔子吃了根胡萝卜.

2. 在某一时间点之中(当时)-引导词 when/while/as

2. 在某一时间点之中(当时)

引导词: when, while, as

主句

从句

The rabbit was eating a carrot when I reached home.

我到家的时候, 兔子在吃胡萝卜.

主句

从句

The rabbit was eating a carrot while I was making a video

我做视频的过程中, 兔子在吃胡萝卜.

主句

从句

I ate a carrot as I made the video.

我一边吃胡萝卜 一边做视频.



2.1. when/while/as 不同点

三者的不同点

1. When: 时间点, “突然”

The rabbit was eating a carrot at home when the wolf stopped by.

兔子在家吃胡萝卜的时候 (突然) 大灰狼来串门了.

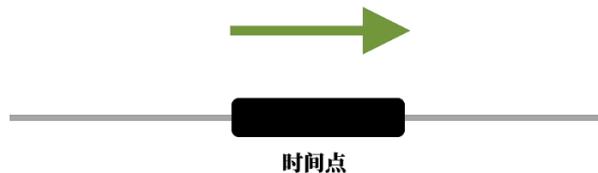
The rabbit was about to eat a carrot at home when the wolf stopped by.

兔子在家刚要吃胡萝卜的时候 (突然) 大灰狼来串门了.

三者的不同点

1. When: 时间点, “突然”

2. While: 时间段



三者的不同点

1. When: 时间点, “突然”

2. While: 时间段

The rabbit was eating a carrot while I was making a video.

我做视频的过程中, 兔子在吃胡萝卜.

三者的不同点

1. When: 时间点, “突然”

2. While: 时间段

3. As: 同时



As一般强调同时进行两个动作,

三者的不同点

1. When: 时间点, “突然”

2. While: 时间段

3. As: 同时

I ate a carrot **as** I made the video.

我**一边吃胡萝卜一边做视频.**

3. 在某一时间点之后-引导词 after

3. 在某一时间点之后

引导词: after



3. 在某一时间点之后

主句

从句

The rabbit ate a carrot after the wolf stopped by.

大灰狼串过门**之后**, 兔子吃了根胡萝卜.

4. 从之前某一时间点开始算 - 引导词 since

4. 从之前某一时间点开始算

引导词: since



主句 从句
The rabbit has shared three carrots since the wolf stopped by.
自从大灰狼来串门, 兔子已经分享了三根胡萝卜了.

主句 从句
The rabbit has shared three carrots since the wolf stopped by.
自从大灰狼来串门, 兔子已经分享了三根胡萝卜了.

↓
主句 从句
The rabbit has not stopped sharing carrots since the wolf stopped by.
自从大灰狼来串门, 兔子就一直在分享胡萝卜.

5. 直到之后某一时间点 - 引导词 until

5. 直到之后某一时间点

引导词: until



主句

从句

The rabbit waited until the wolf stopped by.

兔子一直在等, 直到大灰狼来串门.

主句

从句

The rabbit waited until the wolf stopped by.

兔子一直在等, 直到大灰狼来串门.



主句

从句

The rabbit didn't eat any carrot until the wolf stopped by.

兔子直到大灰狼来串门才吃了胡萝卜.

6. 一...就....-引导词 as soon as

6. 一...就...

引导词: as soon as



主句

从句

The rabbit will eat a carrot as soon as the wolf leaves.

大灰狼一离开兔子就要吃一个胡萝卜.

7. 下次...引导词 the next time

7. 下次...

引导词: the next time

The rabbit will share the biggest carrot **the next time** the wolf stops by.

下次大灰狼来串门,兔子会一起分享最大的胡萝卜.

地点副词从句

地点副词(状语)从句

引导词: where + "强调形式"

wherever, everywhere, anywhere

主要引导词就是where以及它的"强调形式",来表"地点",如:

地点副词(状语)从句与定语从句的不同

where

地点



地点副词(状语)从句

The rabbit ate the carrot where he found it.

The rabbit ate the carrot at the place where
he found it.  这是个定语从句, 修饰这个 place

表语从句

This is where he found the carrot.

Where he found the carrot is a secret.

主语从句

wherever/everywhere/anywhere

地点副词(状语)从句

引导词: where + "强调形式"



wherever, everywhere, anywhere

不管哪里, 任何地方, 所有地方

"不管哪里, 任何地方, 所有地方"。



举例

The rabbit will go where he can find a carrot.

The rabbit will go wherever he can find a carrot.

强调: "不管"哪里

The rabbit sees a carrot everywhere he goes.

强调: "所有"地方

The rabbit can eat a carrot anywhere he likes.

强调: "任何"地方

等价关系

The rabbit will go where he can find a carrot.

The rabbit will go wherever he can find a carrot.

强调: "不管"哪里

The rabbit sees a carrot everywhere he goes.

= every place where (定语从句)

The rabbit can eat a carrot anywhere he likes.

= at any place where (定语从句)

比较副词从句

比较副词从句: "更..."

He is smarter than me.

He is smarter than I am.

This carrot is bigger than that one.

This carrot is bigger than that one is.

She is more beautiful than Snow White.

She is more beautiful than Snow White is.

比较副词从句: "同样得..."

- 口语
- He is as smart as I am me.
 - This carrot is as big as that one is.
 - She is as beautiful as Snow White is.

比较副词从句: "越...越..."

the (比较级), the (比较级)

举例

比较副词从句: "越...越..."

The more you practice English, the more fluent you become.

你越多练习英语, 你就越流利.

The more coins you give me, the more videos I make.

你投币越多, 我做的视频也越多.

条件副词从句

条件里的将来不能用 will

原理如下：





如果我将会看见一根胡萝卜,我会吃它.



如果我看不见一根胡萝卜,我会吃它.



条件句的时态规律

主句

条件句



条件句总是比主句在时态上落后一个时间段。

虚拟语气

从句

主句

If I saw a carrot, I would eat it.

从句

主句

If I had seen a carrot, I would have eaten it.

主句

从句

你看,它们是不是也符合“从句比主句落后一个时间段”?

虚拟语气

If I saw a carrot, I would eat it.

If I had seen a carrot, I would have eaten it

时间

与现实相反的条件

而是表达与现实相反的条件。



其他引导词-unless

其他引导词

unless

其实就是把if反着说。

**Unless you like this video,
you will not give it a thumbs-up.**

除非你喜欢这个视频, 你不会给它点赞.

其他引导词-provided/as long as/in case

其他引导词

provided, as long as, in case

Provided that my video is excellent,
you will give it a thumbs-up.

如果我的视频很棒, 你会给它点赞.

As long as I make excellent videos,
you will remain my follower.

只要我一直做高质量视频, 你就会继续关注我.

In case you don't understand,
please comment below.

如果你不明白, 请在下方评论.

让步副词从句

即使/就算…也…



让步

引导词-even

让步副词从句

Even if I see a carrot, I will not eat it.

即使我看到了一根胡萝卜,我也不会吃它.



引导词-although

让步

假设

Even if I see a carrot, I will not eat it.

即使我看到了一根胡萝卜,我也不会吃它.

事实

Although I see a carrot, I will not eat it.

尽管我看到了一根胡萝卜,但我不会吃它.

Although I see a carrot, I will not eat it.

尽管我看到了一根胡萝卜,但我不会吃它.



though/ even though...~~but~~...

让步副词从句



未知情况

no matter + 疑问句



不管如何

引导词-no matter

No matter what happens, I will not eat the carrot.

不管什么会发生,我都不会吃这胡萝卜.



引导词-regardless of

no matter → **regardless of**

**Regardless of what kind of video I
make, you will give me a thumbs-up.**

不管我做什么样的视频,你都会给我点赞.

方式副词从句

好像某事发生过的方式

好像某事正在发生的方式

含有假设的情况(有点类似虚拟语气)

方式副词从句

主句 I feel good **as if I had just eaten a carrot.**
我感觉良好, 就好像我刚吃了根胡萝卜一样.

(现实) ↓

与事实相反的假设

(过去) ↑

条件副词从句

虚拟语气

If I had eaten a carrot, I would have felt good.
如果我刚才吃了根胡萝卜的话, 我现在就会感觉良好.

不含假设

Eat the carrot as I do.

像我一样吃胡萝卜.

Leave the carrot as it is.

别动这胡萝卜. ➔ 像这胡萝卜原本那样, 别碰它.

Eat the carrot as I do.

像我一样吃胡萝卜.

Leave the carrot as it is.

别动这胡萝卜.

正在

原因副词从句

目的副词从句

事件 ("B"; 主句)

目的 ("A"; 从句)

I pulled an all-nighter so that I could finish
the video in time.

我熬夜不睡(肝视频), 就为了及时完成视频.

目的性

{ can
could
may
might
should
would
...

一般使用情态助词can, could, may, might, should, would等,

结果副词从句

The temperature was low so that the lake froze.

"结果"

气温很低, 所以湖结冰了.

"目的"

主句

↓ 结果

副词从句

("so that"引导)

它起到的作用就是解释说明主句的情况。

1080P 高清 倍速

I ate a lot of carrots for lunch so that I wasn't hungry at all in the afternoon.

I ate so many carrots for lunch that I felt sick afterwards.

我吃了那么多胡萝卜, 导致(结果是)我之后感到不舒服.

名词性成分

It was such a tasty carrot that I ate it all at once.

这是个如此好吃的胡萝卜, 以至于(结果)我一下次就吃完了它.

总结(死记, 每天一背)