## 简单句

简单句的几个主要的结构：主谓，主谓宾，主谓宾宾补，主系表，主谓双宾。

1. 主谓结构：这里的谓语是不及物动词，后面不跟宾语
2. 主谓宾：谓语是及物动词

区分这两种句型主要看动词是否需要涉及到别的物品，如果只涉及到主语，那么就是不及物动词，后面不需要根宾语

The distinction between the two types of sentences depends on whether the verb need to refer to other items. If subject is involved, it is an intransitive verb and not need to be followed by an object.

1. Subject-predicate verb-object-object complement structure:

The relationship between object complement and object is a logical subject-predicate relationship.

Example: you always keep your eyes open.

‘your eyes open’ is a logical subject-predicate relationship, But they act as object and object-complement in the whole sentence.

Such characteristics make them perfect candidates.

Explanation: ‘perfect candidates’ make a additional explanation for ‘them’.

Translation:这些特点使得他们成为完美的候选人。

1. Subject+ predicate+ two objects:

There are two ways to writes: the first is : object of person +object of item, the second is : object of item + preposition +object of person.

Example:

They gave me somethings. => They gave somethings to me.

Such advances offer the aging population a qualify of life…

Explanation: offer something somebody.

Translation:这些进步为老年人口提供了高质量生活。

5. subject + linking verb + predicative

The linking verb has no real action meaning, it is only used to form complete sentences and is fixed collocation.

## Tense

Tenses are divided into state and time:

State: simple(do/dose/did), continuous(be doing), perfect(have/has/had/will have done), perfect continuous(have/has/had/will have be doing).

Time: present(dose), past(did), future(will do)

3x4 combinations

Modal verb: it not only can represent the modal of different events, but also the speculation.

The voice of predicate-verb: active and passive

Predicate-verb emphasis: did/dose/do + original form of verb.

## The change of subject, object, predicative

**Non-predicate verb:** doing, done, to do. Non-predicate verb can act as any component of the whole sentences except predicate verb.

Note: ‘doing’ is putted as subject at the beginning of the whole sentence. ‘to do’ is always putted at the end of the whole sentence, in this case, ‘it’ is the form subject at the beginning of the sentence.

In the structure of subject-linking verb predicative: if non-predicate verbs are used to be subject, the same type of the verbs should be used.

Example: seeing is believing.

Qualifier: a, the, …

They represent modifications and qualifications.

**Non-predicate verb acts as attribute:**

Attribute modifies noun.

Doing represents active, done represent passive, to do represent purpose.

Example:

A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the result of their research to a journal.

Explanation: ‘working together…’ modifies ‘a team of researchers’ , because the action ‘working’ for subject is active, we use ‘doing’ as the non-predicate.

The human nose is an underrated tool.

Explanation: ‘underrated’ has the same meaning as ‘underestimate’, the action for subject is passive, we use ‘done’.

**Non-predicate verb acts as adverbial:**

We know that adverbial can modify sentences, if non-predicate act as adverbial, its logical subject is the subject of the sentence. We can judge their relationship to decide which non-predicate we should choose.

Note: if the basic components of the sentence are sentence, we say these basic components are subordinate clause.

**Appositive:**

The difference between the appositive and attribute:

In essence, attribute refers to a certain attribute of things, appositive is the thing itself that provides a description from another angle.

**The importance notes: adverbial, appositive, non-predicate, attribute.**

## 定语从句

1. 修饰限定的名词，位于名词之后
2. 定语从句的连接词充当成分，和句中的先行词表示的是一样的
3. 连接词选择：which, whom, who, whose, when…
4. 连接词在定语从句中作宾语时可以省略

限定性定语从句：没有逗号隔开

非限定性定语从句：有逗号隔开

但是他们最本质的区别是，范围是否明确，先行词是 his friends时，范围不明确，限定性定语从句；先行词是his mother时，限定性定语从句范围明确，使用非限定性定语从句

非限定性定语从句除了修饰前面的名词，还可以修饰前面的一句话，使用which和as，连接词在句中充当成分，which主句的后面，as主句的前中后都可以。

同位语从句和定语从句的区别：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 同位语 | 定语 |
| 位于抽象名词之后 | 位于任意名词之后 |
| That不充当成分但是不可省略 | 充当成分，作宾语时可以省略 |

名词性从句和定语从句的一个区别：自己总结的：名词性从句整个句子在主句中充当成分，但是定语从句只是修饰名词，去掉定语从句对主句的完整性不产生影响！

抽象名词：观点，证据，理由，问题，信仰这些不是实际的物体，是一些抽象的名词

## 名词性从句

名词性从句分为宾语从句，表语从句，主语从句，同位语从句。

### 宾语从句

1. 三种位置：动宾，介宾，形宾
2. 动双宾结构：及物动词+人+从句
3. 宾语从句that通常可以将其省略，但也有不可省略的时候。that引导的宾语从句作介词宾语时，that不能省略

## 状语从句

一个完整的陈述句前面加上一个从属连词，连词不做句子的成分，用来表示逻辑关系，从而描述这个状语从句是描述何种信息的。

位置可以位于主句的前中后。

让步条件状语从句(although, though)，时间，比较(than, as(原型比较))，条件，目的，结果，原因，地点，方式（as, as if）.

### 倒装句

全部倒装：主要就是主谓倒装，介词提前的全部倒装，表语提前的全部倒装，there be句型

主+谓+介词+宾语

倒装：介词+宾语+谓语+主语

主系表

倒装：表+系+主

There be +名词

原本的：名词+be + there

部分倒装:否定词位于句首引起的部分倒装，if引导的虚拟条件句可以引起部分倒装

部分否定变换的方式：否定词+由陈述句变成的一般疑问句，if引导的虚拟条件句省略if，陈述句变成一般疑问句。

### 强调句

强调句的使用：It is/was … that/who,指人时用who，如果去掉这个句型，剩下的部分还能构成完整的句子，则是强调句，强调句不能强调动词或者形容词。

### 虚拟

If 引导的虚拟从句：

假设这个时间是不太真实的，就是虚拟条件句。

从句的时态总是比主句的时态早：例如对于从句是过去完成时，主句用现在完成时；从句用情态动词一般过去时，主句用情态动词+动词原形；从句用were to do/did/were/should do时，主句用情态动词+动词原形；情态动词：would/could/might/should。

名词性从句的虚拟：，对应的从句里面有建议命令要求的词，就用should+动词原形，其中should可以省略。