

句子类型与成分

Sentence Structure

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 考点比例

语法题：45% , 20题

文章理解题：55% , 24题

 考点频次

考点 (英文)	考点 (中文)	1905亚太
Development	行文展开	5题
Organization	行文结构	11题
Effective Language Use	有效的语言使用	8题
Sentence Structure	句子结构	10题
Conventions of Usage	基础语法规范	3题
Conventions of Punctuations	标点使用规范	7题



课堂目标：

1. 了解构成句子的基本词性
2. 了解句子基本类型
3. 了解句子成分
4. 掌握简单句/并列句/主从句



构成句子的基本词性：

1 名词：用来表示人，事物和抽象概念的名称。

例如：uncle, CD-player, computer

2 动词：分为**实义动词**和**非实义动词**。

1) 实义动词：指的是有实际意义的动词。

该动作可以是具体或抽象的，动态或静态的。

例如：jump, stand, erupt, think, cry

实义动词分为：及物动词和不及物动词。

构成句子的基本词性：

2) 非实义动词包括：助动词、情态动词、系动词。

- 助动词：即帮助构成句子的时态，语态的词类。

助动词本身没有实际含义，须和别的动词连用才能在句子中起作用。

例如：He said that he **would** take the responsibility.

- 情态动词：即用来表示人对某种行为的态度，如能够，可以，应该，必须等。

例如：The baby **can** talk.

- 系动词：即用来联系事物和其特点或属性的词。

例如：The house **is** big.



构成句子的基本词性：

3 形容词：用来表示事物特点的词。

例如：red , smart , wonderful , stupid , tall , difficult

4 副词：表示方式，程度，原因，时间，地点等词。

例如：recently , absolutely , very , normally , here

5 介词：句子中用来把名词和其他词类如动词，形容词等联系起来的成分。

例如：He looked at me seriously.



构成句子的基本词性：

6 代词：句子中用来代替名词的词。

例如：My brother is an engineer. He got married last month.

7 限定词：在句子中用来指称名词的词。

例如：This is my car.

 句子五大基本类型1 主语+谓语 : S + V_i

- He works.
- Time flies.

2 主语+谓语+宾语 : S + V_t + O

- I love grammar.
- He has caught a cold.



句子五大基本类型

3 主语+系动词+表语 : S + L + P

- She is beautiful.
- Eggs go bad.

- 系动词 :
- be
- keep, rest, remain, stay, lie, stand
- feel, taste, smell, sound, look, seem
- become, grow, turn, fall, get, go, come

 句子五大基本类型

4 主语+谓语+宾语+宾语 : S +V+O+O

- Could you buy me a cup of coffee?
- Tom shows this house to Mr. Smith.

5 主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语 : S +V+O+C

- You are driving me crazy.
- Tom leaves the door open.



判断以下句子类型：

- 1 Tom appeared.
- 2 The war destroyed the city.
- 3 The room was chaos.
- 4 Tom gave Mary a gift.
- 5 I found the explanation wrong.



句子五大基本类型

- 1 SV
- 2 SVO
- 3 SLP
- 4 SCoO
- 5 SVOC

注意：课堂SVO广义含义

 句子成分

1 主语：句子所陈述的对象。

2 谓语：表明主语的动作或特点，即动词。
(实意动词、系动词)

3 宾语：句子中动作的对象。

• He teaches English.



句子成分

4 定语：句子中修饰名词或代词的成分。

- China is a big country.
- He is an English teacher.
- The woman with a baby in her arms is my sister.
- The boys playing football are in Class 2.
- The trees planted last year are growing well now.
- The woman who is cleaning the room is my aunt.



句子成分

5 状语：句子中修饰V.和整个句子的成分，表示时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、条件、方式和让步。

- He speaks English well.
- The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
- Not knowing the way, he had to ask the police.
- Hit by a car, he was immediately sent into the hospital.
- To make his dream come true, Tom works hard every day.
- You must raise your voice so that everybody can hear you.



句子成分

6 补语：补充说明宾语的情况，可以由
to do/do/doing/done/N./adj./as...充当。

7 同位语：对一个名词/代词进行解释说明的成分，位置紧挨，
语法成分相同。

- Mr Black, our English teacher, is a good tennis player.
- Genetic engineering of plants may help improve drought tolerance in vegetables, a development that could increase crop yields.

 简单句/并列句/主从句

1 简单句 : SVO

2 并列句 : F A N B O Y S

3 主从句 : 从属连词



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Thanks

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