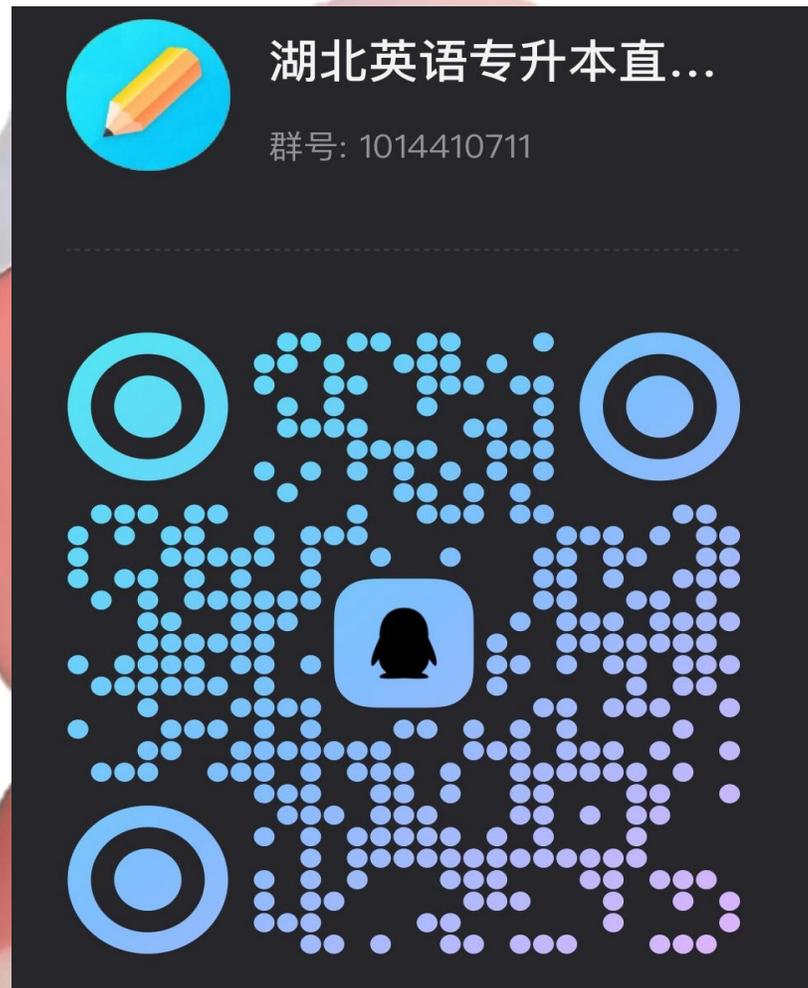


# 五大基本句型和 七大句子成分

授课：Cassie老师





# English 目录

01

他和她的爱情婚礼  
(五大基本句型)



# 他和她的爱情婚礼一五大基本句型

今天是个好日子，收到了Edward和Bella婚礼的请帖。为了更好参加婚礼，先做一些五大基本句型攻略！



## 句子成分的缩写字母:



**S** = subject 主语

**V** = verb 谓语 (动词)

**O** = object 宾语

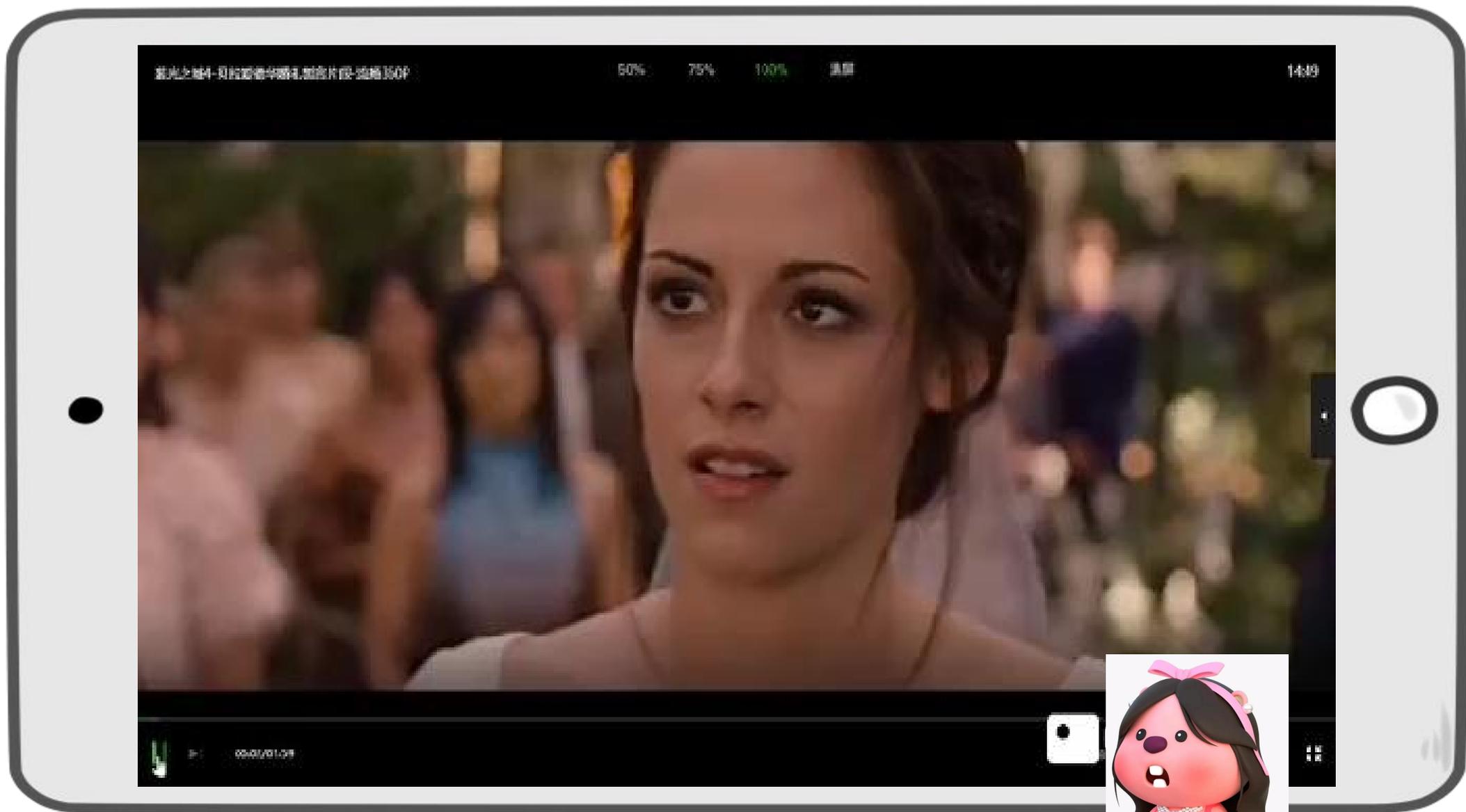
**C** = complement 补足语

**P** = predicative 表语

# 五指记忆法:



# 爱情婚礼开始



# 句型一



I

主语

do.

谓语



句型一

**主语+谓语**

**S + Vi.**

**不及物动词vi.:** 本身意义完整, 后面不须跟上宾语的实义动词。

**及物动词vt.:** 后面必须跟上宾语意义才完整的实义动词。

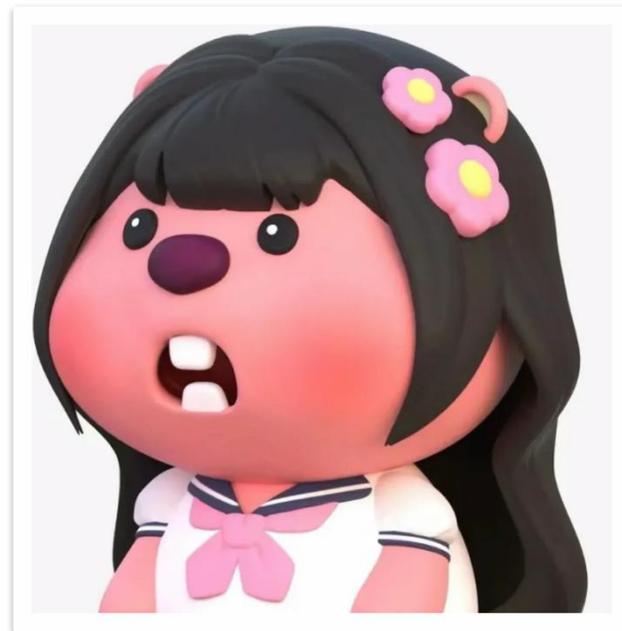
**The sun rises.**

**He cried yesterday.**

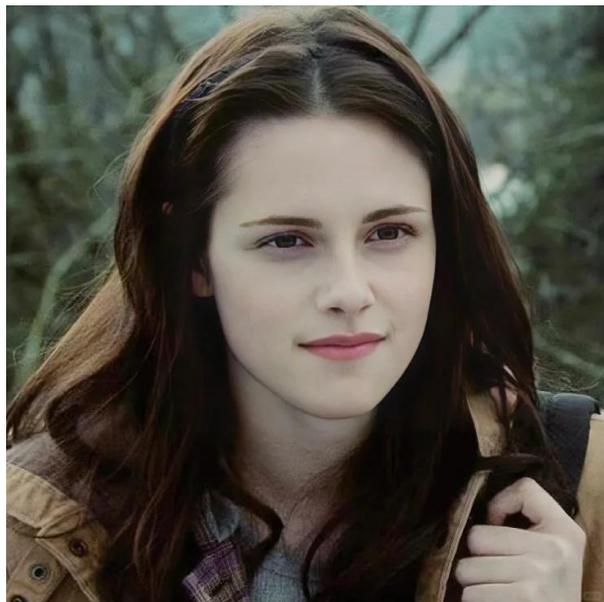
**He is laughing.**

**句型不受时态和情态动词的影响。**

**句子可加状语、定语等修饰成分, 让句意更完整。**



## 句型二



I love you.

主语

谓语

宾语



## 句型二

### 主语+谓语+宾语



I **love** you.

代词

He **likes** apples.

名词

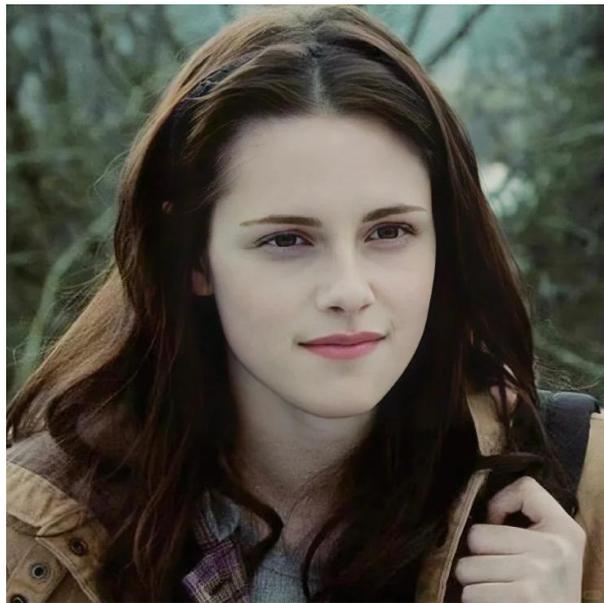
She **has** a new book.

名词短语

They **watched** a movie.

名词短语

## 句型三



You are beautiful.

主语

系动词

表语



### 句型三

## 主语+系动词+表语

主要特征为含有系动词，常见的系动词有be动词、感官动词等。

Where are we now?

We're in the classroom.

Girls in our class look pretty.

Hai Di Lao hot pot tastes delicious.



① **be动词**: is, am, are, was, were

② **感官**: look, seem, sound, smell, taste, feel

句型三

主语 + 系动词 + 表语

He is doing his homework.



**注意：不要把现在进行时的be动词当成系动词！**



## 句型四



一般来说，  
物是直接宾语，  
人是间接宾语。

Edward bought her a ring.

主语

谓语

间宾

直宾



句型四

**主语 + 谓语 + 直接宾语 + 间接宾语**

**He gave me his book.**

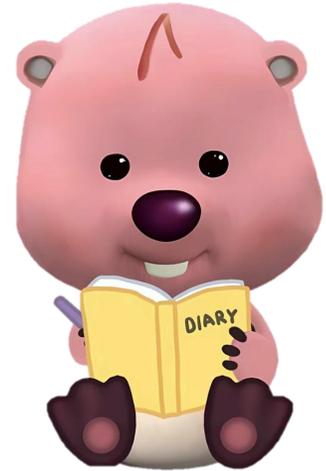
**=He gave his book to me.**

**I want to show you my new bike.**

**=I want to show my new bike to you.**

**Tom bought his mother some flowers.**

**=Tom bought some flowers for his mother.**



## 拓展一：主谓宾宾

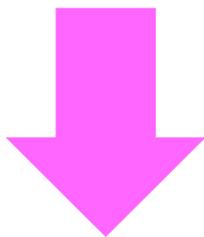
My father bought me a bike.

主语

谓语

间接宾语

直接宾语



My father bought a bike for me.

主语

谓语

直接宾语

间接宾语

直宾和间宾之间可以用介词  
**to** 或 **for** 连接



## 拓展一：主谓宾宾

My father bought me a bike.

1. 接双宾语+**to** 的动词（强调指向性）：

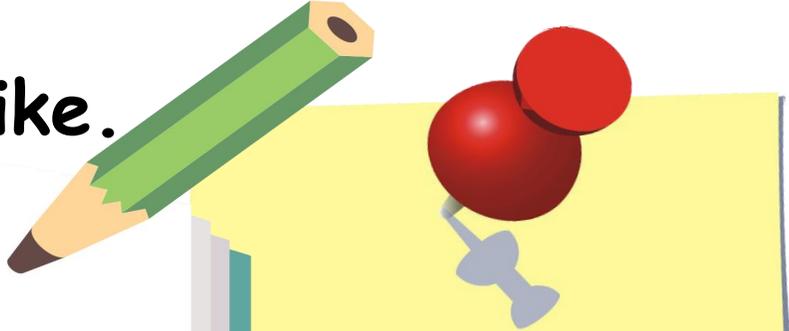
bring, give, lend, show, tell, offer, pass, write 等

eg: She passed the salt to him.

2. 接双宾语+**for** 的动词（强调情感）：

buy, choose, make, order, get, sing, cook, prepare 等

eg: My mom bought a jacket for me.



直宾和间宾之间可以用介词 **to** 或 **for** 连接



翻译下列句子：



① 我给了她一朵花。

*I gave her a flower./ I gave a flower to her.*

② 马云给我借了些钱。

*Ma Yun lent some money to me./ Ma Yun lent me some money.*

③ 周杰伦将会为我唱一首歌。

*Jay Chou will sing a song for me.*

④ 杰克经常给妈妈做晚餐。

*Jack often cooks dinner for his mom.*

⑤ 李华给韩梅梅写了一封信。

*Li Hua wrote a letter to Han Meimei.*



# 句型五



补充说明宾语的状态  
对宾语进行说明的就是宾补

He makes Bella happy!

主语

谓语

宾语

宾补

意义不完整



句型五

主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语

可做宾补：名词、形容词、介词短语、分词、动词不定式等。

The dog makes us happy.

make sb. +adj. 使某人.....



We should keep our classroom clean.

keep sth. +adj. 使.....保持.....



## 拓展二：如何分清主谓宾宾和主谓宾宾补

判断下列句子。

① He thinks David smart.

*David is smart.* ✓ 主+谓+宾+宾补

② I'll show you a photo.

*You are a photo.* ✗ 主+谓+宾+宾

③ It can help him to get his future dream job.

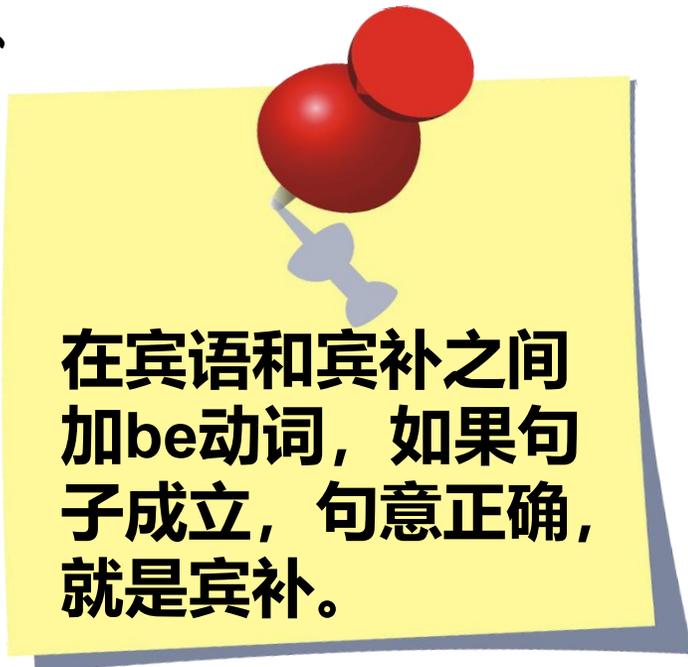
*He is to get his future dream job.* ✓ 主+谓+宾+宾补

④ This movie makes me really sad.

*I am really sad.* ✓ 主+谓+宾+宾补

⑤ My father bought me some interesting books.

*I am some interesting books.* ✗ 主+谓+宾+宾



在宾语和宾补之间加be动词，如果句子成立，句意正确，就是宾补。



## 总结简单句的五种基本句型：

- **主谓** I do.
- **主谓宾** I love you.
- **主系表** You are beautiful.
- **主谓双宾** Edward bought her a ring.
- **主谓宾宾补** He makes Bella happy.

**Tip:** 判断属于哪种句型不能受时态、情态动词或者状语、定语等修饰成分的影响!



## 拓展三：基本句型六 There be 句型

常用来表示“某地有某物（某人）”，但应注意与**have**的区别：

**have\has**作“有”讲时，表示所属关系，即“所有，占有”，而**there be** 结构表示**客观上存在**，不说明所有关系。

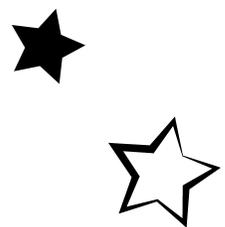
**there be**句型中的**be** 应采取“**就近原则**”，即**be**动词应与邻近的主语在数上保持一致，动词**be** 的时态随具体情况而定。如：

There is a dog and some birds in the picture.

There are some birds and a dog in the picture.



句子成分	意义	位置	充当成分
<b>主语</b> (S/The subject)	句子所要描述的人或事物; 动作的发出者	句首	代词, 名词, 数词, 动名词, 不定式
<b>谓语</b> (V./The predicate)	陈述说明主语的动作或状态	主语后	动词 (实/ 系/助/情)
<b>宾语</b> (O./the object)	动作的承受者	动词后	名词, 代词, 数词, 不定式, 动名词, 从句
<b>定语</b> (The attribute)	说明名词或代词的品质与特征	名词前或 <b>名词后</b> ;	形容词, 形容词性物主代词, 名词, 数词, 副词, 形容词/介词短语, 短语, 现在分词, 过去分词, 不定式
<b>状语</b> (The adverbial)	时间, 地点, 原因, 程度, 条件, 目的, 结果, 让步, 方式和比较	句首, 句尾	介词短语, 副词, 不定式/ V-ing/ V-ed)
<b>宾补</b> (C./The object complement )	补充说明宾语行为, 状态, 身份, 特征	宾语后	名词/形容词/副词/介词短语/ 不定式/现在分词/过去分词
<b>表语</b> (P./ The Predicative)	说明主语的身份, 性质, 品质, 状态, 特征	系动词后	形容词/名词/代词/数词/副词/介词短语

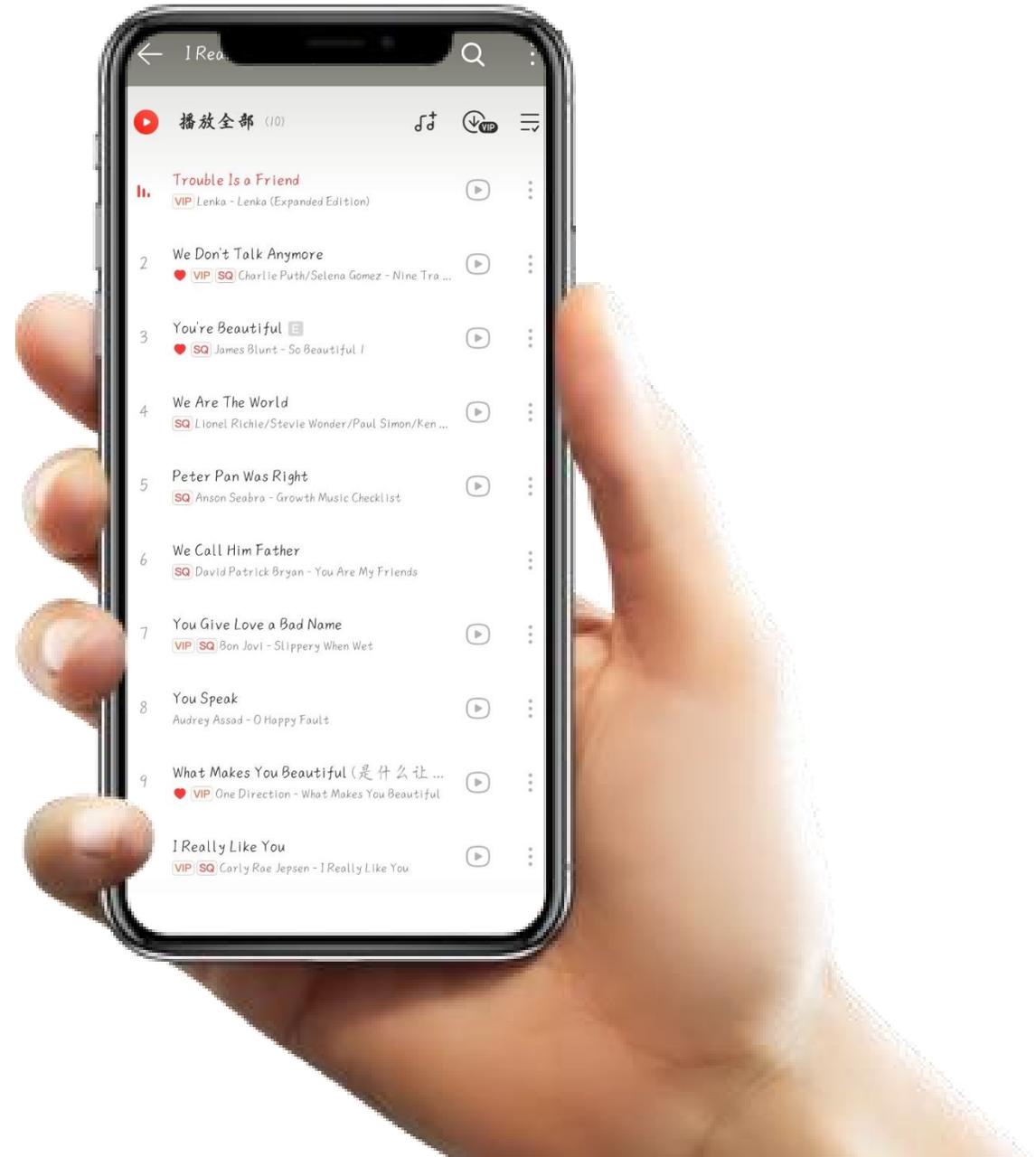


# 牛刀小试





I like listening to  
English songs very  
much.



1	Trouble Is a Friend VIP Lenka - Lenka (Expanded Edition)	▶	⋮
2	We Don't Talk Anymore ♥ VIP SQ Charlie Puth/Selena Gomez - Nine Tra ...	▶	⋮
3	You're Beautiful E ♥ SQ James Blunt - So Beautiful I	▶	⋮
4	We Are The World SQ Lionel Richie/Stevie Wonder/Paul Simon/Ken ...	▶	⋮
5	Peter Pan Was Right SQ Anson Seabra - Growth Music Checklist	▶	⋮
6	We Call Him Father SQ David Patrick Bryan - You Are My Friends	▶	⋮
7	You Give Love a Bad Name VIP SQ Bon Jovi - Slippery When Wet	▶	⋮
8	You Speak Audrey Assad - O Happy Fault	▶	⋮
9	What Makes You Beautiful (是什么让... ♥ VIP One Direction - What Makes You Beautiful	▶	⋮
10	I Really Like You VIP SQ Carly Rae Jepsen - I Really Like You	▶	⋮



判断下列句子属于哪种基本句型。

- ① Trouble is a friend. 主语 + 系动词 + 表语
- ② We don't talk anymore. 主语 + 谓语
- ③ You are beautiful. 主语 + 系动词 + 表语
- ④ We are the world. 主语 + 系动词 + 表语
- ⑤ Peter Pan was right. 主语 + 系动词 + 表语
- ⑥ We call him father. 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾补
- ⑦ You give love a bad name. 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾
- ⑧ You speak. 主语 + 谓语
- ⑨ What makes you beautiful? 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾补
- ⑩ I really like you. 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语



熟能生巧

Practice makes perfect.



named

the cute boy

Bob

连词成句并判断其属于哪种基本句型



主语+谓语+宾语+宾补



this book

I

.

bought

连词成句并判断其属于哪种基本句型



主语+谓语+宾+宾

is

a student

.

连词成句并判断其属于哪种基本句型



主语+系动词+表语

runs

fast

.

连词成句并判断其属于哪种基本句型



主语+谓语

playing soccer

Li Hua

like

连词成句并判断其属于哪种基本句型



主语+谓语+宾语

# 目录

02

七大句子成分  
(loopy换头)



# 七大句子成分

- 1. 主语** 句子的主体，是句子所要说明的人或事物
- 2. 谓语** 发出的动作，一个简单句**有且仅有一个谓语**！
- 3. 宾语** 动作的承受者
- 4. 表语** 表明主语身份（是什么）或者特征（怎么样）
- 5. 定语** 修饰限定名词或代词，即修饰**主语/宾语/表语/宾补**
- 6. 状语** 说明动作何时何地如何发生，或说明形容词或副词程度
- 7. 补语** 宾语补足语是对宾语的补充说明。



➤ **主语 (S-subject):** 句子所要描述或表达的**主体**，是句子中要行使或接受某个动作的对象。一般可由**名词、代词、数词、动名词、动词不定式、主语从句**等充当。它的位置**一般在句首**。

- **The car** runs fast. **名词**
- **She** is kind. **代词**
- **Eight** is a lucky number in China. **数词**
- **Swimming** is my favorite. **动名词**
- **To see** is to believe. **动词不定式** **介词短语**
- **From Beijing to Guangzhou** is a ten-hour ride.
- **What we need** is time. **主语从句**



➤ 谓语 (V-verb): 说明主语的动作、状态或性质, 必须由**动词**充当, 其中**中心词**有**人称、时态、数**的变化。

1、**简单谓语**: 由**实义动词**或**实义动词词组**充当。如:

He **practices** running every morning.

The plane **took off** at ten o'clock.

2、**复合谓语**: 由**情态动词**或其他**助动词**加**动词原形**构成。

如: You **may keep** the book for two weeks.

He **has caught** a bad cold.

**注意**: **谓语与主语**在**人称与数**方面要保持一致。

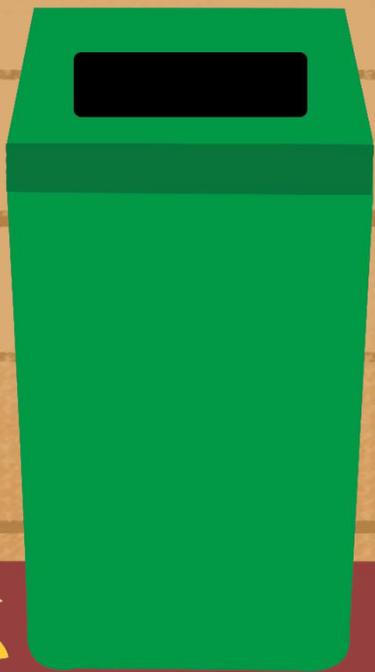
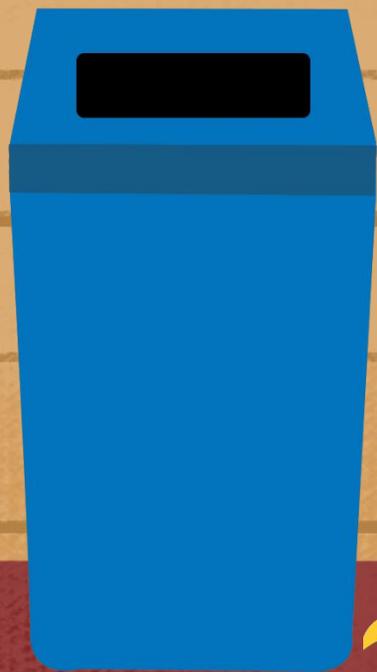


实义动词

系动词

助动词

情态动词



will

taste

must

sleep

should

play

swim

can

do

sound

study

does

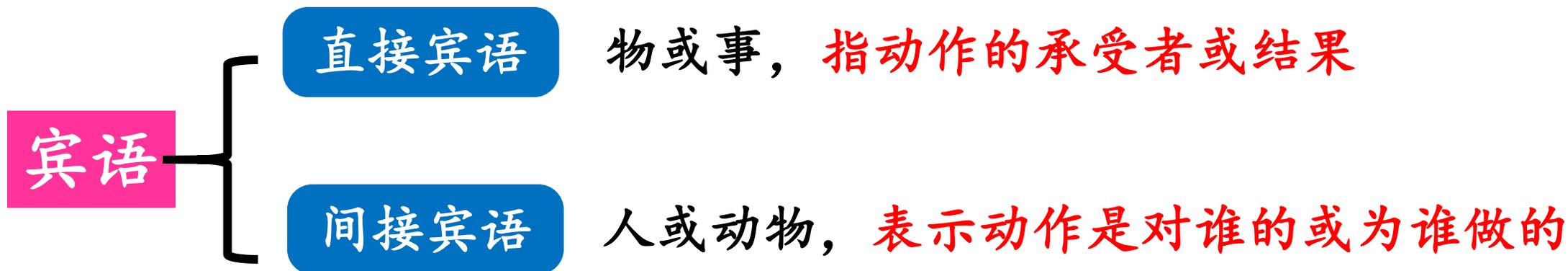
buy

feel

study



➤ **宾语 (O-object):** 宾语表示动作的对象，是动作的承受者。



找出下列句子的直接宾语和间接宾语：

1. My father bought **me** a bike. **直接宾语**

2. He played **us** some light music. **直接宾语**

3. My mom cook **a good breakfast** **for me.** **间接宾语**



➤ **宾语 (O-object):** 一般可由 **名词、代词、数词、动名词、动词不定式或句子** 等充当；及物动词后称为 **动词宾语**，介词后称为 **介词宾语**；

- He reads **a book**. **名词**
- He wants **three**. **数词**
- He likes **swimming**. **动名词**
- She wants **to fly**. **不定式**
- He waits for **the chance**. **名词 (介宾)**
- He loves **her**. **代词**
- We should help **the poor**. **名词化的形容词**
- I don't know **what he said**. **从句**
- I don't know **what to do next**. **疑问词+动词不定式**



➤ **表语 (P-predicative)**: 常用在系动词之后, 说明主语“是什么”“怎么样” (主补); 一般可由 **名词、形容词、动名词、动词不定式、代词、数词、介词短语或句子** 等充当。

- She is **a doctor**. **名词**
- The cloth feels **soft**. **形容词**
- His favorite sport is **running**. **动名词**
- Your task is **to find out** the cost. **不定式**
- The helper is **him**. **代词**
- The lucky number in China is **eight**. **数词**
- She is **in the room**. **介词短语**



➤ **表语 (P-predicative)**: 常用在系动词之后, 说明主语“是什么”“怎么样” (主补); 一般可由 **名词、形容词、动名词、动词不定式、代词、数词、介词短语或句子** 等充当。

- We must be **off** now. **副词**
- Seeing is **believing**. **现在分词**
- The glasses are **broken**. **过去分词**
- The question is **that we are short of money**. **从句**



➤ **定语 (attribute)**: 用来修饰或限制名词或代词的成分; 一般可由形容词、非谓语动词、名词、数词、冠词、介词短语, 句子等充当。

## 定语

### 前置定语

单个的、独立的

A good boy

### 后置定语

短语、句子

A boy under the tree

把名词从大变  
小或从笼统变  
具体的过程。



➤ 定语 (attribute): 哪些词经常作定语?

- These are **apple** trees. 名词
- **This** book is Mine. 代词
- He is **Tom's** father. 名词所有格
- He is an **honest** boy. 形容词
- The boy **there** needs a pen. 副词
- There are **fifty** students in our class. 数词
- The girl **playing the piano** is my daughter. 现在/过去分词



➤ 定语 (attribute): 哪些词经常作定语?

- I have a lot of work **to do**. 不定式
- We can swim in the **swimming** pool. 动名词
- The girl **in a dress** is his sister. 介词短语
- The meeting **that you have missed yesterday** was very important. 从句



➤ **状语 (adverbial):** 用来修饰动词, 形容词, 副词或整个句子的成分; 说明时间、地点、方式、原因、结果、条件、让步、程度、频率、伴随、目的等; 一般可由副词、介词短语或句子充当。

- Bolt runs very **fast**. 副词
- **Moved by the movie**, the audience began to cry. 过去分词
- His parents died, **leaving him alone**. 现在分词
- He has lived there **for ten years**. 介词短语
- I come here **to say goodbye to you**. 不定式
- He was so tired **that he fell asleep immediately**. 从句





## 状语的分类



类型	例句
时间	David met his old friend <b>yesterday</b> .
地点	Mike met his old friend <b>on the street</b> .
条件	I will visit my grandparents <b>if they are at home</b> .
目的	I study hard <b>to find a good job</b> .
程度	Linda works <b>very hard</b> .
原因	He succeeded <b>by hard work</b> .
结果	The stone is too heavy <b>to lift</b> .
让步	<b>With all his efforts</b> , he lost the game.
方式	I watched the game <b>on television</b> .
伴随	She said goodbye <b>with tears</b> .
比较	The youth of today are better off <b>than we used to be</b> .
方面	I do well <b>in English grammar</b> .



➤ 补语 (complement) : 包括**宾语补足语**和**主语补足语**。最常见的是**宾语补足语**, 对宾语进行补充说明, 说明宾语的身份、动作、特征和状态, 以使句子语义**表达完整**。

- His father named him **Gou dan** 名词
- The news makes him **sad** 形容词
- We found everything **in good order** 介词短语
- Our teacher often encourages us **to study hard** 不定式
- He saw her **working** in the garden. 现在分词
- I have my hair **cut** 过去分词
- Let him **in**, please. 副词



## 拓展一： 如何区分定状补？

补语

句子必要成分， 否则句意不完整。

They painted the wall **pink**.

定语和状语

句中只做修饰， 不影响句意表达。

A dog walks **slowly** on a **pink** wall.



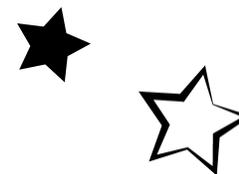
## 拓展二：同位语

► 同位语(Appositive)：解释或补充说明前面名词/代词的情况；是对前面名/代词内容的具体化展现。同位语，顾名思义，和前面名词或代词在语法上处于相同的地位和层级，一般放在主语、宾语或表语之后。

- Mr. Wan, **my English teacher**, is very handsome. 名词
- We **all** love you. 代词
- Are you **three** ready to start out? 数词
- He told me the news **that our team won the game.** 从句



## 拓展三：独立成分



► 指与句子**没有关系**或者**关系很松**，独立于**句子之外的成分**。

### □ 感叹词：

1. **Oh**, no. I never thought it would be so worse.
2. **There, there!** Never mind. It's nothing serious at all.

### □ 称呼词：

1. **Ladies and gentlemen**, I've got an important announcement to make.
2. **Look out, John!** There is a car running over.

### □ 插入语：

1. Nobody knows it, **I say**, nobody.
2. This is the good chance, **I think**, that you can win.



划出下列句子的句子成分。

① Our math teacher, Mr. Chen, is tall and strong.

定语 主语 同位语 系 表语

② We must keep our classroom clean.

主 谓 定语 宾语 宾补

③ Ms. Tang taught us English last year.

主 谓 宾 宾 状语

④ Li Hua works very hard.

主 谓 状语

⑤ She plans to travel in the coming May Day.

主 谓 宾 状语



主语

谓语

宾语

表语

定语

状语

补语

同位语



1. Sarah, hurry up. I'm afraid you won't have time to \_\_\_\_\_ before the party.

A. get changed

B. get change

C. get changing

考查的是“get+过去分词”构成的系表结构。  
get changed 意为“换衣服”故选择A。



2. Be careful when you cross this very busy street, if not you may \_\_\_\_\_ run over by a car.

A. have



B. get



C. turn



考察的是“get+过去分词”构成的系表结构。  
get run over意为“碾过；压过”，故选择B。



3. We should get ready \_\_\_\_\_ others.

A. helping B. help with C. to help

考查的是“get ready to do sth”意为“准备做某事”，故选择C。



4. I have   **A**   to tell you. Maybe you will be            in it.

**A.**  
something  
interesting;  
interested

**B.**  
something  
interesting;  
interesting

**C.**  
interesting  
something;  
interested



English



感谢您的

耐心倾听

