



句子八大成分和 八大基本句型

八大句子成分



什么是句子成分？

组成句子的各个部分叫句子成分。

句子成分有哪些？



主



谓



宾



表



定



状



补



同位

S 表示 “主语 (subject) ”

V 表示 “谓语 (verb) ”

O 表示 “宾语 (object) ”

P 表示 “表语 (predicative) ”

A 表示 “状语 (adverbial) ”

IO 表示 “间接宾语 (indirect object) ”

DO 表示 “直接宾语 (direct object) ”

OC 表示 “宾语补足语 (object complement) ”



句子八大成分

主谓是基础
定状补表宾打辅
助
主宾来自名代数
动词作谓不可无！

来一波小总结，
赶紧记

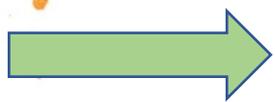


1、什么是主语 (Subject-S) ?

主语是句子的**主体**，表示**句子陈述的人和物**或**动作的发出者**



最上面面包 = **主语** (谁/啥?)



中间的肉饼 = **动词** (干啥了?)



下面的面包 = **对象** (对谁/啥?)

(一) 主语：放句首

1. **I** am the head of the family.
2. **Seeing** is believing.
3. **To say** is one thing, and to do is another.
4. **Two** in distress makes the sorrow less.
5. **What he said** impressed me a lot.
6. **The sun** rises in the east.

代词

动名词

不定式

数词

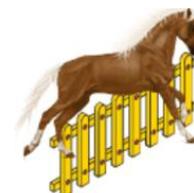
从句

名词

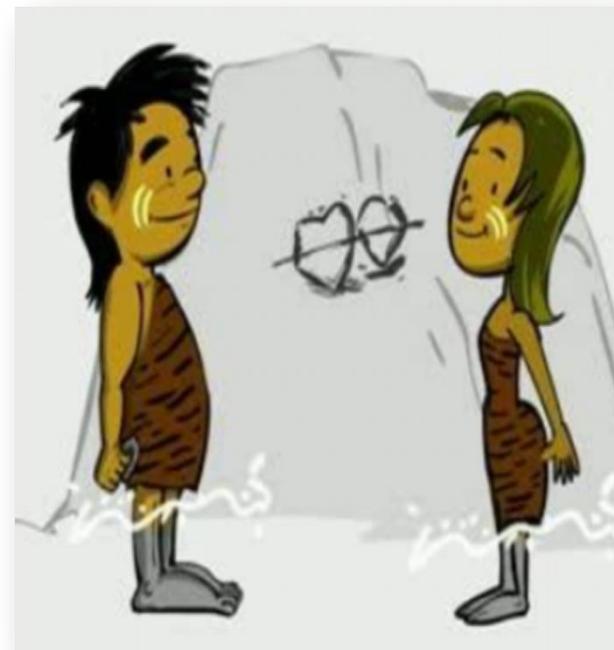


一、圈出句中的主语。

1. American country music has become more and more popular.
2. We often speak English in class.
3. One-third of the students are girls.
4. To swim in the river is a great pleasure.
5. Smoking does harm to the health.
6. The rich should help the poor.
7. When we are going to have an English test /has not been decided.
8. It is necessary to study hard.



原始人没有语言如何交流？



动作很重要，因为能够传递重要信息。



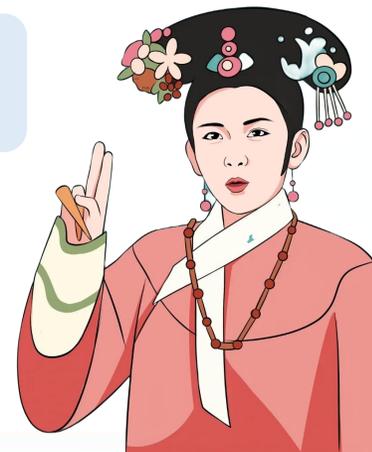
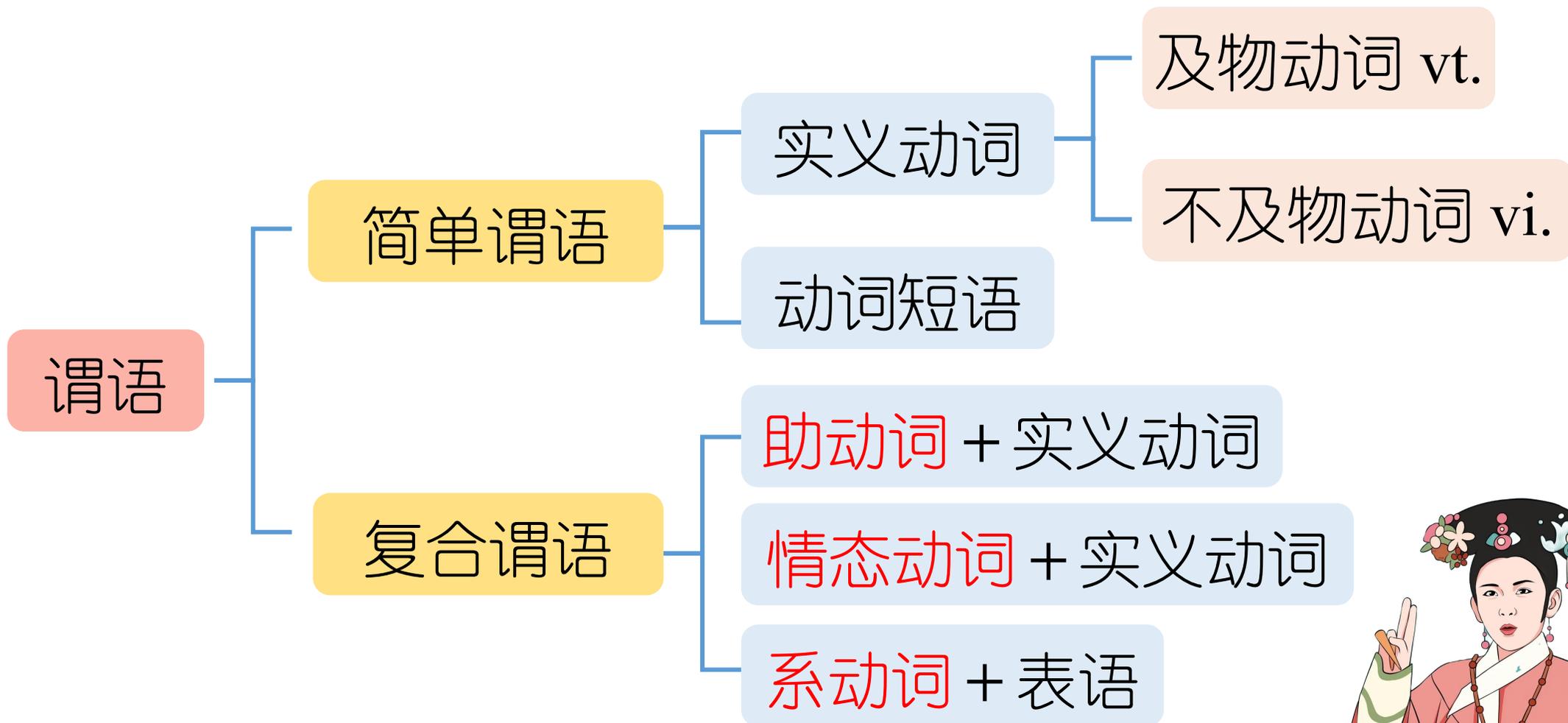
2、什么是谓语(Verb-V)？

谓语是主语的**动作或状态**，**主语之后**，**动词**来充当，分为**简单谓语**和**复合谓语**。



后宫**皇后**是句子**谓语**，**凤仪**万千，**有且只有一个**

拓展：谓语



(二) 谓语：主语之后。由动词担任

简单谓语动词：由实义动词或实义动词词组充当。

- I **saw** him yesterday.
- I **look after** my baby daughter.

复合谓语动词：主要包括三种：**情态动词+动词原形、助动词+动词的某种形式、系动词+表语**

- I **can speak** English well. (情+动)
- I **am writing** now. (助+动)
- Tom **has gone** to Beijing. (助+动)
- My baby daughter **is cute**. (系+表)
- The cake **tastes good**. (系+表)

实义动词 (行为动词):

具有明确的动作和意义。分及物动词和不及物动词
不及物不接宾语，及物动词接宾语



She cried.



I know you.



二、圈出句中的谓语。

1. Jess **can finish** her homework by herself.

2. My teacher **kept** the whole class quiet.

3. The tall man **sat** in front of me .

4. My favorite ice cream **is** on sale at the store.

5. The lady **called** my name.

6. Ellen and Sue **are working** on their project.



二、圈出句中的谓语。

7. The birds **kept** me awake all night.

8. New people **moved** in next door to me.

9. My sister **won** first prize on her project.

10. My father **bought** me a new bike.

11. I **have learned** three thousand words so far.

12. I **met** Jan at dance class yesterday.

2、什么是宾语(O)？

宾语即动作的对象，表示**动作的承受者**，位于**及物动词或介词**后面，即：**动宾/介宾**。

宾语就是句子里的“冤种小弟”——专门接主语和谓语甩来的锅！



(三) 宾语：谓语后

1. Lily needs **our help**.

名词

2. I saw **her** last month.

代词

3. I want **three**

数词

4. We should help **the poor**.

名词化名词

5. She likes **drawing**

动名词

6. You must learn **to look after** yourself.

不定式

7. I think **that he is an honest boy**.

从句



三、圈出句中的宾语。

1. They went **to see a show** yesterday.

2. The heavy rain stopped **me**.

3. I have **five dictionaries**.

4. They helped **the old** yesterday.

5. I enjoy **listening to popular music**.

6. I think **(that) he is fit for his office**.

7. My mum made **me** **a pizza**.

宾语是动作的对象，表示动作的**承受者**

 宾语的形式：

① I hit him.

单宾语：动词后只有一个对象

间接宾语 (IO)

② I make her a cake.

双宾语：动词后有两个对象

直接宾语 (DO)

宾语

宾语表示动作的对象，是动作的承受者。

宾语

直接宾语

物或事，指动作的承受者或结果

间接宾语

人或动物，表示动作是对谁的或为谁做的

找出下列句子的直接宾语和间接宾语。

间接宾语

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

间接宾语

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

直接宾语

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

四、分辨句中的**直接**宾语和**间接**宾语。

1. Lend **me** **your dictionary**, please.

2. Her father bought **her** **a dictionary** as a birthday present.

3. The old man always tells **stories** to **the children** in March .

4. My friend usually writes **letters** to **me**.

5. Millie shows **me** **a picture**.

4. 什么是表语 (Predicative-P) ?

表语位于系动词之后，表示主语的特征、性质或状态。

类别	例词	例句
状态系动词	be (am, is, are, was, were)	His family life is different from mine.
持续系动词	keep, remain, stay	He always keeps silent at meetings.
表象系动词	appear, seem	He seems very sad.
感官系动词	feel, smell, sound, taste, look	This kind of cloth feels soft.
变化系动词	become, get, go, grow, turn	She grew rich after that.
终止系动词	prove, turn out	The rumor proved false.

常见系动词口诀

Be 的 一张脸， 看似 变 不变。



am
is
are



look
feel
smell
taste
sound



seem
appear



become
turn
get
grow
go



keep
stay
remain

4. 什么是表语 (Predicative-P) ?

表语位于系动词之后，表示主语的特征、性质或状态。

① He is a handsome boy.

名词短语

② This watch is hers.

代词

③ He was the first to leave.

数词

④ I feel free in the countryside.

形容词



4. 什么是表语 (Predicative-P) ?

表语位于系动词之后，表示主语的特征、性质或状态。

⑤ Don't come to see me when I am at work.

介词短语

⑥ My hobby is painting.

动名词

⑦ My wish is to become an artist.

动词不定式

⑧ The question is whether he will come.

从句

五、圈出句中的表语。

1. Our teacher of English is an American.

2. Is it yours?

3. The weather has turned cold.

4. The speech is exciting.

5. Three times seven is twenty one?

6. His job is to teach English.

7. His hobby is playing football.

8. The machine must be out of order.

9. The truth is that he has never been abroad.

5. 什么是定语 (Attribute) ?

修饰限定，就像**放大镜**，使一个词区别与其他同类事物。清晰地看到名词和代词的细节

比如：

- the **tall** building(那座高楼)

tall 就像放大镜，让我们一眼就看出这座楼的特点-高。

- my **favorite** teacher(我最喜欢的老师)

favorite 就像放大镜,让我们知道这位老师在“我”心中的特殊地位。

没有定语，名词就像一张模糊的照片，我们只能看到大概，却看不清细节。

5. 什么是定语 (Attribute) ?

修饰**名词或不定代词**，起**限定**作用。分为**前置定语**和**后置定语**。

① There are many apple trees in the village.

名词

定语+所修
饰的名词

② My father goes to work by bus.

代词

③ The teacher gave the students eight pears.

数词

④ Put the child in the sleeping bag.

动名词

定语

修饰限定名词或代词，即修饰主语/宾语/表语/宾补

定语的分类：

前置定语

放在被修饰词前面

后置定语

放在被修饰词后面

找出下列句子的前置定语和后置定语。

1. She is a beautiful girl. 前置定语

2. The woman in red is my mother. 后置定语

3. English is a useful tool. 前置定语

找到下面句子中的定语

- 修饰或限制名词或代词的词、词组或从句

① He is a **clever** boy. (形容词)

② His father works in a **steel** factory. (名词)

③ There are **54** students in our class. (数词)

④ Do you know **betty's** sister? (名词的所有格)

⑤ He bought some **sleeping** pills. (动名词)

⑥ His **spoken** language is good. (过去分词)

⑦ The book **that I bought yesterday** is very interesting. (定语从句)

六、圈出句中的定语。

1. People there are very friendly.

2. He didn't like the man downstairs.

3. The next man is a teacher.

4. The man next to me is a teacher.

5. The boy under the tree is Tom.

6. I have something to say.

六、圈出句中的定语。

7. Wuhan is a beautiful city.

8. China is a developing country; America is a developed country.

9. Our monitor is always the first.

10. The teaching plan has been worked out.

11. He is reading an article about how to learn English.

12. The boy crying over there is my brother.

六、圈出句中的定语。

13. The book **that I bought yesterday** is very interesting.

14. There are **54** students in our class.

15. He bought some **sleeping** pills.

16. His **spoken** language is good.

6. 什么是状语？

状语是啥？ --来自妈妈的灵魂拷问

1. 干啥了？（打架了）
2. 在哪（打架）？
3. 啥时候（打架）？
4. 为什么要（打架）？
5. 啥程度（打伤打残还是打死了？）



I fought with Peter fiercely this morning
in the classroom because he called me an idiot.

状语

英语里的状语:一句话的“调味料”

想象一下，一句话是一道菜，状语就是调味料!它告诉你:

- 什么时候(时间): 昨天、现在、明天
- 在哪里(地点): 在家、在公园、在月球
- 为什么(原因): 因为饿了、因为开心
- 怎么样(方式): 快速地、安静地、开心地

比如:

I ate pizza yesterday. (昨天是时间状语,告诉你“什么时候”吃的)

She sings happily. (happily是方式状语,告诉你“怎么样”唱的)

没有状语，句子就像没加盐的菜,能吃饱,但不够香!

6. 什么是状语 (Adverbial) ?

修饰动词、形容词、副词或句子，说明时间、地点、原因、结果、条件、目的、方式等

① James answered the question quickly.

副词

② Let's play volleyball in the school playground.

介词短语

③ We should save water to protect the earth.

不定式

④ When I was young, I often went to the park with my mum.

从句

状语的分类

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

七、圈出句中的状语。

1. He runs very slowly.

2. How about meeting again at six?

3. She didn't go to the party because of the rain.

4. I shall go there if it doesn't rain.

5. Mr Smith lives on the third floor.

七、圈出句中的状语。

6. He has learned English **for ten years**.

7. I must work harder **to catch up with the others**.

8. Let's meet **at the school gate**.

9. **To protect the earth**, we should save water.

10. They stayed **at home**.

找出状语，并判断状语类型

- | | |
|---|--------|
| ① How about meeting again at six? | ① (时间) |
| ② Last night she didn't go to the dance party because of the rain. | ② (原因) |
| ③ I shall go there if it doesn't rain. | ③ (条件) |
| ④ Mr Smith lives on the third floor. | ④ (地点) |
| ⑤ She put the eggs into the basket with great care. | ⑤ (方式) |
| ⑥ She came in with a dictionary in her hand. | ⑥ (伴随) |
| ⑦ In order to catch up with the others, I must work harder. | ⑦ (目的) |
| ⑧ He was so tired that he fell asleep immediately. | ⑧ (结果) |
| ⑨ She works very hard though she is old. | ⑨ (让步) |
| ⑩ I am taller than he is. | ⑩ (比较) |

7. 什么是宾语补足语 (Object Complement-OC) ?

用来**补充说明宾语**

① We call the parrot Polly.

名词

② We must keep the classroom clean every day.

形容词

③ I asked him to help me.

不定式

④ Please keep the dog out.

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.



八、圈出句中的宾语补足语。

1. She always keeps her room **clean**.

2. John wants his brother **to stay**.

3. We elected him **monitor**.

4. The news made them **happy**.

5. We consider him **a kind man**.

6. She found the room **empty**.

7. We must keep the door **open**.

8. This video made me **sad**.

拓展二

同位语

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。

类别	例句
(1) 名词作同位语	I am your English teacher, <u>Ms. Tang</u> .
(2) 代词作同位语	We <u>all</u> love you.
(3) 数词作同位语	Are you <u>three</u> ready to start out?
(4) 从句作同位语	The news <u>that our team has won the match</u> is true.

拓展二

找出同位语

1. We **young people** should respect the old.
2. He **himself** will do the experiment.
3. He is the oldest among them **four**
4. He told me the news **that our team won the game.**
5. We have two foreign teachers, **a Canadian and an American**

综合练习 1-指出下列句子划线部分是什么句子成分。

1. The students got on the school bus.

主语

定语

2. He handed me the newspaper.

谓语 间接宾语

3. I shall answer your question after class.

谓语

状语

4. What a beautiful Chinese painting!

定语

5. They went hunting together early in the morning.

宾语

状语

6. His job is to train swimmers.

定语

表语

7. He took many photos in Beijing.

宾语

状语

8. There is going to be an American film tonight.

谓语

主语

9. He is going to visit Shanghai tomorrow.

谓语

10. His wish is to become a scientist.

主语

表语

11. He wanted to finish the work in time.

谓语

宾语

12. Tom came to ask me for advice.

状语

13. He found it important to master English.

形式宾语

宾补

真正宾语

14. Do you have anything else to say?

宾语

定语

15. To be honest, your pronunciation is not so good.

主语

16. Would you please tell me your address?

间接宾语 直接宾语

17. He sat there.

状语

18. It is our duty to keep our classroom clean.

形式主语 表语

19. He saw a man dancing.

宾补

20. The apples tasted sweet.

表语

八大句子基本句型



01

主谓 (SV)

谓语动词通常是不及物动词，不需宾语就能把意思说明白。



华妃娘娘

驾到

Consort Hua

arrives.

主语

谓语

01

主谓 (SV)



皇上

驾崩了

The Emperor

died.

主语

谓语

01

主谓 (SV)



甄嬛

Zhen Huan

主语

回宫

returns

谓语

主谓+状语 (SVA)

在主谓的基础上加上时间、地点、原因、条件、方式等。

状语

甄嬛 **缓缓** 跪下

Zhen Huan knelt **slowly.**

主语

谓
语

**状
语**



02

主谓+状语 (SVA)



太后

冷冷地

说

She

spoke

coldly.

主语

谓语

状语

02

主谓+状语 (SVA)

安陵容 在房间 唱歌。

An Lingrong sings in her room.

主
语

谓
语

地点
状语



主谓宾 (SVO)

谓语动词是及物动词，必须带宾语，才能把话说明白。



皇后 杀了 皇后

The empress killed the empress

主
语

谓
语

宾
语

主谓宾 (SVO)



安陵容

背叛

甄嬛

An Lingrong betrayed Zhen Huan.

主
语

谓
语

宾
语

主谓宾 (SVO)



华妃

恨

甄嬛

Consort Hua

hates

Zhen Huan.

主
语

谓
语

宾
语

04

主谓宾+状语 (SVOA)

在主谓宾句型的基础上补充时间, 地点, 原因, 条件, 方式等信息。

状语

华妃 在翊坤宫 骂人

Consort Hua scolds people in Yikun Palace.

主
语

谓
语

宾
语

地点
状语





皇上生气地摔了奏折

The Emperor throws reports angrily.

主语	谓语	宾语	方式状语
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05

主系表 (SP)

常见系动词:

be(am/is/are/was/were);

感官动词: smell, sound, taste, look, seem, feel, appear;

变得: become/get/grow/turn/fall;

保持: remain (仍然是), keep/stay;



1. I **am** incapable.



2. Prince Guo **looks** sad



3. Noble Lady Qi **gets** more annoying.



主+谓+间宾+直宾 (SV IO DO)



此时，谓语动词常为：
 give, bring, tell, send,
 leave(留), pass(传递), write, take,
 show, teach, get(给某人弄到某物),
 award(授予), lend, rent(租), buy,
 pay, hand(递给) + sb + sth .



Su Peisheng **gives** **the Emperor** tea.



The Empress **teaches** **them** rules.



07

主谓宾+宾补 (SVOC)

有些及物动词加了宾语，但是意思还是**没有说完整**，此时还得

在宾语后面再加一个**宾补对宾语**进行补充说明。

常见带宾补的动词：

feel, find, get, have, make, leave, let, keep, call, think等。



主谓宾+宾补 (SVOC)

皇上 害的 世兰 好苦啊

The emperor **made** Shilan **desperate**.

主
语

谓
语

宾
语

宾
补

皇上 你害得世兰好苦啊

07

主谓宾+宾补 (SVOC)



华妃 称 甄嬛 贱人!

Consort Hua called Zhen Huan a bitch!

主
语

谓
语

宾
语

宾
补

08

该句型可以表示“**某地有(存在)某物**”，
There be ...或当我们不知道是谁有.....时，也可用该句型



宫里没有真心。

There is no sincerity
in the palace.

五种基本句子结构：

Step 3 The boy gives the girl a rose.

Step 1 The girl comes.

主语+谓语+间宾+直宾

主语+谓语

Step 4 The rose is beautiful.

主语+系动词+表语

Step 5 The rose makes the girl happy.

主语+谓语+宾语+宾补

Step 2 The boy hugs the girl.

主语+谓语+宾语

Step 6 They are in love.

主语+系动词+表语



辨析S+V+O (主谓宾) 和S+V+P (主系表)

判断下列句子是哪种句型？

① Tom got angry.

S+V+P

② Tom got a fish.

S+V+O

③ He becomes a real man.

S+V+P

方法 将系动词替换成be动词，语义基本不改变的，为主系表结构。

辨析S+V+IO+DO (主谓双宾) 和S+V+O+OC (主谓宾宾补)

判断下列句子是哪种句型？

① We must keep the door **locked**.

S+V+O+OC

② I think my brother **a clever boy**.

S+V+O+OC

③ Mother made my brother **a black sweater**.
make **sb.** **sth.**

S+V+IO+DO

方法

双宾：即**两个宾语**，他们之间是**没有关系**的；

宾补：对前面宾语的**补充说明**，他们之间是**有关系**的。

判断下列句子类型，在括号里填上相应的序号。

(A)S+V (B)S+V+O (C)S+V+P (D)S+V+IO+DO (E)S+V+O+OC

(C) 1. It is dangerous.

(A) 2. You must wait.

(B) 3. Amy is writing an e-mail.

(D) 4. The singer sang us another song.

(A) 5. The sun rises in the east every morning.

(D) 6. Daddy bought Simon a new dictionary.

(E) 7. Mr. Green asks me to finish the homework on time.

判断下列句子的结构。

1.He smiled.

S+V

2.Tim and his friends are playing football in the playground.

S+V+O

3.She is in good health.

S+V+P

4.This video made me sad.

S+V+O+OC

5.All the tourists seemed happy.

S+V+P

判断下列句子的结构。

6. He gave me a book.

S+V+IO+DO

7. She always keeps her room clean.

S+V+O+OC

8. I live in Beijing.

S+V

9. You must treat her kindly.

S+V+O

10. My brother has become a famous writer.

S+V+P

判断下列句子的结构。

11. Jim stood in front of the mirror.

S+V

12. I want a cup of coffee.

S+V+O

13. We elected him president.

S+V+O+OC

14. They stayed at home.

S+V

15. The plan sounds perfect.

S+V+P

判断下列句子的结构。

16. The time passed very quickly.

S+V

17. The park lies in the center of the city.

S+V

18. He walks to school.

S+V

19. Someone left you this note.

S+V+IO+DO

20. She showed me her pictures.

S+V+IO+DO

综合练习 2-判断下列句子类型，在括号里填上相应的序号。

(A)S+V (B)S+V+O (C)S+V+P (D)S+V+IO+DO (E)S+V+O+OC

(E)6. I can hear him singing in the next door.

(B)7. You shouldn't throw litter.

(C)8. He seems happy.

(B)9. I am reading an English book.

(E)10. She found an article interesting.

综合练习 3-分析句子结构。

1. Our school is not far from my home.

S+V+P

2. It is a great pleasure to talk with you.

S+V+P

3. All of us considered him honest.

S+V+O+OC

4. My grandfather bought me a pair of sports shoes.

S+V+IO+DO

5. He broke a piece of glass.

S+V+O

综合练习 3-分析句子结构。

6. He asked us to sing an English song.

S+V+O+OC

7. I love you, child.

S+V+O

8. Trees turn green when spring comes.

S+V+P

9. They pushed the door open.

S+V+O+OC

10. Grandma told me an interesting story last night.

S+V+IO+DO

Thanks!

