



语法归纳篇

第一章 句子成分

句子由各个组成部分构成，这些组成部分就叫作句子成分。句子成分可分为主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语、补语、表语和同位语等。另外，还有独立成分。

一、主 语

主语是说明谓语所表示的动作或状态的执行者。主语常由名词（短语）、主格代词、数词、动词不定式（短语）、动名词（短语）或主语从句等充当。主语一般在句首。注意名词单数形式常和冠词不分家。

e.g. :

The boy comes from America.

He made a speech.

Two and two is four.

To be a teacher is my dream.

Doing a research is a necessary step of covering a story.

What impressed me most was that they had had professional training.

二、谓 语

谓语用来描述主语的行为动作、状态或特征。谓语只能由动词（短语）充当，一般在主语之后，有人称、数和时态的变化。

e.g. : I am delighted to know that a famous art exhibition will be organized by the Shanghai Museum and opinions of the public are being collected as to selecting the location for the exhibition, which encourages me to write to express my ideas.

(2013.上海高考书面表达)

三、宾 语

宾语是动作的对象或承受者，一般位于及物动词和介词之后。可以作宾语的有：名词、宾格代词、数词、不定式、动名词、介词短语和宾语从句等。

e.g. :

My friend gave me a birthday gift.
直接宾语 间接宾语

Suddenly he thought of seeing the beautiful views of the city again.

First of all, I think it very important to make more friends abroad.

Our teacher told us that the earth goes around the sun.

四、定 语

定语是对名词或代词起修饰、限定作用的词、短语或句子，汉语中常用“……的”表示。可用作定语的有：形容词、名词、代词、数词、副词、不定式、动名词、分词、介词短语和定语从句等。定语通常位于被修饰的成分前。但复合不定代词（如 something, nothing）的定语，或不定式、分词短语、从句作定语时，通常后置。副词用作定语时须放在名词之后。

e.g. :

The little boy needs a blue pen.

The boy in blue is Tom.

The boy there needs a pen.

The smiling boy needs a pen bought by his mother.

To learn English well, we should find opportunities to hear and speak English as much as possible.

In reality, different students have different learning habits, which I think influence their learning efficiency greatly.

(2013.四川高考书面表达)

五、状 语

状语修饰动词、形容词、副词或全句，说明方式、因果、条件、时间、地点、让步、方向、程度、目的等。可用作状语的有副词、名词、数词、形容词、不定式、分词、介词短语、独立主格和状语从句等。

状语在句子中的位置很灵活。其通常在句子基本结构之后，强调时放在句首；修饰形容词或副词时，通常位于被修饰的词之前；表示时间、地点、目的的状语一般位于句子两头，强调时放在句首，地点状语一般须在时间状语之前；一些表示不确定时间（如 often）或程度（如 almost）的副词状语通常位于 be 动词、助动词、情态动词之后，动词之前。

e.g. :

The boy needs a pen very much.

Having to finish his homework, the boy needs a pen.

After a week's trip, he returned home, tired but very happy.

When faced with difficulties/When facing difficulties, he appears weak and dare not meet the challenges.

Last Sunday, our class had a basketball match against another team, hoping to win the match and earning a great honor for our class.

(2013.湖南高考满分作文)

六、(主语/宾语) 补语

补语是用来说明宾语或主语的性质、状态等的一种句子成分。可以用作补语的有：形容词、名词、不定式、分词和介词短语等。

e.g. :

The class made him monitor.

We'll try our best to make our country more and more beautiful.

I saw a cat running across the road.

He was once again found wandering along the city street.

Therefore, don't let your children grow up in the greenhouse.

It also helps me (to) better understand the proverb "Practice makes perfect".

(2013.浙江高考书面表达)

七、表 语

表语与前面的系动词一起构成复合谓语 (系表结构), 说明主语的状态、性质、特征、类属、身份等。可作表语的有: 形容词、副词、名词 (短语)、代词、数词、不定式 (短语)、动名词、分词、介词短语和表语从句等。联系动词 (link verb) 有: be 动词 (am, is, are, was, were, have been)、become 成为, turn 变成, go 变, seem/appear 好像和感官动词 sound, look, smell, taste, feel 等。其特点是联系动词与其后的表语没有动宾关系, 即不可能是宾语。表语多为形容词或副词。

e.g. :

He looks well.

It sounds nice.

I think, good books are of great value to students.

The best way to set up a correct outlook on life is to be aware of one's ability, accept one's reality and adopt a positive attitude to one's dreams.

(2013.北京高考满分作文)

八、同位语

对句子中的某一成分作进一步解释、说明, 与前面的成分在语法上处于同等地位的句子成分叫作同位语。同位语常加在名词或代词之后, 表说明, 近乎于后置定语。可以用作同位语的有名词、代词、数词、介词短语、不定式、动名词和从句等。

e.g. :

We students should study hard.

We all are students.

I'm Li Hua, a middle school student from China.

In the meantime, those volunteers hold the opposite view that they are fed up with the earth life and eager for living on the Mars.

(2013.上海高考书面表达)

九、独立成分

有时句子中会有一些与句子没有语法联系的成分，称为句子独立成分（注意：区别于分词独立结构）。可用作独立成分的有感叹词（oh, hello, aha, ah 等）、肯定词（yes）、否定词（no）、称呼语、插入语（I think, I believe）等。

e.g. : The story, I think, has never come to the end.

另外，语气副词，即表示说话人的语气的副词，一般在作为修饰全句的状语时，也可视为独立成分。如 perhaps 也许，maybe 大概，actually 实际上，certainly 当然，等等。

十、分词独立结构

分词作状语时其逻辑主语与句子的主语一致。若分词作状语时有自己的逻辑主语，则构成分词独立结构。

例：

错句：Studying hard, your score will go up.

正确：(1) Studying hard, you can make your score go up. 或

(2) If you study hard, your score will go up.

解析：错句中分词 studying 没有自带逻辑主语，则其逻辑主语就是句子的主语，即 your score。但显然能够 study（学习）的应是人，不应是 your score（分数）。正确句（1）更正了句子的主语，使其与分词逻辑主语一致（同为 you）；正确句（2）则使用条件分句带出 study 的主语（不过已经不是分词结构了）。

分词独立结构常省略 being, having been，不过在有“*There being...*”的场合不能省略。

e.g. :

Game (being) over, he went home.

He stands there, book (being) in hand.

独立结构还可用 with, without 引导，作状语或定语。这种结构不但可以用分词，还可以用不定式、形容词、介词短语、副词或名词等。

e.g. :

With nothing to do, he fell asleep soon. 无事可做，他很快就睡着了。

The teacher came in, with glasses on his nose. 老师进来了, 戴着一副眼镜。(注意, 此句 on his nose 不可省略!)



练习备考篇

专项练习一 句子成分

一、分析下列句子成分

1. We saw them playing football on the playground.

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

2. The meeting held yesterday was important.

① ② ③

3. Don't forget to wake me up at six tomorrow morning.

① ② ③

4. Every day he was forced to work from morning till night.

① ② ③ ④

5. I apologized to her for stepping on her foot.

① ② ③ ④

6. Word came that the mayor would pay a visit to our school next week.

① ② ③

二、按要求完成小作文

Dear Mr. Headmaster,

I'm Li Hua, ①_____ (高二一班的学生,用名词作同位语). I am writing to draw your attention to improper behaviour, ②_____ (其中最常见的是随意乱涂 scribble 和乱丢垃圾 litter,用定语从句). It makes our school ③_____ (脏乱不堪,用形容词作宾补) and does harm to the image of our school. I always feel ashamed ④_____ (每当我看到这点,用状语从句). It is not appropriate ⑤_____ (对学生来说随意乱涂和乱丢垃圾,用不定式的复合结构作真正主语). I wonder ⑥_____ (是否学校能够放置更多的垃圾箱,

用宾语从句) and set up special rules against such behaviour. At the same time, students
⑦ _____ (应该鼓励 , 用被动语态作谓语) to develop good habits
and better behave themselves. I believe that, with the joint efforts of both teachers and
students, our school will become ⑧ _____ (一个更令人愉快的地
方 , 用名词短语作表语) in the near future. Thank you for your consideration.

Yours faithfully,

Li Hua

专项练习二 冠词

1. We have every reason to believe that ____ 2008 Beijing Olympic Games will be ____ success.

- A. /; a B. the; / C. the; a D. a; a

2. George couldn't remember when he first met Mr. Anderson, but he was sure it was ____ Sunday because everybody was at ____ church.

- A. /; the B. the; / C. a; / D. /; a

3. In face of ____ failure, it is the most important to keep up ____ good state of mind.

- A. 不填; a B. a; 不填
C. the; 不填 D. 不填; the

4. (2012 全国卷 I) Sarah looked at ____ finished painting with ____ satisfaction.

- A. 不填; a B. a; the
C. the; 不填 D. the; a

5. (2012 全国卷 II) He missed ____ gold in the high jump, but will get ____ second chance in the long jump.

- A. the; the B. 不填; a
C. the; a D. a; 不填

6. (2012 安徽卷) Carl is studying ____ food science at college and hopes to open up ____ meat processing factory of his own one day.

- A. /; a B. /; the
C. the; a D. the; the

7. (2012 山东卷) Being able to afford ____ drink would be ____ comfort in those tough times.

- A. the; the B. a; a
C. a; 不填 D. 不填; a

8. (2012 重庆卷) Sam has been appointed ____ manager of the engineering department to take ____ place of George.

A. /; /

B. the; /

C. the; the

D. /; the

9. (2012 四川卷) We are said to be living in ____ Information Age, ____ time of new discoveries and great changes.

A. an; the

B. 不填; the

C. 不填; a

D. the; a

10. (2012 江西卷) The Smiths don't usually stay at ____ hotels, but last summer they spent a few days at a very nice hotel by ____ sea.

A. /; a

B. the; the

C. /; the

D. the; a

11. (2012 浙江卷) The development of industry has been ____ gradual process throughout ____ human existence, from stone tools to modern technology.

A. 不填, the

B. the; a

C. a; 不填

D. a; a

12. (2012 辽宁卷) I woke up with ____ bad headache, yet by ____ evening the pain had gone.

A. the; the

B. the; an

C. a; the

D. a; an

13. (2013 新课标 1) India attained ____ independence in 1947, after ____ long struggle.

A. 不填; a

B. the; a

C. an; 不填

D. an; the

14. (2013 新课标 2) Four and ____ half hours of discussion took us up to midnight, and ____ break for cheese, chocolate and tea with sugar.

A. a; a

B. the; the

C. 不填; the

D. a; 不填

15. (2013 重庆卷) The parents were shocked by ____ news that their son needed ____ operation on his knee.

A. a; /

B. the; /

C. the; an

D. a; an

16. (2013 山东卷) It was ____ cold winter night and the moon was shining brightly across ____ night sky.

- A. 不填; a
B. a; the
C. the; a
D. the; 不填

17. (2013 陕西卷) Marco Polo is said to have sailed on ____ Pacific Ocean on his way to Java in ____ thirteenth century.

- A. the; a
B. a; /
C. /; the
D. the; the

18. (2013 福建卷) The “Chinese Dream” is ____ dream to improve people’s well-being and ____ dream of harmony, peace and development.

- A. the; a
B. a; a
C. a; the
D. the; the

19. (2013 江西卷) Animals are obviously ____ lower form of life than ____ man.

- A. a; /
B. the; the
C. a; the
D. /; /

20. (2013 浙江卷) People develop ____ preference for a particular style of learning at ____ early age and these preferences affect learning.

- A. a; an
B. a; 不填
C. 不填; the
D. the; an

