

# 第一节

# 五大基本英语句式

从英语的句子结构上说,除了修饰名词的定语和修饰动词的状语外, 在千变万化的句子中,可归纳为五个基本句式。

## 1. S(主)+Vi(不及物动词)(谓)

Time flies. 时光飞逝。

- S + V + adverbial (状语)
  Birds sing beautifully. 鸟儿动听地歌唱。
- ➤ S + Vi+ Prep Phrase (介词短语)

  He went on holiday. 他去度假了。
- ≥ S + Vi+ Infinitive (不定式)

  We stopped to have a rest. 我们停下来休息一会儿。
- S + Vi+ Participle (分词)

  I'll go swimming. 我将要去游泳。

## 2. S(主)+Vt(及物动词)(谓)+O(宾)

We like English. 我们喜欢英语。

- S+Vt+N/Pron(名词或代词)

  I like music. 我喜欢音乐。

  I like her. 我喜欢她。
- S + Vt + Infinitive (不定式)

I want to help him. 我想去帮助他。

常用于这句型的动词有: attempt, dare, decide, desire, expect, hope, intend, learn, need, offer, pretend, promise, propose, purpose, refuse, want, wish 等。

➢ S + Vt + Wh-word + Infinitive (不定式)

I don't know what to do. 我不知道该做什么。

常用于这句型的动词有: ask, consider, decide, discover, explain, find out, forget, guess, inquire, know, learn, observe, remember, see, settle, tell, think, understand, wonder 等。

S + Vt + Gerund (动名词)

I enjoy living here. 我喜欢住在这儿。

常用于这句型的动词有: admit, advise, avoid, consider, defend, enjoy, excuse, finish, forbid, mind, miss, practise, risk, suggest, give up, can't help 等。

🥦 S + Vt + That-clause ( That 从句 )

I don't think (that) he is right. 我认为他不正确。

常用于这句型的动词有: admit, believe, command, confess, declare, demand, deny, doubt, expect, explain, feel (觉得), hear (听说), hope, imagine, intend, know, mean, mind (当心), notice, propose, request, report, say, see (看出), show, suggest, suppose, think, understand, wish, wonder (觉得奇怪)。

## 3. S(主) + V(谓) / (Lv 系动词) + P(表)

We are Chinese. 我们是中国人。

除了 be 系动词外,还有一些动词也可以用作系动词:

- 1) 表感官的动词, feel, smell, taste, sound, look, appear, seem 等。
- 2) 表转变变化的动词, become, get, grow, turn, go 等。
- 3) 表延续的动词, remain, keep, seem, hold, stay, rest 等。

- 4) 表瞬时的动词, come, fall, set, cut, occur 等。
- 5) 其他动词,eat, lie, prove, ring, run, shine, sit, stand, continue, hang  ${\rm \$}_{\circ}$
- 🥦 S + Lv + N / Pron (名词 / 代词)

He is a boy. 他是个男孩儿。

This is mine. 这是我的。

- S + Lv + Adj (形容词)

  She is beautiful. 她很美。
- S + Lv + Adv (副词)
   Class is over: 下课了。
- S + Lv + Prep Phrase (介词短语)

  He is in good health. 他身体健康。
- ► S + Lv + Participle (分词)

  He is excited. 他很激动。

  The film is interesting. 这部电影很有趣。

# **4.** S(主)+Vt(谓)+In-O(间接宾语)+D-O(直接宾语)

I give you help. 我帮助你。

- S+Vt+N/Pron+N

  I sent him a book. 我送给他一本书。

  I bought May a book. 我给梅买了一本书。
- S + Vt + N / Pron + To / for-phrase
  He sent a book to me. 他送给我一本书。
  He bought a coat for me. 他给我买了一件外套。

间接宾语前需要加 to 的常用动词有: allow, bring (带来), deny, do, give, grant, hand, leave, lend, offer, owe, pass, pay, permit, promise, read, refuse, render, restore, sell, send, show, teach, tell, wish, write 等。

间接宾语前需要加 for 的常用动词有: bring, buy, cash, choose, fetch, get, leave, make, order, paint, play (演奏), save, sing, spare 等。

## **5.** S(主)+Vt(谓)+O(宾)+OC(宾补)

I make you clear. 我给你解释清楚。

S + Vt + N / Pron + N

We named our baby Tom. 我们的孩子叫汤姆。

常用于这句型的动词有: appoint, call, choose, elect, entitle, find, make, name, nominate (命名)。

S + Vt + N / Pron + Adj

He painted the wall white. 他把墙刷成了白色。

常用于这句型的动词有: beat, boil, cut, drive, find, get, hold, keep, leave, like, make, paint, see, set, turn, want, wash, wipe, wish 等。

- S + Vt + N / Pron + Prep Phrase

  She always keeps everything in good order.

  她总是把一切都处理得井井有条。
- ☑ S + Vt + N / Pron + Infinitive

  I wish you to stay. 我希望你留下。

  I made him work. 我让他工作。
  常用于这句型的动词有:
- 1) 不定式带 to 的词: advice, allow, ask, beg, cause, choose, command, decide, encourage, expect, force, get, hate, invite, know, leave, like, listen, love, order, permit, persuade, prefer, remain, request, teach, tell, want, warn, wish 等。
- 2) 不定式不带 to 的词: feel, have, hear, know, let, look at, make, notice, see, watch 等。
- S + Vt + N / Pron + Participle (分词)

  I heard my name called. 我听见有人叫我的名字。



I feel something moving. 我感觉有东西在移动。

常用于这句型的动词有: catch, feel, find, get, have, hear, imagine, keep, leave, listen to, look at, notice, observe, perceive, see, set, smell, start, watch 等。

S + Vt + N / Pron + Wh-word + Infinitive

He shows me how to do it. 他向我演示怎么操作。
常用于这句型的动词有: advise, ask, inform, show, teach, tell 等。

S + Vt + N / Pron + That-clause
He told me that the film was great. 他告诉我这部电影棒极了。
常用于这句型的动词有: assure, inform, promise, remind, teach, tell,
warm 等。

☑ S + Vt + N / Pron + Wh-Clause

He asked me what he should do. 他问我他应该做什么。
常用于这句型的动词有: advise, ask, inform, show, teach, tell 等。



# 第二节

# 英语常用句型的分类

## 1. 否定句型

#### △ 一般否定句

I don't know this. No news is good news.

我不知道这个。没有消息就是好消息。

no person

There is not a person

smoking in the house.

not any person

没有人在屋子里吸烟。

### 🤉 特指否定

He went to his office, not to see him.

他去了他的办公室,没有看见他。

I am sorry for not coming on time.

对于没有准时来到, 我感到抱歉。

I don't think / believe / suppose / feel / imagine you are right.

我认为/相信/以为/感觉/猜想你是不对的。

## ≥ 部分否定

All the answers are not right.

所有的答案并不都正确。

All is not gold that glitters.

闪光的东西并不都是黄金。

I don't know all of them.

我并不都认识他们。

I can't see everybody / everything.

我没全看到每个人/明白每件事。

Both of them are not right.

他俩并不都对。

#### ≥ 全体否定

None of my friends smoke.

我的朋友们都不吸烟。

I can see nothing / nobody.

我什么都没明白/我一个人都没看到。

Neither of them is right.

他们都不对。

Nothing can be so simple as this.

没有一件事像这件这么简单。

### △ 延续否定

You didn't see him, neither / nor did I.

你没看见他,我也没看见。

You don't know, I don't know either.

你不知道, 我也不知道。

He doesn't know English, let alone / to say nothing of / not to speak of French. 他不懂英语,更不用说法语。

## 🔌 半否定句

We seldom / hardly / scarcely / barely hear such fine singing.

我们很少听到如此美妙的歌声。

I know little English. I saw few people.

我懂一点儿英语。我看到极少的人。

### 🖎 双重否定

You can't make something out of nothing.

你不能无中生有。

What's done cannot be undone.

覆水难收。

There is no sweet without sweat.

没有苦中苦, 哪来甜上甜。

No gain without pains.

没有付出,没有收获。

I can't help / keep / laughing whenever I hear it.

无论何时听到它, 我都禁不住大笑。

No man is so old but (that) he can learn.

活到老,学到老。

#### 海 排除否定

Everyone is ready except you.

除了你以外,每个人都准备好了。

He did nothing but play.

他除了玩什么都不干。

But for your help, I couldn't do it.

若不是因为你的帮助, 我不可能做到。

## 🖎 加强否定

I won't do it at all.

我根本不会那样做。

I can't see it any more.

我没再看见它。

He is no longer a boy.

他不再是个男孩儿。

## 2. 判断句型

#### △ 一般判断句

It is important for us to learn English.

对于我们来说, 学习英语很重要。

It is kind of you to help me.

你帮助了我, 你是个好人。

Sincere means honest.

真诚意味着诚实。

The boy is called / named Tom.

这个男孩儿叫汤姆。

We regarded / consider it as an honor.

我们视它为一种光荣。

#### 🤉 强调判断

It is English that we should learn.

我们应该学的是英语。

It is he who helped me a lot.

帮助我最多的人是他。

### 🖎 弱式判断

Your sentence doesn't sound / look / appear / feel right.

你的句子听起来/看起来/看来/感觉不对。

You look / seem / as if / as thought you had been there before.

好像你以前去过那里。

Maybe / Perhaps / she is ill.

可能她生病了。

He is probably ill.

他大概病了。

He is likely ill.

他很可能病了。

It is possible that he is late.