

# A new start

## Grammar review

### 基本句型 ( Basic Sentence Patterns )

英语句子有七种基本句型：主语 + 谓语、主语 + 系动词 + 表语、主语 + 谓语 + 宾语、主语 + 谓语 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语、主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语、主语 + 谓语 + 状语、主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 状语。掌握这七种基本句型，是掌握英语句子结构的基础，也是学好其他语法知识的前提。

#### 一 主语 + 谓语

在本句型中，谓语动词为不及物动词，后面不跟宾语。例如：

The sun is rising.

主语      谓语

太阳正在升起。

The girl laughed.

主语      谓语

那个女孩笑了。

#### 二 主语 + 系动词 + 表语

在本句型中，系动词一般是 be 动词或其他系动词，后面跟有表语。表语可以由名词、代词、数词、形容词、分词、动名词、不定式、副词、介词短语、从句等充当。常见的系动词有以下三类：

### 1. be 动词以及含有“是，在”之意的动词

lie (位于), keep (保持), prove (证明是), remain (仍然是), stand (位于), stay (保持) 等。例如:

The movie was good.

主语 系动词 表语

那部电影不错。

### 2. become 以及含有“变成，成为”之意的动词

come (变得), get (变成), go (变成), grow (成长为), turn (转变为) 等。例如:

He became a well-known musician.

主语 系动词 表语

他成为了一位著名的音乐家。

### 3. 感官动词

appear (看起来), seem (似乎是), feel (感觉到), look (看上去), smell (闻起来), sound (听起来), taste (尝起来) 等。例如:

This food looks inviting.

主语 系动词 表语

这食物看上去令人垂涎。

## 三 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语

在本句型中，谓语动词为及物动词，后面跟有宾语。宾语可以由名词、代词、数词、名词化的形容词、动名词、不定式、从句等充当。例如:

She understands French.

主语 谓语 宾语

她懂法语。

All his classmates like him.

主语 谓语 宾语

他的同学们都喜欢他。

## 四 主语 + 谓语 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

在本句型中，谓语动词后面跟有两个宾语，前一个宾语一般指人，叫间接宾语，后一个宾语一般指物，叫直接宾语，间接宾语和直接宾语共称为双宾语。间接宾语也可以放在直接宾语之后，这时间接宾语前一般要用介词 to 或 for 引导。例如:

She wrote us a long letter.

主语 谓语 间接宾语 直接宾语

→ She wrote a long letter to us.

主语 谓语 直接宾语 间接宾语

她给我们写了一封长信。

Mary bought her son a puppy.

主语 谓语 间接宾语 直接宾语

→ Mary bought a puppy for her son.

主语 谓语 直接宾语 间接宾语

Mary 给她的儿子买了一只小狗。

## 五 < 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

在本句型中，谓语动词后面如果只跟有宾语，句子的意念不完整，因而在宾语后还需要跟有补充说明宾语的补足语，宾语和宾语补足语一起构成复合宾语。宾语补足语可以由名词、形容词、不定式、动名词、分词、介词短语等充当。例如：

The couple named their first child John.

主语 谓语 宾语 宾语补足语

那对夫妇给他们的第一个孩子取名为 John。

We found this question very easy.

主语 谓语 宾语 宾语补足语

我们发现这道题非常简单。

## Tips

### 如何区分复合宾语和双宾语？

比较：

We found Peter a warm-hearted person. 我们发现 Peter 是一个热心的人。

We found Peter his lost book. 我们给 Peter 找到了他丢失的书。

在句中画线的两个成分之间加上 be 动词，如果这两个成分能构成完整的句子，则为复合宾语；如果这两个成分不能构成完整的句子，则为双宾语。以上第一个句子，可以说 Peter is a warm-hearted person，所以句中的 Peter 和 a warm-hearted person 为复合宾语。而第二个句子，不可说 Peter is his lost book，所以 Peter 和 his lost book 为双宾语。

## 六 主语 + 谓语 + 状语

在本句型中，谓语动词为不及物动词，后面跟有状语。状语可以由副词、介词短语、不定式、分词、形容词、从句等充当。例如：

The author is living abroad.

主语            谓语            状语

那位作家在国外居住。

The boy nodded, pale and scared.

主语            谓语            状语

男孩点了点头，脸色苍白，十分惊恐。

## 七 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 状语

在本句型中，谓语动词为及物动词，后面跟有宾语和状语。例如：

The boy found a pretty bird in the forest.

主语            谓语            宾语            状语

那个男孩在森林里发现了一只漂亮的鸟。

We must review lessons to pass the final exam.

主语            谓语            宾语            状语

为了通过期末考试，我们必须复习功课。





## 答案速查



1. B    2. C    3. D    4. A    5. D













1. He will leave here tomorrow.
2. The first step is always the hardest. or The hardest is always the first step.
3. The novel won the author a Nobel Prize.
4. They found the dog dead. or They found the dead dog.
5. A number of workers have left the company.



1. He speaks French well. (主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 状语)
2. She gave me a valuable painting. (主语 + 谓语 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语)
3. You can leave the door open. (主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语)
4. The boy had a chocolate ice cream. (主语 + 谓语 + 宾语)
5. The weather is getting warm. (主语 + 系动词 + 表语)

## 成绩统计



1	2	3	4	5
 	 	 	 	 



1	2	3	4	5
 	 	 	 	 



1	2	3	4	5
 	 	 	 	 



- 0~10 个   Basics  
 11~15 个   Level-up

## Basics

### 一 划出并标出句子的成分。

例如: The report sounds true.

主语            系动词    表语

1. The girl loves singing.
2. This piece of music sounds nice.
3. He hasn't ordered his meal.
4. I will introduce myself.
5. Reading every day is necessary.

### 二 划出括号中标注的句子成分。

1. He decided to leave the town alone. ( 状语 )
2. Please show your passport to me. ( 直接宾语 )
3. The man doesn't want all his friends to leave. ( 宾语补足语 )
4. Mr Wang gave me some good advice. ( 间接宾语 )
5. The walkers stopped to have a rest. ( 状语 )
6. Yesterday my father bought her a bicycle. ( 直接宾语 )
7. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. ( 宾语补足语 )
8. Mastering a foreign language will be of great help in our life. ( 状语 )
9. He chose a book for his best friend. ( 间接宾语 )
10. As we all know, very loud noises can make people ill. ( 宾语补足语 )



三 从方框中选出与下列句子基本句型相同的选项。

- ( ) 1. The train is arriving.  
 ( ) 2. The old man walks in the park.  
 ( ) 3. You're not looking very well.  
 ( ) 4. He handed the letter to me.  
 ( ) 5. She painted the walls light blue.

- A. She pushed the door open.  
 B. We waited and waited.  
 C. Some new types of cars are on show.  
 D. Things have changed after so many years.  
 E. I will give you some photos of our school.

四 将句子的前后两部分用线连接起来，组成完整的句子。

(A)

The temperature in summer

1

A such a price.

The teacher gave the students

2

B more and more beautifully.

A poor man aged about 70

3

C is getting quite high.

She plays the piano

4

D was lying on the floor.

We cannot afford

5

E some advice on learning English.

(B)

I fetched the glasses 6

The tree has grown 7

My mother asked me 8

Without war in the world 9

The volunteers woke up 10

F early in the morning.

G for my grandmother.

H much taller than before.

I to follow my heart.

J people would live a happier life.

五 将每组单词（词组）组成一句话。

1. stopped, heavy, the, has, snow

\_\_\_\_\_

2. me, number, she, telephone, her, gave

\_\_\_\_\_

3. hard, us, at university, of, study, most

\_\_\_\_\_

4. his, interesting, job, rather, he, found

\_\_\_\_\_

5. homework, one, all the day, does, he

\_\_\_\_\_

6. I, table, the, beautiful, broke, vase, the, on

\_\_\_\_\_

7. right, will, in the end, come, things

\_\_\_\_\_

8. greatly, it, considers, improved, everyone

\_\_\_\_\_

9. recommended, he, good, to, books, me, some

\_\_\_\_\_

10. woman, the, operation, the, weak, after, became

\_\_\_\_\_

### 六 根据括号中的要求，翻译句子。

1. 秋天树叶会变黄。（用系动词 turn）

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 她害怕告诉父母真相。（用不定式短语作状语）

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 学生们热切地盼望着暑假的到来。（用副词作状语）

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 我们都希望这次旅行会很成功。（用名词短语作宾语补足语）

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 那个男孩向朋友们展示了他的收藏品。（用带介词的双宾语结构）

\_\_\_\_\_

### 七 阅读短文，在空白处填入一个合适的单词或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。

Dear Grandma,

Well, it's my first week at senior high school. I have looked <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the campus, curious to see what facilities there are here. It's certainly very impressive.

<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is an amazing gym, a theatre with a huge stage and even a small natural history museum with information about dinosaurs. While

<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) on the campus, I've seen lots of posters about clubs. I'd

<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to join some, but at the moment I don't know how much free time I will have.

Three days ago, I went to my first classes <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (eager). One by one, each of our teachers told us about the importance of senior high school and gave

6 \_\_\_\_\_ advice about how to manage our time when we are feeling under pressure. I 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) a little nervous at first, but since then I have met a new friend called Cherry. She suggested that we 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a homework schedule together. We did that yesterday, and it has made me feel much more 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (relax). It will help me to complete everything on time and still have time 10 \_\_\_\_\_ fun.

Well, I'd better go. I have a class in five minutes!

Lots of love,

Emma

## Level-up

## 一 判断句中画线部分为双宾语还是复合宾语。

1. That will save you a lot of time. (            )
2. We all consider the performance a success. (            )
3. Careless driving cost him his life. (            )
4. The teacher set us a difficult problem. (            )
5. They named the city Sydney. (            )

## 二 从方框中选出与下列句子基本句型相同的选项。

- (    ) 1. My mother forgot to lock the door.
- (    ) 2. They soon got the fire under control.
- (    ) 3. I will come back tomorrow.
- (    ) 4. The problem was to find the right place quickly.
- (    ) 5. I have seen that man somewhere.

- A. They flew from Paris to Rome.
- B. To do good work, one must have the proper tools.
- C. Our head teacher found him smoking in the hall.
- D. I don't recommend buying that dictionary.
- E. He turned out of touch with the outside world.

## 三 将每组单词(词组)组成一句话。

1. to, took, the, early, Australia, we, flight

2. him, told, in the street, his, to, not, play, mother

\_\_\_\_\_

3. accident, yesterday evening, car, happened, a

\_\_\_\_\_

4. confidence, the, lost, she, to, speak, on the stage

\_\_\_\_\_

5. looks, at a certain distance, the, more, picture, beautiful

\_\_\_\_\_

6. like, a, have, before, heard, we, never, that, voice

\_\_\_\_\_

7. place, the, find, was, problem, to, right, the

\_\_\_\_\_

8. an, us, performance, gave, new band, impressive, the

\_\_\_\_\_

9. hugged, teacher, the, former, their, one by one, students

\_\_\_\_\_

10. opportunities, students, the, offered, intelligent, good, committee, the

\_\_\_\_\_

四 根据括号中的要求改写句子，保持句意不变。

1. I told him that he should be on time. (改为不定式短语作宾语补足语)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The woman bought a new tie for her husband. (改为不带介词的双宾语结构)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. We found that the girl is smart. (改为形容词作宾语补足语)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. He turned into a courageous person when he grew up. (用系动词 become 改写句子)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. He left his uncle's house but didn't say goodbye. (改为用介词短语作状语)

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**五** 根据括号中的要求，翻译句子。

1. 她惊讶地看到 George 走进来。(用不定式短语作状语)

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2. 大部分学生都对这个科目感兴趣。(用系动词 get)

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3. 你应该保持公共空间干净。(用形容词作宾语补足语)

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4. 这副眼镜使我能看得清楚一些。(用不定式短语作宾语补足语)

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5. 他已经教我如何有效地学习英语。(用双宾语结构)

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6. 一些孩子对恐龙感到好奇。(用形容词短语作表语)

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7. 医生会认为这是一个好现象。(用名词短语作宾语补足语)

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8. 他们正准备在两座城市之间建一条铁路。(用不定式短语作宾语)

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9. 他用英语作了一场令人印象深刻的演讲。(用介词短语作状语)

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10. 老师为我们订购了一些儿童读物。(用带介词的双宾语结构)

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**六** 写出短文中画线部分的基本句型。

My good friend Mike is a very smart boy. <sup>1</sup> We were classmates in high school.  
Two years ago, he entered a famous university. <sup>2</sup> The university offered him a

scholarship (奖学金). At the university, students can choose subjects based on their interests. Mike was interested in education science and took courses in it. He and his classmates carried out a study on learning environment. <sup>3</sup> Their professor thought their study a good practice. In the report, they wrote that <sup>4</sup> a good learning environment plays a very important part. The best learning environment is where you can have comfortable relationships with caring and responsible teachers, where you feel safe and where you feel free to explore and learn. When students feel uneasy, <sup>5</sup> they may make troubles in the classroom.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

七 阅读短文，在空白处填入一个合适的单词或填入括号中所给单词的正确形式。

### How to succeed in senior high school

Many students struggle at senior high school <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of the pressure. So the teachers at the Student Office interviewed some high school graduates to find out <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ they met the challenge. We hope that this information about their experiences will give you <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (confident) in your studies.

#### Mark

In my first term, I did really poorly in my tests. Then one of my teachers <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (advise) me to join the discussion group. Every week we got in groups and <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) a subject connected with our studies. When we investigated the subject, exchanged information and discussed it. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a result, my grades really improved, because I found a suitable learning method.



**Fiona**

When I started my study in senior high school, I went all <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to succeed. I worked late every night, made notes <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (neat) and tried to memorise everything. At first, my grades <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (be) excellent. But I couldn't keep it up, and a few months later, I got sick. After that, I stopped putting myself under so <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ pressure. Of course, I still did my work, but I had fun as well. I joined a badminton club, and when I started to partic, I wrote my thoughts in a journal. It helped me to relax.