

## 英语学科寒假作业（复习） Day 1 (练习时长：40 分钟)

姓名： 完成评价：

### 一、核心知识的归纳总结和梳理模块

#### 1. 句子成分以及八大基本结构

主语S(subject)	句子成分	基本句式结构	主谓结构(S V)
谓语V(verb)			主谓宾结构(S V O)
宾语O(object)			主系表结构(S P)
直接宾语DO(direct object)			主谓宾宾结构(S V IO DO)
间接宾语IO(indirect object)			主谓宾宾补结构(S V O C)
表语P(predicative)			主谓状(S V A)
宾语补足语C(object complement)			主谓宾状(S V O A)
状语A(adverbial)			There be 句型

#### 2. 成分挨个突破!!!

##### 1) 主语：

主语是一个句子所叙述的主体，一般位于句首，通常由名词性的词来充当。

观察下列句子，用下划线标出句子的主语，并说明其所属的词性或语法结构。

1. During the 1990s, American country music has become more and more popular.
2. We often speak English in class.
3. One-third of the students in this class are girls.
4. To swim in the pool 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 master a foreign language.
9. That he isn't at home is not true.

总结：可以做主语的有：

名词/名词短语/代词/数词/to do 不定式/doing /名词化的形容词/主语从句/形式主语 it 与真正主语

##### 2) 谓语

谓语通常由动词充当，说明主语所做的动作或其有的特征和状态，一般在主语之后

1. 简单谓语：由动词(三单/过去式)或动词短语(不及物动词+介词)构成。

He practices running every morning. (动词 practice 做谓语)

We usually listen to music on weekends. (动词短语 listen to 做谓语)

##### 2. 复合谓语

由情 v+动原 或 助 v 加 V 某 构成 (注意：助 V+V 某 构成某种时态或语态(be doing/be done/have done /have been doing 此处的 be 与 have 均为助动词))

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

He **has caught** a bad cold.

3.由系动词加表语构成，系动词不能单独作谓语，而要和表语一起做谓语

We **are students**. Your idea **sounds great**.

### 3) 表语

表语多是形容词,用以说明主语的身份,特征和状态,它一般位于 **be 动词之后或者系动词之后**。

She is **very beautiful**.(形容词作表语)

#### 常见的系动词:

(1) 状态系动词 用来表示主语的状态，只有 **be** 一词。 He is a teacher.

(2) 持续系动词

用来表示主语继续或保持一种状态或态度，主要有 keep、remain、stay、lie、stand。

He kept silent at the meeting. This matter remains a mystery.

The food stays fresh in the fridge. The house stood empty for years.

He lies awake in bed.

(3) 表像系动词 用来表示“看起来像”这一概念，主要有 seem、appear、look。

Something seems wrong. He appears young.

(4) 感官系动词

感官系动词主要有 look “看起来”、feel “摸起来”、smell “闻起来”、sound “听起来” taste 尝起来

This kind of cloth feels very soft. This flower smells very sweet.

(5) 变化系动词

这些系动词表示主语变成什么样。变化系动词 become、grow、turn、fall、get、

He fell ill yesterday. Eggs go bad easily in summer.

(6) 终止系动词

表示主语已终止动作，主要有 prove, turn out，表示“证实，结果是”。

The rumor proved false. His plan turned out a success. 、

What he predicted turned out (to be)wrong.

### 4) 宾语

宾语是由名词性的词充当，表示动作的对象或承受者，一般位于及物**动词和介词后面**，宾语分为**动词宾语**和**介词宾语**，分别构成**动宾结构**和 **介宾结构**，

1. They planted **many trees** yesterday.

2.I wanted **to buy** a car.

3.I enjoyed **listening to popular music**.

#### 5)宾语补足语:

英语中有些及物动词，后接宾语意义仍不完整，还需要有一个宾语补足语，才能使句子的意义完整。宾语补足语和宾语构成**逻辑上的主谓关系**，换句话说，在意思上，**宾语相当于宾补的主语**。

Eg: Mary keeps **the room** **clean**

宾语(O) 补语(C)

此处的宾语与补语存在主谓关系 即 **the room is clean**

I heard **a boy** **singing** under the tree

宾语(O) 补语(C) 即 the boy is singing

宾语与补语之间存在主谓关系

## 6) 定语

定语是对名词或代词修饰、限定作用的词、短语或句子，汉语中常用“...的”表示。

Guilin is a **beautiful** city. 形容词作定语

**前置情况:**

a **beautiful** girl

**adventure** trip

**swimming** pool

**walking** man

(思考：这两个 ing 一样吗？有什么不同？)

**fallen** leaves

\_\_\_\_\_ (pollute) water 污水

**定语后置的情况**

1. 副词作定语时，通常要后置。例如：

Do you know **the lady downstairs**? 你认识楼下的那位女士吗？

**The people there** are going to Beijing. 那里的人们打算去北京。

2. 介词短语作定语时，必须后置。例如：

**The friendship between the two countries** will last forever. 两国之间的友谊将长存。

**The ball under the chair** is mine. 椅子下的球是我的。

3. 非谓语 (to do 和 doing(现在分词)/done(过去分词)作定语时，必须后置。例如

I have **an opportunity to get the prize** (拿奖的机会)

**The people living here** are fond of folk songs. 住在这里的人们

.(此处名词 people 与 live 存在主动关系 故用 living)

**The information mentioned above** is useful

(此处名词 the information 与 mention 之间存在被动关系 故用 mentioned)

4. 形容词短语作后置定语

**The basket full of flowers** is beautiful

5. 定语从句

I like **the music that I can dance to**

## 7) 状语

修饰动词/形容词、副词或者整个句子，说明动作或者状态特征的句子成分，叫状语。

He writes **carefully**. (修饰动词，作状语)

He **successfully** won the first prize

This material is **environmentally** friendly. (修饰形容词作状语)、

He runs **very slowly**. (程度副词修饰副词，作状语)

**Unfortunately**, he lost all his money. (修饰整个句子，作状语)

(1) 一个句子中有几个并列状语，其顺序较灵活，但一般是，方式-地点--时间。

He worked hard **at his lesson last year**.

I found a lost pen **outside our school yesterday morning**.

He was walking **slowly outside the park at that moment**.

(2) 频度副词 often, always, usually, sometimes, never 为状语

(3) 按意义分类: 状语的种类很多，一般为介词短语或者由连词引导

可以表示时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、条件、方式、让步等。一般位于句末  
时间 last week/yesterday/ in 2001/on June 1<sup>st</sup>/ at 6:00

地点 on the desk/ outside the room/ in Sichuan/ on the beach

原因 because /because of/ for/since/ due to/ as a result of

目的 to do/ so that /in order that

结果 as a result

条件 if /unless/as long as/as soon as

方式 in a ..way/ with 用.../ by 通过... /through 通过

让步 though/although /even if /even though

伴随 with time going by /as time goes by

### 8)同位语

同位语是在名词或者代词之后并对前者加以说明的成分。

We students should study hard. (students 是 we 的同位语)

## 3、英语简单句的八种基本句型

### 1)基本句型一 “SV”（主+谓）

这类句子的谓语动词都是不及物动词，即动词后都不带宾语，但可以带状语。

I can swim.

主语 谓语

Everything changes.

主语 谓语

拓展训练 尝试划分下列句子成分。

It is raining now.

an hour.

SV

A

S

V

A

We have worked for 5 hours.

The meeting lasted half

S

V

A

### 2)基本句型二 “SVO”（主+谓+宾）

此结构由“主语+及物动词（短语）+宾语”构成。

I like English

主语 谓语 宾语

They are reading books.

主语 谓语

宾语

He bought a computer last week.

主语

谓语

宾语

### 3)基本句型三:S V IO DO（主+谓+间宾+直宾）

1. 有些及物动词可以有两个宾语，如:give"给”，pass"递”，bring"“带” show"展示”这两个宾语通常一个指人为间接宾语；一个指物为直接宾语。间接宾语一般位于直接宾语之前。

My mother bought me a dictionary yesterday.

主语 谓语 间接宾语 直接宾语

2. 常跟双宾语的及物动词:

bring/give/hand/leave/lend/offer/pass/pay/promise/sell/send/

show/teach/tell/wish/write---to

buy /get/make/order--for

例如:

He sent me an English-Chinese Dictionary.

=He sent an English-Chinese Dictionary to me.

She bought John a book.

=She bought a book for John.

### 4)基本句型四:S V O C（主+谓+宾+宾补）

此句型句子特点:动词虽然是及物动词，但是只跟一个宾语还不能表达完整的意

思，必须加上一个补充成分来对宾语进行补充说明，才能使意思完整。

**We must keep our classroom clean and tidy.**

主语 谓语 宾语 宾语补足语

**My mother asks me to say more.**

主语 谓语 宾语 宾语补足语

**I heard her singing happily just now.**

主语 谓语 宾语 宾语补足语

### 5)基本句型五:SVP(主+系+表)

拓展训练: 用下划线画出下列句子中的系动词。

1) His advice **proved** right.

The shop **stays** open till 8o'clock.

The machine **went** wrong.

2) All these efforts **seem** in vain. These words **sound** reasonable.

The room soon **became** crowded.

3) Trees **turn** green in spring. What you said **sounds** great.

### 6)英语基本句型六 SVA 主+谓(及物动词)+状语

I have been waiting for more than half an hour. 我已经等了半个多小时。

The children stayed in room. 孩子们待在屋里。

### 7)SVOA 主+谓(及物动词)+宾语+状语

主谓宾是句子中不可缺少的成分，状语是一种修饰成分，用于修饰动词、短语和句子。

8)There be……句型，意为某地有某物，一般主语为 be 后面的名词（多表地点或无生命的名词），be 遵循就近原则。

There are three people in my family. 我家有三口人。

There was a sports meeting in our school yesterday. 我们学校昨天举办了运动会。

(2022·全国乙卷) And there were traffic jams, too. 并且有交通拥堵的情况。

## 二、练习模块

一、判断下列句子属于八种基本句型中的哪一种(共 8 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 20 分)

1. We are making our country more and more beautiful.

2. That kind of thing won't happen.

3. The machine is drilling a hole.

4. There were a lot of people present at the meeting.

5. He looked unhappy at that time.

6. He lost the money on his way home.

7. Mr. Wang taught us English last year.

8. The time passed quickly.

二. 单句语法填空(共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

1.He took \_\_\_\_\_(note) in class so that he could revise after school.

2.There are several talented people in that \_\_\_\_\_(organize).

3.It is important to balance the use of 5G and R&D of 6G, as long-term (strategy) are needed to develop both technologies.

4.The situation \_\_\_\_\_(improve) much better during the last few months.

5.There once \_\_\_\_\_(be) a poor farmer who had four sons.

6.Those women found \_\_\_\_\_(ask) for a pay rise very difficult.

7.Our goal is \_\_\_\_\_(make) enough money to keep the business going.

8.Being curious \_\_\_\_\_the world is the greatest motivation in learning.

9.Keeping \_\_\_\_\_diary in English is not so difficult as some students imagine.

10.I am looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_(visit) my grandparents during the Spring Festival holiday.