**句子结构和成分**

一、句子是表达完整意思基本单位，用来陈述事实，提出问题，发出请求、命令，表示强烈的感情等。

二、句子是由不同的部分按一定的结构组成的，组成句子的各个部分称为句子成份。

句子成分主要包括：主语、谓语、宾语、表语、宾语补足语、定语、状语。

（一）主语：主语是句子的主体，是句子要说明的人或事物，一般位于句首。

 1. My knowledge of English needs improving. （名词）

2. Someone left his book on the desk. （代词）

3. Seeing is believing. （-ing形式）

4. To ride with a drunk driver is dangerous. （动词不定式）

5. What she said at the meeting surprised us. （从句）

 （二）谓语：谓语是对主语的动作或状态的陈述或说明。

 及物动词（vt.）+宾语 He opened the door.

 行为动词（实义动词）

 不及物动词（vi.） The car stopped.

 谓语动词

 连系动词（系动词）+表语

（三）宾语：宾语表示动作的对象，是动作的承受者。宾语一般位于及物 动词和介词之后。

1. Haven’t you finished your homework yet? （名词）

2. Surprisingly, they didn’t invite us to their wedding. （代词；名词）

3. He promised to be here by ten. （动词不定式）

4. She is considering changing her major. （-ing形式）

5. We all think that he is a good doctor. （从句）

（四）宾补：宾补用来补充说明宾语的意义，一般说明宾语的特征或宾语所做的动作。

1. My uncle considers John a good student. （名词）

2. I found the box empty. （形容词）

3. He asked me to go at once. （动词不定式）

4. She could feel her heart beating wildly. （-ing形式）

5. We should have more trees planted. （过去分词 done）

6. We must make our classroom clean. （形容词）

7. He kept the window open the whole night. （形容词）

（五）表语：表语用来说明主语的身份、特征和状态，一般用在系动词之后。

1. I am hungry.

2. Your story sounds interesting.

3. My sister remains a school teacher all her life.

4. He got married last week.

5. Her job is to look after the sick.

6. The trouble is that I have lost his keys.

（六）定语：定语用来修饰、限定名词或代词。

1. The movie will appeal to the young audience.

2. I’ll meet you at the school gate.

3. Don’t cut yourself on the broken glass!

4. Don’t disturb the papers on my desk.

5. That's not the right way to hold a pair of scissors.

6. Do you know the woman who is sitting there?

（七）状语：状语在句子中修饰动词、形容词、副词、或全句。状语可用来说明地点、原因、 目的、结果、条件、方式、程度、方向及伴随状况等。

1. They will go to Shanghai by air next Friday.

2. He is studying to become a lawyer.

3. He stayed at home, cleaning and washing.

4. If I was given more time, I'll be able to do it better.

5. My mother was cooking when I arrived home.

**句子种类**

一、句子根据结构可分为三类：简单句、并列句、复合句

（一）简单句：只有一套主干结构的句子

简单句的五种基本句型：

1. 主+谓

2. 主+谓+宾

3. 主+谓+双宾

4. 主+谓+宾+补

5. 主+系+表

* 判断下列句子的类型

1. Time flies. （主+谓）

2. He gets paid by the hour. （主+系+表）

3. You are starting a new chapter of life. （主+谓+宾）

4. Tom asked me an interesting question. （主+谓+双宾）

5. I find the question interesting. （主+谓+宾+补）

6. The doctors seem capable. （主+系+表）

（二）并列句：两个或两个以上的简单句用并列连词连在一起构成的句子，叫做并列句。并列句中的各简单句意义同等重要，是平行并列的关系。常用并列连词有：and, or, but, yet, so, for（因为）, while（表示对比）…

1. I have always been honest and straightforward, and it doesn’t matter who I’m talking to.

2. Do you want your drink up there or do you want to come down for it?

3. Jane said she was ill, but/ yet I saw her in the street just now.

4. The shops were closed, so I didn’t get any milk.

5. It must have rained last night, for it is wet all over.

6. While it’s warm in the south, it’s quite cold in the north now.

（三）复合句：复合句是由主句＋从句构成的。从句是全句的一个句子成分，从属于主句，由关联词（也叫做连接词、引导词等）连接。复合句包括：主从、宾从、表从、定从、状从

1. What she said at the meeting surprised us. （主从）

2. The problem is where we can get enough money. （表从）

3. She asked me if I liked to watch TV. （宾从）

4. Are these the keys that you are looking for? （定从）

5. Since he’s not interested in classical music, he decided not to go to the concert. （状从）