

第二章 怎样写英语基本句型

英语陈述句有六种基本句型,用来陈述事实或表明看法。

句型1:主语+谓语,简称主—谓句型。

句型2:主语+谓语+表语,简称主—系—表句型。

句型3:主语+谓语+宾语,简称主—谓—宾句型。

句型4:主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语,简称主—谓—间宾—直宾句型。

句型5:主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语,简称主—谓—宾—宾补句型。

句型6:There+be+主语,简称there be—主句型。

第一节 怎样写主—谓句型

主—谓句型的特点是不及物动词作谓语。通常有三种句式结构。

I. 句式结构①: 主语+不及物动词

可以是并列主语或谓语

The universe remains. 宇宙长存。

The telephone is ringing. 电话铃在响。

The train stopped. 火车停了。

These little boys and girls can read and write. (并列主语和并列



谓语)

这些年纪小小的男孩女孩能读能写。

He and his friends must queue and wait. (并列主语和并列谓语)

他和他的朋友们必须排队等候。

II. 句式结构②: 主语 + 不及物动词 + 状语

状语可以用副词、不定式短语、分词短语、介词短语表示。状语位置灵活,可位于句尾、句首或句中。

Our products sell well. (副词)

我们的产品很畅销。

Obviously, he has lost self-confidence. (副词)

很明显,他失去了自信。

They have finally arrived. (副词)

他们终于到了。

He is running to catch the bus. (不定式短语)

他正在跑去赶汽车。

The plate dropped from her hands. (介词短语)

盘子从她手中掉了。

The girl went shopping with her mother. (现在分词短语)

女孩同母亲一起去购物。

We returned empty-handed. (过去分词短语)

我们返回了,两手空空。

III. 句式结构③: 主语 + 不及物短语动词 + 状语

短语动词“不及物动词 + 副词”相当于不及物动词。常用的有:back up(堵塞),break down(出毛病),catch up(赶上),come to(苏醒),die away(消失),drop out(退去),fade away(褪色),get up(起床),give in(让步),go on(继续),grow up(长大),hang around(逗留),knock off(停工),look out(小心),pass away(去世),pull up



(停车), run out(耗尽), show off(炫耀), stand up(起立), take off(起飞)。

The first world war broke out in 1914.

第一次世界大战于1914年爆发。

They will probably get up late as usual.

他们将像往常一样起床晚。

After a short rest they went on with their work.

短暂休息后他们继续工作。

The government will have to give in to their demands.

政府将对他们的要求不得不作出让步。

The traffic backed up in both directions.

两个方向的交通全堵塞了。

第二节 怎样写主—系—表句型

这一句型的特点是:谓语动词是连系动词,与表语构成复合谓语,说明主语的身份、性状、特征。根据连系动词的不同词义可归纳为六种句式结构。

I. 句式结构①: 主语 + be + 表语

表示身份或状态,用“be + 名词/代词/数词/副词/形容词,介词/不定式短语”表示。

She is an account. (+ 名词)

她是个会计。

The book should be hers. (+ 代词)

这本书应该是她的。

Everything is ready. (+ 形容词)



一切都准备好了。

He was out with his friends. (+ 副词)

他与朋友出去了。

The total is seventy-five. (+ 数词)

总数是 75。

They must be on holiday. (+ 介词短语)

他们肯定在度假。

My suggestion is to carry out the plan as soon as possible. (+ 不定式短语)

我的建议是去尽快执行这个计划。

II. 句式结构②: 主语 + keep/continue/remain/hold/stay + 表语

表示持续状态, 用“系动词 + 名词/副词/形容词/介词短语”表示。

The train kept on. (+ 副词)

火车继续前进。

The weather continues cold and wet. (+ 形容词)

天气持续寒冷和潮湿。

The labor shortage remains a problem. (+ 名词)

劳动力短缺仍然是个问题。

His face remained expressionless. (+ 形容词)

他仍然面无表情。

This rule holds good in the school. (+ 形容词)

此规则在该校继续有效。

The shop stays open till 10 pm. (+ 形容词)

商店营业持续到晚 10 点。

The government will stay in power. (+ 介词短语)

这届政府将继续掌权。



III. 句式结构③: 主语 + become/get/grow/turn/fall/go/come/run + 表语

表示状况变化,用“系动词 + 名词/形容词/介词/不定式短语”表示。

He has become a famous scientist. (+ 名词短语)

他成为了一个有名的科学家。

The room became crowded. (+ 形容词)

房间变得拥挤了。

She soon got bored with the job. (+ 形容词)

她对这份工作很快就变得厌倦了。

They grew to like the city. (+ 不定式短语)

他们逐渐变得喜欢这个城市了。

The milk will turn sour. (+ 形容词)

牛奶会变酸的。

He fell into despair. (+ 介词短语)

他陷入了绝望。

The boy has gone out of his senses. (+ 介词短语)

小孩已变得失去了理智。

Wrong never comes right. (+ 形容词)

错误永远不会成为正确。

The well ran dry. (+ 形容词)

水井变得干涸了。

IV. 句式结构④: 主语 + feel/smell/sound/taste + 表语

表示感觉:人自身的感觉或物给人的感觉。用“系动词 + 形容词/名词短语”表示。

We feel very happy. (+ 形容词)

我们感到很幸福。



Silk feels soft and smooth. (+ 形容词)

丝绸手感又软又滑。

The grass smells fresh and sweet. (+ 形容词)

这草闻起来清香。

Your idea sounds a good one. (+ 名词短语)

听起来你的主意不错。

Her voice sounds very young. (+ 形容词)

她的声音听起来很年轻。

The apples taste delicious. (+ 形容词)

苹果口感好。

V. 句式结构⑤: 主语 + seem/appear/look/prove + 表语

表示推断,用“系动词 + 名词/形容词或介词/不定式短语”表示。

She seems a clever girl. (+ 名词短语)

她看上去像个聪明的女孩。

Everything seems in good order. (+ 介词短语)

一切似乎良好。

He seemed embarrassed by the question. (+ 形容词)

他好像被这个问题所困窘。

The prospects look excellent. (+ 形容词)

前景看起来很光明。

The store looks closed. (+ 形容词)

商店好像关门了。

He looks in splendid health. (+ 介词短语)

他看起来很健康。

His speech appeared to be endless. (+ 不定式短语)

他的演说似乎没完没了。



She appears older than she is. (+ 形容词)

她看上去比实际年龄大。

The food supply proved to be insufficient. (+ 不定式短语)

食品供应表明不充足。

The boy has proved to be very clever. (+ 不定式短语)

事实证明小孩很聪明。

VI. 句式结构⑥: 主语 + be + “ed” 结尾的形容词短语(表语)

表示状态或情感,“ed”结尾的形容词与介词构成固定搭配,充当表语。

We are shocked at her behavior.

我们对她的行为感到震惊。

They are unsatisfied with my work.

他们对我的工作不满意。

I am convinced of his honesty.

我对他的忠诚深信不疑。

He was confused about the instructions.

他对这些指令困惑不解。

She is interested in politics. 她对政治感兴趣。

Most of them are opposed to the death penalty.

他们中的大多数反对死刑。

提示:这种主—系—表句型,强调状态,与“be + 过去分词”的被动句强调动作有本质的区别。用于这种主—系—表式结构的习惯搭配常用的有:

be astonished at 对……感到惊讶

be surprised at 对……感到奇怪

be annoyed at 对……感到恼火



- be aggrieved at 对……感到苦恼
- be amused at 对……感到有趣
- be ashamed at 对……感到羞耻
- be disappointed at 对……感到失望
- be depressed at 对……感到沮丧
- be discouraged at 对……感到灰心丧气
- be delighted at 对……感到高兴
- be horrified at 对……感到恐怖
- be frightened at 对……感到害怕
- be scared at 对……感到恐慌
- be ashamed of 为……感到羞耻
- be convinced of 对……深信不疑
- be worried about 对……感到担心
- be puzzled/confused about 对……感到困惑不解
- be bored with 对……感到厌烦
- be disgusted with 对……感到厌恶
- be contented with 对……感到满意
- be tired with 因……而疲劳
- be concerned with 对……关心
- be used to 习惯于……
- be opposed to 反对……
- be devoted to 献身于, 专心于……
- be absorbed in 专注于……
- be engaged in 忙于, 从事……
- be involved in 陷入……之中
- be occupied in (with) 忙于……



第三节 怎样写主—谓—宾句型

主—谓—宾句型中的谓语动词是带单一宾语的及物动词,句中的宾语可以用不同的词类或短语表示(参见第一章第四节:怎样选用宾语)。根据谓语动词与其宾语的习惯搭配(简称动—宾搭配)的不同,可分为如下句式结构。

I. 句式结构①: 主语 + 及物动词 + 名词/代词/数词(宾语)

They will visit China. 他们将访问中国。

She didn't answer my question. 她没有回答我的问题。

The climate suits us. 这气候适合我们。

I don't like these. 我不喜欢这些。

The visitors totaled 185. 参观者总数为 185 人。

He should listen to your advice. 他应该听从你的建议。

You must take care of yourself. 你必须照料自己。

II. 句式结构②: 主语 + 及物动词 + 不定式短语(宾语)

They learnt to write in English.

他们学会了用英语写作。

He intended to come with his wife.

他打算同妻子一起来。

She forgot to post the letter. 她忘了寄这封信。

He pretended to be friendly with me. 他假装对我友好。

We decided not to visit the company.

我们决定不去参观这家公司。



提示: 及物动词 + 不定式短语(作宾语)的习惯搭配常用的有:

ask to do sth 要求做

begin/commence/cease to do sth 开始做/停止做

attempt to do sth 试图做

endeavor to do sth 竭力去做

continue to do sth 继续做

expect to do sth 期待去做

dare to do sth 敢做

fear to do sth 害怕做

decide to do sth 决定做

forget to do sth 忘记去做

desire to do sth 渴望做

guarantee to do sth 保证去做

hope to do sth 希望去做

intend to do sth 打算做

learn to do sth 学习做

like to do sth 喜欢做

love to do sth 爱去做

mean to do sth 有意去做

need to do sth 需要做

offer to do sth 主动提出做

prefer to do sth 宁愿做

pretend to do sth 假装做

promise to do sth 答应做

propose to do sth 建议做

refuse to do sth 拒绝做



regret to say/tell/inform 很遗憾地说/告知/通知

remember to do sth 记住去做

start to do sth 开始去做

try to do sth 努力做

undertake to do sth 承诺去做

want to do sth 想去做

wish to do sth 希望做

III. 句式结构③: 主语 + 及物动词 + whether/who 等疑问词 + 不定式短语(宾语)

其中疑问词包括 who, whom, which, what, when, where, why, how 等。

He can't tell whether to go on with his job. (whether + 不定式短语)

他还不能告知是否继续他的工作。

I don't know who to go with me. (who + 不定式短语)

我不知道谁跟我一起去。

He asked why to do the work and how to do it. (why/how + 不定式短语)

他问为何做这个工作,怎样去做。

She forget where to meet together. (where + 不定式短语)

她忘了在哪里会面。

They have decided what to do next. (what + 不定式短语)

他们决定了下一步做什么。

We can't settle when to visit the company. (when + 不定式短语)

我们还不能定下来何时去访问这个公司。



提示:用于这一句式结构的及物动词常用的有: ask 问, consider 考虑, decide 决定, discover 发现, discuss 评论, explain 解释, find out 找出, forget 忘记, guess 猜想, inquire 打听, know 知道, learn 学会, observe 观察, remember 记住, see 明白, show 指明, settle 定下来, teach 教导, tell 告知, understand 理解, wonder 好奇, 想知道。

IV. 句式结构④: 主语 + 及物动词 + 动名词/动名词短语(宾语)

He finished reading the book. 他读完了这本书。

The wall needs painting. 这墙需要粉刷。

The meat requires freezing. 肉需要冰冻起来。

Your hair wants cutting. 你的头发该理了。

The government tolerates smoking and drinking, but not taking drugs. 政府允许吸烟、喝酒,但不允许吸毒。

I missed seeing her off at the airport.

我错过了去机场为她送行。

I can't stand your talking to me like that.

我不能容忍你那样对我说话。

We can't help doing something for her.

我们情不自禁地帮她做点事。

She couldn't bear being laughed at.

她不能容忍别人笑话她。

提示:及物动词 + 动名词短语(作宾语)的固定搭配常用的有:

admit doing sth 承认做……

finish doing sth 完成做……

advise doing sth 劝告做……



forgive doing sth 宽恕做.....
 allow doing sth 允许做.....
 imagine doing sth 想象做.....
 anticipate doing sth 预料做.....
 involve doing sth 涉及到做.....
 appreciate doing sth 赞赏做.....
 keep doing sth 不断/反复/坚持做.....
 avoid doing sth 回避做.....
 mention doing sth 提及到做.....
 mind doing sth 介意做.....
 consider doing sth 考虑做.....
 miss doing sth 错过做.....
 defer doing sth 推迟做.....
 pardon doing sth 饶恕做.....
 delay doing sth 耽搁做.....
 postpone doing sth 推迟做.....
 deny doing sth 否认做.....
 practise doing sth 练习做.....
 doubt doing sth 怀疑做.....
 resent doing sth 怨恨做.....
 endure doing sth 忍耐做.....
 risk doing sth 冒险做.....
 enjoy doing sth 喜欢做.....
 suggest doing sth 提议做.....
 escape doing sth 逃避做.....
 tolerate doing sth 容忍做.....
 excuse doing sth 谅解做.....



can't bear doing sth 不能容忍做……

explain doing sth 解释做……

can't help doing sth 禁不住做……

can't stand doing sth 不能忍受做……

V. 句式结构⑤: 主语 + 及物动词 + 不定式短语/动名词短语(宾语)

有少数及物动词可以用不定式短语或动名词短语做宾语,但两者表达的意思完全不同。

- forget to do sth VS forget doing sth

忘了去做 忘记已做过

I forgot to tell you the news.

我忘了告诉你这个消息。

I forgot telling you the news.

我忘了已告诉过你这个消息。

- remember to do sth VS remember doing sth

记住去做 记得做过

Please remember to meet him.

请记住去见他。

I do remember meeting him.

我的确记得见过他。

- mean to do sth VS mean doing sth

有意去做 意味着做

I don't mean to upset you.

我不是有意烦扰你。

The job means travelling all over the world.

这个工作意味着全球旅行。



- propose to do sth VS propose doing sth

打算做 建议做

{ He proposed to deal with the situation.

他打算去应付这个局面。

{ The report proposes extending the highway.

报告建议延长这条公路。

- regret to do sth VS regret doing sth

感到遗憾去做 后悔做

{ I regret to say that you are wrong.

我遗憾地讲你错了。

{ I regret saying that you are wrong.

我后悔说了你错了。

- stop to do sth VS stop doing sth

停下来去做 停止做

{ He stopped to have a rest.

他停下来去休息一会儿。

{ She stopped complaining about me.

她停止抱怨我。

- try to do sth VS try doing sth

努力去做 尝试着做

{ She tried to lose weight.

她设法去减肥。

{ She tried losing weight, but failed.

她尝试着减肥,但失败了。

- go on to do sth VS go on doing sth

接着去再做 继续做



He finished his own work, and went on to help others.

他完成了自己的工作,接着去帮助别人。

He went on working until midnight.

他继续工作到深夜。

VI. 句式结构⑥: 主语 + 短语动词 + 代词/名词/名词短语(宾语)

1. 主语 + 短语动词(动词 + 介词) + 名词(宾语)

The boss turned down the plan. 老板拒绝了这个计划。

We have put off the meeting. 我们推迟了会议。

You should deal with the problem carefully.

你应该仔细处理这个问题。

He will put forward a proposal. 他将提出一个建议。

They benefit from the policy. 他们受益于这项政策。

提示:由“动词 + 介词”构成的短语动词常用的有: aim at(瞄准, 针对), account for(说明), believe in(相信), boast of(吹捧), consist of(由……组成), complain about/of(抱怨), benefit from(受益于), depend on(依赖), continue with(继续), dream of(梦想), graduate from(毕业于), hand out(分发), hurry with(加快), join in(加入), look for(寻找), look at(看), laugh at(嘲笑), participate in(参加), put off(推迟), refer to(提到, 言及), object to(反对), stand for(代替), suffer from(遭受), take off(脱掉), turn off(关掉), think of/about(认真考虑), work out(算出, 想出), turn down(拒绝)。

2. 主语 + 短语动词(动词 + 副词 + 介词) + 名词短语(宾语)

You must do away with the bad habit.

你必须除掉这种坏习惯。

They should not look down upon the poor boy.



他们不应该瞧不起这个可怜的小孩。

I have kept up with my former classmates.

我和过去的同班同学保持联系。

We look up to Bill for his courage and determination.

比尔勇敢有毅力,我们尊重他。

They came up with some new ideas.

他们提出了一些新的想法。

提示:由“动词+副词+介词”构成的短语动词常用的有:

come up with (提出)

come up to (达到……标准)

catch up with (赶上)

break in on (打断讲话)

break in with (插话)

do away with (除掉)

go in for (参加,从事)

go on with (继续进行)

go through with (坚持做完)

give in to (向……让步,屈服)

give up on (对……不抱希望)

keep in with (与……友好相处)

keep up with (与……保持联系)

look out for (提防,小心)

look down upon (轻视)

look up to (尊敬)

keep away with (避开)

make up for (弥补)

make off with (携……而逃)



pick up on(注意到)

stand out against(坚决反对)

stand up for(支持,保护)

3. 主语 + 短语动词(动词 + 名词 + 介词) + 代词/名词(宾语)

You should take care of yourself. 你应该顾照自己。

We'll pay attention to the matter. 我们会关注这件事。

He always finds fault with me. 他总是挑我的毛病。

They take pride in their achievements.

他们为自己的成就而自豪。

Don't make a fool of me. 别捉弄我。

提示:由“动词 + 名词 + 介词”构成的短语动词常用的有:

catch(take, get) hold of(抓住……)

find fault with(挑剔……)

keep an eye on(照看着)

keep faith with(继续支持/信任)

lose sight of(不再看见/失去联系/忽视)

make use of(利用)

make fun of(取笑)

pay attention to(注视)

take notice of(注意到)

take care of(照顾)

take part in(参加)

take revenge on(向……报复)

set fire to(放火烧……)



第四节 怎样写主—谓—间宾—直宾句型

这一句型的特点是谓语动词可以带间接宾语和直接宾语,称为双宾语及物动词。间接宾语通常指人,位于直接宾语前,直接宾语通常指物或事,紧跟在间接宾语之后。

只有带双宾语的及物动词才能用于主—谓—间宾—直宾句型,根据这类动词的词义和用法,这种句型有三种句式结构。

I. 句式结构①

主语 + 双宾语及物动词 + 间宾 + 直宾(可句型转换)



主语 + 双宾语及物动词 + 原直宾 + to + 原间宾

例如: He gave me these books → He gave these books to me.

他给了我这些书。 他把这些书给了我。

用于这种句子结构能带双宾语的及物动词常用的有:

afford sb sth → afford sth to sb(给予……某人)

assign sb sth → assign sth to sb(分配……给某人)

award sb sth → award sth to sb(授予……给某人)

bring sb sth → bring sth to sb(带……给某人,拿……给某人)

deny sb sth → deny sth to sb(拒绝给予某人……)

give sb sth → give sth to sb(给某人……)

grant sb sth → grant sth to sb(准予某人……)

hand sb sth → hand sth to sb(交给某人……)

lend sb sth → lend sth to sb(借给某人……)

mail sb sth → mail sth to sb(邮寄……给某人)

offer sb sth → offer sth to sb(提供……给某人)



owe sb sth→owe sth to sb(欠某人……)

pass sb sth→pass sth to sb(传递……给某人)

pay sb sth→pay sth to sb(支付……给某人)

post sb sth→post sth to sb(寄……给某人)

promise sb sth→promise sth to sb(答应某人……)

read sb sth→read sth to sb(读……给某人)

recommend sb sth→recommend sth to sb(推荐……给某人)

sell sb sth→sell sth to sb(卖……给某人)

send sb sth→send sth to sb(送……给某人;寄……给某人)

show sb sth→show sth to sb(展示……给某人)

teach sb sth→teach sth to sb(教……给某人)

tell sb sth→tell sth to sb(告诉某人……)

throw sb sth→throw sth to sb(扔……给某人)

write sb sth→write sth to sb(写……给某人)

举例:

{ The new law will afford employees protection.
The new law will afford protection to employees.
新法规为受雇者提供保护。

{ He read me a story.
He read a story to me.
他给我读了个故事。

{ I sold the girl my car.
I sold my car to the girl.
我把自己的车卖给了这女孩。

{ She owed you money.
She owed money to you.
她欠了你的钱。



They promised my brother some help.
They promised some help to my brother.
他们答应给我兄弟一些帮助。

I faxed the company the contract.
I faxed the contract to the company.
我传真这份合同给公司。

II. 句式结构②

主语 + 双宾语及物动词 + 间宾 + 直宾(可句型转换)



主语 + 双宾语及物动词 + 原直宾 + for + 原间宾

例如:

I can't cash you the cheque . → I can't cash the cheque for you.

我不能为你兑现这张支票。

用于这种句子结构能带双宾语的及物动词常用的有:

cash sb sth → cash sth for sb(兑现……给某人)

leave sb sth → leave sth for sb(留给某人……)

build sb sth → build sth for sb(为……建造……)

buy sb sth → buy sth for sb(为某人买……)

cause sb sth → cause sth for sb(给某人造成……)

fetch sb sth → fetch sth for sb(给某人拿来……)

choose sb sth → choose sth for sb(为某人选择……)

cook sb sth → cook sth for sb(为某人做……饭)

find sb sth → find sth for sb(为某人找到……)

get sb sth → get sth for sb(为某人弄到……)

order sb sth → order sth for sb(为某人订购……)

prepare sb sth → prepare sth for sb(为某人准备……)

reserve sb sth → reserve sth for sb(为某人保留……)



save sb sth→save sth for sb(为某人节省……)

举例:

I chose Mary a birthday present.
I chose a birthday present for Mary.
我为玛丽挑选了一份生日礼物。

His words caused himself a lot of trouble.
His words caused a lot of trouble for himself.
他的话给自己惹了很多麻烦。

She prepared us a meal.
She prepared a meal for us.
她为我们做好了饭。

They reserved the old some seats.
They reserved some seats for the old.
他们为老年人保留了一些座位。

We didn't leave them anything.
We didn't leave anything for them.
我们没有为他们留下任何东西。

III. 句式结构③: 主语 + 双宾语及物动词 + 间宾 + 直宾(不可句型转换)

He asked me some questions→

He asked some questions to me. (×)

He asked some questions for me. (×)

用于这一句子结构能带双宾语的及物动词常用的有: allow sb sth(允许), answer sb sth(回答/答复), ask sb sth(问, 询问), cost sb sth(money)(花费金钱), take sb sth(time)(花费时间), refuse sb sth(拒绝), spare sb sth(time)(抽出/让出时间), spare sb sth 免受(不愉快的事情), wish sb sth(祝愿)。举例:



They allowed the boys more freedom.

他们允许孩子们有更多的自由。

He didn't answer me this question.

他没有回答我这个问题。

The meal cost us 150 dollars.

这顿饭花了我们 150 美元。

The work took me a great deal of time.

这项工作花了我大量时间。

They refused the girls admittance.

他们拒绝女孩子进入。

We wished them a pleasant journey.

我们祝愿他们旅途愉快。

Could you possibly spare me a few moments in private?

你能私下为我腾出一会儿吗?

She spared me the painful experience of surgery.

她让我免受外科手术的痛苦经历。

第五节 怎样写主—谓—宾—宾补句型

这一句型的特点是谓语动词必须是能带宾语补足语的及物动词或短语动词,称为带宾补及物动词。句中的宾语补足语可以由名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、不定式短语和分词短语等表示(参见第一章第五节:怎样选用宾语补足语)。

只有能带宾补的及物动词才能用于“主—谓—宾—宾补”句型。根据这类动词的词义和与其连用的宾补之间的搭配关系,可归纳为九种句式结构。



I. 句式结构①: 主语 + 带宾补及物动词 + 代词/名词(宾) + 名词/名词短语(宾补)

用于这一句式结构的带宾补及物动词常用的有:

appoint(任命)	bring(带来)
call(称呼)	consider(视为)
count(认为)	declare(宣布,声称)
elect(选举)	find(发现)
imagine(想象)	make(使……成为)
name(命名)	nominate(提名)
pronounce(宣称)	prove(证明)
think(认为)	vote(投票)

举例:

We call him a braggart. 我们称他为吹牛皮大王。

They appointed Tom chairman of the department.

他们任命汤姆为该部门主任。

He brought me a bottle of milk. 他带给我一瓶牛奶。

I consider you my good friend. 我视你为我的好朋友。

She counted this experience a part of her education.

她把这次经历视为所受教育的一部分。

They declared Smith president of the company.

他们宣布史密斯为公司总裁。

They elected John mayor of Chicago.

他们选了约翰为芝加哥市长。

We found the place a prosperous village.

我们发现这个地方是个繁荣的村庄。

He imagined himself a king.

他想象自己是个国王。



He made Mary his wife. 他娶了玛丽为妻。

They named the new baby Tom.

他们为新生婴儿取名为汤姆。

The president nominated me his representative at the meeting.

总裁提名我代表他出席会议。

They pronounced that a perfect dinner.

他们宣称那是个完美的晚宴。

He has proved himself a most daring airman.

他证明自己是勇敢的飞行员。

She thought her daughter an attractive girl.

她认为自己的女儿是个有魅力的女孩。

The team voted Nigel their new captain.

队员投票选举奈杰尔为新队长。

II. 句式结构②:主 + 带宾补及物动词 + it + 名词/形容词(宾补) + 不定式短语(宾)

用不定式短语作宾语,必须用形式宾语 it,位于宾补前,真实宾语不定式短语置于句尾。用于这一句型的带宾补的及物动词,常用的有 think, count, consider.

I think it a pity to waste time.

我认为浪费时间可惜了。

We count it an honor to serve the people.

我们把为人民服务视为一种荣誉。

They considered it a great compliment for the president to visit them.

他们把总统访问视为一种极大的赞美。

Do you think it possible for there to be no bus there?

你认为那儿没有公共汽车可能吗?



Ⅲ. 句式结构③: 主 + 带宾补及物动词 + 名词/代词(宾) + 形容词/副词短语(宾补)

用于这种句子结构的带宾补的及物动词常见的有:

beat(打)	bring(送来)
burn(烧)	consider(认为)
cut(切)	declare(宣称)
drive(驱逐)	feel(感觉)
find(发现)	force(迫使)
get(使得)	have(使得)
hold(使得)	keep(使得)
leave(让)	make(使得)
paint(粉刷成)	prove(证明)
set(使得)	turn(使变成)
think(认为)	want(想要)
wish(祝愿)	

举例:

He beat the dog away. 他打走了狗。

She brought the bike back. 她送回了自行车。

They burned the house down. 他们把房屋烧倒了。

She cut the watermelon open. 她把西瓜切开了。

The man declared himself innocent. 这人宣称自己无罪。

He felt himself guilty. 他感到自己有罪。

I found the box empty. 我发现箱子是空的。

They forced the enemy back. 他们迫使敌人后退。

He couldn't get the gate open. 他不能把大门打开。

We'll hold you responsible for that. 我们要让你对此负责。

The sun keeps us warm. 太阳让我们保持暖和。



They made the matter worse. 他们使得事情更糟。

She often leave the door wide open. 她常让门大开着。

They set the prisoners free. 他们把囚犯释放了。

We think him honest. 我们认为他正直。

I wish you well in your new job.

我祝愿你的新工作顺利。

IV. 句式结构④: 主 + 带宾补及物动词 + 代词/名词(宾) + 介词短 语(宾补)

用于这种结构的带宾语的及物动词常见的有:

get(使得)

have(使得,让)

leave(使得,让)

make(使得,让)

put(使得,让)

set(使得)

consider(认为)

find(发现)

see(看见)

fool(欺骗)

persuade(劝)

scare/frighten(恐吓)

discourage(使气馁)

stop(阻止)

prevent(防止)

think(认为)

watch(注视)

举例:

He got me in all kinds of difficulties.

他使我陷入重重困难。

The children made themselves at home.

孩子们自己感到自在。

His illness kept him in hospital. 疾病使他住院了。

The news set my mind at rest. 这消息让我心情平静。

I found everything in good condition.

我发现一切状况良好。



We have left his name off the list.

我们把他的名字从名单上删除了。

They put me in charge of the work.

他们让我负责这项工作。

He fooled her out of her money. 他骗走了她的钱。

I persuaded him into writing that letter.

我劝他写那封信。

We must stop him from cheating people.

我们必须阻止他骗人。

They discouraged her from lending money.

他们劝阻她借出钱财。

He always thinks himself above others.

他总是认为自己比别人强。

She watch the boy out of sight.

她注视着小孩消失在视线中。

V. 句式结构⑤: 主 + 带宾补及物动词 + 代词/名词(宾) + 不定式短语(宾补)

用于这一结构的带宾补的及物动词常用的有:

advise 劝告

enable 使能够

lead 导致

promise 答应

allow 允许

encourage 鼓励

like 喜欢

remind 提醒

ask 要求

expect 期待

love 热爱

request 要求

beg 请求

force 强迫

mean 有意要

send 派遣

cause 导致

get 使得

notify 通知

suppose 猜测

challenge 挑战

give 给予

oblige 迫使

teach 教育

choose 选择

hate 恨

order 命令



tell 告知	command 吩咐	help 帮助
permit 允许	tempt 诱使	compel 迫使
inspire 激励	persuade 劝说	trouble 打扰
dare 胆敢	instruct 教导	prefer 宁愿
train 训练	decide 决定	intend 打算
press 敦促	trust 信任	determine 下决定
invite 邀请	urge 恳求	want 想要
(can't) bear (不能) 忍受		warn 警告
wish 希望		

举例:

I don't want anyone to know the news.

我不想让任何人知道这消息。

This event decided me to resign.

这件事让我决定辞职。

The news determined him to run away.

这个消息让他下决心逃跑。

She doesn't wish him to stay there.

她不希望他呆在那里。

We can't allow them to do that.

我们不可能允许他们那样做。

He likes his wife to dress well.

他喜欢自己的妻子穿着漂亮。

I didn't ask you to go with me.

我没有要求你和我一起去。

He taught the boy to ride a bicycle.

他教小孩骑自行车。

She can't bear you to be rude to her.

她不能容忍你粗暴地对她。



He meant us to stay with him.

他示意要我们和他呆在一起。

They prefer me to come next week.

他们宁愿让我下周来。

The rain caused the weeds to grow fast.

雨水使得草长得快。

They warned the boy not to make the same mistake again.

他们警告小孩不要重犯同样的错误。

VI. 句式结构⑥: 主 + 带宾补及物动词 + 名词/代词(宾) + (省略 to)不定式短语(宾补)

用于这种结构的带宾补的及物动词常用的有:

feel 感觉到

have 使得, 让

hear 听到

let 让

know 知道

notice 觉察到

make 使得

bid 吩咐

see 看到

watch 注视到

举例:

I felt the house shake. 我感觉到屋子在摇晃。

She heard Tom go upstairs. 她听到汤姆上楼了。

He noticed a boy come in. 他觉察到男孩进来了。

She won't have us criticize her work.

她不让我们批评她的工作。

Let the young man settle his own problems.

让这个年轻人自己解决问题。

My parents always make me do my homework before supper.

我父母总是使我在晚餐前做家庭作业。

They saw their manager leave the house.



他们看到经理离开了屋子。

She watched the boy jump over the wall.

她注视到小孩跳过墙。

I don't know him lose his temper.

我不知道他发过脾气。

He made me wait and see. 他让我等着瞧。

VII. 句式结构⑦: 主 + 带宾补及物动词 + 名词/代词(宾) + 疑问词
+ 不定式短语(宾补)

用疑问词与不定式短语连用构成宾补, 这些疑问词包括 who, whom, which, what, when, where, why, how 等, 置于不定式短语前。
例如:

He asked me who to do it. 他问我谁去做这件事。

whom to work with 和谁一起工作

which to choose 挑选哪一个

what to do next 下一步干什么

when to start the meeting 会议何时开始

where to find him 哪儿去找到他

why not to stay there 为何不呆在那里

how to settle the problem 如何解决这个问题

用于这种句子结构的带宾补的及物动词常用的有: ask(问), advise(劝告, 建议), inform(通知), instruct(指示), show(显示), teach(教), tell(告诉)。举例:

I advised her where to stay. 我向她建议呆在哪里。

He will advise me which of them to buy.

他建议我买其中哪一个。

She has informed us how to find her house.

她已告知我们怎样找到她的房屋。



I instructed them when to start the work.

我指示他们何时开始工作。

He showed the workers how to operate the machine.

他向工人们演示如何操作这个机器。

She taught her students why to learn a foreign language.

她教育学生为什么要学外语。

They told me who to be responsible for the accident.

他们告诉我谁对此事故负责。

VIII. 句式结构⑧: 主 + 带宾补及物动词 + 名词/代词(宾) + 现在分词或其短语(宾补)

表示宾语正在进行的动作。例如:

I caught him reading my diary. 我撞见他在偷看我的日记。

We heard Alan crying. 我们听到阿兰在哭。

用于这一结构的带宾补的及物动词常用的有:

catch(偶然撞见)

detect(察觉)

discover(发现)

feel(感觉)

find(发现)

get(让,使得)

have(使得)

hear(听到)

keep(让,使得)

leave(让)

notice(注意到)

observe(观察到)

remember(记得)

smell(闻到)

start(引起,使得)

see(看见)

set(使得)

watch(注视)

understand(理解)

listen to(听)

look at(看见)

举例:

He detected someone stealing something.



他察觉到有人在偷东西。

She felt her heart beating very fast.

她感觉到心跳得很快。

I found her waiting for somebody. 我发现她正在等人。

We had/got him talking about his war experience.

我们让他谈论他的战争经历。

Don't keep the machine running all the time.

不要让机器老是转个不停。

I noticed the boy carrying a suitcase.

我注意到小男孩提着个箱子。

I can't remember saying anything about it.

我不记得就这事说过什么。

I smelt the rice burning. 我闻到米饭烧糊了。

They saw the thief running away.

他们看见小偷正逃跑。

I can't understand him behaving like that.

我不能理解他那样表现。

He looked at the rain coming down.

他看着雨点落下来。

We listened to the band playing in the park.

我们听乐队在公园里演奏。

IX. 句式结构⑨: 主 + 带宾补及物动词 + 名词/代词(宾) + 过去分词或其短语(宾补)

表示动作被动完成。例如:

I saw the man knocked down. 我看见这个人被击倒。

He found the work finished ahead of time.

他发现工作提前完成了。



用于这种结构的带宾补的及物动词常用的有：

acknowledge(承认)

find(发现)

get(使得)

hear(听说)

keep(使继续)

leave(留下)

like(喜欢)

make(使得)

prefer(宁愿)

see(看见)

want(想要)

watch(注视)

feel(感觉)

have(使得)

wish(希望)

举例：

They acknowledged themselves beaten. 他们承认输了。

He felt himself lifted up. 他感觉到自己被举起来了。

They preferred the job done soon.

他们宁愿让工作早完成。

You must make your views known.

你必须让人知道你的观点。

I shall get the books sent to you as soon as possible.

我将尽快把书送给你。

She kept the food locked up. 她老是把食物锁起来。

They left some questions unanswered.

他们留下一些问题未作回答。

He watched the typewriter carried out of the door.

他注视着打字机被搬出门。

I don't want anything said about it.

我不想就这件事让人说三道四。

He didn't wish the matter mentioned again.

他不希望重提这件事。



第六节 怎样写“There + be + 主语”句型

这一句型表示人、物或事的客观存在,由 there 引导,用倒装句型。用于这一句型的谓语动词除 be 外,还有:

seem(似乎)	appear(好像)
happen(恰巧)	remain(仍然)
exist(存在)	live(生存)
occur(发生)	arise(出现)
emerge(出现)	grow(生长)
stand(存在)	follow(接下去)

根据谓语动词及其搭配的不同,这一句型可分为如下句式结构。

I. 句式结构①: There + be + 名词/名词短语(主)

There is a great change in the city.

这个城市有很大变化。

There was no wind that night. 那天晚上没有风。

There have been three traffic accidents up to now.

至今在那儿已有三次交通事故。

There won't be a single second to be lost.

将不会有分秒的耽搁。

There might be someone in the room. 房间里可能有人。

There must be a lot of difficulties for us to overcome.

肯定有很多困难需要我们去克服。

There should be something important written in the letter.

在信中应该写了重要的事情。



II. 句式结构②: There + be + likely/able/sure + to be + 名词/名词短 语(主)

意为“可能有……”/“会有……”/“肯定有……”

There is likely to be a traffic accident over there.

那里可能出现了交通事故。

There are unlikely to be many people in the room.

房间里不太可能有很多人。

There are liable to be some punishments on them.

对他们可能会有些处罚。

There are sure to be a few disagreements between us.

我们之间肯定有一些不同的意见。

III. 句式结构③: There + seem/appear/happen + to be + 名词/名词短 语(主)

意为“似乎有”/“好像有”/“恰巧有”。

There seems to be no doubt about it.

似乎对此没有怀疑。

There seem to be many misunderstandings between them.

他们之间似乎存在很多误会。

There appears to be a little hope for his recovery.

他康复好像有点希望。

There appear to be signs of a break-in.

看上去有非法闯入的种种迹象。

There happened to be an earthquake in that area.

在那个地区恰巧发生了地震。

IV. 句式结构④: There + exist/live/occur/follow/stand/arise/remain + 名词/名词短语(主)

表示存在的现象或发生的变化。



There exists a force of attraction between two bodies.

两个物体之间存在着引力。

There lived a family deep in the mountain.

在深山里住着一户人家。

There occurred a sudden change in public taste.

公众的情趣突然发生了变化。

There followed a series of explosions.

接下来有一系列的爆炸。

There stands an old tree in front of the house.

屋前有一棵古树。

There have arisen some new problems.

已经出现了一些新问题。

There remains a risk in such a situation.

在这种情况下仍然存在危险。