**专题03 必修一语法复习**

**必修一Unit1 语法：句子成分和句子结构**

**（一）句子成分**

**1.主语（subject）: 句子说明的人或事物。**

主语可以由**名词、代词、数词、不定式、动名词、现在分词、过去分词、主语从句**等来担任。

The sun rises in the east.（名词）

He likes dancing. （代词）

Twenty years is a short time in history. (数词)

Seeing is believing. （动名词）

To see is to believe. （不定式）

What he needs is a book. （主语从句）

It is very clear that the elephant is round and tall like a tree.（It形式主语，that后面的句子是真正的主语）

【练习】找出下列句中的主语

1.She went out in a hurry.（代词）

2.Four plus four is eight.（数词）

3.To see is to believe.（不定式）

4.Smoking is bad for health.（动名词）

5.The young should respect the old.（名词化的形容词）

6.What he has said is true. （句子）

**2.谓语（predicate）: 说明主语的动作、状态和特征。**

I saw the flag on the top of the hill?

He looked after two orphans.

He can speak English well.

She doesn’t seem to like dancing.

【练习】找出下列句中的谓语

1. We love China.

2. We have finished reading this book.

3. He can speak English.

4. She seems tired.

**3.表语（predicative）: 系动词之后的成分，表示主语的性质、状态和特征。**

He is a teacher. （名词）

He is asleep. （形容词）

The picture is on the wall. ( 介词短语)

My watch is gone / missing / lost. （形容词化的分词）

To wear a flower is to say “I’m poor, I can’t buy a ring. （不定式）

The question is whether they will come. （表语从句）

**常见的系动词有:**

be, sound（听起来）, look（看起来）, feel(摸起来，smell（闻起来）, taste（尝、吃起来）, remain（保持，仍是）, feel（感觉） ...

The sound sounds strange.

Tom looks thin.

The food smells delicious.

The food tastes good.

The door remains open.

Now I feel tired.

【练习】找出下列句中的表语

1. I am a teacher.

2. They are on the playground.

3. My job is teaching English.

4. It gets cold.

5. It sounds interesting.

1. **宾语：**

**1）动作的承受者-----及物动词或介词的宾语**

I like China. （名词）

He hates you. （代词）

How many do you need?

I enjoy working with you. （动名词）

I hope to see you again. （不定式）

Did you write down what he said? （宾语从句）

**2） 介词后的名词、代词和动名词-----介宾**

Are you afraid of the snake?

Under the snow, there are many rocks.

**3） 双宾语-----间宾（指人）和直宾（指物）宾语分为直接宾语和间接宾语.直接宾语指物或事,间接宾语指人或动物.**

He gave me a book yesterday.

Give the poor man some money.

【练习】找出下列句子的宾语部分

1. We often help him.

2. He likes to play basketball.

3. We enjoy listening to the music.

4. She said that he felt sick.

5. They are talking about the new student.

1. **宾补：对宾语的补充，全称为宾语补足语。**

有些及物动词除了有一个直接宾语以外，还要有一个宾语补足语，说明宾语的身份和状态以补充其意义不足，使句子的意义完整。

We elected him monitor. （名词）

We will make them happy. （形容词）

We found nobody in. ( 副词 )

Please make yourself at home. 介词短语）

Don’t let him do that. （省to不定式）

His father advised him to teach the lazy boy a lesson. （带to不定式）

Don’t keep the lights burning. （现在分词）

I’ll have my bike repaired. （过去分词）

**6.定语：修饰或限制名词或代词的词、词组或句子。**

Li Hua is a chemistry teacher.（名词）

He is our friend. （代词）

He was advised to teach the lazy boy a lesson.（形容词）

The man over there is my old friend.(副词)

The woman with a baby in her arms is my sister. (介词)

The boys playing football are in Class Two. （现在分词）

The trees planted last year are growing well now. （过去分词）

I have an idea to do it well. （不定式）

You should do everything that I do. （定语从句）

**定语后置：**

如果定语是由一个单词表示时，通常要前置。而由一个词组或一个句子表示时，通常则后置。

The girl in red is his sister.

We have a lot of work to do.

The girl standing under the tree is his daughter.

Do you know the man who spoke just now?

1. **状语：用来修饰v. adj. adv. 或句子。**

表示时间、地点、原因、结果、程度、条件、方式和让步。

I will go there tomorrow.

The meeting will be held in the meeting-room.

The meat went bad because of the hot weather.

He studies hard to learn English well.

He didn’t study hard so that he failed in the exam.

If you study hard, you will pass the exam.

He goes to school by bike.

Though he is young, he can do it well.

1. **句子结构**

**简单句的五个基本句型**

1. 主语 ＋不及物动词

She came．

My head aches.

1. 主语 ＋及物动词＋宾语

She likes English.

1. 主语 ＋ 系动词 ＋表语

She is happy．

1. 主语 ＋ 双宾动词＋间接宾语 ＋直接宾语

She gave John a book.

1. 主语 ＋ 宾补动词 ＋ 宾语 ＋ 宾语补语

She makes her mother angry．

The teacher asked me to read the passage.

**【练习】**

**一、指出下列句子划线部分是什么句子成分。**

1. The students got on the school bus.

2. He handed me the newspaper.

3. I shall answer your question after class.

4. What a beautiful Chinese painting!

5. They went hunting together early in the morning.

6. His job is to train swimmers.

7. He took many photos of the palaces in Beijing.

8. There is going to be an American film tonight.

9. He is to leave for Shanghai tomorrow.

10. His wish is to become a scientist.

11. The singer made himself known.

12. My classmates sent their best wishes to me.

13. To study English well is important.

14. Watching a film is pleasure, but making one is hard work.

15. She is in good health.

16. The pencil-box on the desk is mine.

17. Simon spent all day studying yesterday, only stopping to have lunch and go to the toilet.

18. Do you understand what I mean?

19. The bookcase that was bought yesterday is cheap.

20. It is the news that a terrible accident killed 40 people in Shanghai that prevented me from driving to work.

**【答案】**

**1. 主语，定语 2. 间接宾语 3. 谓语，状语 4. 定语 5. 状语，状语**

**6. 定语，表语 7. 宾语，状语 8. 谓语，主语 9. 谓语 10. 主语，表语**

**11. 宾语，宾补 12. 定语，状语 13. 主语 14. 主语 15. 表语**

**16. 定语，表语 17. 宾语，状语，状语 18. 宾语 19. 定语 20. 主语，同位语**

**二、单句改错（每小题仅 1 处错误）**

1. He managed to finishing the work in time.

2. The apples were tasted sweet.

3. Would you please tell to me your address?

4. It is our duty to keep our classroom cleanly and tidy.

5. There is hundreds of people on the waiting list.

6. They painted their boat in white.

7. The heavy rain prevented me from come to school on time.

8. The weather has turned coldly.

9. It is necessary mastering a foreign language.

10. It is excited to listen to that speech in such a nice day.

**【答案】**

**1. finishing→finish 2. were tasted→taste 3. 去掉 to 4. cleanly→clean 5. is→are**

**6. 去掉 in 7. come→coming 8. coldly→cold 9. mastering→to master 10. excited→exciting**

**必修一Unit2 语法：**简单句、并列句和主从复合句

**一）、简单句**

简单句只有一个限定动词（即只有一个主谓结构），主要有下列四种：

①陈述句：作一种陈述

②疑问句：提出一个问题

③祈使句：发出一种命令或请求

④感叹句：表示一种感叹

如：

The girl is reading the book.

Does the shop open at 7 this morning?

Open the door.

What a heavy rain it is!

**二）、并列句**

含有两个或两个以上的独立分句的句子叫做并列句。英语并列句不能只用逗号隔开（较短的句子例外），而要用分号或并列连接词连接，连词前可用或不用逗号。

如: Tom went to college but jack joined the army. 汤姆上了大学，但杰克入伍了。

**二、常见的并列句连词**

（1）用来连接两个并列概念的连接词有and， not only…but also…，neither…nor…等，and所连接的前后分句往往表示先后关系、递进关系。

如：She not only said so, but also did so.她不仅这样说了也这样做了。

（2）表示在两者之间选择一个，常用的连接词有or，otherwise，or else，either…or…等。

如：You should hurry up or you will miss the train.你要抓紧时间，不然就赶不上火车了。

（3）表明两个概念彼此有矛盾、相反或者转折，常用的连接词有but，yet， still，however等。

如：He is very young, but he can do a lot of things.他年纪很小但是能做很多事。

（4）说明原因, 用连接词for。注意：都表示原因，“because”引导原因状语从句，整个句子是复合句; “for” 引导介词的宾语从句，整个句子是并列句。

如：I went to see him, for I had something to tell him.我去看了他，因为有些事要告诉他。

I went to see him because he was ill.我去看了他因为他病了。

（5）表示结果, 用连接词so, 前后分句时态一致。

如：It’s raining, so we have to stay at home.下雨了， 我们只好呆在家里。

**三）、主从复合句**

主从复合句由一个主句和一个或一个以上的从句构成。主句为句子的主体，从句只用作句子的一个次要成分，不能独立成为一个句子。从句通常由关联词引导，并由关联词将从句和主句联系在一起。

主从复合句按其在复合句中的作用分为 **宾语从句、状语从句、定语从句**等。如下图所示：



**（一）宾语从句**

**关于宾语从句连词的选择：**

若从句来源于一个陈述句，那么，连词用that，在口语中that可以省略；

若从句来源于一个一般疑问句，连词则用if 或whether；

若从句来源于一个特殊疑问句，则连词就是疑问词(如what，who，where，when等)。

They think **that the bridge was built 100** years ago.

(从句本来就是陈述句The bridge was built 100 years ago.)

I asked him **if he had finished his homework.**

(从句来源于一般问句Have you finished your homework？)

I asked him **where he could get such medicine.**

(从句来源于特殊疑问句Where can you get such medicine? )

**宾语从句的时态问题：**

如果主句是现在时，从句时态根据实际需要而定，该用什么时态就用什么时态；如主句是过去时，从句则相应地使用过去某一时态，遇到客观真理时仍然用现在时。

**I think I will do** better in English this term.

The teacher **asked** the boy if the earth **is** round.

**（二）状语从句**

在复合句中作状语，其位置可以在主句前或主句后。状语从句可以分为时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、比较、让步、条件等几种。状语从句由从属连接词引导。

**1**．时间状语从句通常由when，as，while，after，before，since，as soon as，till (until)，while，whenever 等引导。时间状语从句一般放在句首或句尾，特别注意，时间状语从句不允许使用将来时，而应该用现在时替代(主将从现)。

**When you finish the work**，you may go out to play with Sam.

你完成工作就可以出去和Sam一起玩了。

I won't leave **until Mum comes back**.妈妈回来了我才会走。

**2**．条件状语从句通常由if，unless，no matter(无论)，as long as(只要)等引导，条件状语从句一般放在句首或句尾，特别注意，条件状语从句也不允许使用将来时，而应该用现在时替代(主将从现)。

You will certainly fail in the coming final exams **unless you work much harder**.

即将来到的期末考试你肯定考不及格，除非你更用功。

**If it doesn't rain tomorrow**，we shall go hiking.

如果明天不下雨我们就要去徒步旅行。

**No matter what he says**，I will believe him.

无论他说什么，我都相信他。

**3**．地点状语从句通常由 where，wherever等引导。

Go back **where you came from!** 哪里来还回到哪里去！

I will never forget to catch the thief who stole my necklace **wherever he may be**.

我永远也不会忘记去抓住那个偷我项链的贼，无论他会在哪里。

**4**．原因状语从句通常由because，since，as等引导，一般放在句首或句尾。

He went abroad **because his father had found a good university for him.**

他出国了，因为他父亲给他找了一所好大学。

**5**．目的状语从句通常由so that...，in order that...等引导，往往放在句尾，从句中通常含有can/could/may/might等情态动词。

He got up earlier **so that he could catch the first train.**他起身更早为的是赶上第一班车。

**6**．结果状语从句通常由so...that...等引导，放在句尾。结果状语从句一般表示已经发生的事情，故多为过去时态。

He lost **so** many bikes **that he decided never to buy a new one.**

他丢了那么多辆自行车，他决定再也不买新车了。

**7**．比较状语从句通常由as，than，as (so)．..as等引导，一般省略从句的谓语部分，只剩下名词或代词(用主格或宾格均可)。

Jane is much taller **than I/me**.简比我高多了。

I don't have **as many books as you** (**do**)．我的书没有你的多。

**8**．让步状语从句通常由though (although)，as，even if(even though)，however，whatever等引导。

**Even if you pay the debt for me**，I will not thank you because it has nothing to do with me.

即使你替我还了债我也不会感谢你，因为它与我毫无关系。

He wears a T­shirt **though it is very cold**.他穿了一件T恤衫，尽管天很冷。

**注意：**

(1)because与so；although或者though与but不可以同在一个句子中成对出现。

(2)时间、条件、原因、让步状语从句放在句首时需要用逗号与主句隔开。

**（三）定语从句**

在复合句中，修饰名词或代词的从句，通常紧跟在被修饰的词之后。被定语从句所修饰的词称为先行词。

**定语从句的分类：**定语从句的连接词分为关系代词that, who, whom, which, whose和关系副词where, when, why。初中阶段我们主要能辨认和理解关系代词引导的限制性定语从句就可以了。

**【练习】**

**一、单句语法填空**

1. The problem was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it was too valuable for everyday use.

2. That’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he is worrying about.

3. The small children don’t know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is in their stockings.

4. He had no breathing or pulse \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he was lifeless.

5. It may rain tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we are going home in any case.

6. There is still much work to do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we achieve the final goal.

7. He waited \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she was about to leave.

8. We will put off the picnic in the park until next week, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the weather may be better.

9. That’s the hotel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we stayed last summer.

10. It is possible \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he has stolen the car.

11. Give me a chance, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I’ll give you a wonderful surprise.

12. The little problems \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we meet in our daily lives may be inspirations for great inventions.

13. My eldest son, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work takes him all over the world, is in New York at the moment.

**【答案】**

**1. that 2. what 3. what 4. and/for 5. but 6. before**

**7. until 8. when 9. where 10. that 11. and 12. that/which 13. whose**

**二、单句改错（每小题仅有 1 处错误）**

1. Go and get your coat. It’s when you left it.

2. He asked who handwriting was the best in our class.

3. Isn’t it strange which he should not have passed the test?

4. As he is ill, so he can’t come to the meeting.

5. I will go there tomorrow if it rains.

6. What surprised her look was when she saw the big cake!

7. Experts believe whether people can waste less food by shopping only when it is necessary.

8. John invited about 40 people to his wedding, most of who are family members.

9. I will call you when he will come.

10. Although the weather was terrible, but he still went out.

**【答案】**

**1. when→where 2. who→whose 3. which→that 4. 去掉 so 5. if→unless**

**6. What→How 7. whether→that 8. who→whom 9. will come→comes 10. 去掉 Although 或者 but**

**必修一Unit3语法：关系代词引导的定语从句**

**定语从句关系代词的用法**

**1. 先行词指人**

 (1)Do you know the girl (先行词) who/that is standing at the door?

你认识站在门口的那个女孩吗？

(2)The man that /who wrote the book is an English professor.

写这本书的那个人是一位英语教授。

◆关系代词指人，是从句的主语，用who或that，不可省。

(3)She is the singer that /who/whom I met last week.

她就是我上周遇见的那个歌手。

◆关系代词指人，是从句的宾语，用who, that或者whom，可省。

(4) This is the boy with whom I played basketball.

这就是那个和我打篮球的男孩。

◆关系代词指人，是从句中介词的宾语，且介词提前，只用whom，不可省。

**2. 先行词指物**

(1)Yesterday he swam across a river which/that is 100 meters wide.

昨天他游过了一条100米宽的河。

◆关系代词指物，是从句的主语，用which或that，不可省。

(2)The letter that/which I received was from my father.

我收到的那封信来自我的爸爸。

◆关系代词指物，是从句的宾语，用which或that，可省。

(3)This is the cage in which the parrot Polly lives.

这就是鹦鹉Polly住的那个笼子。

注意：

(1)无论先行词指人还是指物，who/that/which在定语从句中作主语时，都不能省略。

(2)关系代词在定语从句中作主语时，谓语动词的单复数应与先行词保持一致。

**3.先行词指物或指人，关系代词与其后面的名词存在物主关系，关系代词用whose。**

I know the girl whose hair is long.我认识那个长发女孩。

Please pass me the book whose cover is red.请把那本红色封面的书递给我。

**4. 宜用that的情况**

(1)当先行词指物，又被the only、the very，形容词最高级或序数词修饰时。

eg：America is the only foreign country that my father has ever visited.

美国是我爸爸曾经游览过的唯一一个外国国家。

The most beautiful park that I have visited is Beihai Park.

我参观过的最美丽的公园是北海公园。

(2)当先行词为 much, anything, everything, nothing, something等不定代词时。

eg：I have told them all (that) I know.我已经告诉了他们我所知道的一切。

(3)当先行词中既有人又有物时。

eg：The boy and the dog that are running in the street get wet all over.

正在街上跑着的男孩和狗浑身都湿透了。

(4)当主句中已有 who, which时。

eg：Who is the boy that wears a pair of sunglasses?

戴着一副太阳镜的男孩是谁？

Which is the book that you borrowed from Mike?

哪一本是你从迈克那里借的书？

**5.关系词只能用which，而不用that 的情况：**

a. 先行词为that， those时，用which， 而不用that.例如：

What’s that which is under the desk？

在桌子底下的那些东西是什么？

b. 关系代词前有介词时，which，而不用that.例如：

This is the room in which he lives.

这是他居住的房间。

c. 引导非限制性定语从句，先行词指事物时，用which， 而不用that。

例如：Tom came back， which made us happy.

汤姆回来了，这使我们很高兴。

**【练习】**

**一、单句改错（每小题仅有 1 处错误）**

1. We visited a village where has a long history.

2. We’ll remember all what she said at the meeting.

3. I like the people and places which I visited in England.

4. The book you borrowed it from me is Tom’s.

5. I who is your friend will share everything with you.

6. Until now, we have raised 50,000 pounds for the poor children, it is quite unexpected.

7. Which is often the case with children, Amy was better by the time the doctor arrived.

8. This is the most serious and worst situation which I have ever experienced as a fan of the NBA.

9. Many countries are now setting up national parks where common purpose is to protect rare wild animals.

10. The girl to who the doctor is talking is a patient.

**【答案】**

**1. where→which/that 2. 去掉 all/what 或 what→that 3. which→that 或去掉 which 4. 去掉 it**

**5. is→am 6. it→which 7. Which→As 8. which→that 或去掉 which 9. where→whose**

**10. who→whom**

**二、单句语法填空**

1. It is the third time that she has won the race, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has surprised us all.

2. In China, the number of cities is increasing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ development is recognized across the world.

3. What if we meet with a situation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ none of us are able to deal with?

4. Finally he reached a lonely island \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was completely cut off from the outside world.

5. When I arrived, Bryan took me to see the house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ former owner is a famous actor.

6. He will never forget the day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he spent with his students.

7. By 16:30, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was almost closing time, nearly all the paintings had been sold.

8. The little problems \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we meet in our daily lives may be inspirations for great inventions.

9. I wish to thank Professor Smith, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help was indeed a big favor for me.

10. When people talk about the cities of China, the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comes into their mind is Beijing.

**【答案】**

**1. which 2. whose 3. (that/which) 4. that/which 5. whose**

**6. (that/which) 7. which 8. (that) 9. whose 10. that**

**必修一Unit4语法：关系副词引导的定语从句**

**关系副词的用法**

1. when指时间，其先行词表示时间，when在定语从句中作时间状语。

例如：This was the time when he arrived.

这是他到达的时间。

2. where指地点，其先行词表示地点，where在定语从句中作地点状语。

例如：This is place where he works.

这是他工作的地点。

why 指原因，其先行词是原因，why在定语从句中做原因状语。

例如：Nobody knows the reason why he is often late for school.

没人知道他为什么上学总迟到。

**【练习】**

**一、单句语法填空**

1. The valley \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the town lies is very beautiful.

2. I will never forget the days \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we stayed together in the countryside.

3. He is a teacher of rich experience, from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much can be learned.

4. The reason \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he was late was that something was wrong with his bike on the way.

5. The house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which he paid 200,000 yuan is now worth 350,000 yuan.

6. The man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ whom I got a letter was my brother.

7. In our city there are several big public parks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which many people can go to enjoy the beautiful scenery.

8. This is the factory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I visited last year.

9. We’ll put off the picnic in the park until next week, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the weather may be better.

10. When I arrived, Bryan took me to see the house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I would be staying.

11. It was the middle of the night \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my father woke me up and told me to watch the football game.

12. Nowadays people are more concerned about the environment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they live.

13. Great changes have taken place since then in the factory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we are working.

14. There is no convincing evidence that social conditioning, the fact that girls’ mothers talked them more, is the reason \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ girls talk more than boys.

15. The film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which he played the leading role was a great success.

**【答案】**

**1. where/in which 2. when 3. whom 4. why/for which 5. for**

**6. from 7. to 8. that/which 9. when 10. where/in which**

**11. when/in which 12. where/in which 13. where/in which 14. why/for which 15. in**

**二、单句改错（每小题仅 1 处错误）**

1. They also had a small pond which they raised fish.

2. Your camp provides a good chance for me, which I can know more about other countries, and in turn to tell them something about China.

3. A photo on my desk always takes me back to the moment that I gave a talent show for foreign friends.

4. Last week, my parents and I went back to our hometown, that I spent my childhood.

5. There is a hole in the wall across which a weak ray of light came.

**【答案】**

**1. which 改成 where/in which**

**2. which 改成 where/in which**

**3. that 改成 when**

**4. that 改成 where**

**5. across 改成 through**