

2007年最新职称英语课程综合辅导(十) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/284/2021_2022_2007_E5_B9_B4_E6_9C_80_c91_284809.htm 一、分析下列句子的语法成份

并将其译成中文，注意英汉两种语言词序上的异同。（带星号的是英语中的谚语。） 1. *A bad beginning makes a bad

ending. 2. *A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush (灌木丛) .

3. *One good mother is worth a hundred schoolmasters. 4. *Good temper (脾气) is like a sunny day. it sheds its brightness

everywhere. I like fish. I am like fish. 一般时态的构成 句型 时态

主系表主谓宾谓主状 一般现在时态 is, am, are do, does there is

(are) 一般过去时态 was, were did there was (were) 一般将来时态 will

be will do there will be 一般过去将来时态 would be would do there

would be The students study English. 主语 谓语 宾语 The students

do not study English. The student studies English. The student does

not study English. Do the students study English? Does the student

study English? 一般现在时态的基本用法 1、表示客观事实或

普遍真理 The earth moves around the sun. 地球围绕太阳运行。

Practice 练习 makes perfect 完美. 熟能生巧。 2、表示目前的

情况及反复发生的动作，或习惯性的动作，常与频率副词

连用。如 sometimes, often, always, usually, seldom, 这种副词通常

放在主语和动词之间。 She seldom gets up before 6 in the

morning. 她早晨很少在6点以前起床。 Look Look after Look for

Get get up They often go for an outing on Sunday. 星期天他们

经常去郊游。 否定式及疑问句的构成 They don ' t often go

for an outing on Sunday. Do they often go for an outing on Sunday?

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