

简明英文法

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Concise English Grammar

For Junior Middle Schools
Normal Schools and Private
Students

Part One

Chapter I

The Sentence

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete sense; as:

Boy plays.

Birds sing.

A sentence, whether short or long, must have two parts: the subject and the predicate. The subject is what we are talking about; and the predicate is what we talk about the subject.

The subject of a sentence is a noun or a pronoun, and the predicate is a verb or a verb phrase.

佈置排列

Exercise

Arrange the following sentences.

Model: Boys play.

例子

Boys	play
------	------

1. Boys play.
2. Birds sing.
3. Dogs bark.
4. Horses run.
5. Water flows.
6. you sleep.
7. He is reading.
8. You can see.
9. He will come.

10. She has gone.

Chapter II

Kind^种s of sentences
sentences can be classified
into four kinds according
to their uses.

1. A sentence that makes
a statement^{陳述的} is called a declarative sentence; as:

We study our lessons.

I am going to Shanghai.

That boy is my brother.

2. A sentence that asks
a question^{疑問} is called an interrogative sentence; as:

Do you know that girl?

Who is that man?

Where have you been?

3. A sentence that expresses strong feeling is called

an exclamatory sentence; as:
What a fine picture it
is! 多

What a foolish fellow
you are!

How fast that boy runs!

4. A sentence that expresses a command or a request is called an imperative sentence; as:

Look at your books.
Give me a cup of tea.
Sit down, please.

Exercise

Name the kinds of the following sentences.

1. Don't stand on that corner.

2. Tell him to come early.

3. Who is your English teacher?
4. What a large city it is!
5. What is that on the tree?
6. He studies very diligently.
7. How fine it is!
8. How is your brother?
9. Sit in the chair by the wall.
10. That tree has fallen down.
11. I don't know where he lives.
12. Have you done your lesson?
13. Open the door for me, please.

14. It is very easy to study English.

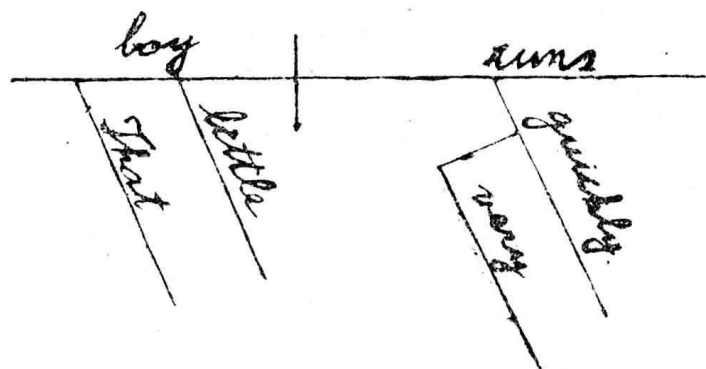
15. Where have you been?

Chapter ^{更改. 要} III

Modifiers

Adjectives and Adverbs

We have learned already that every sentence must have a subject and a predicate. The subject or the predicate may be a single word, as in the sentence Boy plays. Either the subject or the ^{主或谓} predicate may also consist of two or more words, as in the sentence That little boy runs very quickly.



In this sentence, That little boy is the complete subject and runs very quickly is the complete predicate; boy is the simple subject; and runs is the simple predicate; and that little is used to modify the subject boy, and very quickly is used to modify the verb runs.

A word used to modify the subject or the predicate

is called a Modifier. The subject with its modifier or modifiers is called the complete subject. The predicate with its modifier or modifiers is called the complete predicate.

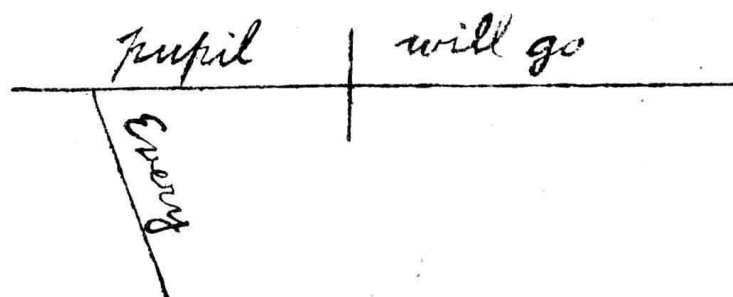
The simple subject of a sentence is a noun or a pronoun; the simple predicate of a sentence is a verb or a verb phrase.

The modifier of a subject is an adjective or an adjective phrase. The modifier of a predicate is an adverb or an adverbial phrase.

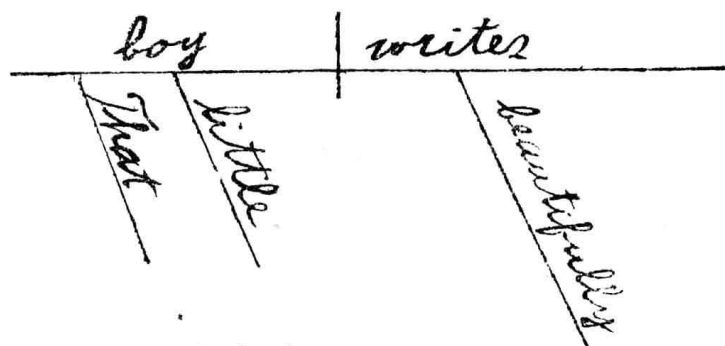
屬於副詞的

Diagram

1. Every pupil will go.



2. That little boy writes beautifully.



指出
Paint out the adjectives and adverbs in the following sentences, and tell which word each modifies.

1. That little boy has

gone.

2. My good friend lives here.

3. All these girls will go.

4. Mr. wang comes here.

5. The sun shines brightly.

6. That girl speaks clearly.

7. It is raining outside.

8. He can run very fast.

9. His sister writes very well.

10. The poor farmer works hard.

11. Answer me quickly.

12. The black clouds are gathering.

13. That brave soldier is wounded.

受傷了。

14. The horse runs away.

15. He was killed by a
red. 十字架

Exercise 2

填補 ^{空白} Fill each of the following blanks with an appropriate adjective or adverb. 合適的

1. The sun shines so
brightly.

2. the student should
be diligent.

3. That health man is my
brother.

4. I get up early, and
go to bed early.

5. The door is painted

6. He bought a beautiful
overcoat.

7. this girl is your

younger sister.

8. A small wind is blowing.

9. This book is my brother's.

10. Don't eat very much.

Exercise 3

Diagram the following sentences.

1. My younger brother studies diligently.

2. That red bird sings sweetly.

3. They will go very soon.

4. Don't speak so quickly.

5. That big tree has fallen down.

6. Come this way.

7. It is raining heavily.

8. He ^主 is ^動 coming ^副 now.

9. Can ^助 your ^主 brother ^動 write ^動 beautifully ^副?

10. My ^主 friends ^動 will ^助 come ^動 tomorrow. ^副

Chapter IV

The Phrase

A phrase is a group of related words not containing subject and predicate and used only as part of a sentence.

Phrases may be used as adjectives or adverbs.

A phrase that does the work of an adjective is called an adjective phrase;

as:

The book on the desk is mine.

The capital of China is Nanking.

The students of this class will go.

A phrase that does the work of an adverb is called an adverbial phrase; as:

My brothers study at home.

I went to the park yesterday.

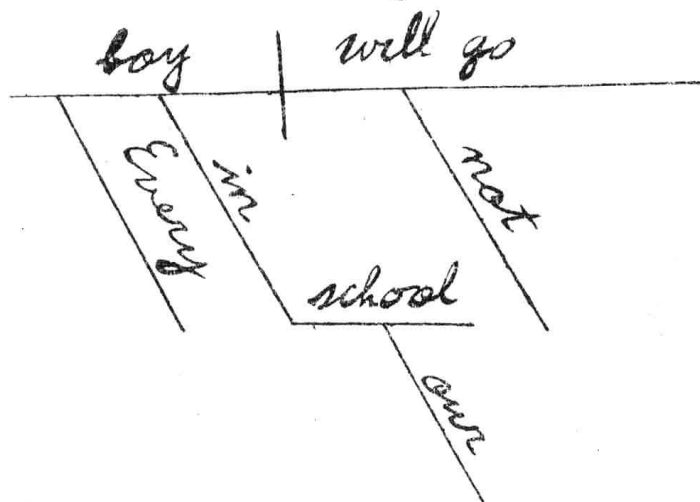
We play in the playground.

Many adjectives and adverbial phrases consist of a ^{preposition} preposition and its object with or without other words. Hence phrases are often called prepo.

sitional Phrases.

Diagram

1. Every boy in our school will not go.



2. They will not go to the park with me.