

# New English Grammar Course



## 新编简明英语语法教程

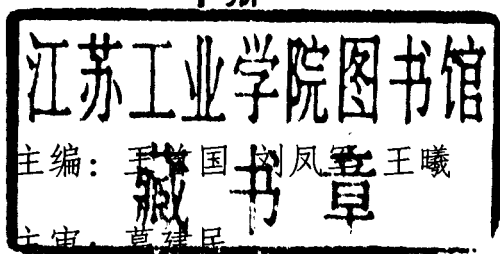
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黑龙江人民出版社

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## 前 言

《新编简明英语语法教程》(以下简称《教程》)是一部新型的、融中西方语言学习理念于一体的英语语法教材。本书体系新颖,内容简洁,兼收并蓄,与时俱进,既可以作为专业英语语法教材,亦可作为英语爱好者参考之用。称之为“新”,是指体系新、诠释方法新。本书在运用“母语”学习定势系统的同时,又迎合了“非母语”的学习机制。通过最简单、最简练、最易懂的英语来描述英语语言的本身,加之辅助以大量“语言点”的练习,使学生在“母语”环境下,达到梳理、掌握、完善以及提高的学习目的。

《教程》要求学生掌握的不仅仅是知识,更重要的是能力。要求透过语言知识学习的形式,真正掌握运用和驾驭语言的能力。

《教程》分上下册,共 25 单元。可供英语专业学生大学二年级全学年使用。每个单元侧重几个语法要点,在每个要点之后附有练习,以便边讲边练,边学习边巩固、梳理以前所学内容,使语法教学不滞于单纯的知识传授,而成为培养语言能力的环节。

《教程》编写形式主要包括英文讲授和语法练习两部分并书后附有练习参考答案,顾名思义,答案是参考性的,因为很多练习有不同答案,而本书只给一种;还有一些答案,

还不能完全说明其所以然，教师在授课中还须加以发挥，甚至可以展开讨论。

《教程》分为上下册编写，上册主编王首国老师（哈尔滨师范大学）、刘凤军老师（黑龙江八一农大学）、王曦老师（黑龙江八一农垦大学），主审葛建民老师（大庆师范学院）；下册主编涂红芹老师（哈尔滨师范大学）、王颖老师（哈尔滨师范大学）、张洋老师（哈尔滨师范大学），主审王首国老师。在本书的编写过程中还得到了鸡西大学、大庆师范学院，以及绥化学院等兄弟院校的支持，在此一并致谢。

由于时间仓促，经验不足，编写中难免出现纰漏，请广大老师和读者批评指正。

编 者

2006年8月

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## **Unit 1**

### **Sentence Structure**

#### **1. The Definition of Sentence**

Sentence is the highest rank of grammatical unit, which people use to express their ideas and communicate with each other.

FOR EXAMPLE:

This concert is great!

Is anybody in?

When do we meet again?

#### **2. Sentence Elements**

A sentence can be divided into several different parts. Sentence elements are the parts that play different grammatical roles in a sentence. Generally speaking, the sentence elements are mainly: Subject, Predicate, Object,

Attributive, Adverbial, and Complement.

**2.1. The *subject* of a sentence is the person or thing about which an assertion is made or a question is asked.**

FOR EXAMPLE:

*A tree* has fallen across the road.

*He* told a joke but it fell flat.

*Smoking* is bad for you.

**2.2. The *predicate* is the part of the sentence, which makes a statement or asks a question. The predicate always contains a verb. Along with that verb it can also contain any auxiliary verbs, any modifiers of the verb, and any objects or complements and their modifiers.**

FOR EXAMPLE:

What *happened*?

The plane *took off* at ten o' clock.

I *had a swim* yesterday.

**2.3. The *object* is the element controlled by or related with the predicate prior to it.**

FOR EXAMPLE:

Our team beat *all the others*.

She is expecting *a baby* in July.

Do you fancy *a drink*?

**2.4. The *attributive* is used to modify a noun or a noun phrase that is usually acting as the subject or object**

**in a sentence.**

**FOR EXAMPLE:**

She is a *natural* musician.

Your hair needs cutting.

I have something *important* to do.

**2.5. The *adverbial* is the modifying element prior to the predicate, or in some cases, at the beginning of a sentence.**

**FOR EXAMPLE:**

The girl is improving *remarkably*.

*Unfortunately*, the message never arrived.

He lived *in London*.

**2.6. The *complement* is the complemented description element following a verbal or adjective phrase.**

**FOR EXAMPLE:**

*Tired and sleepy*, I went to bed.

He was found *dead*.

She gazed at him *speechless* for a moment.

**2.7. There are other elements, which only appear in some sentence: appositive, parenthesis, exclamation and direct address.**

***Appositive*:** refer to the word ahead

**FOR EXAMPLE:**

This is Helen, *my cousin*.

The story goes *that they are divorced each other*.

I don't believe the rumor *that there will be an*

*earthquake here.*

**Parenthesis:** words, which insert into the sentence.

FOR EXAMPLE:

The book, *I think*, is very interesting.

The number left was not great, *say*, only ten.

**Exclamation:** show the feeling of somebody.

FOR EXAMPLE:

*Oh*, so you're back!

*Aha*, see what I made for you.

*Hush*, just be quiet.

**Direct address:** the address to somebody.

FOR EXAMPLE:

Hello, *Miss Green*!

Good evening, *ladies and gentlemen*.

*Mary*! Come down for dinner.

## EXERCISE:

I . Point out which sentence element the following italic words are.

1. I'll be twenty-four *in May*.
2. *Now* is the time.
3. He denied *visiting* her house.

4. *Two weeks* you shall have.
5. He left *there* last week.
6. There is only *one* way to do it.
7. Little *streams* feed big rivers.
8. *Take a look* at that!
9. What's *been keeping* you all this time?
10. *To find your way* can be a problem.

**II. Tell the function of the italicized parts in these sentences.**

1. *Who*( ) *said*( ) ( ) *it*?
2. *No one*( ) *knew*( ) *the answer*( ).
3. *It*( ) *was a nice day*( ).
4. She *dances*( ) *beautifully*( ).
5. The *little*( ) girl is *Mrs. Baker's*( ) daughter.
6. *Mother*( ), where are you?
7. This is my sister *Helen*( ).
8. Don't drive *so*( ) *fast*( ).
9. *Hurrah!* ( ) *We've won the match*( )!
10. This, *I guess*( ), is your office.

### **3. Basic Sentence Types**

According to the functions of different sentence elements, there are mainly five basic sentence types.

#### **3.1. subject-verb-complement (SVC):**

The main verb in an SVC pattern is a linking or copula verb which must be followed by a subject complement.

FOR EXAMPLE:

The man is a teacher.

He looks fine.

Dinner is at six o'clock.

#### **3.2. subject-verb (SV):**

The main verb in an SV pattern is an intransitive verb which is not to be followed by any obligatory element except for a limited number of intransitive verb which require an obligatory adverbial, thus constituting the pattern SVA.

FOR EXAMPLE:

Iron rusts.

Everybody laughed.

The water rose real fast.

#### **3.3. subject-verb-object (SVO):**

The main verb in an SVO pattern is a monotransitive which must be followed by an object, and with some monotransitives the object must again be followed by an obligatory adverbial, thus constituting the pattern SVOA.

**FOR EXAMPLE:**

I want a ticket.

Liverpool won the game.

I read newspaper every day.

**3.4. subject-verb-object-object (SVoO):**

The main verb in an SvoO patter is a ditransitive verb which is to be followed by two objects: indirect and direct object.

**FOR EXAMPLE:**

I sent him a telegram.

Mary lent me her car.

I gave him a piece of bread and a glass of milk.

**3.5. subject-verb-object-complement (SVOC):**

The main verb in an SVOC pattern is a complex transitive verb which must be followed by an object + object complement.

**FOR EXAMPLE:**

We made him our spokesman.

They elected him president.

I found him sleeping soundly in my bedroom.

**EXERCISE:**

**Which is the type of the basic sentence structure of the following sentences. (There are mainly five types of**



the basic sentence structure: SVC , SV , SVO , SVoO , SVOC.)

1. I eat two pieces of bread.
2. Tom lent Mary one hundred dollars.
3. The bus comes.
4. We made her our leader.
5. The little boy likes chocolate.
6. She is a student.
7. Teacher gives her a book.
8. They are busy.
9. Students elected him monitor.
10. He laughed.

#### **4. Types of Sentence**

According to different functions of sentence, sentence can be divided into four types:

##### **4.1. declarative sentence: to state a fact**

**FOR EXAMPLE:**

The daisy is a common flower in England.