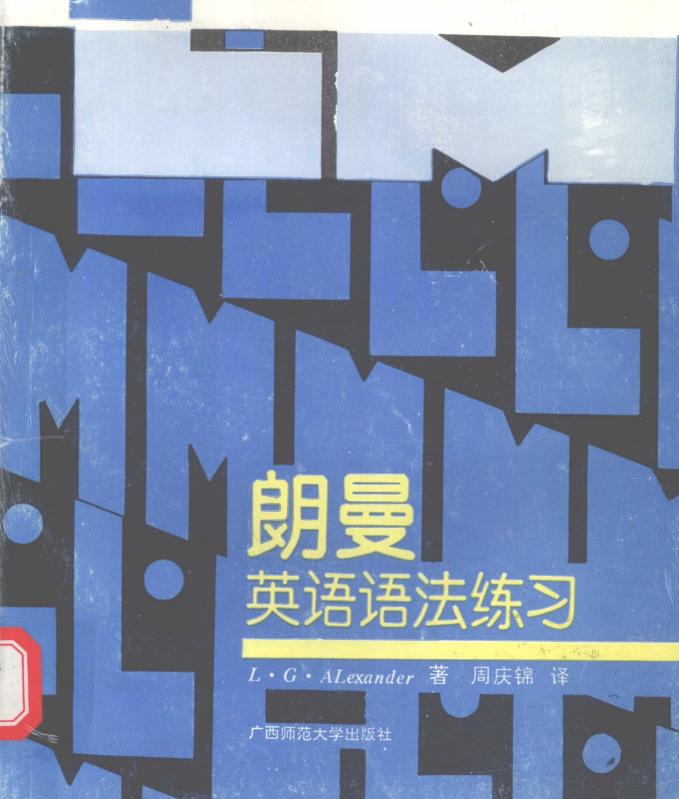
LONGMAN ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE



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SELF-STUDY EDITION WITH KEY

朗曼英语语法练习

附答案的练习版

L. G. Alexander 著 周庆锦 郭佩芝 译

朗曼英语语法练习 L. G. Alexander 著 周庆锦 郭佩芝 译

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致学生

为什么要学语法?

为学语法而学语法毫无意义。语法辅助交际。学语法是为了更好地交际。语法解释了语言的为什么和怎么样。学语法是因为没有它不行。

本书为谁而写,包括什么内容2

本书处理的全是英语作为外语的问题,适合中等水平的学生。它既可在老师指导下使用,也可用来自学。本书包括英语中每一个重要的领域。只要看看目录页,就可见到,全部的基础英语语法都包括在这 16 个主要方面。本书以《朗曼英语语法》为基础。《朗曼英语语法》中的语法材料全部出自此书。但《朗曼英语语法练习》是作为独立的书而设计的。需要了解更多语法知识的学生可以参考《朗曼英语语法》。

本书的材料是如何编排的

《朗曼英语语法练习》是练习册。编这本书的目的是辅助(不是代替)语言课程中的材料,用意是:

- 语法内容在对开页上展示出来。
- 每页对开页处理一个主要语法点。
- 这个要点分成短小、简明的信息量。对需要练习的要点作了清楚的解释,接着就此做练习。
- ·最后一道练习放在上下文中,通常是一篇附有漫画插图的有趣的故事。这道练习总结了从刚刚做过的习题中所学到的知识,教给你如何运用这种语言。它是对你刚刚在从事的艰苦劳动的"奖赏"!

交叉参照

见到有比如 [>7.3A] 的注释,就意味着书中另外一处有讨论相似的问题。要是你想,可按此查到相似的内容或做相似的练习。见注释上面有比如 [>LEG 4.30],就意味着这个项目在《朗曼英语语法》中有讨论。你若要知道"事情的全盘",可按此查阅。

如何做

不必从头到尾做完全部练习!

本书不是按从易到难的顺序编排的。

挑选你想学习的一章或一章中的一节来做。参照目录页或索引挑选。 挑选出来的通常都是你在语言课中常常碰到的问题。找到后:

1仔细看看解释 (叫做 Study)。解释和练习是这样标出的:

★ = 初级 ★★ = 中级 (多数练习) ★★★ = 高级

有时,对★★的练习你可能发现只懂得一些,不是全懂。

- 2 做练习 (叫做 Write)。最后一题是一篇故事 (叫做 Context)。
- 3 对照 Key 检查你的练习。
- 4 如果做错了,再看看解释,弄清错在哪里,为什么错。

1 The sentence

1.1 Sentence word order

1.1A The basic word order of an English sentence [> LEG 1.3]

Study:	英语句子的词序故 1 主语放在动词前面 The cook\burnt\t 2 状语(How?Where	面. 宾语在动词 he dinner.	后面:	A SHE AND SECTION		な理的全身英術 学。本も包括英	
	He read the note 3 非疑问句或祈使句 主语	quickly (How?) I waited a	t the corner 是: 状语	量英语语68 语法>。	自此书,但《朓· 终考《前是英语》	
	I The children	bought have gone ate	a hat	How?	home	When? yesterday	

- 4 时间状语也可放在句子开头: Yesterday I bought a hait[>7.2A]
- Write 1: a Rewrite the sentences that don't make sense. b Mark all the sentences in the exercise S V O to show Subject, Verb, Object. 1 Has set John Bailey a new high-jump record. (5) John Bailey (V) has set (0) a new high-jump record. 2 The passport examined the passport officer. 3 These biscuits don't like the dogs. 4 The shop assistant is wrapping the parcel. 5 Have seen the visitors the new buildings. 6 My father didn't wash the dishes. 7 The pipe is going to fix the plumber. 8 Will the goalkeeper catch the ball? 9 Has the meal enjoyed the guest? 10 Can't play John the game. Write 2: a Arrange these words in the right order. Use a capital letter to begin each sentence. b Mark each rewritten sentence S V O M P T to show: Subject, Verb, Object, Manner (How?), Place (Where?), Time (When?). 1 till 11 o'clock this morning | slept | the children (5) The children (V) slept (T) till II o'clock this morning 2 the papers | into the bin | he threw...... 3 I don't speak | well | English 4 hides | Mrs Jones | her money | under the bed 5 carefully | this suitcase | you didn't pack 6 on this shelf | I left | this morning | some money 7 from the bank | a loan | you'll have to get 8 the phone | in the middle of the night | woke me up 9 in the park | you shouldn't walk | at night 10 your food | you should eat | slowly 12 your article | I | quickly | last night | in bed I read

1.1B The forms of a sentence [\$ LEG 1.2] 19V : sometimes elignitis and \$2.1

		Sec. 277 Sec. 1
Study: 新闻的	- 疑问句: Do the shops close at 7 tonight? - 祈使句: Shut the door/Don't shut the door - 感叹句: What a slow train this is! 2 句子写下来时. 开头第一个字母必须大写. 结尾要用句号(.). 何号(?). 或感叹号如果句子中说话部分有引号('・・・')或("・・・"). 其它标点符号就要放在引号内: "I' m tired.' she said. (Not" 'I' m tired'. she said. ")[>15. 1A-B]	AX. 1
Write:	 a Arrange these groups of words in the right order. Add (.), (?) or (!). b Describe each sentence as a statement, question, command or exclamation: S, Q, C or E 	
	1 the coffee don't spill Don't spill the coffee. 2 today's papers have you seen 3 to meet you how nice 4 my umbrella where did you put 5 arrived the train fifteen minutes late 6 on time the plane won't arrive 7 this electricity bill I can't pay 8 for me please open the door 9 the nearest hotel where's he asked 10 the bill can't pay I he cried	()()()()()
1.1C	Verbs with and without objects [s LEG 1.4, 1.8, 1.10 1.12, App 1]	1.28
Write:	Read this story and arrange the words in each sentence in the right order. Add capital letters and (,), (.), (!) or (?) in the right places.	
	A QUIET SORT OF PLACE! 1 my car I parked in the centre of the village I parked my car in the centre of it 2 near a bus stop an old man I saw 3 'beautiful village what a' I exclaimed 4 'live here how many people' 5 'seventeen people there are' the old man said 6 'here have you lived how long'	
	7 'all my life I have lived here' 8 'isn't it it's a quiet sort of place' 9 'here a quiet life we live 10 a cinema we don't have or a theatre 11 our school five years ago was closed	:ethW.
,UCA 16	12 only one shop we have	,

15 since then | has happened | nothing'

1.2 The simple sentence: verbs with and without objects | 81.1

1.2A	What is a complete sentence? [> LEG 1.2] 大班种四了成是以更干问 1 :yourd
Study:	1 说话时. 我们常这么说: All right! Good! Want any help? 这些是"意义完整的单位". 但不是句子。 2 简单句是包含有主语和动词的一个意义完整的单位。如有必要. 还可以加另外的词语来补充意义。因此:
。(!) 是	Made in Germany 是正确英语但不是句子。因为它没有主语。来了一个多数, My car was made in Germany 是有主语和动词的完整句子。 不能说例如" Is tired"。因为没有主语[>4.1A.4.3A]: He is tired. 3 主语可以是'暗含的': Open the door 真正意思是: You open the door. [>9.10B]

Write:	Put a tick (✓) beside real sentences.	Arrange these groups of words in the right order Describe each sentence as a statement, question	Write
	1 Made in Cormany	11 Sit down please	
()	2 This car was made in Germany.	12 You can't park here.	
()	3 To write a letter	2 loday's papers harringthi front st	
	4 Standing in the rain.	14 Lunderstand.	
1 /	5 I want to write a letter	15 She doesn't like me.	
()	6 Is tall	16 Under the water all Daville C	
	7 Do you like?	17. Ate is I now sasiq sall sala no .o	
()	8 The train has arrived	18 A bottle of ink lid vilontosis eint \	
(')	9 Have finished my work.	8 for me please Onotono 98 91	
()	10 You should listen	20 What happened? on tearest ent e	
		10 the bill can I pay he cried	
1 OB			
1.2B		ects [> LEG 1.4, 1.9, 1.10. 1.12, App 1]	.1
Study:	1 一些动词后面总是要带宾语: 如 这些叫做 transitive verba (及物 Arsenal beat Liverpool 不能说	te: Read this story and arrange in work. (a) (b) or (capital letters and (c), (d) (d) or (d). (d)	Wri
t the ville	2 一些动词从不带宾语. 如: ache 这些叫做 intransitive verbs. (2 We arrived at 11. 不能说: We a	. arrive. come. faint. go. sit down. sleep. snow.	
	win. 可以说: Arsenal won the matcl	construction of the second way (Intransitive) (constitution) or Arsenal won: (Intransitive)	

			7 'all my life I have lived here'
Write:	Put an object (a pronoun or a noun) after these		
	1 The box contains pencils.	10	The door opened
	2 The train has arrived	11	This is a game no one can win
	3 The phone rang	12	The concert hegan at 7.30
	4 Someone is ringing	13	T began aven aw Loors and Vino St
	5 You need	14	It's snowing
	6 We sat down	15	I began awar awar gons and vino 21 It's snowing 5 9990 2ud 6 alies 81 Quick! She's fainted 30 81 9191 41
	7 Don't hit	16	Did you enjoy?
			My head aches
	9 Who opened		My foot hurts

1.2C Sentences with linking verbs like 'be' and 'seem' [> LEG 1.9, 1.11, 10.23-26].

You have		ション・ロー・コー・コー・コー・コー・コー・コー・コー・コー・コー・コー・コー・コー・コー	ACT
Study.	be 等后面的词语说明	eem[>10.4]这样的动词叫"连系动词"。它们不能带宾语。 用主语的情况。在语法上. 称之为补语(complement)。因为了	它通
	过告诉我们主语的情	优加快可丁元登。	
		ns tired 等中. ill 和 tired 告诉我们有关 he 和 she 的情况。	
	17 411日日71日:	경기 (1) [10] [10] [10] [10] [10] [10] [10] [10]	(m)
	一形容词:	这句话: Buy the book for me clever.	
	II. send. show:向各wite.	2 有些动词与 TO 连用: brittectited: Ray To 是用: 0.7 多数词词与 TO 连用: brittectited: Ray To Amarian Ray To Am	
	一形容词+名词:	Frank is a clever architect of Rood ton't pair 8	
-		3 另一些与 FOR 進用: buy, ch enim si Acod sidT o, fetch	
	一时间或地点副词:	The meeting is here. The meeting is at 2, 30.	
	一介词词组:	Alice is like her father.	
	n for me Co it for me	4. 注射 thom 可以放在封闭后位 Give it to me. Buy ther	-
Muito	em, (But.not", Do.medt",)	es using a different complement for each sentence.	
Write:	a Complete these sentend	ses using a different complement for each sentence.	
-	o Say whether you have u	sed a noun, an adjective, an adjective + noun, etc.	
15/2	1 My neighbour is very	tall.(adjective) ז'טע want people to do things for you. יערופ sinable pome reque 1 Where are my shoes? (find) Please - לשנעל לאנציא ז'טר אנב.	····minW
-juc	2 My neighbour is	Tod war propie to de mingo to you. This billion point rough	
	3 This apple tastes	1 Where are my shoes? (find) Please Tutul Dillim 101" Mile. /	
	4 The children are	Z John needs a new coat (buy) rease	
	5 The meeting is	3 I can't reach that cup. (pass) Please	
	6 Whose is this? It's	4 Ann wants to see our flat. (show) Please	
	7 John looks	5 I can't do the shopping. (do) Please	
	8 That music sounds	6 I'd like a copy of that book. (order) Please	
	9 Your mother seems	The state of the s	
	9 Your mother seems		
	9 Your mother seems 10 I want to be	Verb + object loods evand nedwr pronount :Expi	4,38.
1.2D	9 Your mother seems 10 I want to be on its mini Context -em of notiontics	Verb + object loods eyseld nedwr pronount Expi 1 有些动同如 explain 并不完全像 give 那样用。 例如,可以说: / Give the book to me, or Explain the	4,23
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1.2D	9 Your mother seems 10 I want to be	Verb + object loods event networ pronount 能xpi 1 有些动同如 explain 并不完全像 give 那样用。 例如,可以说: / Give the book to me, or Explain the	4.28
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1.2D Write:	Context Read this story and arrange Add capital letters and (,), (. SO PLEASE DON'T COMP 1 the local school attends 2 to his school my wife a 3 we to his teachers spr 4 Tim's school report we 5 very good wasn't Tim' 6 in every subject were 7 was waiting anxiously fo 8 'my report how was ' e 9 'very good it wasn't' 10 'you harder must try 11 seems that boy Ogilvy 12 good marks he got in	Verb + object loods explain 并不完全像 give 那样用。 例如,可以说: Give the book to me, or Explain the Mpt, 可以说: Give the book to me, or Explain the Mpt, 可以说: Give the book to me, or Explain the Mpt, 可以说: Yerb + object + to : He explain edit in (\$) (1), (2 在 explain 后面不可 個性 slave month of the single yearb + object + to : He explained the single yearb will now yearb and the single yearb will be explained the single yearb will be explained the single yearb will be explained to the conference of the conference of the compare mess sentences of the compare mess sentences of the Customs this came based in the Customs this came based in the conference of this idealyout mendal?	t.38
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1.2D Write:	Context Read this story and arrange Add capital letters and (,), (. SO PLEASE DON'T COMP 1 the local school attends 2 to his school my wife a 3 we to his teachers spr 4 Tim's school report we 5 very good wasn't Tim' 6 in every subject were 7 was waiting anxiously to 8 'my report how was' e 9 'very good it wasn't' I 10 'you harder must try . 11 seems that boy Ogilvy 12 good marks he got in 13 'clever parents Ogilvy	Verb + object loods explain 并不完全像 give 那样用。 例如,可以说: Give the book to me, or Explain the Mpt, 可以说: Give the book to me, or Explain the Mpt, 可以说: Give the book to me, or Explain the Mpt, 可以说: Give the book to me, or Explain the Mpt, 可以说: 在 explain 后面不可 [8] t s] esplained the single yearb + to': He explained the single yearb + to yearb + ye	1.38
1.2D Write:	Context Read this story and arrange Add capital letters and (,), (. SO PLEASE DON'T COMP 1 the local school attende 2 to his school my wife a 3 we to his teachers spe 4 Tim's school report we 5 very good wasn't Tim' 6 in every subject were 7 was waiting anxiously fo 8 'my report how was 'e 9 'very good it wasn't 1 10 'you harder must try 11 seems that boy Ogilvy 12 good marks he got in 13 'clever parents Ogilvy	Verb + object loods eyeal networ pronount 法对的 dyn, 可以说。 Give the book to me, or Explain the look to me, or Explain the look to me, or Explain the land of the short of the land of the short of the sho	1.38
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1.3 The simple sentence: direct and indirect objects

Study:

- 1 give 和 buy 等动词后面可以带两个宾语。 这句话: Give the book to me 可改成: Give me the book. 这句话: Buy the book for me 可改成: Buy me the book.
- 2 有些动词与 TO 连用: bring. give. lend. pay. post. sell. send. show. tell. write: Bring that book to me. →Bring me that book.
- 3 另一些与 FOR 连用: buy, choose, cook, cut. do. fetch. find. get. make. order: Please order a meal for me. → Please order me a meal.
- 4 it 和 them 可以放在动词后面: Give it to me. Buy them for me. Do it for me. 例如 give 和 buy. 我们可以说: Give me it. Buy me them. (But not Do me it) 可以说: Give it to John. Buy them tor John. (Not Give John it Buy john them)

Write: You want people to do things for you. Write suitable polite requests using it, them or one [> 4.3B].

- 1 Where are my shoes? (find) Please . find them for me . / Please find me them.
- 2 John needs a new coat. (buy) Please
- 3 I can't reach that cup. (pass) Please
- 4 Ann wants to see our flat. (show) Please
- 5 I can't do the shopping. (do) Please
- 6 I'd like a copy of that book. (order) Please

1.3B Verb + object + 'to' + noun or pronoun: 'Explain it to me' [> LEG 1.12.1]

Study:

1 有些动词如 explain 并不完全像 give 那样用。

例如,可以说: Give the book to me, or Explain the situation to me.

Give me the book. (but not Explain me the situation. *)

2 在 explain 后面不可直接用间接宾语 (me), 只能用: () bhs eletter istiges bbA verb+object+ 'to': He explained the situation to me.

ct+ 'to': He explained the situation to me. Mod BRABING OR

3 其它像 explain 和 confess 的动词是: admit, announce, declare, demonstrate, describe, entrust, introduce, mention, propose, prove, repeat, report, say, suggest.

Write: Complete these sentences giving the right order of the words in brackets.

- 1 You must declare (the Customs/this camera) this camera to the Customs.
- 2 Aren't you going to introduce (me/your friend)?
- 3 You can say (me/what you like)
- 4 Who suggested (this idea/you)?
- 5 He confessed (his crime/the police)
- 6 I have never admitted (anyone/this)
- 7 Can you describe (me/this man)?
- 8 Please don't mention (this/anyone)
- 9 I'm going to report (this/the headmaster)
- 10 I don't want you to repeat (what I told you/anyone)

The two meanings of 'for' [> LEG 1.13.8] neities bauogmos ent A. I 1.3C

Study: **

- 1 for 可以用在有双宾语的所有动词后面: [>1.3A]. pompo s to miol ed T
- 2 当 for 用在通常后面带 to 的动词(give. post. read. sell. show. tell. etc.)后时. 意为 'instead of': I' Il post it for you. (=to save you the trouble)
- 3 当 for 用在通常带 for 的动词(buy. choose. do. find. keep. order. etc.) 后时, 其意义根据上下文来定, 意思可以是 'for someone's benefit' : a mot Mother cooked a lovely meal for me. (=for my benefit, for me to enjoy) 也可以是 'on someone's behalf/instead of 海南区共为对来用门质景面了

I'll cook the dinner for you. (on your behalf/instead of you—to save you the

Write: Tick (✓) to show whether for means 'instead of you/me' or 'for your/my benefit'.

	He washed the car and then polished it.	'instead of'	'for your/my benefit
I've cool	ked a meal for you and I hope you enjoy it.		り類核ーレ

- 2 Let me cook the dinner for you this evening. Thanks!
- 3 I've made this cake for you. Do you like it? I haluog eld
- 4 I'll post this letter for you, shall I?alon in vole years well
- 5 I've bought this especially for you. 常常周前時至古其 學更順本常歷師前 boo
- 6 I've got some change. Let me pay the bill for you. Date and ben any all
- 7 As you're busy, let me book a room for you. To sud app any bank and all bentany all
- 8 I've saved some of this pudding for you.
- 9 I can't choose a tie myself. Please choose one for me.
- 10 My father has bought a wonderful present for me.

Tom phoned. He left a message. - Tem phoned and the) left a Transcription 1.3D

Write:

Put a tick (✓) where you think you can change the word order. Denote mo!

A CURE FOR HYSTERIA

When I was a girl, my parents sent me to a very strict sohool. They had to buy an expensive uniform for me 1 / and pay school fees for me 2 __. Our headmistress, Miss Prim, never smiled. She explained the school rules to us 3 and expected us to obey them. 'I will never say anything to you 4 twice,' she used to say. We had to write a letter to our parents 5 once a week and show it to Miss Prim 6 before we sent it. I can still remember some of the school rules. We were not allowed to lend anything to anyone 7__. We were not allowed to give each other help 8__ with homework. We had to report unusual situations to the headmistress 9__. One morning, during assembly, a girl fainted. The next morning, two more fainted. This continued to happen for several mornings. Mass hysteria had set in! But Miss Prim put an end to it. She announced a new rule to us 10__: 'No girl will faint in College!' And after that, no one did!



No girl will faint in College!

1.4 The compound sentence and paud 'to' to agains an own ent OE.1

	2 当 for 用在通常后面带 to 的改词 (give, gost, read, self, show, tell, etc.) 后即
	一两个以上的简单句[>1.2A]连结在一起。就构成一句 compound sentence (并列
*	3 当 for 用在通常带 for 的动词 (buy. choose. do. find. keep. order. etc.)(问
	Tom phoned He left a message Tom phoned and left a message.
1 2	2 把句子E连接起来的词个叫做 conjunctions (连词外。 ylevol p beacon rentoM
	下面是我们用来构成并列句的连词:etsml/linded a senoemos no 显过巨时
9(I'll cook the dinner for you (on you so yet or noncontrol than but to not not not not the dinner for you.
	eitheror. neithernor not onlybut (also/as well/too).
/	B 连词可用来表示.例如: —加上(and):d ym/mov He washed the car and polished it itedw work at (N) soiT
my be	出 継续 (and then): 一 対照 (but, yet): He washed the car and then polished it. She sold her house, but/yet (she) can't help regretting it
14	一选择(or): You can park your car on the drive or on the road.
	一结果(so): He couldn't find his pen so he wrote in pencil. av 18
	ー原因 (for): We rarely stay in hotels for we can't allord it of
1	and 前面通常不加逗号. 其它连词前则常常加逗号: yllaiosegae aidt idguod sv'l a
-	He washed the car and polished it. (no comma before and) 2 9 1 3
	Hy Washed the car but didn't collectite (commo before bit) V SA
5	并列句[>1.1A-1.2C]保持基本词序: Boy 101 grabbuq sint to emos bevas evil 8.
	subject verb object conjunction subject verb complement
	jimmy fell off his bike. but (he) was unhurt
16	一个句子各部分的主语都相同时. 通常不重复主语:
	Tom phoned. He left a message. →Tom phoned and (he) left a message.
	Tom phoned. Frank answered Tom phoned and Frank answered.
. 7	so 后面的主语通常要重复: He couldn' t find his pen. so he wrote in pencil.
iun av	for 后面的主语通常得重复。for 在书面语中较普通。它不能用来开始一个句子
dxə əu	for me' / and pay school fees for me'. Our headmistress. Miss Print ReverS就到Js!
ivot in	the school rules to us and expected us to busy and expected us to be used to say We had to write a letter to our parents. Once a week and show it to M
ne hae	
: Co	before we sent it. I can still remember some of the school rules. We were not allowed to he to anyone. We were not allowed to give bette affect that we have a sent in the work of the school research to anyone.
ol Joi	n these simple sentences to make compound sentences. Use the words in brackets.
had s College	of took the shoes back to the shop I complained about them (and) is soon owl, printed about them.
	Your mother phoned this morning. She didn't leave a message (but) on that after that
3	I can leave now. I can stay for another hour. (I can either or)
	The state of the s
4	Jim built his own house. He designed if himself. (Jim not only but as well)

Write 2: Compound sentences with different subjects and with 'so/for' Join these simple sentences to make compound sentences. Use the words in brackets.

1 The taxi stopped at the station. Two men got out of it. (and)

The taxi stopped at the station and two men got out of it.

2 You can give me some advice. Your colleague can. (Either you ... or)

3 We got ready to get on the train. It didn't stop. (but)

The olarm was raised at (oc) legislated. We left a message at (oc) legislate when we called. We left a message at (oc) legislate at the control of the cont

5 We didn't want to get home late after the film. We went straight back! (so) 13 . 93018

6 The old lady was nervous. She wasn't used to strangers calling late at night. (for)

3. 在复合和中, 有一个: 主要他: 周标和一个以上点、从证证: 阻断

... That reference argue region of the distinct of the interior wilder ... no second second was as a constant

Without Lindering the main clauses in these centences

5 Since no one answered my call, I left a message on the answer-phone

7 I've always wanted to live in the country. My parents prefer to live in town. (but)

8 The letter has been lost. The postman has delivered it to the wrong address. (or)

9 For a moment the top of the mountain was visible. A cloud covered it. (and then)

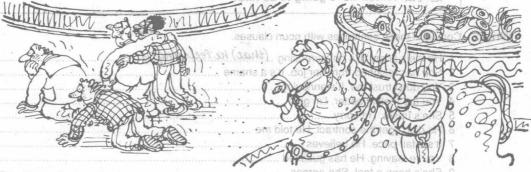
10 Jane was a successful career woman. Her mother wanted her to be a housewife. (yet)

1.4B Context

Write: Put a circle round the correct words in brackets als most beviseb assustanuol 82.1

(NOT SO) MERRY-GO-ROUND!

The customers at the funfair were leaving (and but) the lights were going out. The last two people on dodgem cars paid (and/so) left. The big wheel stopped (afor/and) the merry-go-round stopped (as well/not only). The stalls closed down (aso/and) the stall-owners went home. At 2 a.m. four nightwatchmen walked round the funfair, (abut/so) there was no one to be seen. If midd up walking round, one of them said, (aso/for) there was nothing to do on this quiet warm night. We can have a ride on the merry-go-round! one of them cried. That II be fun! Three of them jumped on merry-go-round horses (aso/for) the fourth started the motor. Then he jumped on too (aso/but) round they went. They were having the time of their lives, (aso/but/so) suddenly realized there was no one to stop the machine. They weren't rescued till morning (aso/for) by then they felt very sick indeed!



They felt very sick indeed!

The complex sentence: noun clauses we sentence sentence ?: Complex sentence ?: "Complex sentence sente

1.5A Introduction to complex sentences [> LEG 1.21]

Study:

青亩

1 两个以上的简单句可以合起来成为复合句(complex sentences).

The alarm was raised. The fire was discovered.

The alarm was raised as soon as the fire was discovered to bly begin too aW 8

The alarm was raised when the fire was discovered.

The alarm was raised after the fire was discovered.

- 2 很多不同种类的'连接词'(或连词)可以用来构成复合句: after, as soon as, when, since, that, if, so that, whether, etc. [>1, 5-10] slemant sp of fraw finble eW 2
- 3 在复合句中,有一个'主要的'思想和一个以上的'从属的'思想。 主要思想(或主句)可以从句子中分出来独立成句: adovision assw you The alarm was raised 是主句: 它可以独立成句。...as soon as the fire was discovered 不能独立成句。它从属于主句。

Write:

Underline the main clauses in these sentences.

- 1 You can tell me all about the film after I've seen it myself.
- 2 When you've finished cleaning the car, you can help me with the dishes.
- 3 You didn't tell me that you were going to invite so many guests.
- 4 I walk to work every morning so that I can get some exercise.
- 5 Since no one answered my call, I left a message on the answer-phone.

1.5B Noun clauses derived from statements [> LEG 1.22-23, 15.10-16, Apps 45-45]

Study:

**

- 1. A noun clause (名词分句) 起名词的作用. 回答 Who? or What?: is enemotion of He told me about his success. (told me about what?): his success 是 '名词短语'。 He told me that he had succeeded. (...what?): that he had succeeded 是名词分句。
- 2 我们用 that 引导名词分句陈述句. 放在下列词语后面: wor bestiew nemrials with other

some adjectives: It's obvious that he's going to be late.

-some nouns: It's a pity that he's going to be late.

-some verbs: I know that he's going to be late.

- 3 名词分句常常用在'引述动词'如: say tell(me), think. know[>15.2-3]后面. that 常常可以省去。
 - 这句话: I know he's going to be late.

Write: Complete these sentences with noun clauses.

- 1 He feels angry. It's not surprising (that) he feels angry.
- 2 She has resigned from her job. It's a shame
- 3 You don't trust me. It's annoying
- 4 You are feeling better. I'm glad
- 5 She's upset. I'm sorry
- 6 He didn't get the contract. He told me
- 7 It's a fair price. He believes
- 8 You're leaving. He has guessed
- 9 She's been a fool. She agrees.....

1.5C Noun clauses derived from questions [> LEG 1.24] X 9 Q 010 0 9 11 20.

Study:

**

Yes/No questions

- 1 Has he signed the contract? 是直接的 Yes/No 问句。[>13.1]
- 2 Yes/No 问句可以用作 if 或 whether 后面的名词分句。'引述动词' 用例如 ask. tell me. want to know[>15.4A]

Tell me if he has signed the contract. (Tell me what?): If he has signed the contract.

Ask him whether he has signed it. (Ask him what?): whether he has signed it.

Question-word questions

5A . Relative oronouns and clauses is LEG to

- 1 When did you sign the contract? 是疑问词问句。[>13.5-8]
 - 2 这种问句可以用作 Tell me. I want to know. etc. 后面的名词分句. 词序变回主语+动词. 不用加问号[>15. 4B]

Tell me when you signed the contract. (Not * Tell me when did you sign *)

Write: Complete these sentences with noun clauses. THOW IS THE AS THE AS

- 1 Has he passed his exam? I want to know if / whether he has passed his exam.
- 2 Can you type? You didn't say
- 3 Will he arrive tomorrow? I wonder
- 4 Does he like ice-cream? Ask him
- 5 Was he at home yesterday? I'd like to know
- 6 Should I phone her? I wonder
- 7 Is she ready? Ask her
- 8 When did you meet her? I want to know.....
- 9 How will you manage? Tell me
- 10 Why has he left? I wonder
- 12 Which one does she want? Ask her ...xsixisisaw.havina.vad.T. ababblaod edi en ved T. E.

1.5D Context

Write: Underline nine noun clauses in this text.



YOU DON'T KNOW YOUR OWN STRENGTH!

I suppose you know you can turn into superwoman or superman in an emergency. Mrs Pam Weldon reported that her baby nearly slipped under the wheels of a car. Mrs Weldon weighs only 50 kilos, but she said she lifted the car to save her baby. Dr Murray Watson, a zoologist, wrote that he jumped nearly three metres into the air to grab the lowest branch of a tree when hyenas chased him in Kenya. Perhaps you wonder if you can perform such feats. The chances are that you can. Doctors say that we can find great reserves of strength when we are afraid. It's well-known that adrenalin can turn us into superwomen or supermen!

She lifted the car!