

Sentence Patterns for College English *Writing*

With Graphical Symbols on Sentence Constituents

句标图解式

大学英语写作 句型篇

主编 单小明

Sentence Patterns for College English Writing

With Graphical Symbols on Sentence Constituents

句标图解式

大学英语写作 句型篇

主编 单小明

编者 贾 鹰 吕爱红 杨卫东 李 滨



中国石油大学出版社
CHINA UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

句标图解式大学英语写作·句型篇 / 单小明主编
·东营: 中国石油大学出版社, 2017. 8
ISBN 978-7-5636-5655-4

I. ①句… II. ①单… III. ①英语—写作—高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. ①H319.36

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2017)第 201289 号

石油高等教育教材出版基金资助出版

书 名: 句标图解式大学英语写作·句型篇
主 编: 单小明

责任编辑: 隋 芳(电话 0532—86983568)

封面设计: 王凌波

出 版 者: 中国石油大学出版社

(地址: 山东省青岛市黄岛区长江西路 66 号 邮编: 266580)

网 址: <http://www.uppbook.com.cn>

电子邮箱: shiyoujiaoyu@126.com

排 版 者: 青岛友一广告传媒有限公司

印 刷 者: 沂南县汶凤印刷有限公司

发 行 者: 中国石油大学出版社(电话 0532—86981531, 86983437)

开 本: 185 mm × 260 mm

印 张: 13

字 数: 283 千

版 印 次: 2018 年 1 月第 1 版 2018 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5636-5655-4

印 数: 1—2000 册

定 价: 35.00 元

本书是对大学英语句型写作的全认知的语料类比总汇。所谓“全认知”，就是强调对英语佳句的整体和局部都必须同时认知，而不只是掌握某一考点。否则，即使考场优秀，在使用中也难免频频犯怵，以致捉襟见肘。因为掌握佳句的秘密就是全面贯通，熟中生巧。

诚然，佳句的魅力是无穷的。英国作家弗朗西斯·米尔斯(Francis Meres, 1565—1647)在1598年曾说，如果诗神们讲英语的话，他们也会讲莎士比亚那样美好圆润的词句。我国诗圣杜甫就留下过脍炙人口的名言：语不惊人死不休。学习英语，自然要从对英语佳句的认知和写作抓起。除了诗歌中的语句外，很多散文中的语句也是字字珠玑。不管时代如何进步，不管未来的媒介物是否去纸质化，在学校我们都要写分析和研究的论文和报告，在工作中要写备忘录、商务信函和业务报告，在家庭和私人交往中要写笔记、信件和电子邮件，等等。要出口成章，下笔成文，就需要有万千佳句在胸。

英语的佳句会因为文体和风格的不同而富含不同的韵味，但其基本规律必然是简明统一的。强化对句型的全认知练习，是快速有效习得知识的可靠法宝。全面认知佳句绝不能急功近利，一旦忽视对句子的逐词和逐个成分的推敲，则欲速而不达。

提倡优先掌握一大批佳句句型，从而熟悉简明统一的语言基本法则，并不会妨碍语言的丰富多变。这就像人们的生理结构基本一样，但俊男美女和精英豪杰却总是层出不穷，历史的天空也就永远是五彩缤纷的。

因此，要做好大学英语写作的句型训练，基本秘密就是八个字：多读多练，求同存异。

本书有两大特点的求同——图解句型结构以求同，聚焦句型话题以知同；同时也有两大特点的存异——以丰富的语料而存异，以全面展开主题而懂异。

总之，本书对句型的研究强调略去烦琐的考点，增大对句子各个成分高频率的分解和

类比,从全认知入手,建立可终生参照的中高级英语语料库。

对句子结构进行图标式的解析,使读者可以一目了然地将全句成分尽收眼底,更能形象化地熟悉句子的基本结构。与此同时,又尽可能地按句意进行话题聚焦,全书 200 个练习,每个练习尽量体现一个话题,而且分别包含 10 个可类比的句子,累计共达 2 000 句以上。句子难度与历届大学考级、考研、考博以及托福考题相当。这种集中突破,有利于读者循序渐进地掌握句子的基本法则和运用技巧。

为此,本书的基本思路就是以最简明的句法概念为纲目,用鲜明的句子分析符号(句标)为手段,帮助读者熟悉大批的主题佳句语料,在解读中欣赏它们的万般情趣,并结合模仿造句,持之以恒,以便早日达到炉火纯青的境地。

在句子的图解结构中,本书提倡要牢牢抓住三个基础训练:① 基础句子成分和基本句型的认知和训练;② 以名词、动词、副词和形容词等实词为中心的语料积累和辨认;③ 以介词、连词和引导语、插入语、标点符号为语法功能的强化训练。

本书特意推出一套编者独创的明式句标(Means' Design)作为句型分析的符号(详见本书“特别提示”),它们可以简明而形象化地表示句中单个成分之间的逻辑关系(以单句符号为主,加上几个分句符号,便可以表示所有句子之间的关系)。它们最适宜于在原文中直接划分句子,也称句子线形分析法。

为了适当地与当前的考题题型接轨,本书在各章的每节之后还附有一组词汇和结构的选择題作为补充练习,以扩大读者应试与应用的视野,使二者能逐步地有机融合起来。

将句子的结构图解和主题聚焦牢牢地结合在一起,是本书的重大尝试。形式和内容,的统一有助于精学、细练并易学、易练,希望大学英语爱好者积极参与实践。

“明式句标”英语句型图解设计说明

Notes to graphical symbols on sentence constituents in Means' Design

第一层次:句子骨干成分(缺少其中任何一个,不是省略句,便是残缺句)。

主语(下画双横线):句子描写、判断或叙述的主体,也是句子的话题所在。它常以名词为中心词,在中心词之前可加形容词等修饰语,即前置定语;在中心词之后可加介词短语和非谓语动词等后置定语。

谓语(下画双浪线):句子中描写、判断和叙述主语(即句子话题)的动词或动词词组,在句中变化多样,功能丰富,必须予以高度重视。如果中心动词是及物的行为动词,它还会带宾语,或另加宾语补语;如果是连系动词,它还会带表语。谓语中心动词之前常有情助动词,下画一条波浪线,以区别中心动词。例如:[How] do you do?

第二层次:句子连带成分(位于中心动词之后,缺少它们,句子的骨干语义就不完整)。

表语(下画虚线):在连系动词之后表明主语身份、性状的成分,也叫主语补足语。

宾语(下画单横线):接受及物动词影响的名词、代词、动名词或不定式等。

双宾语(**直接宾语**、**间接宾语**)(下画单横线):动词 **give, send, bring, pass** 等之后常带双宾语,指人的为间接宾语,指物的为直接宾语。

<宾语补语>(用尖括号括起来):在中心动词的宾语之后,说明该动词对宾语产生影响的词语,它和宾语有逻辑上的主谓关系,即该宾语类似该补语的逻辑主语。在被动句中,类似主语补语,因为被动句的主语实际上是逻辑宾语。

第三层次:句子修饰和附加成分。

{定语}(用大括号括起来):对名词(常做主语、宾语和表语)进行修饰的成分,分前置定语和后置定语。

[状语](用方括号括起来):对动词、形容词、副词进行修饰的成分,可在句中、句前或句后。

=|同位语|(先画等号,再用双竖线括起来):对名词本位语进行解释说明的并列存在的成分。

\插入语/(用双斜号括起来):常插入于主谓语的基本成分之间。

第四层次:子句之间的符号。

主语从句:将符号 ^|| 放在主句的谓语动词之前,该主语常是由 **what** 或 **it** 等引出的一个分句。

宾语从句:将符号 ^| 放在主句谓语及物动词与宾语从句之间,或在介词后的从句之前,或在某些形容词(如 **afraid**)后的从句之前。

表语从句:将符号 ^\ 放在主句连系动词与表语从句之间。

同位语从句:将符号 ^=| | 放在主句的某些名词(如 **idea**, **fact** 等)之后,将解释该词义的同位语从句包括起来。

定语从句:将符号 *{ } 放在主句的特定名词之后,将修饰该名词的定语从句包括起来。

状语从句:将符号 *[] 放在主句之前、之后或句中,将修饰主句谓语的从句包括起来。

注意:只有名、动、形、副、代、数六类实词可以单独充当句子的成分;虚词不充当句子成分,冠词和名词紧划在一起,但介词结构可以整体性粗划为一个成分;叹词可作为插入语;连词可以不标;独词句一般也可不标出。

上述句标一般不是英语中常用的标点符号,所以不会产生语义上的混淆。

在固守基本定义的基础之上,对某些局部成分可分严式和宽式两种,允许有细微的出入和歧见,不必过于拘谨。

| | |
|--|----|
| 第 ① 章 简单句要领 | |
| <i>Essentials for the Simple Sentence</i> | 1 |
| 01 简单句和主谓结构 | |
| <i>The simple sentence and the subject-predicate structure</i> | 1 |
| 02 名词主语和非名词主语 | |
| <i>Nouns as subjects and non-nouns as subjects</i> | 10 |
| 03 谓语动词和非谓语动词 | |
| <i>Predicate verbs and non-predicate verbs</i> | 18 |
| 04 主谓一致 | |
| <i>The agreement of the subject and the predicate</i> | 32 |
| 第 ② 章 并列句要领 | |
| <i>Essentials for the Compound Sentence</i> | 46 |
| 01 基本并列句 | |
| <i>Basic compound sentences</i> | 46 |
| 02 并列句中标点的多样化 | |
| <i>The variety of punctuation in compound sentences</i> | 56 |
| 03 并列关联词语的多样化 | |
| <i>The variety of correlative coordinators</i> | 62 |
| 04 增添并列词语 | |
| <i>Adding parallel words</i> | 72 |

第③章 复杂句要领

Essentials for the Complex Sentence 81

01 复杂句中的从属分句

Dependent clauses in complex sentences 81

02 含名词从句的复杂句

Complex sentences with noun clauses 91

03 含定语从句的复杂句

Complex sentences with attributive clauses 103

04 含状语从句的复杂句

Complex sentences with adverbial clauses 113

第④章 句子结构多样化

Diversification of the Sentence Structure 124

01 存在句、it句、比较结构和虚拟语气

Existential sentences, "it" sentences, comparative constructions and subjunctive moods 124

02 动词惯用法

The verb usage 133

03 形容词惯用法

The adjective usage 143

04 名词惯用法

The noun usage 153

第⑤章 功能主题表达句型

Expression Patterns for Functional Themes 163

01 时空生活类主题句

Sentences on themes of time, place and livelihood 163

02 科教文体类主题句

Sentences on themes of science, education, recreation and sport 170

03 社会思想类主题句

Sentences on themes of social thought 179

04 政治经济类主题句

Sentences on themes of politics and economics 189

第1章

简单句要领

Essentials for the Simple Sentence

01

简单句和主谓结构

The simple sentence and the subject-predicate structure

简单句的基本结构 The basic structure of a simple sentence

句子是所有写作的基石,是话题的基本单位。表达一个话题至少需要一个分句,而句子就是建立在分句的基础之上的,它可以包括一个或一个以上的分句。只有一个分句的句子,就叫简单句。句子也是最高一级的语法单位。从结构上说,写作从简单句练起,是铁定的基本功。

简单句并非文字简单,而是指它只有三个基本要素:一个(或一组)表示话题的主语,一个(或一组)描述话题的谓语动词,相对完整的意义。

当然,写作主要表达的是主题。例如,21世纪初,人们关注的新闻主题之一是健康和安安全,其中就包括埃博拉病毒疫情:

01 The Ebola epidemic is [still] spreading [in West Africa].

(埃博拉病毒疫情仍在西非蔓延。)

02 Ebola is raging [in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone], [killing more than 200 people]

[a day] [in the worst outbreak] [ever] [of the hemorrhagic fever].

(埃博拉病毒正在几内亚、利比里亚和塞拉利昂肆虐,造成每天超过200人死亡,是有史以来最严重的出血热大爆发。)

03 [In November 2007], the Ministry {of Health} {in Uganda} confirmed an outbreak {of Ebola hemorrhagic fever} {in the western district} {of Bundibugyo}.

(2007年11月,乌干达卫生部证实该国西部的本迪布焦区爆发了埃博拉出血热疫情。)

上述三个句子,长短虽然不一致,但是各自只有一套主谓语结构。它们都是简单句,而且都有以名词为主语、以动词为谓语的中心词。这三套中心词语分别表示三个最核心的语义:

01 The Ebola epidemic is spreading.

(埃博拉病毒疫情仍在蔓延。)

02 Ebola is raging.

(埃博拉病毒正在肆虐。)

03 The Ministry confirmed an outbreak.

(政府部门证实了疫情爆发。)

上述主谓语中心词的配搭,语义虽然简明,但是很不完整,很不丰富,所以原句中的主谓中心词便有必要的修饰和连带的成分。

其中,有的名词加上了用大括号表示的定语:the Ministry {of Health} {in Uganda}。所有的动词都加上了用方括号表示的状语。充当状语的主要是副词(如 [still] [ever])和介词短语(如 [in West Africa] [in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone])等,也有非谓语动词结构(如 [killing more than 200 people])。第三句用的是及物动词,必然带有画横线的以名词为中心词的宾语以及修饰名词宾语的后置定语:confirmed an outbreak {of Ebola hemorrhagic fever} {in the western district} {of Bundibugyo}。

如果将上述句子中附加的修饰成分和连带成分完全去掉,剩下的便是孤零零的主谓结构,就达不到“意义相对完整”的要求,当然不能算是真正的简单句。换言之,很多简单句是由它们的主谓骨干结构以及它们的定语、状语等附加修饰成分和宾语、表语等连带成分构成的。

原则上讲,英语的句子语序是主语在前、谓语在后(句前状语例外),否则便是倒装句。快速而准确地识别句子,就是要及早找出句子中用——和~~~~分别表示的主语和谓语等中心词。

在划分较长的单句时,也可以在主语和谓语的分界处先用主谓语区隔符号 || 加以大致划分,然后再分别找出主谓中心词和相关的连带成分与修饰、附加成分,如:

In November 2007, the Ministry of Health in Uganda || confirmed an outbreak of Ebola hemorrhagic fever in the western district of Bundibugyo.

然后再用线形句标标出所有句子成分。

练习一 识别简单句的基本结构①

用双横线和双浪线标出下列表医疗话题的各句的主语和谓语动词的中心词,也可以同时标出它们各自的修饰成分和连带成分。例如:

01 My aunt has worked [in a clinic] [since last year].

谓语动词后有状语修饰成分。



扫一扫,见答案

02 My father hopes me <to become a doctor>.

谓语动词后有宾语加宾语补足语的连带成分。

1. The heart keeps a stream of blood going all round the body and back again to itself.
2. Three million of our red blood cells die every second.
3. The red cell population of our body changes completely in about three months.
4. Our blood takes food to all parts of our body and takes waste away from them.
5. Cancer is second only to heart disease as a cause of death.
6. Mary began to feel sick during the morning.
7. Tom's father wants to make a doctor of him.
8. The patient strongly objected to being treated like this.
9. The patient was warned not to eat oily food after the operation.
10. Good technique in medicine means less pain and fewer death.

练习二 识别简单句的基本结构②

用双横线和双浪线标出下列表智能话题的各句的主语和谓语动词的中心词,也可以同时标出它们各自的修饰成分和连带成分。例如:

[After years of research], Charles Drew devised a procedure [for preserving plasma].

本句出现了修饰谓语动词的句前状语和句后状语。

1. Charles Babbage is generally considered to have invented the first computer.
2. Contact with foreign countries can bring us much information about the world.
3. The human brain is almost infinitely malleable.
4. Thanks to our brain's plasticity, the adaptation occurs also at a biological level.
5. The Internet promises to have particularly far-reaching effects on cognition.
6. The Net's influence doesn't end at the edges of a computer screen.
7. The Net's intellectual ethic remains obscure.
8. Taylor's system remains the ethic of industrial manufacturing.
9. The gifted young men speak frequently of their desire to turn their search engine into an artificial intelligence.
10. Is Google Making Us Stupid?

练习三 识别简单句的基本结构③

用双横线和双浪线标出下列表纪念话题的各句的主语和谓语动词的中心词,也可以同时标出它们各自的修饰成分和连带成分。例如:

Obama would visit France [in June] [for D-Day anniversary].

本句在动词连带成分之后的状语修饰动词 visit,说明动作发生的时间和目的。



1. U.S. President Barack Obama traveled to France in June to attend events in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of D-Day landings.
2. The American leader announced his acceptance of an invitation from French President Francois Hollande at a joint press conference held after bilateral talks at the White House.
3. He was there for the 65th anniversary.
4. It was an extraordinary experience.
5. He was looking forward to returning to honor our remarkable veterans and to reaffirm this extraordinary alliance.
6. British Queen Elizabeth II announced early this month her plan to attend the upcoming events to be held on France's Normandy beaches.
7. On France's Normandy beaches Allied troops launched a surprise military operation on June 6, 1944 during World War II.
8. After D-Day, Allied troops turned the tide of war against the Nazi German troops.
9. A series of historical photos detailing the famous Normandy invasion are below.
10. Some of historical photos include graphic depictions of war.

练习四 识别简单句的基本结构④



用双横线和双浪线标出下列表胜利话题的各句的主语和谓语动词的中心词,也可以同时标出它们各自的修饰成分和连带成分,注意其中带有宾语连带成分的句子。例如:

[Seventy years later], the National D-Day Memorial {in Bedford, Virginia}, is expected <to host thousands {of visitors} {for a series} {of events} [on Friday]>, [including a commemoration and parade].

本句是被动式,主语实质上是宾语,所以有宾语补语,而且全句含有多层次的修饰语。

1. D-Day, or Operation Neptune, was the first move in Operation Overlord, the codename for the Battle of Normandy.
2. On June 6, 1944, 160 000 Allied troops landed on the beaches of Normandy in the coordinated invasion of occupied France known as D-Day.
3. Friday marks the 70th anniversary of the largest seaborne invasion in history.
4. More than 5 000 ships and 13 000 aircraft were sent to infiltrate the heavily German-fortified French coastline.
5. Nine thousand Allied soldiers were killed or wounded, but 100 000 went on to march against the Axis forces.
6. This operation eventually led to the successful Allied invasion of western Europe occupied by Nazi Germany.

7. Planning for the D-Day invasion began as early as December 1941.

8. Dwight D. Eisenhower was appointed to the war plans division of the U.S. Army to design a plan for an Allied victory.

9. In January 1944, Eisenhower became the commander of the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEP).

10. Ultimately, weather issues pushed the date back a day to June 6.

练习五 识别简单句的基本结构⑤

用双横线和双浪线标出下列表建筑话题的各句的主语和谓语动词的中心词,也可以同时标出它们各自的修饰成分和连带成分。



1. They are putting up a big building.

2. Frank Lloyd Wright wanted to study architecture at the University of Wisconsin.

3. It did not offer architecture courses.

4. Civil engineering became his major area of study.

5. The new hotel is to be opened to the public by the end of this year.

6. This building should develop out of its natural surroundings.

7. He created many wonderful buildings using this idea.

8. We have to try every means to bring down the cost of the construction project.

9. Air conditioning was first used in a Frank Lloyd Wright building.

10. A house design should have some affinity with the surrounding architecture.

练习六 识别简单句的基本结构⑥

用双横线和双浪线标出下列表建筑话题的各句的主语和谓语动词的中心词,也可以同时标出它们各自的修饰成分和连带成分。



1. "Organic architecture" was of a new style.

2. I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and above all in a quiet neighborhood.

3. Having decided to rent a flat we set about contacting all the accommodation agencies in the city.

4. No permission has been given for anybody to enter the building.

5. The Adler and Sullivan Company hired him as a designer.

6. His wife had the front door painted yesterday.

7. Egypt is famous for its pyramids.

8. The carport was one of his inventions.

9. The legacy of Ancient Rome represented the overwhelming influence on Romanesque

architecture.

10. Frank Lloyd Wright became a pioneer in modern architecture.

介词短语 Propositional phrases

位于英语句子前面的不一定是主语,很多句子常常伴有句前介词短语。介词短语是一组包含一个介词,如 in, of, on, to 等,并以名词(或代词等)做该介词的宾语的词组,通常也叫介词结构。介词必须和它的宾语结合起来才能充当句子成分,否则就不是介词,或者是错句。例如:

01 What's on [tonight] ?

(今晚上演什么?)

其中, on 是副词,单独当表语,因为它没带宾语。

02 The actor was on the stage [for most of the play].

(这个演员演出了这个戏的大部分。)

其中, on 是介词,和它的宾语 the stage 一起充当句子表语,含义为“登台演出”。

03 [On the screen], you see him [quite often].

(在银屏上你会经常见到他。)

其中, on 是介词,和它的宾语 the screen 一起充当句前状语。

总之,介词短语中必须有名词或代词等充当宾语(对介词的宾语可在其下加圆点——着重号——表示,但一般情况下可不加)。当介词短语位于句前时,切莫将其中的宾语和句子的主语混同起来。例如:

04 [In my opinion], he's the most imaginative [of all the contemporary dramatist].

(在我看来,他是当代所有剧作家中最有想象力的。)

本句除介词短语做句前状语外,还有 of 结构的介词短语做句末状语。

05 [Because of his anti-urban feelings] the retired actor is known [as the famous ruralist] [of that city].

(因为他的反都市情感,这个退休的演员成为该市知名的田园生活者。)

本句有三个介词短语,其中 because of 和 as 引导的两个介词短语都修饰中心谓语动词 known,它们分别是句前和句中状语;最后的 of 结构修饰前置名词 ruralist,是后置定语。

06 [To dissatisfy thoroughly] [with the stage photo], Mary tore it <to pieces>.

(玛丽对剧照并不完全满意,把它撕成了碎片。)

本句第一个状语中的 to 后面是动词而不是名词宾语,故不属于介词结构;第二个状语含介词 with,并有宾语 the stage photo;最后一个 to 加名词 pieces 的介词短语则是宾语补语。

句前状语也不一直都是介词短语,很多是非谓语动词,例如:

07 [No matter how frequently performed], the works {of Beethoven} [always] attract {large} audiences.

(不管上演了多少次,贝多芬的作品永远吸引着广大的观众。)

本句只有一个 of 介词短语,在句中充当 works 的后置定语。

常见介词: about, above, across, after, against, along, among, around, at, before, behind, beside, between, by, during, except, for, from, in, into, like, of, off, on, over, through, to, toward, under, until, up, with, without 等。介词在名词前可以表示时间、地点、关系、对象、工具、方式、范围、数量等语义联系。

练习七 识别介词短语①

分辨下列表文艺话题的句子中的介词短语,并用着重号标出其中的名词。例如:



The movie is a medium {of entertainment}.

1. The theatre lay on the south bank of the river.
2. Little Jim should love to be taken to the theatre this evening.
3. The question was whether to take the children to the theatre or to leave them at home.
4. Most of the artists invited to the party were from Africa.
5. The crowd gather at the entrance to the hotel, hoping to be lucky enough to have a look at the pop singer.
6. Three of the guitarists are alternative musicians.
7. Some famous singers live on the income from their record sales.
8. Arriving for the concert early is better than taking the chance of being late.
9. A piece of merry music will make you happy.
10. Beethoven is among the world's greatest musicians.

练习八 识别介词短语②

分辨下列表环境资源话题的句子中的介词短语,并用着重号标出其中的名词。例如:



[At the zoo], {most} animals are [still] kept [in cages].

1. However, at time this balance in nature is disturbed, resulting in a number of possibly unforeseen effects.
2. Does everyone on earth have an equal right to an equal share of its resources?
3. Many difficulties have arisen as a result of the change over to a new type of fuel.
4. They took effective measures to prevent poisonous gases from escaping.
5. There is no easy answer to the problem of air pollution.
6. Air pollution, together with littering, is causing many problems in our large industrial cities today.

7. Our country is quite fortunate with very large potential energy reserves in coal and uranium.
8. Some plants are sensitive to pollution.
9. Some fishes can survive in a perfectly clean environment.
10. Damaged environment in that village will take many years for the system to recover.

练习九 识别介词短语③

分辨下列表签证话题的句子中的介词短语,并用着重号标出其中的名词。



1. Visa Mantis is a system for doing background checks on a visa applicant.
2. A Mantis clearance is necessary but not sufficient for a visa.
3. Processing times for visas themselves seem to be improving as well.
4. Background checks must be done on a visa applicant.
5. Data on an applicant are sent from the American consulate in the applicant's country to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and "other agencies".
6. The agencies concerned search their databases and reply to the State Department with any objections.
7. According to the State Department, those delays are now down to an average of two weeks.
8. Scientists working in sensitive area would be given for four years up from the previous limit of a year.
9. The visitor's visa of his aunt's expired.
10. The loss of even one qualified student to another nation is too many.

练习十 介词短语的整体辨认

在下面段落中分别标出各句的主语和谓语以及介词短语(介词宾语用着重号标出)。



BEIJING, July 31, 2015—President Xi Jinping has called for efforts to study the significance of China's resistance against Japanese invasion and its role in World War II. Xi said, "We would like to show our firm resolve to safeguard the fruits of WW II victory as well as justice and fairness in the international order. Chinese will honor history, never forget the past, value peace and look forwards." This year marks the 70th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the end of the WW II. Research and coverage of this part of history should "follow the right direction and focus on the mainstream and true