新牛津必修Book 1

Unit 2 Let's talk teens

Grammar and usage P20-21



Revision(复习)

Attributive

Sentence elements

Subject 主语 **②** The teacher gave a speech. 谓语 💟 Verb Many students join school club. 宾语 💟 **O**bject We should develop good study habits. Complement 补语 ♥ Listening to music makes me relaxed. 状语 ♥ Adverbial Maggie plans her study carefully. **Predicative** 表语 🗸 It's a lovely day.

定语 V I went to a large library yesterday.

Revision(复习) 简单句的五种基本句型

主语 + 谓语 (SV)

主语 + 系动词 + 表语 (SVP)

主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 (SVO)

主语 + 谓语 + 间宾 + 直宾 (SV00)

主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾补 (SVOC)

Simple sentences



E.g. He left his hometown.

Types of sentences



He left his hometown and served in the army.



Complex sentences

He left his hometown where he had lived for two decades.

Below is an introduction on the home page of a website for teenagers.

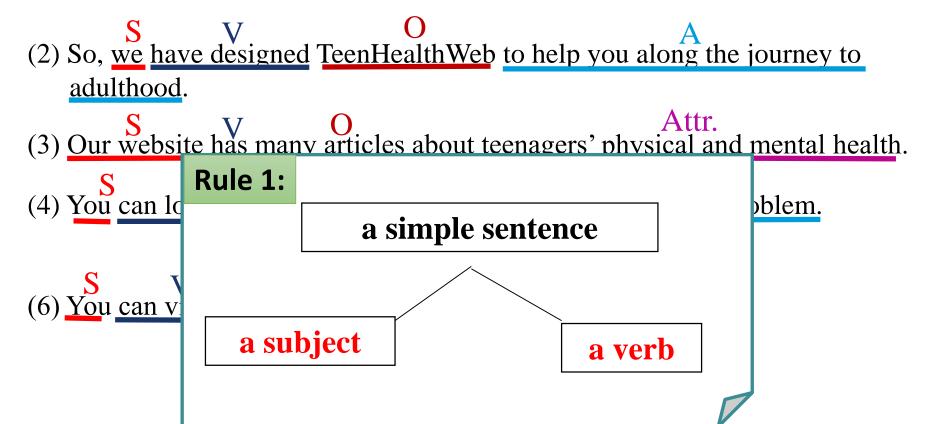
(1) We know that being a teenager is sometimes difficult. (2) So, we have designed TeenHealthWeb to help you along the journey to adulthood. (3) Our website has many articles about teenagers' physical and mental health. (4) You can look through these articles to find advice on your problem. (5) It may not have been addressed before, but don't worry. (6) You can visit the "teen health" forum on our website instead. (7) We are proud to say this forum is the heart of our website. (8) Users are encouraged to post their problems, and they will get advice from our health experts and other forum users. (9) Before you write your post, however, takea look at other users' posts first. (10) It is likely that the matter has already been discussed on our forum. (11) If your problem is a new one, write a post about it. (12) Our health experts will be glad to tell you what steps you can take to improve your situation. (13) There is a lot to see, so take some time to look around our website!

Working out the rules

- A simple sentence is made up of one independent clause which has one subject-verb combination.
- A compound sentence contains two or more main clauses. We use linking words such as (1) _____, or, (2) _____, so or for to link the clauses.
- A complex sentence contains one main clause and at least one subordinate clause. A subordinate clause can be the subject, predicative, object, attributive or adverbial of the sentence.

Simple sentences	2, 3, 4, 6
Compound sentences	5, 8, 13
Complex sentences	1, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12

Simple sentences 简单句



观察下列句子:

- (1) Tom, Mike and I are good friends. (三个并列主语)
- (2) I got up ,washed my face, brushed my teeth and went to school. (四个并列谓语)
- (3)I like <u>music</u>, <u>sport</u>, <u>traveling</u>, <u>surfing</u> the Internet and listening to music.

 (五个并列宾语)
- (4)This is a <u>well-known German medical</u> school.(三个并列定语)

结论:简单句不简单。含有多个并列主语,多个并列谓语,表语,宾语,定语等等,但仍然是个简单句。

Compound sentences 复合句

a simple sentence

a simple sentence

(5) It may not have been addressed before, but don't worry.

get Rule 2: contains two or more main clauses (主句); compound website! sentence (复合句) uses linking words(连接词): and, or, but, so or for...

and, but, or, so, for, nor, while

- 1. Lucy is anxious, <u>so</u> she failed maths exam again.
- 2. She didn't return my calls, <u>nor</u> did she respond to any of my texts.
- 3. Lucy finished second in the examination <u>but</u> her parents were not satisfied with her performance.
- 4. I love watching English movies at weekends <u>while/but</u> my parents think of it as a waste of time

Complex sentences (主从复合句)

=main clauses + subordinate clauses
(主句) (从句)

(1) We know that being a teenager is sometimes difficult.

宾语从句

(7) We are proud to say this forum is the heart of our website.

宾语从句

(9) Before you write your post, however, take a look at other users' posts first.

状语从句

(10) It is likely that the matter has already been discussed on our forum.

主语从句

状语从句

. .

(11) If your problem is a new one, write a post about it.

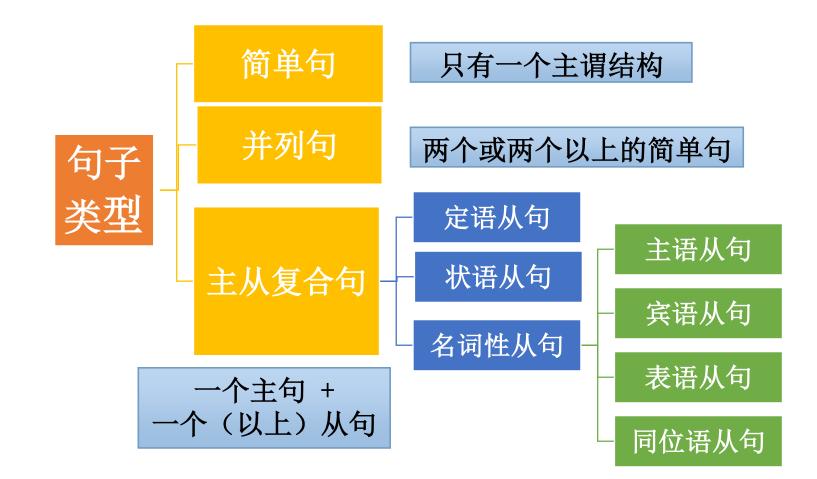
宾语从句

(12) Our health experts will be glad to tell you what steps you can take to improve your situation.



one main clause A complex subject (主语从句) (主句) sentence predicative (表语从句) (复合句) at least one object (宾语从句) subordinate clause attributive (定语从句) (从句) adverbial (状语从句) symbols: that/which/who/whom/what/whether... when/where/why/how... if/because/unless/though/although...

Conclusion





Teresa is talking to her friend Jack about her parents. Read & complete.

Teresa:I'm under a lot of stress these days (1) <u>because</u> my parents are always comparing me with my friends. They're never satisfied (2) <u>unless</u> I do better than all my friends—in schoolwork, in hobbies, in everything!

Jack: That's terrible. I can see (3) <u>why</u> you're anxious. You should tell your parents (4) <u>that</u> you're trying your best. There's no point in comparing you with others all the time. Everyone is unique.

Teresa: I know, (5) <u>but</u> my parents don't seem to understand that. (6) <u>If</u> they continue like this, I'll lose confidence in myself.

Jack: I think your parents are too strict with you. Don't take a passive role in the relationship. Talk to them. Let them know (7) **how** you feel. Sometimes, competition can push you to do better. Right now, it's just making you anxious and having a bad influence on your performance.

Teresa: Thank you, Jack. I'll try talking to my parents.

Jack: Cheer up, Teresa. They'll understand (8) **and** everything will turn out all right!

Exercises

Try to judge the types of the following sentences.

- 1 We never know the love of our parents for us till we have become parents.

 complex sentence
- 2 Do you want to take them to the zoo, or would it be wiser to go to the park? compound sentence
- 3 My uncle works in a bank.
- 4 He didn't return my calls, nor did he respond to any of my texts.
- 5 I hope that high school will be more exciting. compound sentence

complex sentence

simple sentence

Thank you

