



Grammar

Parts of Speech and Sentence Components

Task 1 Identify the part of speech of each underlined word in the following paragraph.

Andrew didn't go to the bar with other students. Rachel told him they were going there, but he wanted to finish his homework. Andrew isn't very sociable. He stays in his room and concentrates totally on his studies. He's an excellent student, but he doesn't have much fun.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| 1. to | <u>prep.</u> | 9. sociable | _____ |
| 2. bar | _____ | 10. in | _____ |
| 3. other | _____ | 11. and | _____ |
| 4. told | _____ | 12. totally | _____ |
| 5. they | _____ | 13. an | _____ |
| 6. there | _____ | 14. excellent | _____ |
| 7. he | _____ | 15. but | _____ |
| 8. finish | _____ | 16. fun | _____ |

Task 2 Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in each sentence.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. We went to a wonderful <u>show</u> in Beijing. | <u>n.</u> |
| 2. Jenny wanted to <u>show</u> Jack her photos. | _____ |
| 3. Henry <u>thought</u> Claire looked beautiful. | _____ |
| 4. A strange <u>thought</u> came into her head. | _____ |
| 5. The windows are <u>clean</u> . | _____ |
| 6. We should <u>clean</u> the windows. | _____ |
| 7. Wendy is feeling quite <u>tired</u> now. | _____ |
| 8. Studying all day had <u>tired</u> Wendy out. | _____ |
| 9. We did some <u>hard</u> work. | _____ |
| 10. They worked <u>hard</u> . | _____ |

Task 3 Match each underlined word with its corresponding component in the sentence. Some sentence components may be used twice.

1. <u>Time</u> flies.	<input type="radio"/> A. subject
2. The scenery is <u>beautiful</u> .	<input type="radio"/> B. predicate
3. My father <u>works</u> in a large company.	<input type="radio"/> C. object
4. <u>She</u> loves music very much.	<input type="radio"/> D. attribute
5. He passed me <u>a book</u> .	<input type="radio"/> E. adverbial
6. The visitor gave an apple to <u>the monkey</u> .	<input type="radio"/> F. complement
7. I have the <u>perfect</u> present for her.	<input type="radio"/> G. predicative
8. He came back <u>sick</u> .	<input type="radio"/> H. appositive
9. John runs <u>quickly</u> .	
10. We <u>students</u> should study hard.	

Task 4 Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in brackets.

- Living in the country is less expensive (expense) than living in the city.
- We need to reduce our _____ (depend) on oil as a source energy.
- The chairman emphasized his ideas by speaking more _____ (loud).
- Some American businessmen in China are spending a lot of time in _____ (learn) Chinese.
- Some people do believe that smoking will _____ (certain) cause lung cancer.
- I'm _____ (real) sorry for the mistake our office worker made last month.
- Her _____ (beautiful) had faded over the years.
- The sellers allowed us to pay them on a _____ (month) basis.
- It's _____ (danger) for women to walk alone at night.
- I was impressed by the _____ (deep) and complexity of the book.



词类与句子成分

词类	缩写	中文名	例子	概念或功能
noun	<i>n.</i>	名词	boy, milk, bike	表示人、物及抽象概念的名称, 除谓语 (predicate) 外, 可充当句子任何成分。
pronoun	<i>pron.</i>	代词	you, I, my, yours	代替名词或起名词作用的短语、句子, 可充当主语 (subject)、表语 (predicative) 和宾语 (object) 等。
adjective	<i>adj.</i>	形容词	good, happy, nice	描绘人或事物的特征、性质、状态, 可作定语 (attribute)、表语、补语 (complement) 等。
adverb	<i>adv.</i>	副词	well, badly, quickly	修饰动词、形容词、副词或全句, 表达时间、地点、程度、方式等概念, 主要用作状语 (adverbial)。
verb	<i>v.</i>	动词	be, cut, run, jump	表示动作或状态, 作谓语或作为系动词 (linking verb) 与表语连用。
numeral	<i>num.</i>	数词	two, third	表示数目多少或顺序, 可作主语、宾语、定语、同位语 (appositive) 等。
article	<i>art.</i>	冠词	a, an, the	限定、说明名词的所指。
preposition	<i>prep.</i>	介词	at, in, with, for	表示词与词、词与句之间的关系, 与介词宾语构成短语, 可作表语、定语、状语、补语等。
conjunction	<i>conj.</i>	连词	and, so, because	连接词、短语或句子, 表达逻辑关系。
interjection	<i>interj.</i>	感叹词	oh, yeah, ouch	表示喜怒哀乐等感情或情绪。

Comprehensive Exercises

Task 1 Cross out the wrong word in each word pair underlined.

Dear Christine,

Well, here I am in Australia. Thank you for your 1 kind/kindly letters. You ask me what it's like here. I must say it's pretty 2 good/well! The language school is very 3 efficient/efficiently organized. On the first morning we had to take a test, which I found rather 4 hard/hardly. However, I got a 5 surprising/surprisingly good mark, so I'm in the second class. I didn't take much at first, because I couldn't think of the words 6 quick/quickly enough, but 7 late/lately I've become much more 8 fluent/fluently. I'm staying with a family who live 9 near/nearly the school. They are quite 10 pleasant/pleasantly although I don't see much of them because I'm always so 11 busy/busily with my friends from school. I was surprised how 12 easy/easily I made friends here. They come from 13 different/differently parts of the world and we have some 14 absolute/absolutely fascinating discussions. I do hope you will be able to join me here next term. I'm sure we'd have 15 good/well fun together.

Best wishes,

Celia

Task 2 Rewrite each of the following sentences without changing its meaning.

- The boy is a quick learner.
The boy learns _____.
- The man can cook really well.
The man is a(n) _____.
- Your behavior was quite foolish.
You behaved _____.
- The hotel staff treated us in a very friendly manner.
The hotel staff were _____.
- He proposed that we put off our meeting, which is unreasonable.
His _____ that we put off our meeting is unreasonable.
- Philippa is usually a hard worker.
Philippa usually works _____.
- Tom looked sad when he saw the injured dog.
Tom looked _____.
- I wish you could swim fast.
I wish you were a(n) _____.
- She speaks perfect English.
She speaks English _____.
- I didn't go out because of the heavy rain.
I didn't go out because it rained _____.

Task 3 Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in brackets.

When Helen Keller was born she was a(n) 1 _____ (health) baby. But 2 _____ (unfortunate), when she was 19 months old, she had a sudden fever. Later, the fever 3 _____ (disappearance), but she became blind and deaf.

When Helen was seven years old, a teacher, Anne Sullivan, came to live with Helen's family. First, Anne taught Helen how to talk with her fingers. Then Anne taught Helen to read by the Braille system. Helen learned these things 4 _____ (quick). However, learning to speak was harder. Anne continued to teach Helen with 5 _____ (patient). 6 _____ (final), when Helen was 10 years old, she could speak 7 _____ (clear) enough for people to understand her.

Helen went to an institute for the blind, where she did very well in her studies. Then she went to college, where she graduated with honors when she was 24 years old. Helen traveled 8 _____ (extensive) with Anne. She worked 9 _____ (tireless), traveling all over America, Europe, and Asia to raise money to build schools for blind people. Her main message was that disabled people are like everybody else. They want to live life fully and 10 _____ (normal). Helen wanted all people to be treated equal.



Task 4 Identify the part of speech and sentence component of each underlined word or phrase in the following paragraph.

Mike thinks Lily is beautiful. He loves her madly and dreams of marrying her, but
 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥
unluckily he is rather old for her. Today they are at a café. With their friends Jenny and Lucy on
 ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬
 the spot, Mike can't get romantic with Lily. But he might buy her some flowers later to make
 ⑭ ⑮
 her happy.
 ⑯

Word/Phrase	Part of Speech	Sentence Component
1. ① Mike 2. ⑨ Today 3. ⑬ Jenny 4. ⑮ flowers	_____	_____
5. ② beautiful 6. ⑧ old 7. ⑭ some 8. ⑯ happy	_____	_____
9. ④ loves 10. ⑩ are	_____	_____
11. ③ He 12. ⑥ her	_____	_____
13. ⑤ madly 14. ⑦ unluckily	_____	_____
15. ⑪ at a café 16. ⑫ With their friends	_____	_____



Pronunciation

Sentence Stress

Work in pairs. Read the following sentences, paying attention to sentence stress. Then discuss what words are usually pronounced with stress.

1. What 'color is Julie's 'T-shirt?
2. I 'always play 'tennis on 'weekends.
3. 'What would you 'like to 'drink?
4. My 'second 'brother is a 'pilot.
5. 'This is the 'reason I 'left 'early.