

ГЛОССАРИЙ

| N п/п | НОВЫЕ ПОНЯТИЯ | Содержание |
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| 1. | The basic word order of an English sentence | a) The subject comes before the verb and the object after the verb; b) Adverbials usually comes after the object; c) The time reference comes at the beginning. |
| 2. | The forms of a sentence | A sentence can take any one of four forms: 1) a statement; 2) a question; 3) a command; 4) an exclamation. |
| 3. | A simple sentence | It is a complete unit of meaning which contains a subject and a verb, followed, if necessary, by other word which make up the meaning. |
| 4. | An indirect person | Usually it refers to a person, and comes first; it can come after the direct object (with a preposition) when the direct object is much shorter that the indirect object. |
| 5. | Transitive verbs | They usually take an object. |
| 6. | Intransitive verbs | They never take an object. |
| 7. | Linking verbs | Verbs like "be" and "seem" cannot have an object. |
| 8. | A complement | It 'completes' the sentence by telling us about the subject. It may be an adjective, a noun, an adjective + noun, a pronoun, an adverb of place or time; a prepositional phrase. |

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| 9. | Inversion | It can take place after negative adverbials, in certain established sentence patterns; after expressions with only and no , instead of if in conditional sentences. |
| 10. | Clause | A group of words has a subject and a verb, there are two kinds of clauses: independent and dependent. |
| 11. | An independent (main) clause | It has a subject and a verb and gives a meaning by itself. |
| 12. | A compound sentence | When we joun two or more simple sentences, we make a compound sentence. It has the basic word order: Subject/verb/object/conjunction/subject/verb/complement. |
| 13. | A complex sentence | It takes two or more simple sentences, using conjunctions like 'after', 'as soon as', ect. There is one main clause and one or more subordinates in it. |
| 14. | A compound-complex sentence | It consists of two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. |
| 15. | Co-ordinating conjunctions | And, or, nor, but, yes, for, so. They have the same coordination, which means that they connect structures that are the same. |
| 16. | 'And' | shows addition, sometimes a cause and result. |
| 17. | 'Or'/'Nor' | express an alternative or choice, sometimes 'or' expresses a condition, 'nor' usually connects only independent clauses. |
| 18. | But/Yes | show contrast are often used with not. |
| 19. | For | introduces a cause or reason. |

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| 20. | So | introduces a result and usually connects only independent clauses. |
| 21. | Either ... or | means "one or the other"; it indicates a choice or alternative. |
| 22. | Both ... and | It is usually used to connect only words and phrases that are similar in structure. |
| 23. | A noun clause | It does the work of a noun and answer the questions Who? and What? |
| 24. | Yes/No questions | it can be introduced as a noun clause after if or whether using "reporting verbs" like to ask, to tell, etc. |
| 25. | Question – Word questions | It can be introduced as a noun clause after "tell me, I want to know, etc." The word order changes back to subject + verb without question mark. |
| 26. | Defining relative clauses | They are used to say exactly which person or thing you are talking about; usually introduced by a relative pronoun. They come immediately after a noun, and need a main clause. |
| 27. | Non-defining relative clauses | They are used to give extra information about the person or thing you are talking about, they must be introduced by a relative pronoun and come immediately after a noun and needs a main clause. |
| 28. | Manner clauses | They are used to talk about how something is done, are introduced by conjunctions such as 'as', 'as if', etc; they need a main clause and always come after the main clause. |

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| 29. | Time clauses | They are used to say when something happens, are introduced by words such as 'after', 'then', etc, need a main clause and can come before or after the main clause. |
| 30. | Place clauses | They usually begin with 'where' when we talk about the location or the position of something. |
| 31. | Purpose clauses | They are introduced by conjunctions such as 'so', 'so as to', 'so that', etc; need a main clause and come after the main clause. |
| 32. | Reason clauses | They are introduced by conjunctions such as 'as', 'because', 'in case'. They need a main clause and can come before or after the main clause. |
| 33. | Result clauses | They are used to talk about the result of an action or situation; they are introduced by conjunctions such as 'so', 'so that', etc. and always can come after the main clause. |
| 34. | Contrast clauses | They are used when you want to make two statements, and one statement makes the other seem surprising; are introduced by conjunctions 'such as' 'although', 'in spite of', 'though' and can come before or after the main clause. |
| 35. | Comparison clauses | They are used with 'as ... as', 'not so ... as' and 'that'. |
| 36. | Present Participle Constructions | They are used to join simple sentences. |
| 37. | Past/Perfect Participle constructions | They are used in place of 'it is', 'it was', etc. |