

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 than 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.

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 join 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', etc. 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.

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.