



Genius English Grammar Glossary

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abbreviation 缩略语	Abbreviations are short forms of words. Abbreviations of proper nouns are written with capital, or uppercase, letters. Most of these abbreviations end with periods. A title of respect, such as Doctor, is written as an abbreviation (Dr.) before a person's name. A title of respect begins with an uppercase letter and ends with a period.	缩略语是词组的缩写形式。专有名词的缩略语由大写字母组成。大多数缩略语以句号结尾。诸如博士这样的头衔，写的时候在人名前加缩略语（Dr.）。头衔以大写字母开头，以句号结尾。
action verb 行为动词	An action verb tells what the subject of a sentence does.	行为动词描述句子中主语的行为。
active voice 主动语态	If the subject performs an action, the verb is said to be in active voice .	如果主语做了一个动作，动词就是 主动语态
adjective 形容词	An adjective describes, or tells about, a noun. Some adjectives tell <u>how many</u> .	形容词用来描述和修饰名词。一些形容词也表示数量多少。
adjective, comparative 形容词比较级	A comparative adjective compares two people, places, or things. To show the comparative form, add -er to a short adjective or place the word <u>more</u> in front of a long adjective.	形容词的 比较级 用来比较两个人、地点或事物。一般在较短的形容词词尾加-er，或是在较长的形容词前加 <u>more</u> 来构成比较级。
adjective, demonstrative 指示形容词	<u>This</u> , <u>that</u> , <u>these</u> , and <u>those</u> can be used as demonstrative adjectives . <u>This</u> and <u>these</u> refer to a thing or things close by. Do not use <u>here</u> after this or these. <u>That</u> and <u>those</u> refer to a thing or things far away. Do not use <u>there</u> after that or those, and avoid using the expression <u>them there</u> .	指示形容词包括 <u>this</u> 、 <u>that</u> 、 <u>these</u> 和 <u>those</u> 。指向就近的事物用 <u>this</u> 和 <u>these</u> 。不要在 <u>this</u> 和 <u>these</u> 后面使用 <u>here</u> 。指向较远的事物用 <u>that</u> 和 <u>those</u> 。不要在 <u>that</u> 和 <u>those</u> 后面使用 <u>there</u> ，并且避免使用 <u>them there</u> 。

adjective, superlative 形容词最高级	A superlative adjective compares more than two people, places, or things. To show the superlative form, add -est to a short adjective or place the word <u>most</u> in front of a long adjective.	形容词的 最高级 用来比较两个以上的人、地点或事物。一般在较短的形容词词尾加 -est, 或是在较长的形容词前加 <u>most</u> 来构成最高级。
adverb 副词	Adverbs usually tell about verbs. They can tell <u>how</u> , <u>when</u> , <u>where</u> , <u>how much</u> , or <u>how often</u> . Many adverbs end in -ly. Some adverbs do not end in -ly. These include <u>fast</u> , <u>now</u> , <u>here</u> , and <u>often</u> .	副词 通常用来修饰动词。它们可以表示 <u>方式</u> 、 <u>时间</u> 、 <u>地点</u> 、 <u>程度</u> 和 <u>频度</u> 。许多副词以 -ly 结尾。一些副词不以 -ly 结尾, 包括 <u>fast</u> 、 <u>now</u> 、 <u>here</u> 和 <u>often</u> 。
adverb, comparative 副词比较级	A comparative adverb compares the actions of two persons or things. To show the comparative form, add -er to a short adverb or place the word <u>more</u> in front of a long adverb.	副词 的比较级用来比较两个人或事物的动作。一般在较短的副词词尾加上 -er, 或是在较长的副词前加 <u>more</u> 来构成比较级。
adverb, relative 关系副词	When the word <u>when</u> , <u>where</u> , or <u>why</u> begins a dependent clause that tells about <u>a time</u> , <u>a place</u> , or <u>a reason</u> , it can be called a relative adverb .	当 <u>when</u> 、 <u>where</u> 或 <u>why</u> 作为先行词, 出现在描述 <u>时间</u> 、 <u>地点</u> 或 <u>理由</u> 的从属从句中, 称为关系副词。
be verb be 动词	The linking verb <u>be</u> does not show action. It tells what someone or something <u>is</u> or <u>was like</u> . The verb <u>be</u> has different forms when it is used with singular subjects and plural subjects. The subject and its verb must agree.	系动词 <u>be</u> 不表示动作, 而是描述人或事物的 <u>状态和性质</u> 。单数主语和复数主语使用不同的 <u>be</u> 动词, 其形态必须与主语一致。
capital letter 大写字母	A capital letter , or uppercase letter, is a letter that is used to begin sentences and proper nouns.	大写字母 (又称 uppercase letter) 用于句子和专有名词的开头。

capitalize 大写	To capitalize is to write a word with its first letter as a capital, or uppercase, letter. Some words need to be capitalized, such as the first word of a sentence or proper nouns such as the names of <u>places</u> , <u>people</u> , and <u>things</u> .	大写是指将单词首字母大写。一些单词必须大写，例如一句话中的第一个单词或代表 <u>地名</u> 、 <u>人名</u> 和 <u>事物</u> 的专有名词。
clause, dependent 非独立性从句	A dependent clause has a subject and a verb, but it does not make complete sense by itself. Many dependent clauses begin with <u>although</u> , <u>because</u> , <u>if</u> , <u>when</u> , or <u>after</u> .	非独立性从句包含一个主语和一个动词，但是不独立成句。许多非独立性从句以 <u>although</u> 、 <u>because</u> 、 <u>if</u> 、 <u>when</u> 或 <u>after</u> 开头。
collective noun 集体名词	A collective noun names <u>a group of people</u> or <u>things</u> . If it names one group, such as a team, it is singular. If it names more than one group, such as two teams, it is plural.	集体名词表示 <u>一群人</u> 或 <u>一些事</u> 。当表示一组例如一队人时，使用单数。当表示超过一组例如两队人时，使用复数。
comma 逗号	A series is a list of three or more words. Use commas to separate words in a series.	系列词组指的是三个或三个以上的单词，中间用 <u>逗号</u> 隔开。
common noun 普通名词	A common noun names any person, place, or thing.	普通名词表示任何人、地点或事物。
comparative adjective 形容词比较级	A comparative adjective compares two people, places, or things. To show the comparative form, add -er to a short adjective or place the word more in front of a long adjective.	形容词的 <u>比较级</u> 用来比较两个人、地点或事物。一般在较短的形容词词尾加-er，或是在较长的形容词前加 more 来构成比较级。
comparative adverb 副词比较级	A comparative adverb compares the actions of two persons or things. To show the comparative form, add -er to a short adverb or place the word <u>more</u> in front of a long adverb.	副词的 <u>比较级</u> 用来比较两个人或事物的动作。一般在较短的副词词尾加上-er，或是在较长的副词前加 <u>more</u> 来构成比较级。

complete predicate 完整谓语	The complete predicate is the part of the sentence that tells <u>what</u> the subject is or does.	完整谓语 是表示句子主语是什么或者做什么的部分。
complete sentence 完整句	A complete sentence tells a complete thought. It has both a subject and a predicate.	完整句 表达一个完整的想法，包含一个主语和一个谓语。
complete subject 完整主语	The complete subject is the part of the sentence that tells <u>whom</u> or <u>what</u> the sentence is about.	完整主语 是表示句子是关于谁或什么的部分。
complex sentence 复合句	A complex sentence is made of an independent clause and a dependent clause.	复合句 由一个独立从句和一个从属从句构成。
compound predicate 复合谓语	A compound predicate is two or more verbs joined by a conjunction.	复合谓语 是两个及以上的动词用连词连接。
compound sentence 并列句	A compound sentence is made up of two sentences connected by a conjunction such as <u>or</u> , <u>and</u> , or <u>but</u> . A comma is used before the conjunction.	并列句 由两个句子组成，以连词 <u>or</u> 、 <u>and</u> 或 <u>but</u> 连接。连词前使用逗号。
conjunction, correlative 关联连词	Correlative conjunctions always appear in pairs. They connect words or groups of words and provide more emphasis than coordinating conjunctions. Some common correlative conjunctions are <u>both . . . and</u> , <u>either . . . or</u> , <u>neither . . . nor</u> , <u>not only . . . but (also)</u> , and <u>whether . . . or</u> .	关联连词 通常成对出现，用来连接词或短语，与并列连词相比增强语气。一些常见的关联连词包括： <u>both . . . and</u> , <u>either . . . or</u> , <u>neither . . . nor</u> , <u>not only . . . but (also)</u> , and <u>whether . . . or</u> 。

conjunction,
subordinating
从属连词

Subordinating conjunctions show how one part of a complex sentence is related to another part of the sentence. A clause that begins with a subordinating conjunction is a dependent clause. Although, because, if, and when are examples of subordinating conjunctions.

从属连词在复合句中表示句子之间的关系。以从属连词开头的从句称为非独立性从句。从属连词包括 although、because、if 和 when。

contraction
缩略词

A **contraction** is made of two words put together. An apostrophe takes the place of one or more letters in a contraction.

缩略词指两个单词组合在一起的形式。在缩略词中，撇号代替了一个或多个字母。

correlative
conjunction
关联连词

Correlative conjunctions always appear in pairs. They connect words or groups of words and provide more emphasis than coordinating conjunctions. Some common correlative conjunctions are both . . . and, either . . . or, neither . . . nor, not only . . . but (also), and whether . . . or.

关联连词通常成对出现，用来连接词或短语，与并列连词相比增强语气。一些常见的关联连词包括：both . . . and, either . . . or, neither . . . nor, not only . . . but (also), and whether . . . or。

declarative
sentence
陈述句

A **declarative sentence** makes a statement. It ends with a period.

陈述句表示陈述说明，以句号结尾。

demonstrative adjective 指示形容词	<u>This</u> , <u>that</u> , <u>these</u> , and <u>those</u> can be used as demonstrative adjectives . <u>This</u> and <u>these</u> refer to a thing or things close by. Do not use <u>here</u> after this or these. <u>That</u> and <u>those</u> refer to a thing or things far away. Do not use <u>there</u> after that or those, and avoid using the expression <u>them there</u> .	指示形容词包括 <u>this</u> 、 <u>that</u> 、 <u>these</u> 和 <u>those</u> 。指向就近的事物用 <u>this</u> 和 <u>these</u> 。不要在 this 和 these 后面使用 <u>here</u> 。指向较远的事物用 <u>that</u> 和 <u>those</u> 。不要在 that 和 those 后面使用 there，并且避免使用 them there。
dependent clause 非独立性从句	A dependent clause has a subject and a verb, but it does not make complete sense by itself. Many dependent clauses begin with <u>although</u> , <u>because</u> , <u>if</u> , <u>when</u> , or <u>after</u> .	非独立性从句包含一个主语和一个动词，但是不独立成句。许多非独立性从句以 <u>although</u> 、 <u>because</u> 、 <u>if</u> 、 <u>when</u> 或 <u>after</u> 开头。
direct object 直接宾语	The direct object is the noun or pronoun that receives the action of the verb. Direct objects always follow action verbs, and answers the question <u>What?</u> or <u>Whom?</u> the subject acted upon.	直接宾语是名词或代词，表示动词的承受者。直接宾语紧接在行为动词之后，并回答针对主语的 <u>做什么</u> 或者 <u>对谁做</u> 的问题。
exclamatory sentence 感叹句	An exclamatory sentence shows strong feeling. This kind of sentence ends with an exclamation point.	感叹句表示强烈情感，以感叹号结尾。
future tense verb 将来时动词	A future tense verb shows that an action will happen in the future. Future tense verbs include the helping verb <u>will</u> .	将来时动词表示会在将来发生的动作。将来时动词包括助动词 <u>will</u> 。

helping verb 助动词	The helping verbs <u>may</u> and <u>might</u> can be used to ask or give permission. The helping verbs <u>can</u> and <u>could</u> can be used to indicate ability. The helping verbs <u>should</u> and <u>must</u> can be used to communicate a duty or an obligation. The helping verbs <u>may</u> , <u>might</u> , <u>could</u> , <u>should</u> , and <u>will</u> can be used to indicate possibility—how likely something is to happen. Helping verbs that have these special functions are called <u>modal auxiliaries</u> .	助动词 <u>may</u> 和 <u>might</u> 可以用来表请求或表允许。助动词 <u>can</u> 和 <u>could</u> 可以用来表示能力。助动词 <u>should</u> 和 <u>must</u> 用来传达一项责任或义务。助动词 <u>may</u> 、 <u>might</u> 、 <u>could</u> 、 <u>should</u> 和 <u>will</u> 可以用来表示事情的可能性。有这些特殊功能的助动词称为情态动词。
imperative sentence 祈使句	An imperative sentence gives a command. This kind of sentence usually ends with a period.	祈使句表示命令，通常以句号结尾。
indefinite pronoun 不定代词	Indefinite pronouns refer to persons or things that are not identified as individuals. These pronouns include <u>anybody</u> , <u>both</u> , <u>some</u> , <u>anyone</u> , <u>everyone</u> , <u>few</u> , <u>nobody</u> , <u>most</u> , and <u>someone</u> .	不定代词指代非特定的人或事物。不定代词包括 <u>anybody</u> , <u>both</u> , <u>some</u> , <u>anyone</u> , <u>everyone</u> , <u>few</u> , <u>nobody</u> , <u>most</u> , 和 <u>someone</u> 。
interrogative sentence 疑问句	An interrogative sentence asks a question. It ends with a question mark.	疑问句用来提出疑问，以问号结尾。

irregular verb 不规则动词	<u>Sit</u> and <u>tell</u> are irregular verbs . You do not add -ed to create past forms of these verbs. Other irregular verbs include <u>leave</u> , <u>blow</u> , <u>find</u> , <u>hit</u> , and <u>go</u> . For each irregular verb, you must memorize both the past form and the form to use with the helping verb <u>have</u> .	<u>Sit</u> 和 <u>tell</u> 是 不规则动词 。你 cannot 通过加-ed 来表示这些动词的过去式。其他不规则动词包括 <u>leave</u> 、 <u>blow</u> 、 <u>find</u> 、 <u>hit</u> 和 <u>go</u> 。对于每个不规则动词，你都需要记住它们的过去式和与助动词 <u>have</u> 一起使用的形式。
letter, capital 大写字母	A capital letter , or uppercase letter, is a letter that is used to begin sentences and proper nouns.	大写字母 （又称 uppercase letter）用于句子和专有名词的开头。
letter, lowercase 小写字母	A lowercase letter is a small letter. It is the opposite of an uppercase letter.	小写字母 是小的字母，与大写字母相对。
letter, uppercase 大写字母	An uppercase letter , or capital letter, is a letter that is used to begin sentences and proper nouns.	大写字母 （又称 capital letter）用于句子和专有名词的开头。
linking verb 系动词	A linking verb links the subject with words that tell what the subject <u>is</u> or <u>is like</u> . Linking verbs include <u>am</u> , <u>is</u> , <u>are</u> , <u>was</u> , <u>were</u> , <u>become</u> , and <u>seem</u> .	系动词 是用来连接主语和描述主语的状态和性质的单词。系动词包括 <u>am</u> , <u>is</u> , <u>are</u> , <u>was</u> , <u>were</u> , <u>become</u> , 和 <u>seem</u> 。
lowercase letter 小写字母	A lowercase letter is a small letter. It is the opposite of an uppercase letter.	小写字母 是小的字母，与大写字母相对。
main verb 主动词	The main verb is the most important verb in a sentence.	主动词 是句子中最重要的动词。

modal auxiliary 情态动词	The modal auxiliary verbs may and might can be used to ask or give permission. The helping verbs can and could can be used to indicate ability. The helping verbs should and must can be used to communicate a duty or an obligation. The helping verbs <u>may</u> , <u>might</u> , <u>could</u> , <u>should</u> , and <u>will</u> can be used to indicate possibility—how likely something is to happen.	情态动词 may 和 might 可以用来请求或允许。助动词 can 和 could 可以用来表示能力。助动词 should 和 must 可以用来传达一项责任或义务。助动词 <u>may</u> , <u>might</u> , <u>could</u> , <u>should</u> , 和 <u>will</u> 可以用来表示事情的可能性。
negative 否定词	A negative is a word that means <u>no</u> or <u>not at all</u> . <u>No</u> , <u>not</u> , <u>nothing</u> , <u>none</u> , <u>never</u> , <u>nowhere</u> , and <u>nobody</u> are negatives. Words that have <u>not</u> in them, like can't and don't, are negatives too. Do not use two negatives in the same sentence.	否定词是表示 <u>no</u> 或 <u>not at all</u> 的单词。 <u>No</u> 、 <u>not</u> 、 <u>nothing</u> 、 <u>none</u> 、 <u>never</u> 、 <u>nowhere</u> 和 <u>nobody</u> 是否定词。包含 <u>not</u> 的单词，比如 can't 和 don't，也是否定词。不要在同一个句子中使用两个否定词。
noun 名词	A noun is a word that names a <u>person</u> , <u>place</u> , or <u>thing</u> .	名词是 <u>人</u> 、 <u>地点</u> 或 <u>事物</u> 的名称。
noun, collective 集体名词	A collective noun names a <u>group of people</u> or <u>things</u> . If it names one group, such as a team, it is singular. If it names more than one group, such as two teams, it is plural.	集体名词 表示 <u>一群人</u> 或 <u>一些事</u> 。当表示一组例如一队人时，使用单数。当表示超过一组例如两队人时，使用复数。
noun, common 普通名词	A common noun names any <u>person</u> , <u>place</u> , or <u>thing</u> .	普通名词 表示 <u>任何人</u> 、 <u>地点</u> 或 <u>事物</u> 。

noun, plural 复数名词	A plural noun names more than one <u>person</u> , <u>place</u> , or <u>thing</u> . Many plural nouns are formed by adding an -s to the end of a singular noun.	复数名词表示超过一个人、地点或事物。许多复数名词由单数名词词尾加-s 构成。
noun, possessive 名词所有格	A possessive noun shows ownership. Add an apostrophe and -s to a singular noun to show ownership (for example, Mrs. Turner's computer). Add an apostrophe after the -s of a plural noun (for example, my parents' computer). Add an apostrophe and an -s if the plural noun doesn't end in s (for example, the women's computers).	名词所有格表示所有关系。单数名词后加撇号和-s（例如 Mrs. Turner's computer）表示所有关系。复数名词后加-s 和撇号（例如 my parents' computer）表示所有关系。如果复数名词不以 s 结尾，在词尾加撇号和-s（例如 the women's computers）。
noun, predicate 谓语名词	A predicate noun follows a linking verb and renames the subject.	谓语名词是在系动词之后代替主语的名词。
noun, proper 专有名词	A proper noun names a certain person, place, or thing. Proper nouns begin with a capital, or uppercase, letter.	专有名词是特定人、地点或事物的名称。专有名词的第一个字母必须大写。
noun, singular 单数名词	A singular noun names one <u>person</u> , <u>place</u> , or <u>thing</u> .	单数名词表示一个人、地点或事物。
object, direct 直接宾语	The direct object is the noun or pronoun that receives the action of the verb. Direct objects always follow action verbs, and answers the question <u>What?</u> or <u>Whom?</u> the subject acted upon.	直接宾语是名词或代词，表示动词的承受者。直接宾语紧接在行为动词之后，并回答针对主语的做什么或者对谁做的问题。

object pronoun 宾格代词	An object pronoun takes the place of one or more nouns. Object pronouns come after action verbs and words such as <u>to</u> , <u>at</u> , <u>for</u> , <u>of</u> , <u>from</u> , <u>on</u> , and <u>with</u> . Singular object pronouns are <u>me</u> , <u>you</u> , <u>him</u> , <u>her</u> , and <u>it</u> . Plural object pronouns are <u>us</u> , <u>you</u> , and <u>them</u> . An object pronoun is a type of personal pronoun. Personal pronouns refer to people or things.	宾格代词代替一个或多个名词。宾格代词出现在行为动词和如 <u>to</u> 、 <u>at</u> 、 <u>for</u> 、 <u>of</u> 、 <u>from</u> 、 <u>on</u> 和 <u>with</u> 这些词之后。单数宾格代词包括 <u>me</u> 、 <u>you</u> 、 <u>him</u> 、 <u>her</u> 和 <u>it</u> 。复数宾格代词包括 <u>us</u> 、 <u>you</u> 和 <u>them</u> 。宾格代词是人称代词的一种。人称代词指代人或事物。
passage 短文	A passage is part of a written text. It may be one or more paragraphs.	短文是文章的一部分，由一个或多个段落组成。
passive voice 被动语态	If the subject is acted upon by something else, the verb is said to be in passive voice .	如果主语承受了来自某一方的动作，动词就是 被动语态 。
past tense verb 过去时动词	A past tense verb shows that an action happened in the past. Many past tense verbs end in -ed.	过去时动词 表示一个动作发生在过去。许多过去时动词以-ed 结尾。
period 句号	Use a period at the end of a declarative sentence (a statement).	在陈述句末尾使用 句号 。
personal pronoun 人称代词	Personal pronouns include the words I, <u>me</u> , <u>you</u> , <u>we</u> , <u>us</u> , <u>he</u> , <u>him</u> , <u>she</u> , <u>her</u> , <u>they</u> , <u>them</u> , and <u>it</u> . These words can be used in place of names of people and things.	人称代词包括 I、 <u>me</u> 、 <u>you</u> 、 <u>we</u> 、 <u>us</u> 、 <u>he</u> 、 <u>him</u> 、 <u>she</u> 、 <u>her</u> 、 <u>they</u> 、 <u>them</u> 和 <u>it</u> 。这些词可以用来代表人和事物的名称。

phrase, prepositional 介词短语	A prepositional phrase is a group of words that begins with a preposition. <u>In</u> , <u>with</u> , and <u>during</u> are prepositions. Prepositional phrases often tell more about what happened in a sentence. They usually tell <u>how</u> , <u>when</u> , or <u>where</u> .	介词短语是一组以介词开头的词组。 <u>in</u> 、 <u>with</u> 和 <u>during</u> 是介词。介词短语通常用来描述句子中发生的事情，包括 <u>方式</u> 、 <u>时间</u> 或 <u>地点</u> 。
plural noun 复数名词	A plural noun names more than one <u>person</u> , <u>place</u> , or <u>thing</u> . Many plural nouns are formed by adding an -s to the end of a singular noun.	复数名词表示超过一个人、地点或事物。许多复数名词由单数名词词尾加-s 构成。
possessive noun 名词所有格	A possessive noun shows ownership. Add an apostrophe and -s to a singular noun to show ownership (for example, Mrs. Turner's computer). Add an apostrophe after the -s of a plural noun (for example, my parents' computer). Add an apostrophe and an -s if the plural noun doesn't end in s (for example, the women's computers).	名词所有格表示所有关系。单数名词后加撇号和-s（例如 Mrs. Turner's computer）表示所有关系。复数名词后加-s 和撇号（例如 my parents' computer）表示所有关系。如果复数名词不以 s 结尾，在词尾加撇号和-s（例如 the women's computers）。
possessive pronoun 物主代词	Possessive pronouns include the words <u>my</u> , <u>your</u> , <u>his</u> , <u>her</u> , <u>its</u> , <u>their</u> , and <u>our</u> . These show ownership (for example, <u>my</u> dog and <u>their</u> phone number).	物主代词包括 <u>my</u> 、 <u>your</u> 、 <u>his</u> 、 <u>her</u> 、 <u>its</u> 、 <u>their</u> 和 <u>our</u> 。这些词表示所有关系（比如 <u>my</u> dog 和 <u>their</u> phone number）。
predicate, complete 完整谓语	The complete predicate is the part of the sentence that tells <u>what</u> the subject is or does.	完整谓语是表示句子主语是 <u>什么</u> 或者做 <u>什么</u> 的部分。

predicate, compound 复合谓语	A compound predicate is two or more verbs joined by a conjunction.	复合谓语是两个及以上的动词用连词连接。
predicate, simple 简单谓语	The simple predicate is the verb that goes with the subject. It generally tells <u>what</u> the subject did. For example, <u>led</u> is the simple predicate in the sentence, "Chief Joseph led a band of Nez Perce people." It tells what Chief Joseph did: he led people.	简单谓语是主语对应的动词，通常描述主语的动作。比如在"Chief Joseph <u>led</u> a band of Nez Perce people."这句话中，led 是简单谓语，描述了 Chief Joseph 的动作。
predicate noun 谓语名词	A predicate noun follows a linking verb and renames the subject.	谓语名词是在系动词之后代替主语的名词。
preposition 介词	A preposition can begin a phrase that tells <u>how</u> , <u>when</u> , <u>where</u> , or <u>how much</u> about a noun or a verb. Prepositions include words such as <u>in</u> , <u>from</u> , <u>of</u> , <u>above</u> , <u>below</u> , <u>to</u> , <u>on</u> , <u>during</u> , <u>beyond</u> , <u>with</u> , and <u>toward</u> .	介词可以位于词组开头来描述一个名词或动词的 <u>方式</u> 、 <u>时间</u> 、 <u>地点</u> 或 <u>程度</u> 。介词包括 <u>in</u> 、 <u>from</u> 、 <u>of</u> 、 <u>above</u> 、 <u>below</u> 、 <u>to</u> 、 <u>on</u> 、 <u>during</u> 、 <u>beyond</u> 、 <u>with</u> 和 <u>toward</u> 。
prepositional phrase 介词短语	A prepositional phrase is a group of words that begins with a preposition. <u>In</u> , <u>with</u> , and <u>during</u> are prepositions. Prepositional phrases often tell more about what happened in a sentence. They usually tell <u>how</u> , <u>when</u> , or <u>where</u> .	介词短语是一组以介词开头的词组。 <u>in</u> 、 <u>with</u> 和 <u>during</u> 是介词。介词短语通常用来描述句子中发生的事情，包括 <u>方式</u> 、 <u>时间</u> 或 <u>地点</u> 。

present perfect
tense verb
现在完成时动词

The **present perfect tense** indicates action that started in the past and may still be happening. To form the present perfect tense, add the helping verb has or have to the past participle of a verb. The past participle of regular verbs is formed by adding -ed (work/have worked). Irregular verbs change their spelling when they form past participles (build/have built).

现在完成时表示过去发生但可能还在进行中的动作。组成现在完成时，在动词的过去分词前加上助动词 has 或 have。规则动词的过去分词直接在动词后加-ed (work/have worked)。不规则动词的过去分词要改变拼写 (build/have built)。

progressive verb
动词的进行式

Progressive forms of verbs show continuing action. To form a present progressive verb, add am, is, or are to the present participle of a verb (usually the present form + -ing), for example, "is snoring." To form a past progressive verb, add was or were to the present participle, for example, "was playing." To form a future progressive verb, add will be to the present participle, for example, "will be ringing."

动词的进行式表示持续的动作。要组成动词的现在进行式，在动词的现在分词（通常是一般现在式加-ing）前加 am、is 或 are，比如 is snoring。要组成动词的过去进行式，在现在分词前加 was 或 were，比如 was playing。要组成动词的将来进行式，在现在分词前加 will be，比如 will be ringing。

pronoun
代词

A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun.

代词是用来代替名词的词。

pronoun, indefinite
不定代词

Indefinite pronouns refer to persons or things that are not identified as individuals. These pronouns include anybody, both, some, anyone, everyone, few, nobody, most, and someone.

不定代词指代非特定的人或事物。不定代词包括 anybody、both、some、anyone、everyone、few、nobody、most 和 someone。

pronoun, object 宾格代词	An object pronoun takes the place of one or more nouns. Object pronouns come after action verbs and words such as <u>to</u> , <u>at</u> , <u>for</u> , <u>of</u> , <u>from</u> , <u>on</u> , and <u>with</u> . Singular object pronouns are <u>me</u> , <u>you</u> , <u>him</u> , <u>her</u> , and <u>it</u> . Plural object pronouns are <u>us</u> , <u>you</u> , and <u>them</u> . An object pronoun is a type of personal pronoun. Personal pronouns refer to people or things.	宾格代词代替一个或多个名词。宾格代词出现在行为动词和如 <u>to</u> 、 <u>at</u> 、 <u>for</u> 、 <u>of</u> 、 <u>from</u> 、 <u>on</u> 和 <u>with</u> 这些词之后。单数宾格代词包括 <u>me</u> 、 <u>you</u> 、 <u>him</u> 、 <u>her</u> 和 <u>it</u> 。复数宾格代词包括 <u>us</u> 、 <u>you</u> 和 <u>them</u> 。宾格代词是人称代词的一种。人称代词指代人或事物。
pronoun, personal 人称代词	Personal pronouns include the words <u>I</u> , <u>me</u> , <u>you</u> , <u>we</u> , <u>us</u> , <u>he</u> , <u>him</u> , <u>she</u> , <u>her</u> , <u>they</u> , <u>them</u> , and <u>it</u> . These words can be used in place of names of people and things.	人称代词包括 <u>I</u> 、 <u>me</u> 、 <u>you</u> 、 <u>we</u> 、 <u>us</u> 、 <u>he</u> 、 <u>him</u> 、 <u>she</u> 、 <u>her</u> 、 <u>they</u> 、 <u>them</u> 和 <u>it</u> 。这些词可以用来代表人和事物的名称。
pronoun, possessive 物主代词	Possessive pronouns include the words <u>my</u> , <u>your</u> , <u>his</u> , <u>her</u> , <u>its</u> , <u>their</u> , and <u>our</u> . These show ownership (for example, <u>my dog</u> and <u>their phone number</u>).	物主代词包括 <u>my</u> 、 <u>your</u> 、 <u>his</u> 、 <u>her</u> 、 <u>its</u> 、 <u>their</u> 和 <u>our</u> 。这些词表示所有关系（比如 <u>my dog</u> 和 <u>their phone number</u> ）。
pronoun, reflexive 反身代词	<u>Myself</u> , <u>yourself</u> , and <u>ourselves</u> are reflexive pronouns . A reflexive pronoun refers back to the subject of a sentence.	<u>Myself</u> 、 <u>yourself</u> 和 <u>ourselves</u> 是反身代词。反身代词指代句子的主语本身。
pronoun, relative 关系代词	When the pronoun <u>who</u> , <u>whom</u> , <u>whose</u> , <u>which</u> , or <u>that</u> begins a dependent clause that describes a <u>person</u> , <u>place</u> , or <u>thing</u> , it is called a relative pronoun .	当代词 <u>who</u> 、 <u>whom</u> 、 <u>whose</u> 、 <u>which</u> 或 <u>that</u> 位于从属从句开头来描述一个 <u>人</u> 、 <u>地点</u> 或事物，称之为关系代词。

pronoun, subject 主格代词	A subject pronoun takes the place of one or more nouns. <u>I</u> , <u>you</u> , <u>he</u> , <u>she</u> , and <u>it</u> are singular subject pronouns. <u>We</u> , <u>you</u> , and <u>they</u> are plural subject pronouns. A subject pronoun is a type of personal pronoun. Personal pronouns refer to people or things.	主格代词替代一个或多个名词。 <u>I</u> 、 <u>you</u> 、 <u>he</u> 、 <u>she</u> 和 <u>it</u> 是单数主格代词 <u>we</u> 、 <u>you</u> 和 <u>they</u> 是复数主格代词。主格代词是人称代词的一种。人称代词指代人或事物。
proper noun 专有名词	A proper noun names a certain person, place, or thing. Proper nouns begin with a capital, or uppercase, letter.	专有名词是特定 <u>人</u> 、 <u>地点</u> 或 <u>事物</u> 的名称。专有名词的第一个字母必须 <u>大写</u> 。
punctuation 标点符号	Punctuation is the marks we write to show the end of a sentence or to give us other information. Some common punctuation marks are: <div> , comma . period ' apostrophe ? question mark ! exclamation point </div>	标点符号是用来表示句子结束的符号，也可以提供其他信息。常用标点符号包括： , 逗号 . 句号 ' 撇号 ? 问号 ! 感叹号
question mark 问号	Use a question mark at the end of an interrogative sentence (a question).	在疑问句末尾使用 <u>问号</u> 。
reflexive pronoun 反身代词	<u>Myself</u> , <u>yourself</u> , and <u>ourselves</u> are reflexive pronouns . A reflexive pronoun refers back to the subject of a sentence.	<u>Myself</u> 、 <u>yourself</u> 和 <u>ourselves</u> 是反身代词。反身代词指代句子的主语本身。
relative adverb 关系副词	When the word <u>when</u> , <u>where</u> , or <u>why</u> begins a dependent clause that tells about <u>a time</u> , <u>a place</u> , or <u>a reason</u> , it can be called a relative adverb .	当 <u>when</u> 、 <u>where</u> 或 <u>why</u> 作为先行词，出现在描述 <u>时间</u> 、 <u>地点</u> 或 <u>理由</u> 的从属从句中，称为关系副词。

relative pronoun 关系代词	When the pronoun <u>who</u> , <u>whom</u> , <u>whose</u> , <u>which</u> , or <u>that</u> begins a dependent clause that describes a <u>person</u> , <u>place</u> , or <u>thing</u> , it is called a relative pronoun .	当代词 <u>who</u> 、 <u>whom</u> 、 <u>whose</u> 、 <u>which</u> 或 <u>that</u> 位于从属从句开头来描述一个 <u>人</u> 、 <u>地点</u> 或 <u>事物</u> ，称之为 关系代词 。
run-on sentence 流水句	A run-on sentence contains two complete sentences that are not joined by a comma and a conjunction. A run-on sentence can be corrected by adding a comma and a conjunction or by making the run-on into two separate sentences.	流水句 指两个完整的句子没有用逗号或是连词连接。要更正流水句，可以添加逗号和连词，或是将一个流水句分为两句。
sentence 句子	A sentence is a group of words that tells a complete thought. It begins with a capital, or uppercase, letter. It ends with a punctuation mark.	句子 由一组单词组成，表达完整的想法。句子以大写字母开头，以标点符号结尾。
sentence, complete 完整句	A complete sentence tells a complete thought. It has both a subject and a predicate.	完整句 表达一个完整的想法，包含一个主语和一个谓语。
sentence, complex 复合句	A complex sentence is made of an independent clause and a dependent clause.	复合句 由一个独立从句和一个从属从句构成。
sentence, compound 并列句	A compound sentence is made up of two sentences connected by a conjunction such as <u>or</u> , <u>and</u> , or <u>but</u> . A comma is used before the conjunction.	并列句 由两个句子组成，以连词 <u>or</u> 、 <u>and</u> 或 <u>but</u> 连接。连词前使用逗号。

sentence, declarative 陈述句	A declarative sentence makes a statement. It ends with a period.	陈述句表示陈述说明，以句号结尾。
sentence, exclamatory 感叹句	An exclamatory sentence shows strong feeling. This kind of sentence ends with an exclamation point.	感叹句表示强烈情感，以感叹号结尾。
sentence, imperative 祈使句	An imperative sentence gives a command. This kind of sentence usually ends with a period.	祈使句表示命令，通常以句号结尾。
sentence, interrogative 疑问句	An interrogative sentence asks a question. It ends with a question mark.	疑问句用来提出疑问，以问号结尾。
sentence, run-on 流水句	A run-on sentence contains two complete sentences that are not joined by a comma and a conjunction. A run-on sentence can be corrected by adding a comma and a conjunction or by making the run-on into two separate sentences.	流水句指两个完整的句子没有用逗号或是连词连接。要更正流水句，可以添加逗号和连词，或是将一个流水句分为两句。
sentence, simple 简单句	A simple sentence tells one complete thought.	简单句表达一个完整的想法。

sentence fragment 句子片段	A sentence fragment is a group of words that does not tell a complete thought. It might be missing a subject or a predicate. Do not use a fragment as a sentence.	句子片段由一组没有表达一个完整想法的单词组成，可能漏了主语或谓语。句子片段不可单独成句。
simple predicate 简单谓语	The simple predicate is the verb that goes with the subject. It generally tells <u>what</u> the subject did. For example, <u>led</u> is the simple predicate in the sentence, "Chief Joseph led a band of Nez Perce people." It tells what Chief Joseph did: he led people.	简单谓语是主语对应的动词，通常描述主语的动作。比如在"Chief Joseph <u>led</u> a band of Nez Perce people."这句话中，led 是简单谓语，描述了 Chief Joseph 的动作。
simple sentence 简单句	A simple sentence tells one complete thought.	简单句表达一个完整的想法。
simple subject 简单主语	The simple subject is the most important word or words in the complete subject. It is a noun or pronoun and tells <u>whom</u> or <u>what</u> the sentence is about.	简单主语是完整主语中最重要的词或词组，是一个表示句子是关于 <u>谁或什么</u> 的名词或代词。
singular noun 单数名词	A singular noun names one <u>person</u> , <u>place</u> , or <u>thing</u> .	单数名词表示一个 <u>人</u> 、 <u>地点</u> 或 <u>事物</u> 。
subject, complete 完整主语	The complete subject is the part of the sentence that tells <u>whom</u> or <u>what</u> the sentence is about.	完整主语是表示句子是关于谁或什么的部分。

subject, simple 简单主语	The simple subject is the most important word or words in the complete subject. It is a noun or pronoun and tells <u>whom</u> or <u>what</u> the sentence is about.	简单主语是完整主语中最重要的词或词组，是一个表示句子是关于 <u>谁或什么</u> 的名词或代词。
subject pronoun 主格代词	A subject pronoun takes the place of one or more nouns. <u>I</u> , <u>you</u> , <u>he</u> , <u>she</u> , and <u>it</u> are singular subject pronouns. <u>We</u> , <u>you</u> , and <u>they</u> are plural subject pronouns. A subject pronoun is a type of personal pronoun. Personal pronouns refer to people or things.	主格代词替代一个或多个名词。 <u>I</u> 、 <u>you</u> 、 <u>he</u> 、 <u>she</u> 和 <u>it</u> 是单数主格代词 <u>we</u> 、 <u>you</u> 和 <u>they</u> 是复数主格代词。主格代词是人称代词的一种。人称代词指代人或事物。
subject-verb agreement 主谓一致	The subject and its verb must agree. This is called subject-verb agreement . Add -s or -es to a regular verb in the present tense when the subject is a <u>singular noun</u> or <u>he</u> , <u>she</u> , or <u>it</u> . Do not add -s or -es to a regular verb in the present tense when the subject is <u>I</u> , <u>you</u> , <u>we</u> , or <u>they</u> .	主语及其动词在语法形式上保持一致，即主谓一致。主语是 <u>名词单数</u> 或 <u>he</u> 、 <u>she</u> 和 <u>it</u> 时，在规则动词现在时后加-s 或-es。主语是 <u>I</u> 、 <u>you</u> 、 <u>we</u> 和 <u>they</u> 时，不要在规则动词现在时后加-s 或-es。
subordinating conjunction 从属连词	Subordinating conjunctions show how one part of a complex sentence is related to another part of the sentence. A clause that begins with a subordinating conjunction is a dependent clause. <u>Although</u> , <u>because</u> , <u>if</u> , and <u>when</u> are examples of subordinating conjunctions.	从属连词在复合句中表示句子之间的关系。以从属连词开头的从句称为非独立性从句。从属连词包括 <u>although</u> 、 <u>because</u> 、 <u>if</u> 和 <u>when</u> 。

superlative adjective 形容词最高级	A superlative adjective compares more than two people, places, or things. To show the superlative form, add -est to a short adjective or place the word <u>most</u> in front of a long adjective.	形容词的 最高级 用来比较两个以上的人、地点或事物。一般在较短的形容词词尾加-est, 或是在较长的形容词前加 <u>most</u> 来构成最高级。
tense 时态	The tense of a verb tells us about when something happened, happens, or will happen.	动词的 时态 告诉我们一件事是已经发生、正在发生还是将要发生。
text 文章	Text is the main body of writing in a book, newspaper, magazine, or other piece of writing.	文章 是书、报纸、杂志或其他文字内容的主要部分。
uppercase letter 大写字母	An uppercase letter , or capital letter, is a letter that is used to begin sentences and proper nouns.	大写字母 (又称 capital letter) 用于句子和专有名词的开头。
verb 动词	Verbs tell what a noun does or did, or tells us how it is.	动词 表示名词的动作和状态。
verb, action 行为动词	An action verb tells what the subject of a sentence does.	行为动词 描述句子中主语的行为。
verb, be be 动词	The linking verb <u>be</u> does not show action. It tells what someone or something <u>is</u> or <u>was like</u> . The verb <u>be</u> has different forms when it is used with singular subjects and plural subjects. The subject and its verb must agree.	系动词 <u>be</u> 不表示动作, 而是描述人或事物的 状态和性质 。单数主语和复数主语使用不同的 <u>be</u> 动词, 其形态必须与主语一致。

verb, future tense 将来时动词	A future tense verb shows that an action will happen in the future. Future tense verbs include the helping verb <u>will</u> .	将来时动词 表示会在将来发生的动作。将来时动词包括助动词 <u>will</u> 。
verb, helping 助动词	The helping verbs <u>may</u> and <u>might</u> can be used to ask or give permission. The helping verbs <u>can</u> and <u>could</u> can be used to indicate ability. The helping verbs <u>should</u> and <u>must</u> can be used to communicate a duty or an obligation. The helping verbs <u>may</u> , <u>might</u> , <u>could</u> , <u>should</u> , and <u>will</u> can be used to indicate possibility—how likely something is to happen. Helping verbs that have these special functions are called <u>modal auxiliaries</u> .	助动词 <u>may</u> 和 <u>might</u> 可以用来请求或表允许。助动词 <u>can</u> 和 <u>could</u> 可以用来表示能力。助动词 <u>should</u> 和 <u>must</u> 可以用来传达一项责任或义务。助动词 <u>may</u> 、 <u>might</u> 、 <u>could</u> 、 <u>should</u> 和 <u>will</u> 可以用来表示事情的可能性。有这些特殊功能的助动词称为 情态动词 。
verb, irregular 不规则动词	<u>Sit</u> and <u>tell</u> are irregular verbs . You do not add -ed to create past forms of these verbs. Other irregular verbs include <u>leave</u> , <u>blow</u> , <u>find</u> , <u>hit</u> , and <u>go</u> . For each irregular verb, you must memorize both the past form and the form to use with the helping verb <u>have</u> .	<u>Sit</u> 和 <u>tell</u> 是 不规则动词 。你不能通过加-ed 来表示这些动词的过去式。其他不规则动词包括 <u>leave</u> 、 <u>blow</u> 、 <u>find</u> 、 <u>hit</u> 和 <u>go</u> 。对于每个不规则动词，你都需要记住它们的过去式和与助动词 <u>have</u> 一起使用的形式。
verb, linking 系动词	A linking verb links the subject with words that tell what the subject <u>is</u> or <u>is like</u> . Linking verbs include <u>am</u> , <u>is</u> , <u>are</u> , <u>was</u> , <u>were</u> , <u>become</u> , and <u>seem</u> .	系动词 是用来连接主语和描述主语的状态和性质的单词。系动词包括 <u>am</u> 、 <u>is</u> 、 <u>are</u> 、 <u>was</u> 、 <u>were</u> 、 <u>become</u> 和 <u>seem</u> 。
verb, main 主动词	The main verb is the most important verb in a sentence.	主动词 是句子中最重要的动词。

verb, past tense 过去时动词	A past tense verb shows that an action happened in the past. Many past tense verbs end in -ed.	过去时动词表示一个动作发生在过去。许多过去时动词以-ed 结尾。
verb, present perfect tense 现在完成时动词	The present perfect tense indicates action that started in the past and may still be happening. To form the present perfect tense, add the helping verb <u>has</u> or <u>have</u> to the past participle of a verb. The past participle of regular verbs is formed by adding -ed (work/have worked). Irregular verbs change their spelling when they form past participles (build/have built).	现在完成时表示过去发生但可能还在进行中的动作。组成现在完成时，在动词的过去分词前加上助动词 <u>has</u> 或 <u>have</u> 。规则动词的过去分词直接在动词后加-ed (work/have worked)。不规则动词的过去分词要改变拼写 (build/have built)。
verb, progressive 动词的进行式	Progressive forms of verbs show continuing action. To form a present progressive verb, add <u>am</u> , <u>is</u> , or <u>are</u> to the present participle of a verb (usually the present form + -ing), for example, "is snoring." To form a past progressive verb, add <u>was</u> or <u>were</u> to the present participle, for example, "was playing." To form a future progressive verb, add <u>will be</u> to the present participle, for example, "will be ringing."	动词的进行式表示持续的动作。要组成动词的现在进行式，在动词的现在分词（通常是一般现在式加-ing）前加 <u>am</u> 、 <u>is</u> 或 <u>are</u> ，比如 is snoring。要组成动词的过去进行式，在现在分词前加 <u>was</u> 或 <u>were</u> ，比如 was playing。要组成动词的将来进行式，在现在分词前加 <u>will be</u> ，比如 will be ringing。
voice, active 主动语态	If the subject performs an action, the verb is said to be in active voice .	如果主语做了一个动作，动词就是主动语态。
voice, passive 被动语态	If the subject is acted upon by something else, the verb is said to be in passive voice .	如果主语承受了来自某一方的动作，动词就是被动语态。