

Examination of English grammar analysis - non-predicate verb grammar English

English Grammar complement object

Matriculation English grammar analysis - Non-finite verb:

word to the subject make up language % D % A difficult Causes:

1. can not tell what is the complement.
2. Not tell when to use the present participle, when to use the past participle.
3. Experience and other knowledge points when likely confusion.
4. Turn out to be small, used unfamiliar.

solution:

1. By strengthening exercises.
2. More question, by doing exercises, to trickle.

usage explained:

- 1, the concept of

word to the subject and the greatest of the complement is the same ingredient used in two different sentence. Specifically, the main dynamic in the greatest of the sentence is passive or state, the word or phrase known as the greatest of. To understand the greatest of, the subject complement is very easy to understand language.

greatest of: in English, some transitive verb not only objects, but also requires a certain word or phrase to add that object, that object is issued on behalf of the person or thing in which the action or state, the word or phrase known as the greatest of. Some grammar books to supplement the language object and the object known as the compound.

Sentence: transitive verb + object (n. / pron.) + The greatest of (n. / adj. / adv. / todo /-ing /-ed / prepositional phrase of seven kinds of representation)

if the sentence into the passive voice, will object that the first sentence as subject, the original active voice in the greatest of this time in the passive voice in the role of complement indicating the subject, it was renamed the subject complement language. For example:

A cook will be immediately fired if he is found smoking in the kitchen. (2003 National Study)

sentence of smoking is a subject he's complement language, it is called the complement subject.

A cook will be immediately fired if someone finds him smoking in the kitchen.

sentence of smoking is the object of the complement him, so as the greatest of.

2, when the use of present participle, when to use the past participle as subject (object) make up language

word to the subject (object) make up words, if the subject (object) and the word of relationship between the initiative, then said with a present participle active; if the subject (object) and the passive relationship between word, then said with a past participle passive. For example:

He was heard singing in the next room.

He was singing. Subject he and the complement "to sing" active relations between, so use the present participle singing.

One of the glasses was found broken.

One of the glasses was broken. One of the glasses subject and the complement "to break the" relationship between the passive, so using past participle broken.