**1, Grammar**

**superlative**: 最高级

**comparative**: 比较级

**modal**: 情态动词 (can, may, could, might, will)

**velar nasal**: 后鼻音 (velar // nasal //)

**part of speech** : 词性。（n. adj…etc）

英语共有8个词性

noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection

**conditional**: 条件从句

**subjunctive / hypothetical proposition**[adj.] : 虚拟语气 ??

**diphthong** //   
[n.] 双元音

**passive voice**: 被动语态

**acronym**: 首字母缩写

**main clause**: 主句

**dependant clause / subordinate clause**: 从句

**apostrophe**: 撇号 “I’m”

**passive voice**: 被动语态

**past participle**: 过去分词 (~ed/en and so forth)

**present participle**: 现在分词(~ing)

**parenthetic expression**: 插入语

**coordinate clause**: 并列句，常由but, and, or等链接

**subordinate clause**: 从句

**main clause**: 主句

**linking devices: 过度词、**It is also called **conjunction adverbs.**  For example, “concequently, as a result, therefore” are all linking devices.  
Some sentences with linking adverbs.  
*The population has increased. Consequesntly, the government is going to build more houses.*

**compound words**

Types of Compound Words:

Open Compound Words: Written with spaces between the words, like "ice cream" or "high school".

Closed Compound Words: Written without spaces, like "firefighter" or "sunflower".

Hyphenated Compound Words: Written with hyphens, like "up-to-date" or "sister-in-law".