

**Grammar point: 文法**

**1. I have no idea. I've never seen her before.**

解析：These two sentences are independent clauses. An independent clause is a complete sentence. The sentence has a subject and a verb. It also offers a complete idea.

例句：The book is heavy. The paper is light.

**2. The award presenter, grey haired and wearing sunglasses, is a famous photographer.**

解析：The underlined part of this sentence is a relative clause. A relative clause supplies information about a noun in a sentence; here the relative clause modifies the noun “presenter.” Usually a relative clause starts with a relative pronoun (for example, who, which, that, where, and when) referring to the noun the clause modifies. However, sometimes, as it is here, the relative pronoun may be omitted. In its complete form, the underlined clause would read “who is grey haired and wearing sunglasses,” and it modifies the noun—the award presenter.

例句：The instructor, who I know very well, has won the model teacher’s award this year.

**3. May, Cooper, and Nana are having coffee at Cave’s Bookstore on campus.**

解析：The underlined part of the sentence can also be written as “May, Cooper and Nana” without a comma written between “Cooper” and “Nana.” This is a serial comma that is placed before a conjunction (“and”/“or”) in a list. Both practices (with or without the final comma) are acceptable as long as the writer is consistent. The final comma is included more often in American English than in British English writing.

例句：Gary, Judy, and Coby climbed Jade Mountain last week.