**Part I. Read the information below and answer the questions at the end.**

**There are 3 types of sentences in English: simple, compound and complex.**

1. **Simple sentences:**

* A **simple sentence** has only **one clause**:

*The children were laughing.  
John wanted a new bicycle.  
All the girls have visited the U.K.*

1. **Compound sentences:**

* A compound sentence has **two or more clauses**:

*We stayed behind (1) and finished the job (2).  
We stayed behind (1) and finished the job (2), then we went home (3).*

* The clauses in a compound sentence are joined by **coordinating conjunctions**:

*John shouted* ***and*** *everybody waved.  
We looked everywhere* ***but*** *we couldn’t find him.  
They are coming by car* ***so*** *they should be here soon.*

* The common coordinating conjunctions are: ***and, but, or, nor, so, then, yet.***

1. **Complex sentences:**

* A complex sentence has a **main clause** and **one or more adverbial clauses**.
* Adverbial clauses usually come **after** the main clause:

*Her father died* ***when*** *she was very young.*

Her father died (main clause) + when (subordinating conjunction) + she was very young (adverbial clause).

*She had a difficult childhood* ***because*** *her father died when she was very young.*She had a difficult childhood (main clause) + because (subordinating conjunction) + her father died (adverbial clause) + when (subordinating conjunction) + she was very young (adverbial clause).

* Some subordinate clauses can come **in front of** the main clause:

*Although a few snakes are dangerous most of them are quite harmless*Although (subordinating conjunction) + some snakes are dangerous (adverbial clause) + most of them are harmless (main clause).

* A sentence can contain **both** subordinate and coordinate clauses:

*Although she has always lived in France, she speaks fluent English because her mother was American and her father was Nigerian*  
Although (subordinating conjunction) + she has always lived in France (adverbial clause) + she speaks fluent English (main clause) + because (subordinating conjunction) + her mother was American (adverbial clause) + and (coordinating conjunction) + her father was Nigerian (adverbial clause).

* There are seven types of **adverbial clauses**:

1. **Contrast clauses**: *although; though; even though; while;*
2. **Reason clauses**: *because; since; as;*
3. **Place clauses**: *where; wherever; everywhere;*
4. **Purpose clauses**: *so that; so; because + want;*
5. **Result clauses**: *so that; so … that; such … that;*
6. **Time clauses**: *when; before; after; since; while; as; as soon as; by the time; until;*
7. **Conditional clauses**: *if; unless; provided (that); as long as;*

Questions:

1. How many types of sentences are there in English?

Three.Simple, compound and complex sentence.

1. What type of sentence is this: “David visited Paris when he graduated from high school”

Complex sentence.

1. What type of sentence is this: “Studying hard increases one’s chances of succeeding in life.”

Simple sentence.

1. What type of sentence is this: “He couldn`t solve the mystery, nor could he discover the criminal.”

Compound sentence.

1. What type of clause is this: “He started to take English classes, so that he could pass his TOEFL test.”

Complex sentence.(A result clause)

**Exercise 1**

Finish the sentences using these conjunctions: ***provided, so, since, wherever, while, the way, by the time, so that.***Which type of clause does each sentence contain: ***time****,* ***contrast****,* ***condition****,* ***purpose****,* ***manner****,* ***place****,* ***reason*** *or* ***result****?*

1. I'll go so(provided) I can sit in the front. Purpose(Condition) clause

2. I like the way she sings. Manner clause

3. Whereever I am, I always think of you. Place clause

4. She never leaves home without a crossword provided(so) she doesn't get bored. Condition(Purpose) clause

5. By the time I get to New York, he'll be gone. Time clause

6. Since I have nothing to say, I shall remain silent. Reason clause

7. It rained so much that the streets were soon flooded. Result clause

8. While they may look cute, they don't make very good pets. Constract clause

**Part II. Read the information below and solve the exercises at the end.**

* **First conditional** is used in English to talk about actions or events in the future which are likely to happen or have a real possibility of happening.

**If + Present Tense + Future Tense**

*If it rains tomorrow, I’ll stay at home.*

(I think there is a real possibility of rain tomorrow. In this condition, I will stay at home)

*If my father doesn’t buy me a bike for my birthday, I will be very unhappy.*

(I think there is a real possibility that my father won’t buy me a bike. In this condition, I will be unhappy)

* Other modal verbs can be used in place of WILL.

*If it’s sunny tomorrow, I* ***might*** *go to the beach.* (going to the beach is only a possibility)

*If you come early, you* ***can*** *meet my mother.* (it is possible for you to meet my mother)

* **Second conditional** is used it to talk about things in the future that are probably not going to be true. Maybe you are imagining some dream for example.

**If + Past Tense + Conditional**

*If I won the lottery, I would buy a big house*. (I probably won't win the lottery)

*If I met the Queen of England, I would say hello.*

*She would pass the exam if she ever studied.* (She never studies, so this won't happen)

* We can also use the second conditional to talk about something in the present which is impossible, because it's not true.

*If I had his number, I would call him*. (I don't have his number, so it's impossible for me to call him).

*If I were you, I wouldn't go out with that man.*

* How is the second conditional different from the first conditional?

The second conditional sentence is different from the first conditional because it is a lot more unlikely.

Second conditional: *If I had enough money I would buy a house with twenty bedrooms and a swimming pool* (I'm probably not going to have this much money, it's just a dream, not very real)

First conditional: *If I have enough money, I'll buy some new shoes* (It's much more likely that I'll have enough money to buy some shoes)

**Exercise 2**  Put the verbs in the correct tense (first conditional).

1) If she goes(go) out tonight, she may go(go) to the cinema.

2) If he gets(get) back late, his wife will be(be) angry.

3) If we don’t see(not/see) each other tomorrow, we will see(see) each other next week.

4) If he comes(come), I will be(be) surprised.

5) If she waits(wait) here, she will be(be) late.

6) If we leave(leave) on holiday this summer, we might visit(visit) Spain.

7) If the weather doesn’t improve(not/improve), we won’t have(not/have) a picnic.

8) If he doesn’t go(not/go) to bed early, he will be(be) tired tomorrow.

9) If we eat(eat) all this cake, we will feel(feel) sick.

10) If you don’t want(not/want) to go out, I will cook(cook) dinner at home.

11) He can come(come) early, if you want(want).

12) They will go(go) to the party if they are(be) invited.

13) She will stay(stay) in London if she gets(get) a job.

14) He won’t get(not/get) a better job if he doesn’t pass(not/pass) that exam.

15) She will buy(buy) a new dress if she has(have) enough money.

16) She can cook(cook) dinner if you go(go) to the supermarket.

17) They will go(go) on holiday if they have(have) time.

18) He will be(be) late if he doesn’t hurry(not/hurry).

19) She will take(take) a taxi if it rains(rain).

20) I won’t go(not/go) if you don’t(not/come) with me.

**Exercise 3**  Put the verbs in the correct tense (second conditional).

1) She would be(be) happier if she had(have) more friends.

2) We would buy(buy) a house if we decided(decide) to stay here.

3) They would have(have) more money if they hadn’t bought(not/buy) so many clothes.

4) We would come(come) to dinner if we had(have) time.

5) She would call(call) him if she had(have) his number.

6) They would go(go) to Spain on holiday if they liked(like) hot weather.

7) She would have passed(pass) the exam if she had studied(study) more.

8) I would marry(marry) someone famous if I were(be) a movie star.

9) We wouldn’t be(not be) late again if we had bought(buy) a new car.

10) You would lose(lose) weight if you didn’t eat(not eat) so much.

**Part III. Writing**

Write a paragraph (150 words) to present your university to high school students interested to learn more about it.

Our ShanghaiTech University is a small-scaled, high-standard, internationalized university of research and inovetion established by Shanghai Municipal Government and Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) in 2013 to support the nation development strategy. Conveniently located in zhengjiang Hi-Tech park, ShanghaiTech University was surrounded by a series of advanced research institudes and hi-tech company. The university consists of four schools: School of Physical Science and Technology (SPST), School of Information Science and Technology (SIST), School of Life Science and Technology (SLST), School of Entrepreneurship and Management (SEM). Most faculty of ShanghaiTech are knowledgeable and responsible scientists with oversea background. To promote students’ over-all development, ShanghaiTech is pushing the complex reform of education system, like advicer system, academy system, and general education in international standard taught both in Chinese and English. ShanghaiTech has highest-standard accomodation condition among universities in China, where every student enjoy seperated shower room, good discusion room, cloth-washing machine,etc.