**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?

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

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

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

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

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**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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I can sit in the front.

2. I like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she sings.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I am, I always think of you.

4. She never leaves home without a crossword \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't get bored.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I get to New York, he'll be gone.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I have nothing to say, I shall remain silent.

7. It rained \_\_\_\_\_\_ much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the streets were soon flooded.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they may look cute, they don't make very good pets.

**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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) out tonight, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema.

2) If he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) back late, his wife \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) angry.

3) If we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/see) each other tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) each other next week.

4) If he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (come), I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) surprised.

5) If she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wait) here, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) late.

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

7) If the weather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/improve), we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/have) a picnic.

8) If he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/go) to bed early, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) tired tomorrow.

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

10) If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/want) to go out, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner at home.

11) He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (come) early, if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (want).

12) They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the party if they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) invited.

13) She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in London if she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) a job.

14) He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/get) a better job if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/pass) that exam.

15) She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new dress if she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough money.

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

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

18) He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) late if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/hurry).

19) She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) a taxi if it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (rain).

20) I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/go) if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/come) with me.

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

1) She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) happier if she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) more friends.

2) We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a house if we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to stay here.

3) They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) more money if they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not/buy) so many clothes.

4) We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (come) to dinner if we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) time.

5) She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (call) him if she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) his number.

6) They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Spain on holiday if they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (like) hot weather.

7) She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the exam if she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (study) more.

8) I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (marry) someone famous if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a movie star.

9) We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not be) late again if we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car.

10) You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lose) weight if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (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.