

Sentence

Simple

Can be short as one word, usually, the sentence has a subject as well as a predicate

Complex

Includes at least one main clause and one dependent. The subordinators are: when, while, because, since, although, so, if, as, ...

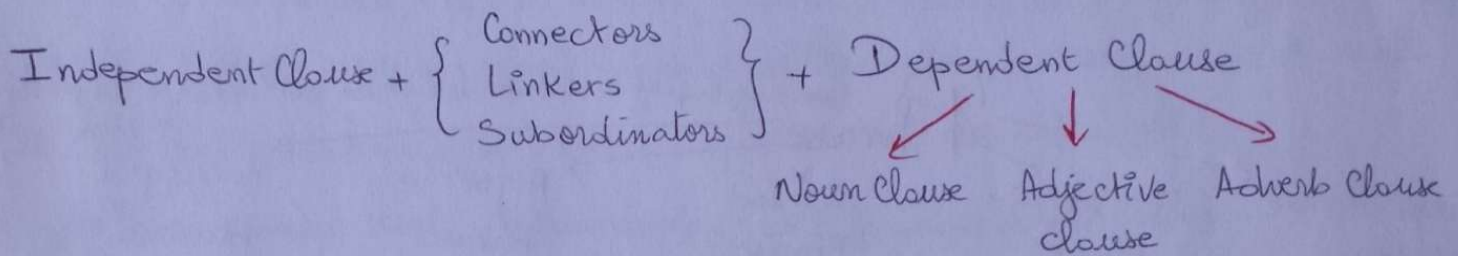
Compound

Includes two independent clauses joined by a coordinator. The coordinators are: but, yet, and, ...

Compound-Complex

mixture of one subordinate clause and one coordinate clause.

The Complex Sentence



Noun Clause

That Clause

introduced by "that"

Ex:

- It is well known that misunderstanding provokes conflicts
- I know that misunderstanding provokes conflicts
- That misunderstanding provokes conflicts is well-known

Wh question Clause

From wh-qst → wh-qst clause

Ex:

what made him do a thing like that?



I can't imagine what made him do a thing like that.

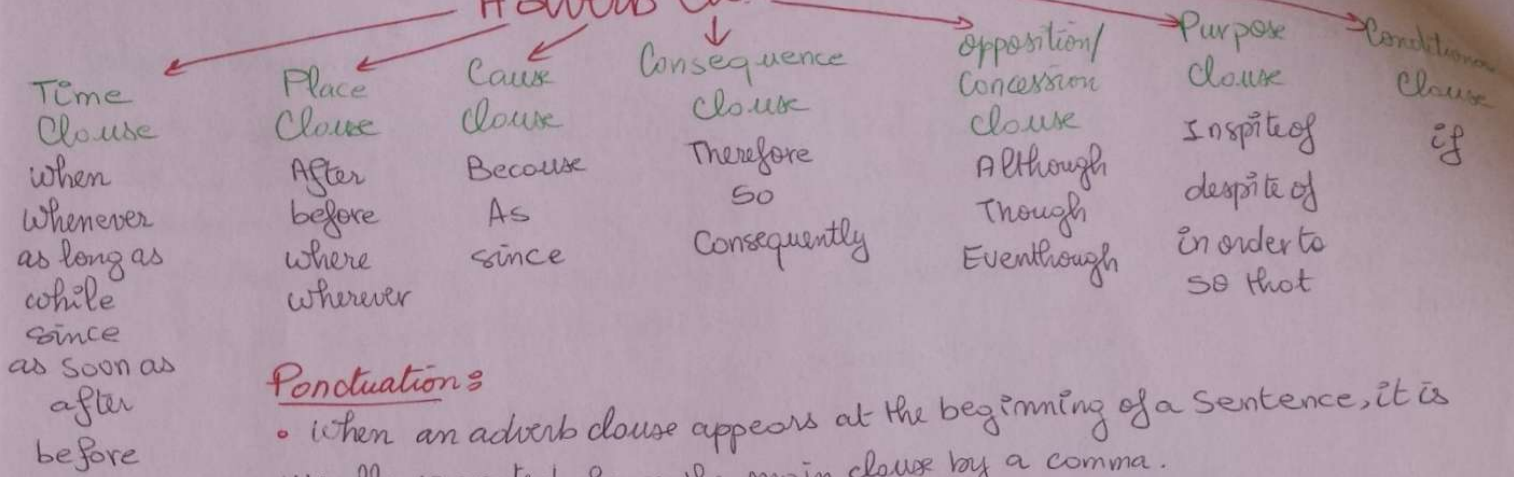
Yes-No question clause

From Yes-No qst → Yes-No qst clause using the connectors: whether, whether or not, if, if or not

Ex:

- Did he see you?
- ⇒ I don't know if he saw you
- ⇒ I don't know whether he saw you or not
- ⇒ I don't know if he saw you.

Adverb Clause

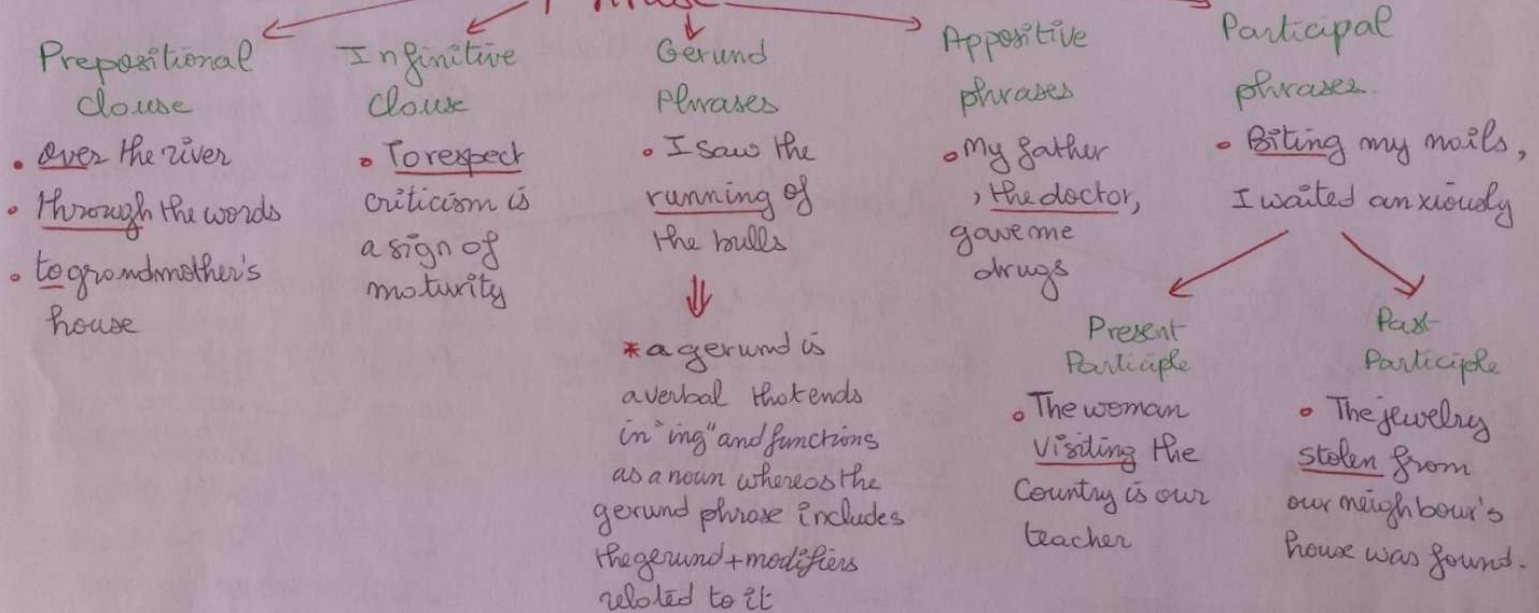


Punctuation:

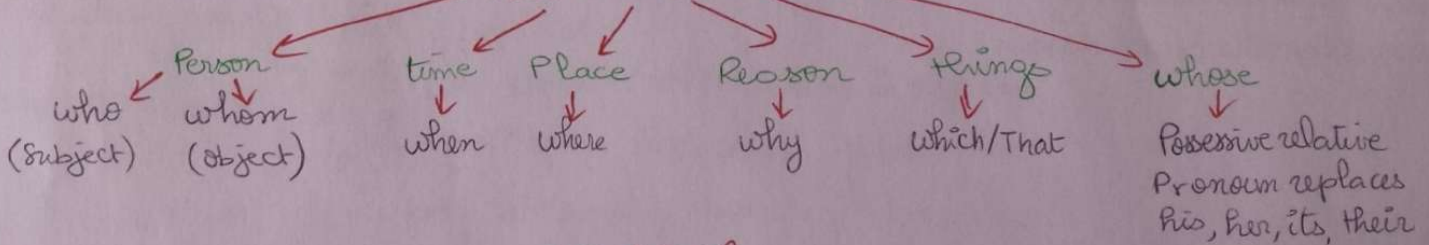
- When an adverb clause appears at the beginning of a sentence, it is usually separated from the main clause by a comma.
- A comma is usually not necessary when the adverb clause follows the main clause.

Phrase

→ a group of related words that do not include a subject and a verb.



Relative Clause



Relative Clause

Restrictive
necessary information
single relative pronoun

Non-Restrictive
Extra information
(use commas to separate the clauses)

Time Clauses

Punctuation:

When an adverb clause begins the sentence use a comma to separate the two clauses.

Ex: As soon as he arrives, we'll have some lunch.

① When: at that moment or at that time // takes the Past or the present (simple)

- When + Simple past, + past Continuous \Rightarrow He was talking on the phone when I arrived.
- When + Simple past, + past perfect \Rightarrow When she called, he had already eaten lunch.
- When + Simple past, + simple Past \Rightarrow I washed the dishes when my daughter fell asleep.
- When + simple present, + simple Future \Rightarrow we'll go to lunch when you come to visit.

② Before: before that moment // takes the past or the present (simple).

- before + present simple, + Future simple \Rightarrow we'll finish before he arrives.
- before + simple Past, + simple past or past perfect \Rightarrow She (had) left before I telephoned.

③ After: After that moment // takes present for future events and Past or Past Perfect for past events.

- After + simple present, + simple Future \Rightarrow we'll finish after he comes.
- After + simple past or past perfect, + simple Past \Rightarrow She ate after I (had) left.

④ While, as: during that moment // used in past Continuous.

- while/as + past Continuous, + simple past \Rightarrow She began cooking while I was doing my homework.
- ~~while/as +~~

⑤ By the time: expresses the idea that one event has been completed before another
use Past perfect for Past events and Future perfect for future events

- By the time + simple past, + past perfect \Rightarrow by the time he finished, I had cooked dinner.
- by the time + simple present, + Future perfect \Rightarrow by the time they arrive, she'll ^{have} finished her homework.

⑥ Until, till: up to that time // we use either Present simple or past simple.

- Until / till + simple Past, + simple past \Rightarrow We waited until he finished his homework.
- Until / till + simple present, + simple future \Rightarrow I'll wait till you finish.

⑦ Since: "from that time" // we use present Perfect (continuous) or present perfect Continuous.

- since + simple past, + present Perfect.

⑧ As soon as: "when something happens immediately afterwards"
we use Present simple for future events and we can use Present Perfect

- As soon as + simple present or present perfect, + simple future
⇒ He will let us know as soon as he decides (has decided).

⑨ Whenever, every time: "each time something happens" // we use Present simple or past simple in the past because they express habitual action.

- Whenever / every time + simple Present or simple Past, + simple Present or simple Past
⇒ Whenever he comes, we have lunch at our favorite restaurant.
⇒ We take a hike every time he visits.

⑩ The first, second (etc), next, last time: "that specific time"
We can use these forms to be more specific about which time of a number of times something happened.

- The first / second / last time + simple past, + simple Past
⇒ The first time I went to New York, I was intimidated by the city
⇒ I saw Jack the last time I went to San Francisco
⇒ The second time I played tennis, I began to have fun.

Participial Clauses

Reduced Relative Clause

A present participle (verb + ing) can be used in the same way as an active relative clause; the present

Participle can replace any active tense not just the present Continuous tense



Ex:

- The man driving the car is a friend of mine
- = The man is driving the car is friend of mine
- Students handing in their essays late will lose ten marks = Students who hand in their essays late will lose ten marks.

A Past Participle can be used in the same way as a simple passive relative clause



Ex:

- We read the email sent by the manager
- = We read the email that had been sent by the manager.

"Being + Past Participle" can be used in the same way as a continuous passive relative clause.



Ex:

- The poem being read by the actor was written by my brother
- = The poem that is being read by the actor was written by my bro

Notice:

- ① We generally don't use perfect participles ('having + past participle')
- ② We can't use this kind of Participle clause if we're talking about one finished action which is not repeated.
 - who was the girl dropping the coffee? ✗
 - who was the girl who dropped the coffee? ✓

The transition words

Addition	Time	Place	Contrast	Cause	Effect	Purpose	Clarification
Furthermore	meanwhile	opposite	however	for the reason	thus	for this purpose	in other words
too	so far	there	Nevertheless	on account of	accordingly	in order that	to clarify
Even more	afterwards	wherever	yet	since	as a result	so that	that is to say
beside	next	here	in contrast		hence	to this end	
also	whenever	nearing	otherwise				
next	soon	beyond	but				
In addition	than		on the contrary				
Moreover	simultaneously		after all				
	now		notwithstanding				

Conditional Sentence

Type 0

If + Simple Present,
+ simple present

Use:

- * To talk about things which are always true, scientific facts and general truths.



Exs:

- * If you cross an international date line, the time changes

Type 1

If + Simple Present,
+ simple future

Use:

- * refer to the future
- * An action in the future will only happen if a certain condition is fulfilled by that time



Ex:

- * If I have enough time I'll watch the foot ball match

Type 3

If + ~~Simple~~ Past Perfect,
+ would + ~~base verb~~ + Past Participle
have

Use:

- * refer to situations in the past
- * Express hypothetical results to past given situations.



Exs:

- * If I had been careful, he wouldn't have had that terrible accident

Type 2

If + Simple Past, + would + base verb

Use:

- * refer to an action in the present that could happen if the present situation were different



Ex:

- * If I had a lot of money, I would travel around the world

Things to Remember:

- ① The main clause can also be at the beginning of the sentence, in this case, don't use a comma.
- ② Main clause and/or if clause might be negative.
- ③ In type 0, you can use "when" instead of "if".

Differences Between Future Tenses

Going to

① Planned activity for future

- ⇒ There is a good film on TV tonight, I am going to watch it
- ⇒ She is going to meet her brother at the station at six

② Prediction in the near future.

The speaker is sure because there are signs about it.

- ⇒ There are strange noises in the lift, I think the lift is going to break down
- ⇒ Look at those black clouds, it is going to rain.
- ⇒ I feel terrible. I think I am going to be ill.

will

① When we decide to do something at the time of speaking

- ⇒ I have left the door open, I'll go and shut it
- ⇒ A: what would you like to drink?
B: I'll have a glass of milk.

② Prediction in the remote future

- ⇒ Don't worry, He will get better
- ⇒ The bridge is not so safe, One day, it will break down.

③ Requests, invitations and offers

- ⇒ will you shut the door please?
- ⇒ will you come to the cinema with me?
- ⇒ That bag looks very heavy, I'll help you.

④ Prediction with the following verbs and phrases:

Believe, expect, hope, think, wonder, I'm sure, I'm afraid, ...

- ⇒ I believe he will pass the exam
- ⇒ I am afraid he will fail the exam
- ⇒ Do you think they will divorce.

⑤ with the adverbs perhaps, probably, certainly.

- ⇒ perhaps they will support you in the election
- ⇒ Jackson will probably go to London next year.

⑥ Promise

- ⇒ I'll study medicine at university

⑦ 1st tag after imperative

- ⇒ Do it today, will you?

⑧ give an order or state wish

- ⇒ will you turn on the lights?

you'll have to pay a fine if you don't pay your tax on time

Give me all your money or you'll die

⑨ an action in necessity in the future

⑩ Threat

Present Perfect

Simple

- to say how much we have done
- to say how many things we've done something
- we use it with:
yet, just, finally, since, for, until, ever, never, today, already, up to now, so far.
- after a superlative
- In the simple form we are interested in the result of the action

Continuous

- to say how long something has been happening.
- with since and for.
- we are interested in the action itself

Exs

⇒ Ann has been writing letters all day

Past Perfect

Simple

one past action before another past action

- ⇒ { the first action ⇒ Past Perfect Simple
the second ⇒ Past simple

Ex: After I had spoken, I realised my mistake

Continuous

We use it to say how long something had been happening before something else happened

- ⇒ { the first action ⇒ Past Perfect Continuous
the second ⇒ Past simple

Ex: George had been smoking for 30 years when he finally gave it up.

Future Perfect

Simple

- * describe an event that will be finished by a particular time in the future
- will + have + past participle.

Affirmative: I will / 'll have Past Participle

Negative: I will not / won't have Past Participle

Interrogative: will you have past Participle?

Ex: ⇒ I'll have finished my homework by the time my mother arrives

Continuous

- * shows that something will occur before:
 - another action occurs in the future
 - a specific time in the future

Exs

⇒ By the end of the week,

Giving advice

at thing to do. -- ← Giving advice → I advise you to ---

Using the modal verb = "should"

↓ imperative ↓ Had better ↓ recommend ↓ It's a good idea ↓

Ex:

Ex 3

- Ex 3

- E42

- E_L^3

It's a good
idea to visit
a few larger sites

	Verbs	Adverbs	Adjectives
more ↓ less	will, will not	certainly likely, unlikely probably	certain expected probable
	could, may, might	Possibly	Possible

Using cause + to V
or make + V

ex 3

- A date or event which causes the trigger routine to run
- A date or event occurs which makes the trigger routine run.

Putting the events in
sequence and using
a causative verbs

ex 2

The trigger routine runs, which activates the payload routine

Using a when clause

ex 3

When the trigger routine runs,
the payload routine activates

Some of causative verbs: enable, encrypt, ensure, encode, enhance, brighten, encourage, enlarge, widen.

Phrasal Verbs

A Phrasal verb is a verb + preposition combination

ex: look up, take down, turn over, (work out = determine)
break into, get into, hack into, go about, get about, keep ahead,
grow up, phone up, run up, keep at, shut down, throw away,
log on, find out, track down, hand over.

Remarks:

be able to \Rightarrow with difficulties

ex: After difficulties, I was able to arrive.

can \Rightarrow without difficulties

ex: It's easy, I can do it

Look up: lever les yeux, chercher, s'améliorer, passer voir

take down: Démolir

turn over: se retourner, tourner.

break into: s'introduire

get into: entrer dans, enfiler (MDR), monter dans

hack into:

go about: s'occuper de ses affaires

set about: se mettre à / entreprendre

keep ahead:

grow up: téléphoner à

phone up: téléphoner à

run up:

keep at:

shut down: fermer définitivement

throw away: jeter, gaspiller

log on: se ouvrir une session / entrer dans le système

find out: se renseigner sur, découvrir, apprendre

track down: finir par retrouver, trouver et capturer

hand over: remettre, transmettre.