

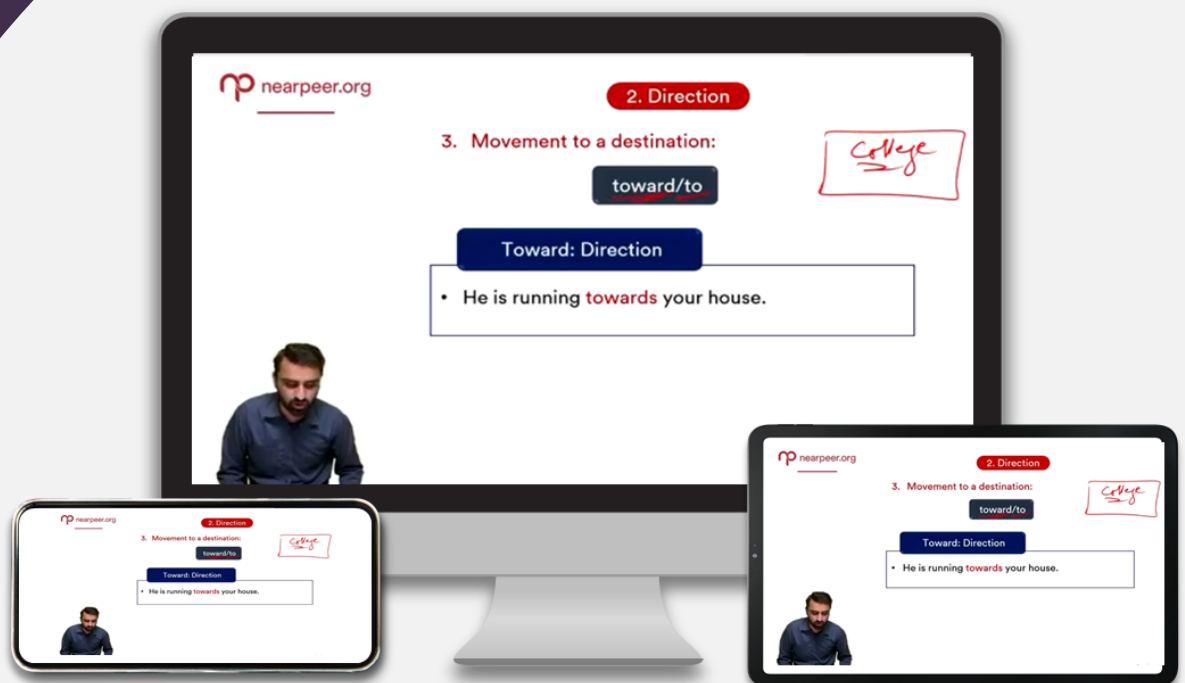
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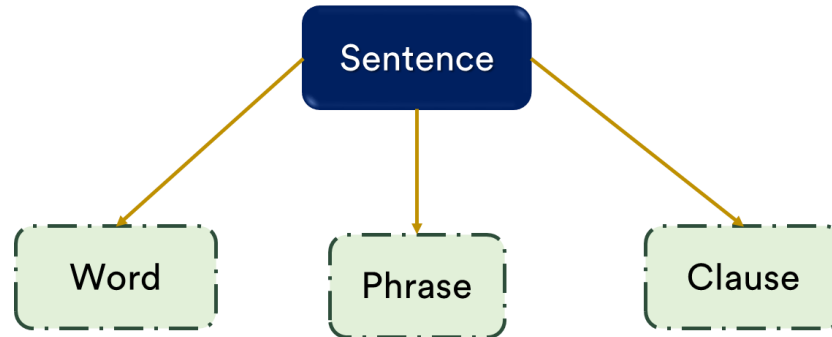
Chapter 11

Words, Phrases, Clauses, Sentences



Sentences

A sentence is a set of words that is complete in itself, typically containing a subject and predicate, conveying a statement, question, exclamation, or command, and consisting of a main clause and sometimes one or more subordinate clauses.



Word

A word is a letter or group of letters that has meaning when spoken or written.

Types of words:

- i. Functional
- ii. Lexical

i. Functional:

In English grammar, a *function word* is a word that expresses a grammatical or structural relationship with other words in a sentence.

- Conjunctions
- Determiners (Articles & Qualifiers)
- Prepositions
- Pronouns
- Auxiliary verbs (Helping Verbs)
- Modal verbs
- Question words

ii. Lexical

Content words are words with specific meanings. Their categories can be changed by using suffixes (i.e. less, ness, -tion, -sion, -ly etc.) and their forms can be changed by using inflectional morphemes (-s, -es, -d, -ed, -ing, -er, -est, 's).

- Noun
- Adjective

- Verb
- Adverb

Phrase

A Phrase is group of words that does not contain the combination of Subject and Verb. It does not give complete sense.

- A red shirt
- An intelligent boy
- In the class

Types of Phrases:

- Noun Phrase
- Adjective Phrase
- Adverb Phrase
- Prepositional Phrase
- Infinitive Phrase
- Gerund Phrase

i. Noun Phrase:

A Noun Phrase is a Phrase whose head word is a noun, and it functions as a Subject or Object in the sentence.

- The tall boy bought a red shirt.
- An intelligent boy topped the final exams.

ii. Adjective Phrase:

An Adjective Phrase is a Phrase that functions as an adjective i.e describes a noun or variant of noun.

- The boy in red shirt is my brother.

iii. Adverb Phrase:

An Adverb Phrase is a Phrase that functions as an Adverb.

- He is sitting in the class.
- They went to college early in the morning.

iv. Prepositional Phrase:

A Prepositional Phrase is a Phrase that starts with a preposition.

- The boy **in red shirt** is my student.

v. Infinitive Phrase:

An Infinitive Phrase is a Phrase that starts with full infinitive i.e.

To + Base form of verb.

- I like **to paint the walls**.
- **To teach the MDCAT students** is my part of the job.

vi. Gerund Phrase:

A Gerund Phrase is a Phrase that starts with Gerund i.e. “ing” form of verb functioning as a noun.

- **Teaching English** is fun.

Clause

Clause is a group of words that has at least a combination of subject and verb and it may or may not give complete sense.

Example:

- I am studying English Now.

Types of Clauses:

- i. Main Clause/Independent Clause
- ii. Sub-ordinate Clause/Dependent Clause

i. Main Clause/Independent Clause:

A clause that gives complete sense is called a main clause.

Every **main clause** will follow this pattern:

Subject + **Verb** = **Complete Thought**.

Examples:

Students **work** in groups.

Students = **subject**; **work** = **verb**.

ii. Sub-ordinate Clause/Dependent Clause

A dependent or subordinate clause does not give complete sense when it stands alone.

A **subordinate clause** will follow this pattern:

Subordinate Conjunction + **Subject** + **Verb** = **incomplete thought**

Example:

- Because my dog loves pizza crusts
- *Because* = subordinate conjunction; *dog* = subject; *loves* = verb.

Subordinating Conjunctions:

After	Once	Until
Although	Provided that	When
As	Rather than	Whenever
Because	Since	Where
Before	So that	Whereas
Even if	Than	Whenever
Even though	That	Whether
If	Though	While
In order that	Unless	Why

Types of Dependent Clauses:

- Noun Clause
- Adjective Clause
- Adverb Clause

i. Noun Clause

A noun clause starts with a relative pronoun and functions as a noun.

Example:

- He said that he was ill.

Note: Noun clauses can answer the question of “What”.

ii. Adjective Clause:

Adjective clause starts with a relative pronoun and describes or modifies a noun written before it.

That, Which, Who, Whom

Example:

- I like the pencil that my brother bought for me.

Noun Adjective Clause

Note: Adjective Clauses can answer the question of “Which”.

- Adverb clause starts with a relative pronoun or sub-ordinate conjunction and functions as an adverb in the sentence.

Example:

- He washed his hands after he had taken his meal.

Note: Adverb Clauses can answer the question of “Why, when, where, how, how many, how much”.

Types of Sentences:

- i. Simple Sentences
- ii. Compound Sentences
- iii. Complex Sentences
- iv. Compound-Complex Sentences

i. Simple Sentences:

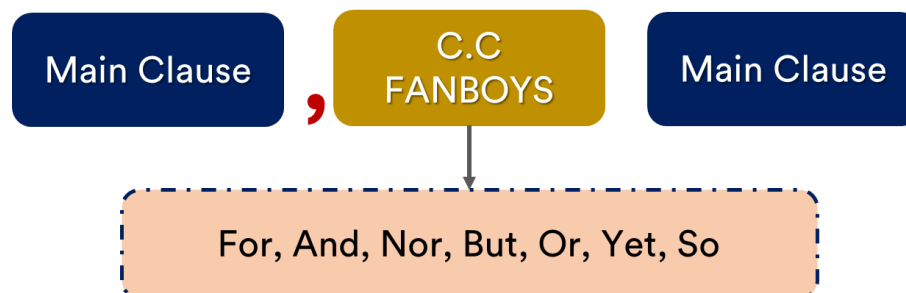
One independent clause stands as a simple sentence.

Examples:

- He works hard.
- Ali, Ahmad and Akram like to work together.
- I eat, sleep and enjoy my life.
- Aliya worked for her parents.

ii. Compound Sentences:

Two independent clauses joined by a coordinating Conjunction.



Examples:

- He works hard, for he wants to pass the exams.
- He works hard, but his brother does not.

iii. Complex Sentences:

An independent clause and a dependent clause make a complex sentence.

Examples:

- He works hard because he wants to pass the exams.
- Although he worked hard, he could not pass the exams.

iv. Compound-Complex Sentences:

Two independent clauses and a dependent clause make a Compound complex sentence.

Example:

- I worked hard, but I could not pass the exams because I was suffering from fever.

Types of Sentences (Meaning wise):

- Assertive/Declarative Sentences
- Interrogative Sentences
- Exclamatory Sentences
- Imperative Sentences

i. Assertive/Declarative Sentences:

These sentences are used to state information. Declarative sentences end with a period. (Full Stop)

Example:

- The teacher has taken his class on time.

ii. Interrogative Sentences:

These sentences ask questions. Accordingly, they end with a question mark. (?)



Example:

- Did you complete the assignment?



Example:

- Where are you going?

iii. Exclamatory Sentences:

These sentences express emotion and, as such, end with an exclamation mark. These sentences also contain interjections.

Example:

- Alas! I have lost my purse.
- She is going to fall!

iv. Imperative Sentences:

These sentences give commands or make requests. Imperative sentences start with the base form of verb and end with a period.

Example:

- Open the window.
- Let the window be opened.

Inversion

Inversion means putting the verb before the subject.

It is a literary technique in which the normal order of words is reversed, generally for emphasis or special effect.

It makes a sentence sound striking or unusual. It also sounds quite formal.

Sentences with inversion are less common in everyday English.

In a sentence with no special effect or emphasis, the normal order of words is retained.

Example 1: I have never seen such a beautiful rose.

Example 2: Never have I seen such a beautiful rose.

In example 2 inversion is used to emphasize the fact that in your whole lifetime you have not seen such a beautiful rose.

It is sometimes difficult to remember when inversion is or can be used. Here are some guidelines and examples to help you.

In normal everyday English, inversion is used:

- I. To make questions: Does he? Can you?
- II. After 'so', 'neither', 'nor': So do I, neither do I, nor do I. (More [here...](#))

In written English, as well as in a very formal style, inversion can be used in the following cases:

i. After negative adverbial expressions:

- Under no circumstances *can we accept* credit cards.
- In no way *can he be* held responsible.
- At no time *did she say* she would come.
- At no point *was* the price *mentioned*.
- Not until I heard my name *did I believe* I had won the race.

ii. After adverbial expressions of place:

- Round the corner *came the postman*.
- On the doorstep *was a bunch of flowers*.
- In the hall *stood a policeman*.

iii. After 'seldom', 'rarely', 'never', and 'little':

- *Seldom have I seen* such a beautiful view.
- *Rarely did he pay* anyone a compliment.
- *Never had I felt* so happy.
- *Little did he imagine* how dangerous it would be.

iv. After 'hardly', 'scarcely', 'barely', 'no sooner', when one thing happens after another:

- *Hardly had I begun* to speak *when* I was interrupted.
- *Scarcely had we started* our meal *when* the phone rang.
- *Barely had they finished* the match *when* the rain started to fall.
- *No sooner had I arrived than* they all started to argue.
 - Note that hardly, scarcely and barely are followed by when.
 - No sooner is followed by than.

v. After adverbial expressions beginning with 'only' and 'not only':

- *Only after* the meeting *did I realize* the importance of the subject.
- *Only when* the plane landed safely *did he calm down*.
- *Not only was the car slow*, it was also very uncomfortable.

vi. Conditionals with inversions:

In conditional sentences we can sometimes replace the 'if' with an inversion:

- If *I had known* it would be so difficult I would never have enrolled.
With inversion: *Had I known* it would be so difficult I would never have enrolled.
- If *we had known* she was alone we could have called her.
With inversion: *Had we known* she was alone we would have called her.

vii. After exclamations with 'here' and 'there':

- *Here comes* the winner!
- *There goes* all our money!

viii. After 'so/such' ...'that': (formal):

- 'So + adjective + verb ... 'that'
 - *So expensive was* the journey *that* they had to borrow money.
 - *So strange were* my surroundings *that* I couldn't sleep.
 - *So exhausted was* the hiker *that* he went straight to bed.
- 'Such' + verb + noun ... 'that'
 - *Such was* the wind *that* we couldn't open the door.
 - *Such was* their excitement *that* the children couldn't stay quiet.
 - *Such was* her fear *that* she couldn't utter a word.

ix. With verbs of reporting such as 'say' or 'ask' in direct speech:

- *"I love you"* said Harry.
- *"How far is it?"* asked the passenger.