**English Reviewer**

**Clause**

* Group of related words with both a subject and predicate.

**Independent Clause (Main Clause):**

* Type of clause that can stand alone making complete sense without the dependent clause.
* Considered as a sentence.
* Ex. Sam went to the park, after finishing school.

**Dependent Clause (Subordinate Clause):**

* Type of clause that cannon stand as a sentence requiring a Main Clause.
* Always preceded with a subordinating conjunction.
* **Subordinating Conjunction Common Examples:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| after | although | as | as if | as long as |
| because | before | despite | Even if | even |
| though | If | In order that | rather | than |
| since | So that | that | though | unless |
| until | when | where | whereas | whether |
| while |  |  |  |  |

Ex: You must work hard, if you want to succeed in life.

Ex2: When I met you, I did not think we would get close.

* A subordinating clause can be placed before, within or after a main clause:

Ex. When I was young, I work in a factory. (Before)

Ex2: The apartments, where he lives, looks nice. (Within)

Ex3: I saw a child, who was crying. (After)

**Types of Sentences Based on Structure**

**Simple Sentence:**

* Contain only one thought.

Ex: I enjoy playing Tennis with my Friend.

* Can be very short consisting of only two words

Ex: Imelda Sings.

* Can be long, if they have one subject (noun + modifier) and one predicate (verb + other parts).

Ex: Francisco the servant, is also known as the “paquito.”

* Can be declarative and Interrogative.

Ex(Declarative): I will buy groceries today.

Ex (Interrogative): Where can I buy groceries?

* **Simple Questions** – Contain only one independent clause.

**Ex**: Who knocked on the door?

**Compound Sentences:**

* Contain two independent clauses joined together with coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| For | And | Nor | But | Or | Yet | So |

* Ex: They studied Math rules for hours. But they realized there was still too much to learn.
* **Compound Questions** – Contain two independent clauses joined together.

Ex: Who knocked on the door, and what do they want?

**Complex Sentences:**

* Contain one independent clause and one dependent clause joined by a subordinating conjunction.

Ex: Although he had studied hard, John was still nervous about the exam because he wasn't sure if he would remember everything.

* **Complex Question** – Combines one independent clause and one dependent clause joined by subordinating conjunction.

Ex: If you had a day off, what would you do?

**Essay**

* Short non-fiction work dealing with one subject.
* Combines writers’ opinion and factual information.
* Consists of 5 or more total paragraphs.

**Formal Essay:**

* More academic and objective.
* Can be based on historical events.
* Based on research.
* Main purpose is to persuade.

**Informal Essay:**

* Uses first person pronouns.
* Most often based from the writer’s daily life or point of view.
* Chatty and friendly (Colloquial).
* Main purpose is to entertain.

**An Essayist Writes To:**

* Share an opinion.
* Entertain and persuade the reader.
* Describe an incident that has special significance.

**Essay Format:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1 Inch** | **Introduction (Opening Paragraph)**   * States the topic * Gives the reader an idea what to learn presenting the thesis that will develop in the main body   **Main Body (Middle or Heart of the Essay)**   * Develops main points and subsidiary ideas. * Contains 2 – 3 paragraphs * Proves and persuades the reader.   **Conclusion**   * Summarized points discussed and contains the writer’s opinion. | **0.5 Inch** |

* **Thesis Statement** – Shows what your paper is about.

**Paragraphs:**

* Group of sentences about one topic.
* Contains sentences, supporting details, and concluding sentence.
* **Topic Sentence** – The first sentence of a paragraph, known as the topic sentence, summarizes the main idea and provides a clear indication to the reader regarding the content of the rest of the paragraph.
* **Subsidiary Ideas** – Support the topic sentence.
* **Supporting Sentences** – The middle sentences, providing details, expand or support the topic sentences. Sometimes connected by transition words/phrases.
* **Concluding Sentence** – Sometimes used in longer paragraphs to sum up ideas presented and a start with a transition such as “clearly.”

**4 Kinds of Paragraph**

* **Descriptive Paragraph**
* Describes something and shows the reader what it is like.
* Appeal to the 5 senses.
* Uses adjectives.
* **Narrative Paragraph**
* To narrate or tell a story.
* There is a sequence of action, or there is a clear beginning, middle, and end of the paragraph.
* **Expository Paragraph**
* Explains something or provides instruction.
* Describes a process.
* Often requiring research
* **Persuasive Paragraph**
* Used to explain an opinion.
* Useful in an argument.

**The World in a Train**

**By** **Francisco B. Icasiano**

* Mang Kiko went to a train, to go to Baliwag, Bulacan.
* He took the train since he is biased in government owned public transportation.
* He had found a miniature little world inside the train, where diversity is prominent.
* The people who he observed are the following:

1. Three husky individuals who dusted their seats furiously with their handkerchiefs.
2. A harmless-looking middle-aged man in green camisa de chino with rolled sleeves who must have entered asleep.
3. A child of six in the next seat must have shared with me in speculating about the dreams of this sleeping man in green.
4. The party that most engaged Mang Kiko’s attention was a family of eight composed of a short but efficient father, four very young children, mother, grandmother, and another woman who must have been the efficient father's sister.
5. A bent old woman in black boarded the train begging for something.