**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?

**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 an 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.