



**Juli Yanti Damanik, S.S.,
M.TESOL**



Dosen Teknik Bioproses

KU33201-ENGLISH VI D3 TI and TK Structure and Written Expressions: Overview, Sentences with One Clause, and Sentences with Multiple Clauses

Outline

- Objectives of the lesson
- Structure and Written Expression: Overview and Skills 1-8
- Exercise

Objectives of the lesson

- You understand the test form of TOEFL Structure and Written Form.
- You are able to determine the correct answer to the exercises (topics: sentences with 1 clause and multiple clauses).

Structure and Written Expression: Overview

- 40 Questions within 25 minutes.
- 15 questions in structure section: To complete the blank in a sentence.
- 25 questions in written expression section: To choose the incorrect part of a sentence (the parts are underlined).

General Strategies

- Be familiar with the test directions.
- Begin with questions 1-15. Anticipate the questions 1-5 will be the easiest while 11-15 will be the most difficult. Do not spend too much time on the most difficult questions.
- Continue with questions 16-40. Anticipate the questions 16-20 will be the easiest while 36-40 will be the most difficult. Do not spend too much time on the most difficult questions.
- If you have time, go back to the difficult questions.
- Again, **never leave any answers blank on your answer sheet. Guess!**

Strategies for the Structure Questions

- Study the sentence. Determine what is needed to complete the sentence.
- Study each answer option based on how well it completes the sentence. Eliminate the options that do not complete the sentence correctly.
- Do not try to eliminate the incorrect answers by looking only at the answer.
- **Never leave any answer blank.**
- Time management.

Sentence with one Clause

Clause

A clause consists of subject and verb.

Examples:

The taxi driver helped me.

S

V

The taxi driver is kind.

S

be

Skill 1:

A complete sentence = Subject + Verb

Sentence examples:

Each of the students submits the progress report every week.

S

V

The competition is awesome.

S

be

Skill 1:

A complete sentence = Subject + Verb

Example:

_____ was backed up for miles on the freeway.

- (A) Yesterday
- (B) In the morning
- (C) Traffic
- (D) Cars

Skill 1:

A complete sentence = Subject + Verb

Example:

Engineers _____ for work on the new space program.

- (A) necessary
- (B) are needed
- (C) hopefully
- (D) next month

Skill 2:

Be careful of object of preposition.

If a word is an object of preposition, it is NOT the subject.

Prepositions examples:

PREPOSITIONS				
about	behind	except	on	under
above	below	for	onto	underneath
across	beneath	from	outside	unlike
after	beside	in	over	until
against	between	inside	past	up
along	beyond	into	since	upon
among	by	like	through	versus
around	despite	near	throughout	with
as	down	of	to	within
at	during	off	toward	without

Examples of object of preposition:

- 1. With their help
- 2. Between the buildings...
- 3. For those children...
- 4. Toward the office, etc.

Skill 2:

Be careful of object of preposition.

Example:

With his friend _____ found the movie theatre.

(A) has

(B) he

(C) later

(D) when

Skill 3:

Be careful of appositive

An appositive: a noun comes before or after another noun, and has the same meaning.

An appositive is not a subject.

Example:

Tom, a really good mechanic, is fixing the car.
S appositive V

A really good mechanic, Tom is fixing the car.
Appositive S V

Skill 3:

Be careful of appositive

Example:

_____, Sarah rarely misses her basketball shots.

- (A) An excellent basketball player
- (B) An excellent basketball player is
- (C) Sarah has an excellent basketball player
- (D) Her excellent basketball play

Skill 4:

Be careful of present participles

Present participle: **Verb-ing**

Problem: it can be tricky because V-ing may function as a verb in a sentence or an adjective (present participle).

Tip: It is an adjective when it is not accompanied by “be” (is, am, are, was, were, etc)

1. The man is talking to his friend.
V

2. **The man** talking to his friend **needs** some money.
Adjective

The teacher teaching in your class **graduated** from China.

Skill 4:

Be careful of present participles

Example:

The child _____ playing in the yard is my son.

(A) now

(B) is

(C) he

(D) was

Skill 5:

Be careful of past participles

Past participle: Verb 3

Problem: it can be tricky because Verb 3 may function as a verb in a sentence or an adjective (past participle).

Examples:

1. She ***painted*** this picture. (Verb- Simple past tense)
2. She *has* ***painted*** this picture. (Verb- present perfect tense)
3. The picture ***painted*** by Karen is now in a museum.
Adjective V

Skill 5:

Be careful of past participles

Example:

The packages _____ mailed at the post office will arrive on Monday.

- (A) have
- (B) were
- (C) them
- (D) just

Sentence with Multiple Clauses

Sentence with Multiple Clauses

Example:

I could not join the meeting because my connection was slow.

1 clause

1 clause



Connector

Skill 6:

Use coordinate connectors correctly

Coordinate connectors: *and, but, or, so, yet.*

COORDINATE CONNECTORS				
<i>and</i>	<i>but</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>so</i>	<i>yet</i>
S	V,	coordinate connector	S	V
<i>She laughed,</i>	<i>but</i>		<i>she</i>	<i>wanted to cry.</i>

Skill 6:

Use coordinate connectors correctly

Example:

A power failure occurred, _____ the lamps went out.

(A) then

(B) so

(C) later

(D) next

Skill 7:

Use adverb of time and cause connector correctly

ADVERB TIME AND CAUSE CONNECTORS					
TIME				CAUSE	
after	as soon as	once	when	as	now that
as	before	since	whenever	because	since
as long as	by the time	until	while	<u>inasmuch as</u>	
S V		adverb connector		S V	
Teresa went inside		because		it was raining.	
adverb connector		S V,		S V	
Because		it was raining,		Teresa went inside.	

Skill 7:

Use adverb of time and cause correctly

Example:

_____ was late, I missed the appointment.

- (A) I
- (B) Because
- (C) The train
- (D) Since he

Skill 8:

Use other adverb connectors correctly

OTHER ADVERB CONNECTORS			
CONDITION	CONTRAST	MANNER	PLACE
<i>if</i> <i>in case</i> <i>provided</i> <i>providing</i> <i>unless</i> <i>whether</i>	<i>although</i> <i>even though</i> <i>though</i> <i>while</i> <i>whereas</i>	<i>as</i> <i>in that</i>	<i>where</i> <i>wherever</i>
<div> <div>S</div> <div>V</div> <div>Bob went to school</div> </div> <div> <div>adverb connector</div> <div>even though</div> </div> <div> <div>S</div> <div>V</div> <div>he felt sick.</div> </div>			
<div> <div>adverb connector</div> <div>Even though</div> </div> <div> <div>S</div> <div>V,</div> <div>Bob felt sick,</div> </div> <div> <div>S</div> <div>V</div> <div>he went to school.</div> </div>			
NOTE: A comma is often used in the middle of the sentence with a contrast connector. <i>The Smith family <u>arrived</u> at 2:00, while the Jones family <u>arrived</u> an hour later.</i>			

Skill 8:

Use other adverb connectors correctly

Example:

You are not allowed to enter the building _____ have a ticket.

- (A) although you already buy
- (B) if
- (C) unless
- (D) unless you

Week 1-Practicum Session: **Structure and Written Expressions Skills** **9-12 and Online Discussion**

Reference

Deborah Phillips. *Longman Preparation Course for the TOEFL test: The Paper Test*. New York: Pearson Education, Inc, 2003.