**Structure of a sentence**

A sentence is a grammatical unit that is composed of one or more clauses. A simple sentence contains only a single clause, while a compound, a complex, and a compound-complex contain at least two clauses

**The different types of sentences**: 1. The Simple sentence.

2. The complex sentence.

3. The compound sentence.

4. The compound-complex sentence.

1. **The simple sentence**: Can be as short as one word.

Example: Stop!

Usually, however, the sentence has a subject as well as a predicate.

Example:-The ice melts.

-The ice melts quickly.

-The ice on the river melts quickly under the warm March sun.

1. **The complex sentence**: Is a sentence which includes at least one main clause and one dependent.

**The subordinators** **are**: when, while, because, since, although, so , if, as,…

1. **The compound sentence**: Is a sentence which includes two independent clauses joined

by a coordinator.

**The coordinators are**: but, and, yet,;……

1. **The compound-complex sentence**: Is a mixture of one subordinate clause and one coordinate

clause.

**Exercise** : Identify the following sentences. Say why.

1. The brain is the most complex organ in the human body.

2. When you are ready, call me. 3. The computer still works. It was infected by the ‘Melissa-Virus’. 4. You can’t go out and play until you finish your homework.

5. You have to practice everyday if you want to improve.

6. Suzanne wanted to be here but she can’t because she was very busy.

7. Although it was almost time to go home, we stopped to take one last look around.

8. You can’t go out because of the rain.

9. The football game was cancelled since it was raining.

10. In Japan, during the last war and just before armistice.

11. Which controls the automatic body actions.

12. The year in which he died had been particularly difficult.

13. The reason for which he came remains unclear.

14. The man they came to see refused to meet them.

15. Ottawa is the capital of Canada, but Toronto is the capital of Ontario.

16. Running through the park after dark can be very dangerous.

**The Complex sentence**

**Independent clause** **connectors Dependent clause**

**Linkers** **Noun clause Adjective clause** Adverb clause

**Subordinators**

**The different types of subordinate clauses**: The subordinate clauses (dependent) are classified

according to their function in the sentence. They are

used as nouns, as adjectives, or as adverbs.

**Examples:** The police knew that the money had been stolen. **( Noun clause**)

Because money had been stolen, I called the police. (**adverb clause)**

The money which had been stolen was found. **(Adjective clause)**

**The Noun Clause** :

The noun clause is a dependent clause that functions as a noun.

**Types of noun clauses** : There are three types of noun clauses

1. That clause : Introduced by “ That”
2. Wh question clause : Introduced by the interrogative words.
3. Yes-No question clause.

**That clause:** They are noun clauses often introduced by‘ that’. Try to study these three egs.

1. It is well-known that misunderstanding provokes conflicts
2. I know that misunderstanding provokes conflicts.
3. That misunderstanding provokes conflicts is well-known.

**Wh-question clause :** Is a dependent noun clause formed from a wh-question and changed into

wh- question clause.

Eg: What made him do a thing like that? (**Wh-question)**

I can’t imagine what made him do a thing like that. (**Wh-question clause**)

**Yes-No question clause**: Is a dependent noun clause formed from a yes-no question and changed into a statement by using the connectors : whether, whether or not , if ,if or not.

Eg: Did he see you ? **( Yes-No question)**

I don’t know if he saw you.

I don’t know whether he saw you or not. **(Yes-No question clauses)**

I don’t know if he saw .

Exercise : Transform into noun clause.

1. What qualifications do I need?
2. Whom did you speak to earlier?
3. Is Ann coming to the meeting?
4. Whose house were we in?
5. Why did you apply for the job?
6. How much does it cost to park here?
7. When Ann will arrive?
8. Who will accept to go?

The Adverb clause

The Adverb clause is a dependent clause used as an adverb within a sentence to indicate time, concession, reason, purpose, result, place, condition, and contrast.

**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.

**The different kinds of adverb clauses:**

**The Time clause**: when,whenever,as long as,while, since, as soon as, after, before..

**The place clause**: After, before, where, wherever,…..

**The cause clause**: Because, As, since,…..

**The consequence clause:** Therefore, So, Consequently,…

**The opposition/concession clause**: Although, Though, Eventhough,…

**The Purpose clause:** In spite of, despite of, in order to, so that,…

**The conditional clause**: If

. If + present = future

. If + past simple = conditional present

(would + infinitive)

. If + past perfect = conditional past

( would + have + past participle)

Exercise1: Join the following sentences with an adverb.

1. You drink this infusion . You feel better.
2. We had nothing better to do. We watched Television the whole evening.
3. William did strenuous exercises every morning .To stay fit.
4. He went to England . He wanted to learn English.
5. The computer still works . It was infected by the virus.
6. Hitler believed the Germans were the master race . He decided to conquer all of Europe.
7. Television has its good effects . Many people prefer to go to the cinema.
8. The government is worried . The number of people without job is increasing.
9. If I (know) her number, I would phone her.
10. They had all the necessary qualifications. They didn’t get the job.
11. The police got nearer . The crowd started throwing stones.
12. Jill burnt herself . She was taking the cakes out of oven.

Haut du formulaire

Complete each adverb clause below with the correct word(s):   
  
  
1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he always did well on his English tests, his parents were not surprised that he got an A.  
  When  
  Since  
  
2. You should keep the milk in the refrigerator, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it doesn't go bad.  
  since  
  so that  
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he thinks he's smart, he isn't.   
  Although  
  After  
  
4. You should say goodbye to your brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you leave for Europe.  
  before  
  since  
  
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my father has high blood pressure, he has to watch what he eats.   
  Before  
  Since  
  
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I came to this country, I didn't speak a word of English!  
  Before  
  Since  
  
7. I'll let you know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I come back.  
  because  
  after  
  
8. He doesn't understand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he doesn't speak French very well.  
  so that  
  because  
  
9. He spoke slowly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she would understand.  
  because  
  so that

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you stop crying, I'll buy you an ice cream.  
  If  
  Since

Bas du formulaire

**Phrase**

A Phrase is a group of related words that do not include a subject and a verb.

**Prepositional phrases** : “over the river”, “through the words”, ”to grandmother’s house”.

**Infinitive phrases** : To respect criticism is a sign of maturity.

**Gerund phrases :** I saw the running of the bulls .

**Appositive phrases**: My father, the doctor, gave me drugs.

**Participial phrases:** Biting my nails, I waited anxiously.

**The gerun phrase :**  A gerund is a verbal that ends in “ing” and functions as a noun whereas

the gerund phrase includes the gerund + modifiers related to it.

e.g : Keeping, swimming, hoping.

e.g Swimming in your pool is always fun.

**The infinitive phrase** : It includes the infinitive or any modifiers related to it.

e.g. To keep, To swim, To hope.

**The participial phrase** :

**The present participial:**

e.g : 1. The woman who is visiting the country is our teacher.

The woman visiting the country is our teacher.

2. Anyone who violates this law will be punished.

Anyone violating this law will be punished.

**The past participial :**

e.g: The jewelry which was stolen from our neighbour’s house was found.

The jewelry stolen from our neighbour’s house was found.

**Exercise1 :** Rewrite the sentences to form a reduced participle clauses.

1. Sam left school early because he felt sick.

2. The teacher was impressed by Daniel’s work, so she gave him the highest score.  


3. Because he didn't study hard enough for his exam, Ryan couldn't pass it.  


4. As I haven’t received all the applications yet, I am not eager to hire anyone.  


5. The golden ring, which was stolen weeks ago, was found.  


6. As I have an assignment to finish, I cannot come with you.  


7. When my sister heard the good news, she wanted to cry.  


8. Because I didn’t want to lose my passport, I gave it to my father.  


9. After he had been told to do the dishes, John entered the kitchen with a frown.  


10. As I had been to England before, I knew where to find a good hotel.  


**Answers**  
  
1. **Feeling sick**, Sam left school early.  
  
2. **Impressed by Daniel’s work**, the teacher gave him the highest mark.  
  
3. **Not having studied hard enough for his exam**, Ryan couldn't pass it.  
  
4. **Not having received all the applications yet**, I am not eager to hire anyone.  
  
5. **Stolen weeks ago**, the golden ring was found.  
  
6. **Having an assignment to finish**, I cannot come with you.  
  
7. **Hearing the good news**, my sister wanted to cry.  
  
8. **Not wanting to lose my passport**, I gave it to my father.  
  
9. **Having been told to do the dishes**, John entered the kitchen with a frown.  
  
10. **Having been to England before**, I knew where to find a good hotel.

**Exercise 2 :**Match the sentences in the most likely way, and write them as one sentence using an -ing clause.

1 Some wooden beams hold up the roof. a They waved to us

. 2 Some teachers attended the meeting. b He was dressed in protective clothing.

3 Some people were driving past. c They decided to go on strike.

4 A man was operating the equipment. d They are dangerous.

5 A girl is waiting for the bus. e They have been damaged.

6 Some steps lead down to the river. f She is Jack's daughter.

1. The wooden beams **holding up** the roof have been damaged.(1\_e)

2.-------------------------------------------------------------------------------.

3.-------------------------------------------------------------------------------.

4.-------------------------------------------------------------------------------.

5.-------------------------------------------------------------------------------.

6.-------------------------------------------------------------------------------.