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SENTENCE TYPES

Simple Sentence

1. A simple sentence has one subject and one verb. A clause has the structure of a simple sentence but it does not express a complete thought.

Television offers a variety of programs

Subject verb

2. Most comedians use personal situations as a source of humour.

Subject verb

Compound Sentence

A compound sentence has two or more simple sentences linked by the conjunctions *and*, *or* and *but*.

1. I tried to speak English and my friend tried to speak Japanese.

Simple sentence 1 = Clause 1

Simple sentence 2 = Clause 2

2. Some people are not bothered by violent TV programs, but others avoid them.

Simple sentence 1 = Clause 1

Simple sentence 1 = Clause 1

Complex Sentence

A complex sentence is made up of a simple sentence (an independent clause) and one or more subordinate clauses.

1. If we don't like a particular TV program, we can easily change the channel

Subordinate clause

Simple sentence = Main Clause

2. The teacher returned the homework to the student after she had fixed the error

Simple sentence = Main Clause

Subordinate clause



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Compound - complex sentence

A compound-complex sentence has two or more simple sentences and one or more subordinate clauses.

1. While many people avoid watching violent TV programs, others don't mind them and

Subordinate clause

Simple sentence 1 = Clause 1

they watch them frequently.

Simple sentence 2 = Clause 2

2. Even though he prefers to eat with a fork, he chooses to use chopsticks in Chinese

Subordinate clause

Simple sentence 1 = Clause 1

restaurants; however, they aren't easy to use.

Simple sentence 2 = Clause 2



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PRACTICE

Read the following essay and label the sentences by their type.

Simple=S Compound=C Complex=Cx Compound-Complex= C-Cx

1.....	<p>The three maps representing changes in Palm Grove between 1950 and 2000 show that the town became a resort as accessibility from the outside improved.</p> <p>In 1950, Palm Grove was a small fishing village with few hotels. It lies 450 kilometres from the nearest city. Since the only access to the village in 1950 was by a two-lane road, most tourists probably didn't want to make the long trip to get there.</p>
2.....	
3.....	
4.....	



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NOUN CLAUSES/ ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

I. Noun Clauses

A. That clauses

- a) That the human brain develops even after puberty was reported by some scholars.
= It was reported by some scholars that the human brain develops even after puberty.
- b) Some people argue that children are easily influenced by environment changes.
- c) The teacher made it clear that the homework should be submitted by Monday.
- d) My concern is that people do not care about others.
- e) I support the argument that all students should wear school uniforms.

B. Whether-/If clauses

- a) Whether you have diploma or not makes a huge difference in a job market
- b) Before buying something with a credit card, you should consider if you can afford it.
- c) The issue is not whether you can live with others or not.

C. Wh-clauses

- a) What has been said cannot be reserved
- b) I don't know whom I should trust.
- c) Ignorance is when you reject something you do not know anything about.

II. Adjective Clauses

A. Relative Pronouns

1) Role of relative pronouns

1. Subject

- a) People who have pets are usually kind and warm.
- b) A lime is a green fruit which looks like a lemon.
- c) Not everything that is learned is contained in books.

2. Possessive



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- a) There are some children whose parents are too busy to take care of them.
- b) Students are recommended to read books of which authors are still alive. (=....whose authors....)

3. Object

- a) People need friends with whom they can share secrets. (=.....friends whom....share secrets with.)
- b) I want to have a job which I really like. (=....a job I really like.)
- c) Some people wish to move to a country in which they can live without laws. (=....a country where....)

2) Usage

1. Restricted relative clause describes or defines the word in front of it

- a) The student who is sitting by the window is dozing. (= The student that is...)
- b) Jane Goodall is a researcher who is renowned for her studies on chimpanzees. (=...a researcher that is renowned...)
- c) New York is one of the most attractive cities that I have ever visited.

2. Non-restricted support more information for the word in front of it

- a) Mike, who is sitting by the window, is dozing. (NOT Mike, that is....)
- b) This book was written by Jane Goodall, who is renowned for her studies on chimpanzees.
- c) I do not like to watch television shows, which are often dumb and time-wasting.

3. Relative clause is shortened

- a) The student sitting by the window is dozing. (=....who is sitting....)
- b) Almost half of the people attending the meeting were not invited. (=....who attended....)
- c) The road leading to success can be full of hardships. (=.....which leads...)

B. Relative adverbs

Relative adverbs are used to indicate place (where), time (when), reason (why) and method (how).

- a) I choose the place where I would spend my summer vacation. (= I chose where....)
- b) Nobody can tell exactly the time when our universe came into being. (=....tell exactly when...)
- c) The reason when Billy was absent from school is not known yet. (= Why Billy was absent....)
- d) The internet has greatly changed how we communicate with others. (= the way we communicate)



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CONDITIONALS

1. Present Condition

If..... Simple present verb.....simple present verb

Present condition sentence is used to describe the obvious result or habit.

- a) If water is boiled at 100°, it changed into vapour. (= When water is boiled....)
- b) If I am surrounded by strangers, I feel unsafe. (= When I am surrounded....)

2. The first conditional

Ifsimple present verb....will+ infinitive verb

The first conditional implied that the situation is possible but *very unlikely*, will happen.

- a) If you work hard, you will be promoted soon.
- b) If you don't try anything, you won't be able to decide if you like it or not.

3. The second conditional

Ifsimple past verb....would (could/might/should) + infinitive verb

The second conditional implied that the situation is possible but *very unlikely*, will happen.

- a) If I were able to predict the future, I would become rich.
- b) If we found another planet to live on, we could relieve overpopulation on Earth.



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4. The third conditional

Ifpast perfect verb....would (could/might/should) + have+ past perfect verb

The third conditional is used to describe the situation which is opposite to the past situation.

- a) If I had done more research, I could have written a more thorough report.
- b) If we had been careful about the environment, the animals would have not lost their shelters.

5. Important structures

- a) If it were not for electricity, our lives would be very inconvenient.
- b) If it had not been for my parents' support, I couldn't have finished college.
- c) I wish I could travel back in time to meet Albert Einstein.
- d) I wish my country had not gone through the economic crisis in 1999.

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Type of Noun Clauses

That Clauses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> formed from statements introduced by subordinator <i>that</i> <i>that</i> can be omitted 	The Russian president and his wife told the press (that) they were enjoying their visit.
Subjunctive noun clauses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> verb in base form occur after verbs and adjectives of urgency, advisability, necessity, and desirability 	The president of the united states suggested that Russia open its doors to U.S. business.
Question clauses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> formed from - wh-questions; wh-words are the subordinators: <i>who, where, which, how, etc.</i> use SV statement word order <i>do, does, did</i> disappear 	Do you know who the interpreter for the Russian leader was? The reporter asked which companies planned to do business in Russia.
IF/Whether clauses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> formed from yes/no questions introduced by subordinator <i>if</i> or <i>whether</i>. <i>Whether</i> is more formal than <i>if</i>. or not may be added use SV statement word order <i>do, does, did</i> disappear 	The question is whether (or not) U.S. and European companies understand the Russian business environment (or not). No one knows if the experiment will succeed (or not).



Adverb Clause Subordinators

Time	When, whenever, while, as soon as, after, since, as, before, until	Whether I had to speak in front of people, I was paralyzed by fear.
Place	Where, wherever, everywhere, anywhere	I saw unfriendly, critical faces everywhere I looked.
Distance Frequency Manner	As + adverb + as As + adverb + as As, as + adverb + as, as if/as though	She runs on the beach as far as she can . He visits his family as often as he can . I tried to act as if I were not afraid .
Reason	Because, since, as	Since I need to make speeches for career advancement , I enrolled in a speech class.
Purpose	So that, in order that	I took a speech class so that I could overcome my fear of public speaking .
Result	So + adjective/adverb + that such a(n) + noun + that so much/little + noun + that so many/few + noun + that	At first, making a speech made me so nervous that I got a stomachache before every class . During the semester, I made so many speeches that I lost some of my fear .
Concession (unexpected result)	Although, even though, though	Even though I am a successful business executive , I still do not enjoy speaking in public.
Contrast (direct opposition)	While, whereas	At social events, I like to talk quietly with one or two people, whereas my girlfriend enjoys being in the center of a crowd .
Conditional	If, unless	If I hadn't taken that speech class in college , I wouldn't be able to do my job well. Unless I have to give an impromptu speech on a topic I know nothing about , I feel quite confident in front of any audience.