englishinschools



ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT COMPLEX SENTENCES

RIGHT BEFORE YOUR EXAM!

Complex Sentences - What are They?

Complex sentences are made up of two clauses - an independent clause and a dependent clause.

Independent clauses are similar to simple sentences. They can stand alone and function as a sentence:

We didn't pass the test. Angela won the competition.

Dependent clauses, however, need to be used together with an independent clause. Here are some dependent clauses with independent clauses.

Notice how they seem incomplete:

Although he is ready. When it is done.





Independent clauses are combined with dependent clauses to make sense.

We'll go to the bank because we need some money. As soon as we land, I'll give you a call.

Notice that dependent clauses can come first. In this case we use a comma.

Before she comes, we'll eat some lunch.

Because he's late for work, he took a taxi.

Writing Complex Sentences Using Subordinating Conjunctions

Complex sentences are written by using subordinating conjunctions to connect the two clauses.

Showing Opposition or Unexpected Results

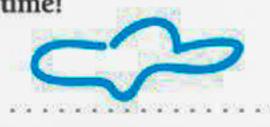
Use these three subordinating conjunctions to show that there is a pro and contra or contrasts statements.

although / even though / though

Although I felt he was wrong, I decided to trust him. Sharon started looking for a new job even though she was currently employed.

Though I couldn't understand a word, we had a great time!

Showing Cause and Effect



COMPLEX SENIENCE DRILLS

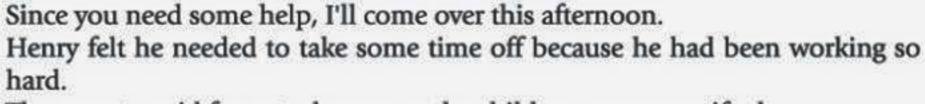
Use subordinating conjunctions (though, if, when, because, etc.) to connect the sentences into one complex sentence.

- 1. Henry needs to learn English. I will teach him.
- 2. It was raining outside. We went for a walk. 3. Jenny needs to ask me. I will buy it for her.
- 4. Yvonne played golf extremely well. She was very young.
- 5. Franklin wants to get a new job. He is preparing for job interviews.
- 6. I'm writing a letter, and I'm leaving. You will find it tomorrow. 7. Marvin thinks he will buy the house. He just wants to know what his wife
- thinks.
- 8. Cindy and David had breakfast. They left for work.
- 9. I really enjoyed the concert. The music was too loud. 10. Alexander has been working sixty hours a week. There is an important
- presentation next week. 11. I usually work out at the gym early in the morning. I leave for work at eight
- a.m.
- 12. The car was extremely expensive. Bob didn't have much money. He bought the car.
- 13. Dean sometimes goes to the cinema. He enjoys going with Doug. Doug visits once a month. his friend
- watch TV by streaming over the internet. It 14. I prefer to

have rain.

watch what I want when I want. allows me to it happens that we have a lot of rain. I put 15. Sometimes chairs on the patio in the garage when we To give reasons use these conjunctions that keep the same meaning.

because | since | as



The parents paid for extra lessons as the children were very gifted.

Expressing Time

There are a number of subordinating conjunctions that express time. Note that the simple tense (present simple or past simple) is generally used in dependent clauses beginning with time subordinators.

when | as soon as | before | after | by

By the time you get this letter, I will have left for New York. I used to play a lot of tennis when I was a teenager. We had a wonderful dinner after she had arrived.

Expressing Conditions

Use these subordinators to express that something depends on a condition.

if / unless / in the case that

If I were you, I would take my time with that project. They won't come next week unless you ask them to do so. In the case that he isn't available, we'll look for another consultant.

COMPLEX SENTENCE DRILL 1

Provide a suitable Subordinating Conjunction to fill the gaps

1. I'm going to the bank _____ I need some money.

2. I made lunch _____ I got home.

in these sentences.

____ it's raining, she's going for a walk in the park. she finishes her homework soon, she

will fail the class. 5. He decided to trust Tim _____ he was an honest

6. _____ we went to school, she decided to investigate the situation.

Jennifer decided to leave Tom _____ he was too worried about his job. 8.Dennis bought a new jacket _____ he had

received one as a gift last week. 9.Brandley claims that there will be trouble _____ he doesn't complete the job.

10. Janice will have finished the report ____ the time you receive the letter.

Find the answers in next MONDAY issue

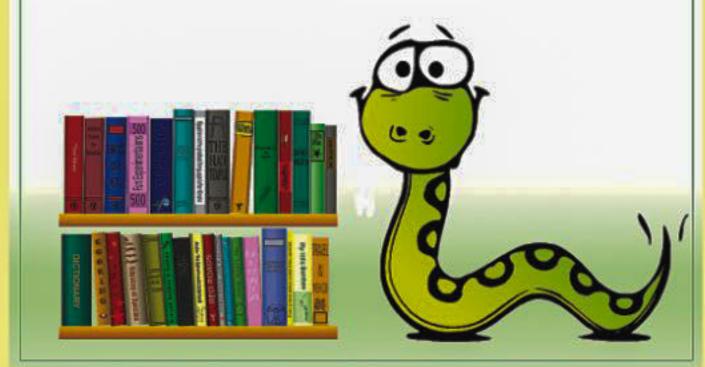
A summary is condensed version of a larger reading. A summary is not a rewrite of the original piece and does not have to be long nor should it be long. To write a summary, use your own words to express briefly the main idea and relevant details of the piece you have read. Your purpose in writing the summary is to give the basic ideas of the original reading. What was it about and what did the author want to communicate?

Here is a passage on Snake for you to summarise:

All snakes are hunters and predators, feeding on the animals and sometimes their eggs. Having no limbs, snakes cannot hold their preys down to bite; hence they usually swallow them whole. Poisonous snakes sometimes do immobilize their preys with their venom to make consumption easier.

Most poisonous snakes others off. One example bluish-black body and cobras, which have less fatality by lifting the their hoods.

It is truly a myth that food. Humans can never normally too large for do bite, these attacks injected



are conspicuously colored to warn is the redheaded krait which has a scarlet head and tail. Snakes like the outstanding body colors, display their front part of their body and spreading

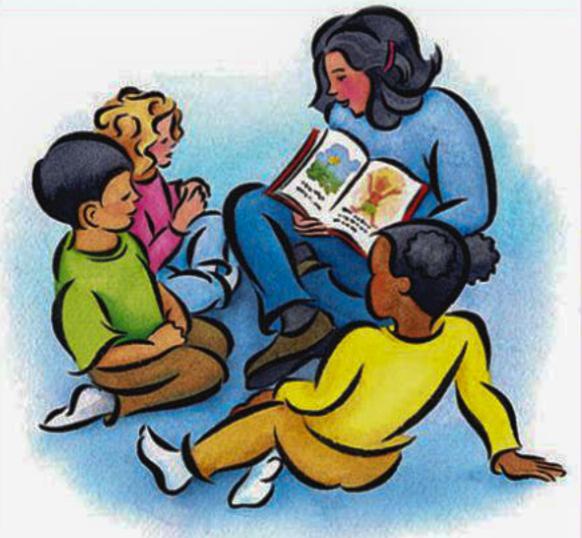
poisonous snakes attack humans for be their targets for food as we are them to swallow, in cases where snakes are usually defensive ones and the normally little or sometimes even none.

The full, fatal dose of the venom is only released on smaller animals which the snakes can swallow easily. Besides helping in the killing and immobilizing of their preys, the poison also acts as digestive agents for snakes.

The following is a general way of writing a summary. First find the main ideas of a passage. Once you are done with that, join them in your own English. Check your grammar and choose your words carefullly. Remember, the summary will vary from person to person.

** The portions marked in yellow are the main summary points. C





Now write the summary yourself and show it to your teacher!

All snakes are hunters and predators, feeding on the animals and sometimes their eggs. Having no limbs, snakes cannot hold their preys down to bite; hence they usually swallow them whole. Poisonous snakes sometimes do immobilize their preys with their venom to make consumption easier.

Most poisonous snakes are conspicuously colored to warn others off. One example is the redheaded krait which has a bluish-black body and scarlet head and tail. Snakes like the cobras, which have less outstanding body colors, display their fatality by lifting the front part of their body and spreading their hoods.

It is truly a myth that poisonous snakes attack humans for food. Humans can never be their targets for food as we are normally too large for them to swallow. in cases where snakes do bite, these attacks are usually

defensive ones and the venom injected is normally little or sometimes even none. The full, fatal dose of the venom is only released on smaller animals which the snakes can swallow easily. Besides helping in the killing and immobilizing of their preys, the poison also acts as digestive agents for snakes.



ANSWER KEY TO THE LAST EIS PAGE ACTIVITIES (DATED MARCH 05, 2018)

1. errors, I grade. 2. Juan Valdez Colombian world. 3. Haven't movie? 4. English Shakespeare's The Tempest. 5. After we'd door, newspaper. 6. Do banquet? 7. door! 8. Greece, places: Acropolis, Parthenon, Erechtheum, Mount Lycabettus. 9. Mistletoe, example, parasite. 10. Easter Island Pacific Ocean 11. My said, "Eat soup, while." 12. friendly; however, temper. 13. rain, pavilion. 14. It's Matt Cindy's cousin. 15. Mrs. Howard friend's cookbook. 16. Martha cheese, cocoa. celery, candy. 17. Time magazines. 18. Stone, Sr., English students. 19. book, Look Back and Rejoice 20. won't Saturday

1 fascinated 2 speculation 3 asked 4 should 5 enough 6 all 7 called 8 stopped 9 so

10 lights 11 woke 12 important 13 not 14 several 15 area 16 going 17 quickly 18 record 19 time 20 hit

KEY 2

My dad works in a bank. He works there from Monday to Friday. He helps people. He counts money, and he uses the computer. His job is important. He is an important man at the bank.

Dad also works at home. On weekends he cooks dinner. Usually he fixes Italian food. On Saturdays he makes spaghetti. On Sundays he makes pizza. Sometimes he fries chicken or fixes Chinese food. My mother watches and helps. She cuts the vegetables. She tosses the salad. I wash the dishes. Some people say it is strange for a man to cook. My dad

enjoys his hobby. Cooking relaxes him. His father was a weekend cook, too.

KEY 3. 1 was 2 Peeping 3 perched 4 had 5 looked 6 woke 7 stared 8 missing 9 twittered 10 silenced

KEY 4 aT bT cF dF eF fF gT hT KEY 5

 United Nations World Tourism Organization (WNTO) 2. 7% 3. Spain's Prime Minister 4. Five 5. Unrest 6. The Mediterranean 7. Africa 8.3% 9. Economic development 10. France KEY 6

 Simple 2. Simple 3. Complex 4. Complex 5. Simple 6. Complex 7. Simple 8. Complex 9. Complex 10. Simple 11. Complex

