

11/4/2023

LESSON LAYOUT

Grammar Focus: complex sentences:

COMPLEX SENTENCES

1. Definition:

A complex sentence has two clauses which are of different importance in the sentence.

The more important clause is an independent clause; it can stand alone as a sentence.

The less important clause is a dependent clause; it cannot stand alone as a sentence.

E.g.: Before he makes a decision, he always asks his parents' opinions.

Dependent clause

Independent clause

2. Forming Complex Sentences with Subordinators:

Subordinators join 2 simple sentences by making one sentence a dependent clause.

If a subordinator stands at the beginning of a sentence, place a comma between the 2 clauses.

If a subordinator stands in the middle of a sentence, do NOT use a comma.

	Relationship	Subordinator	Example
1.	Time	After, before, since, until, when	When I came home, dinner was ready.
2.	Cause	As, because	I like English because it is interesting.
3.	Effect	So that, in order that	She prepares dinner so that her mom can rest.
4.	Condition	If, even if, unless	If I win the competition, my parents will be proud.
5.	Contrast	Although, even though, though	Though he didn't go to college, he was successful.
6.	Location	Where, wherever	The wedding was held where they first met.

3. Forming Complex Sentences with Relative Pronouns:

A relative pronoun introduces a dependent clause that describes a noun pronoun that goes before it.

	Re. Pro.	Refer to	Example
1.	Who	People as subjects	He is the man who bought the car.
2.	Whom	People as objects	She is the woman whom he loves.
3.	Whose	= who has	He is the boy whose father passed away a few years ago.
4.	Which	Things, situations	We spent our summer at the beach, which was wonderful.
5.	That	Things or people	The big blue building is the house that is haunted.
6.	What	= the things which	This present is exactly what I hoped for my birthday.

EXAMPLE:

The teacher said there will be a qui next week. The class whined and complained.

After the teacher said there will be a quiz next week, the class whined and complained.

PRACTICE:

1. The hair dryer was not working. I returned it to the store for a refund
2. I checked my boots and skis. Then I jumped on the ski lift.
3. I washed my clothes. They still look dirty.
4. I walked into the room. Everybody stopped talking.
5. You can watch TV. First, you have to finish your homework.
6. I was driving to Toronto. My car ran out of gas.
7. She got a credit card. She bought a new pair of running shoes and an iPhone.

ACTIVITY

- Work in a groups/pairs for 15 minutes.
- Imagine that you are members of a family. You have a neighbor named Edward who lives next door. He is a single man, plays very loud rock music and often throws overnight parties. This makes the whole family unable to sleep and the children unable to concentrate on their studies. You have talked to him several times, but nothing's changed. You decide to write him a letter to complain about his behavior and to ask him to end it.
- Write the first draft of your letter in simple sentences. The letter should be no longer than 8 sentences.
- Now work as a group to combine as many sentences as you can with subordinators and relative pronouns.

Dear Edward,

I am writing to

.....

.....

.....

.....

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REVIEW OF COMPARE AND CONTRAST ESSAY

TASK: Write a **first draft** of a compare and contrast essay in pairs/groups. Give yourselves 5-10 minutes to outline and 20-25 to write it.

Choose from one of the following essay topics:

- Life in high school vs life in college
- Where is the best possible care for the sick – at home or in the hospital?
- Rich and poor: differences and similarities

Then swap for peer review.