

WRITING 1

WORDS - PHRASES - CLAUSES

A. INTRODUCTION

CLAUSES: (SELF-STUDY)

A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a predicate. Every complete sentence is made up of at least one or more clause(s)

Example: - John bought a new car. (One sentence, one clause)

- John bought a new car but he is using his old car. (One sentence, two clauses)

There are two major types of clauses:

1. Independent clause (main clause): is a group of words that can stand on its own as a sentence.

- Structure: **Subject + Verb = Complete thought**

Example: - He ran.

- John was writing a letter.

- Main clause can be joined by a coordinating conjunction to form complete complex or compound sentence. Coordinating conjunctions: **and, but, for, nor, or, yet, so**

Example: - He bought a new car but he is still using his old car.

(but is used to combine two independent clauses)

2. Dependent clause (subordinate clause) is a group of words with a subject and a verb, but it does not express a complete thought so it is not a sentence and can't stand alone.

- Structure: **Subordinate conjunction + Subject + Verb = Incomplete thought**

- Examples of subordinate conjunctions:

when	once	provided that	where as
while	since	in case	except that
by the time	before	although	except when
until	if	even though	whether
after	as long as	though	as
as soon as	unless	even if	as if/ as though

Example: - Since I started going to the gym, I've lost 25 pounds.

- Turn off the lights when you leave the room.

B. PRACTICE

I. Identify which type of phrase the underlined part is.

1. Marybeth dreams about becoming a NASA astronaut.

- A. Gerund B. Participle C. Appositive D. Infinitive E. Preposition

2. My dog is so scared of storms that she runs and hides under the sofa or behind my desk whenever it rains.

- A. Gerund B. Participle C. Appositive D. Infinitive E. Preposition

3. Pygmalion is by George Shaw, one of my favorite playwrights.

- A. Gerund B. Participle C. Appositive D. Infinitive E. Preposition
4. Skirt twirling, our professor, an obnoxiously foolish woman, made the mistake of trying to dance, embarrassing herself in front of her class.
 A. Absolute/ Appositive/ Participle / Gerund/ Prepositional
 B. Absolute/ Appositive/ Gerund/ Participle/ Prepositional
 C. Prepositional/ Appositive/ Infinitive/ Participle/ Prepositional
 D. Absolute/ Infinitive/ Gerund/ Participle/ Prepositional
 5. The plumber was unable to finish the difficult job in one day.
 A. Gerund B. Participle C. Appositive D. Infinitive E. Prepositional
 6. We will cover much of the material, depending on our time limitations.
 A. Gerund B. Participle C. Appositive D. Infinitive E. Prepositional
 7. Excusing the boys for their rude and reckless behaviour was not an option.
 A. Gerund B. Participle C. Appositive D. Infinitive E. Prepositional
 8. The store around the corner is painting its interior.
 A. Gerund B. Participle C. Appositive D. Infinitive E. Prepositional
 9. My brother, a clown by profession, works all weekend at parties and gatherings.
 A. Gerund B. Participle C. Appositive D. Infinitive E. Prepositional
 10. John went to college with the dream to study engineering.
 A. Gerund B. Participle C. Appositive D. Infinitive E. Prepositional
 11. His heart beating very fast, Harry stood listening to the chilly silence.
 A. Gerund B. Absolute C. Participle D. Appositive E. Prepositional
 12. The clear night is perfect for seeing stars.
 A. Noun B. Verb C. Participle D. Absolute E. Appositive
 13. To get to our house, drive south on Main Street, turn right onto Webster Drive, and park two houses from the corner.
 A. Infinitive/ Infinitive/ Preposition B. Preposition/ Participle/ Preposition
 C. Infinitive/ Preposition/ Preposition D. Preposition/ Preposition/ Preposition
 E. Preposition/ Infinitive/ Preposition
 14. Wanting to save money, Linda spent the morning clipping and filling coupons.
 A. Gerund B. Participle C. Appositive D. Infinitive E. Prepositional
 15. Patricia would have gone for a walk to explore the surroundings had others been interested.
 A. Prepositional B. Infinitive C. Verb D. Absolute E. Participle

II. Identify the underlined group of words as a Phrase (P), an Independent Clause (IC) or a Dependent Clause (DC).

1. Which one is the person who stole your car?
2. While preparing for a speech, Joe couldn't help but worry about his entrance.
3. We all sighed in relief, James having found his passport.
4. Because my dog loves pizza crusts, he never barks at the deliveryman.
5. Megan has been waiting for her ride for an hour.
6. A nurse can find a job wherever she goes.
7. Anthony ran for the paper towels as cola spilled over the glass and splashed onto the counter.
8. Now I understand why you didn't want to attend.
9. Sam Smith, who recently spoke to the youth group, excels at motivating young people.
10. She will stay late so that she will finish the report.
11. Some whales can hold their breath for up to two hours, but they still must come to the surface to breathe.
12. The book that April was waiting for is available now.
13. After the banquet, the cooks will take a well-deserved break.
14. As the man ruptured another disc, he had another back surgery.
15. Fascinated by the stalactites and stalagmites in the cave, the tourist took many pictures.

III. Complete the given sentences putting the words, phrases and clauses given in brackets, in the right order.

1. _____ is called Bodh Gaya. (place, where the Buddha got enlightenment, the)
2. _____ will have to pay a fine. (who do not return the library books by the due date, boys, those)
3. _____ is a Member of Parliament. (who has just spoken, man, the)
4. _____ move around the sun. (planets, which belong to the solar system, all, the)
5. _____ is for a school. (new, which the villagers have built, this building)
6. _____ never returned empty-handed. (learned men, for help, who went to the king)

7. _____ woke up everybody in the neighbourhood. (loud, the, of the sudden explosion, noise)
8. I could not tolerate _____. (quite insulting, he said, because, it, what, was)
9. The few books _____ . (were written, that, in the Middle Ages, were produced, by hands)
10. When at last he returned to the village, _____. (the, children, him, told, people, left, that, had, his)

IV. Convert the underlined clauses/ phrases into phrases/ clauses.

1. The dog that is eating a biscuit has brown fur.
-> The dog _____ has brown fur.
2. The grammar points that are presented in the article are complicated.
-> The grammar points _____ are complicated.
3. Because he needed some money to go shopping, Sami went to the bank.
-> _____, Sami went to the bank.
4. The job having been completed, we went back home.
-> When _____, we went back home.
5. Come next week if possible.
-> Come next week if _____.
6. Without adding the sugar, the dish will taste bad.
-> _____, the dish will taste bad.
7. She woke up at the time of load shedding.
-> She woke up _____.
8. The thief changed his address all the time so as not to be found by the police. (couldn't)
-> The thief changed his address all the time _____.
9. The goods were never delivered although we had received the promise. (despite)
-> The goods were never delivered _____.
10. Because he broke his leg, Harry had to stay in hospital. (of)
-> _____, Harry had to stay in the hospital.
11. The marks left by the whip are still visible. (that)
-> _____ are still visible.
12. John is the man responsible for the project.

-> John is _____.

13. Since Maria come to this country, she has made many friends.

-> _____, she has made many friends.

14. The police officer, who is a ten-year veteran, was given a certificate of appreciation.

-> The police officer _____ was given a certificate of appreciation.

15. After my sister had won the competition, she celebrated. (having)

-> _____, my sister celebrated.

16. His arrival was unexpected. (that)

-> No one expected _____.

17. Everyone who will take the TOEFL next month must preregister.

-> Everyone _____ must preregister.

18. Lab reports handed in after Friday will not be accepted. (that)

-> _____ will not be accepted.

19. We reached the lake at twilight. (it)

-> We reached the lake _____.

20. He is confident that he would win the match. (of)

-> He is confident _____.

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