

1 SENTENCES

Compound and complex sentences

17 Write the numbers of appropriate examples in the spaces.

Compound sentences

A compound sentence has two **2** or more **1** clauses joined by coordinating conjunctions: *and*, *but*, *or*.

- 1 *You can take the bus **or** stay here **and** I'll drive you tomorrow, **but** I'm not driving tonight.*
- 2 *Dave slept **and** I read. • It wasn't cold, **but** I was shivering. • You must help us **or** we will fail.*

We usually leave out the same subject **1**, the same subject + verb **1** or the same subject + auxiliary **1** from later clauses in a compound sentence.

- 3 *They played well, but ... lost. (They played well, but they lost.) • Martin smiled, ... shrugged his shoulders and ... said nothing. (Martin smiled, he shrugged his shoulders and he said nothing.)*
- 4 *She will come and ... get those later. • You can take it or ... leave it. • I am waiting and ... hoping.*
- 5 *They have a cat or ... a dog. • I like swimming, ... football and ... watching TV.*

Leaving out the subject and/or other parts of the sentence is called ellipsis.

We usually leave out the same verb + object after an auxiliary verb in later clauses **1**, but we prefer to leave out repeated objects and/or prepositional phrases from the first clause **1**.

- 6 *I'll wash ... and peel the potatoes. • McGregors have lived ... and died in Crieff for centuries.*
- 7 *I wasn't making a noise and the others were ... • They may forget you, but I never will ...*

We can emphasize the relationship between two clauses in compound sentences by using different combinations of conjunctions. They can express an addition **1**, an alternative **1**, a combination **1** or a combination of negatives **1**.

- 8 *They **not only** clean houses, **but also** do repairs, painting and other odd jobs.*
- 9 *You can **both** turn the TV on **and** change channels with the remote control.*
- 10 *I will **neither** sleep **nor** rest until this is over. • He **neither** speaks English **nor** understands it.*
- 11 *You can **either** go with us **or** stay here alone. • They must **either** pay you **or** give you time off.*

Complex sentences

We create complex sentences by joining two or more clauses with subordinating conjunctions such as *because*, *before*, *that*, *which*, etc.

- 12 *I couldn't sleep **because** I was thinking about all the work **that** I had to do **before** I could leave.*

Note that the same subject is repeated. (NOT ~~*I couldn't sleep because was thinking.*~~)

Others include: *although*, *as*, *if*, *in order that*, *since*, *when*, *who*

Complex sentences contain relative clauses **1**, noun clauses **1**, and adverbial clauses **1**. We can put adverbial clauses, followed by a comma, at the beginning of complex sentences **1**.

- 13 *I didn't realize **that** Brian wasn't feeling well. • Did you know **that** he was married?*
- 14 *She liked the women **with whom** she worked, but she hated the dirty jobs **which** they had to do.*
- 15 *I had a shower **after** I ran. • He's still working **although** he's 72. • We won't play **if** it rains.*
- 16 ***If** it rains, the ground will be too muddy. • **Although** he's 72, he still walks to work every day.*

Compound-complex sentences

We form compound-complex sentences with three or more clauses joined by both coordinating and subordinating conjunctions.

- 17 *We hit a lamp post **and** it shattered the glass on the front door **before** I managed to bring the bus to a halt.*
- 18 *Harvold said, 'I was so relieved **that** no one else was hurt, **but** I hoped the driver would survive.'*

18 Choose an ending (a–d) for each beginning (1–4) and add the conjunctions *and*, *but* or *or*.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 You can leave now (...) | a | she can also read | write it. |
| 2 He says he needs a knife (...) | b | dries them straight away. | |
| 3 She not only speaks Arabic, (...) | c | stay | help us finish the job. |
| 4 Bob usually washes the dishes (...) | d | scissors to open the package. | |

19 Complete these sentences with a verb or subject + verb from below.

came got had seemed stopped talked
she came he got we had it seemed it stopped we talked

- Police allowed protests outside the meeting, but people trying to get inside.
- When about religion or politics, very excited.
- After home from her trip, we sat and for hours.
- easier in the past because people just met, married and kids.
- If she got up early enough and downstairs, breakfast together.
- The dog ran over to the door where and to be waiting for us to open it.

20 Complete the definitions with these nouns and conjunctions.

✓ <i>heartache</i>	<i>heartbeat</i>	<i>heartburn</i>		<i>and</i> (×2)	<i>because</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>who</i>
<i>heart attack</i>	<i>heartbreak</i>	<i>heart-throb</i>		<i>as</i>	✓ <i>or</i>	<i>which</i> (×2)	<i>whom</i>

Example: A heartache is a feeling of great sorrow, anxiety *or* worry.

Your (1) is the action (2) sound of your heart

(3) it pumps blood through your body.

(4) is a feeling of great sadness (5) something bad has happened, such as the end of a love affair or the loss of a life.

A (6) is a famous actor or singer (7) is very attractive

(8) with (9) people fall in love.

A (10) is a sudden illness in (11) the heart beats violently.

It causes great pain (12) sometimes death.

(13) is a burning sensation in the chest (14) is caused by indigestion.

21 Add the conjunctions and appropriate forms of the verbs to this description.

<i>and</i>	<i>because</i>	<i>but</i>	<i>if</i>	<i>which</i>
<i>who</i>	<i>live</i>	<i>not like</i>	<i>see</i>	<i>tell</i>

A Neighbourhood Watch is an arrangement by

- people (2)
- in a particular street or area watch each other's houses (4) (5) the police (6) they (7) anything suspicious. Many people have formed local Neighbourhood Watch groups to try to prevent crime, (8) others have refused to join them (9) they (10) the idea of being watched by their neighbours.

