

# 1.The Main Tenses in English

In English language the simple sentence consists of the following parts:-

**Subject + aux.v. +main.v. +complement**

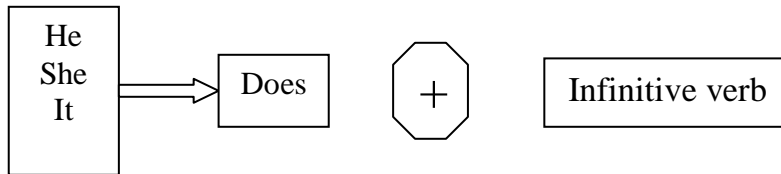
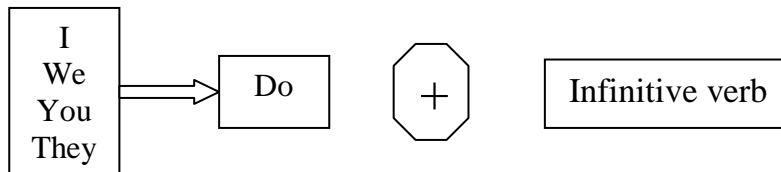
The main tenses in English language are:

1. simple present or present simple.

- I go to bed at ten O'clock every night.
- The sun sets in the west.
- America grows Sutton.

The auxiliary verbs of the present simple tense are:

+  
+  
+



The main uses of do and does in question and negative

## Example

- Do you wish to come?(question)  
No, I do not wish to come.(negative).  
Yes, I wish or yes, I do.
- Does she buy a new car?(question)  
No, she doesn't buy a new car.(negative)  
Yes, she buys a new car or yes, she does.

To avoid repeating a verb

## Example:

- Tom likes me and John does too.

To express emphasis.

## Example:

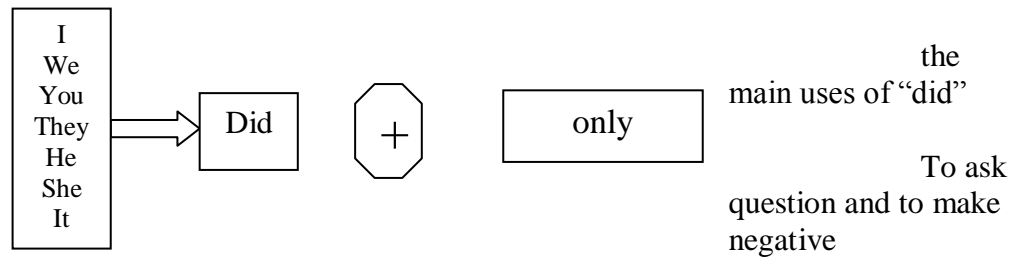
- Do come and help me.

- He does annoy me.
2. the past simple or the simple past It is uses to express a general custom or habit in the past.

**Example:**

When I was young, I went to bed early.

The auxiliary verb of this tense is:



**Example:**

- Did you do your duty?(question).  
No, I did not do my duty.(negative).  
Yes, I did.

To a void repeating a verb

**Example:**

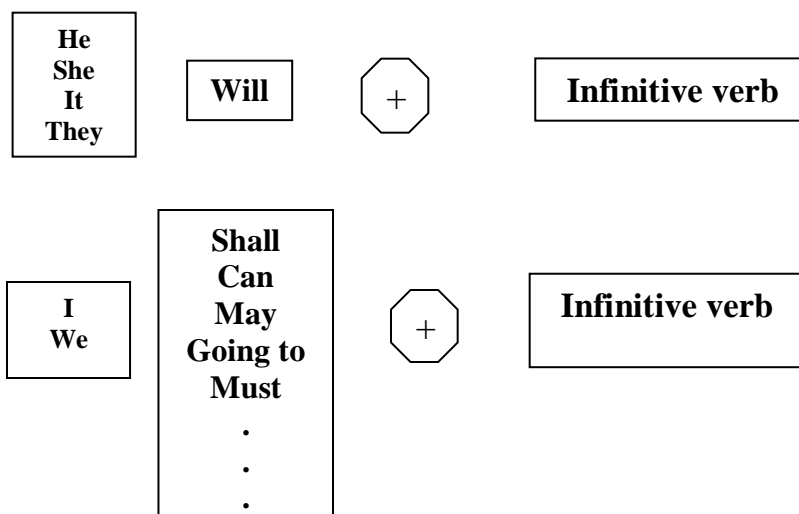
- Tom ran away and so did I
- To express emphasis

**Example:**

- I failed, but I did try.

3. the future tense.

The main auxiliaries of the future tense are:



**Example:**

- I shall go to the sea for my holiday.
- We shall be pleased to see you.
- She will get better soon.

The main uses of (will).

(a) Will may mean “wish”

**Example:**

- If God wills = if God wishes.

(b) Will not = refuse.

**Example:**

- I want him to help me, but he will not.
- (c) Will you = invitation

**Example:**

- Will you come to tea with us?

(d) will may mean a agreement.

**Example:**

He will do what you ask.

The main uses of “can”

a) Can may mean (a) ability

**Example:**

- I can swim.
- She cannot find her money.

b) It may mean

**Example:**

- It can rain in Italy even in the summer.

c) It may mean (c) permission.

**Example:**

- You can go now.
- I shall be glad when the bell rings.
- We can all go home.

d) The present perfect tense.

e) The past perfect tense.

- f) The present stannous tense.  
g) The past prefect tense

**Notes:**

(١) إذا جاءت ( ) بدون ( ) فتعبران عن زمن المضارع البسيط

**Example:**

- I am a school boy.
- He is a clever boy.

(٢) إذا جاءت ( ) بدون التصريف الثالث للفعل فتعبران عن زمن المضارع البسيط

**Example:**

- I have a lot of books.

(٣) إذا جاءت ( ) بدن ( ) فتعبران عن زمن الماضي البسيط.

**Example:**

- If I were you, I should keep quiet.

(٤) إذا جاءت ( ) بدون التصريف الثالث للفعل فتعبر عن زمن الماضي البسيط.

**Example:**

- They had many troubles.
- We had a haggy time.

**تصريف بعض الأفعال الشاذة**

Write	wrote	written
Speak	spoke	spoken
Cut	cut	cut
Put	put	put
Ring	rang	rung
Lose	lost	lost
Come	came	come
Buy	bought	bought
Think	thought	thought
Make	made	made
See	saw	seen
Get	got	gotten
Meet	met	met

## **2. Exclamations**

The following are exclamations expressing:

1- surprise.

Oh! I say! Really! Indeed! How surprising! Do you think so? What an extraordinary thing! I can hardly believe it! I can't believe it! I've never heard of such a thing! You don't say so! Good gracious! By love! Good heavens! Ah! Great Scott! Hallo!

2-Disbelief

Nonsense! I don't believe it! It can't be true! I've never heard of such a thing! I can't believe it for a moment! Impossible! Rubbish!

3- sympathy

There, there! Bad luck! Hard luck! I am sorry! What a pity! What a shame! Never mind! Better luck next time! Cheer up! Poor fellow! My poor ship! Oh dear!

4-Joy.

Hurrah! Good! Splendid! That's fine! I'm so glad!

5-Admiration

Wonderful! How wonderful! Well played! Well done! That's marvelous!

## **3. Conditional Clauses**

### **First kind**

The easiest and simplest conditional sentence is one that makes a general statement. no particular time is meant and the statement is true at all times .in this kind if is almost the same as when. Both verbs are put in the present tense.

Examples:

If (when) water boils, steam rises

If (when) it rains, we stay indoors.

The farmers are pleased if (when)  
They get good crops.

Exercise:

Rewrite these sentences using if

- (a) when we get wet we sometimes catch cold.
- (b) Iron bars get longer when they are heated.
- (c) A boy who comes late annoys the teacher.
- (d) Those people who never save never become rich.
- (e) Lazy boys do not make progress.

### **Second kind**

If + Past tense + conditional.

Time meant, present.

Supposition (the verb with if), Impossible.

Examples: If I had four hands, I should be able to do more work. (I have only two hands).

If wishes were horses, beggars would ride. (Wishes are not horses).

If I knew, I should tell you. (I do not know).

If he worked harder (now), he would learn more. (He is a lazy boy).

### **Third kind**

If + past tense + conditional.

Time meant, future.

Supposition, Improbable; not likely.

Example: If it rained tomorrow, I should stay indoors.

Notice the past tense with tomorrow. The speaker uses this tense to show that he considers rain unlikely. He must live in a dry country, an Englishman in England usually says. If it rains tomorrow ..., for there is much rain in England.

Instead of the past tense, we may use were to or should to show that the event is unlikely.

Example:

If it rained

Were to rain                      tomorrow, I should stay indoors.

Should rain

#### **Fourth kind**

If + past perfect tense + perfect conditional

Time meant past.

Supposition impossible, We imagine something that did not happen.

Examples:

If my brother had been here yesterday, he would have protected me.

If ali had worked harder, he would not have failed.

(Ali did not work hard , and he failed)

#### **Fifth kind**

If +past tense + past tense

Time meant past.

Supposition, possible. We do not know whether the event happened or not.

Example:

If the Tigris was low in ancient times, the farmers got poor crops. Someone has roken the window.

If it was tom he was very careless.

Note :-

Sometimes the verbs of a conditional sentence speak about different times so different tenses are used according to the meaning.

Example:

If it was tom that broke the window, he will have to pay for it.

Sam said “If I had been born a girl I should now be in a girls school.”

If you should see my brother, give him

#### **4- active and passive voice**

The following two sentence mean the same thing.

(a) (Active) people make shirts of cotton.

(b) (passive) Shirts are made of cotton (by people)

To change a sentence from the active to passive voice,

1- Make the object into the passive subject.

2- Look at the tense of the verb. Write down the same tense of the verb to be followed by the past participle of the active verb.

3- Write the active subject following the preposition by. This is sometime omitted altogether if the meaning is clear without it.

**Passive voice**

**1-present simple**

**Rule**

Is  
Are +P.P

For example

1- people make shirts of cotton. (active)

Shirts of cotton are made. (passive)

2- the lion kill the boy.

The boy is killed.

**2-past simple**

**Rule**



was  
were +P.P

For example

1-Ali gave a cry of fear. (active)

A cry of fear was given. (passive)

2- the lion killed the boy.

The boy was killed.

3- Future Tense

Rule

will  
shall +be +P.P  
can

For example

1-I m the future , people will use machinery more.

Machinery will be used in the future more.

2-people can preserve any kind of food

any kind of food can be preserved.

4- Present Perfect Tense.

Rule

has  
have+ been +P.P

For example

1-Ali has neglected the work.  
the work has been neglected.

2- you have eaten oranges.  
Oranges have been eaten.

5- Past Perfect Tense.

Rule

had+ been +P.P

1-they had bought a new car.  
A new car had been bought .

6- Present Continous Tense.

Rule

Is  
Are + being+ P.P

For example

He is speaking English .

English is being spoken.

7- Past Continous Tense.

Rule

was  
were + being+ P.P

For example

The police were questioning him.

He was being questioned.

## **5.Degrees of comparison(1)**

Adjectives and adverbs have usually three degree of comparison.

Example . Long (positive); Longer (comparative); Longest (superlative).

### **Adjectives**

There are three ways of forming the comparative and superlative of an adjectives.

(i) -er , -est.

Example. Deep ; deeper ; deepest.

(ii) more- ; most-.

Example. Beautiful ; more beautiful ; most beautiful.

(iii) changing the root. Good ; better ; best.

I

The following adjective usually form the comparative by adding -er and the superlative by adding –est

(a) Adjectives of one syllable (=sound).

Positive	comparative	superlative
Wise	wiser	wisest
Long	longer	longest
sweet	sweeter	sweetest

(b) adjective of two syllables ending with –le , -y, -er , -ow.

Noble	nobler	noblest
Gentle	gentler	gentlest
Easy	easier	easiest
Friendly	friendlier	friendliest
Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest
Tender	tenderer	Tenderest
Narrow	narrower	narrowest
Shallow	shallower	shallowest

(c) some, but not all, adjectives of two syllables with the accent on the second syllable.

Polite	politer	politest
Severe	severer	severest

(d) some other two – syllable adjectives in common use, such as

Quiet	quieter	quietest
Common	commoner	commonest
Cruel	crueler	cruellest

## II

Other adjectives, except those in III, from the comparative and superlative with more-, most-.

Positive	comparative	superlative
Difficult	more difficult	most difficult
Determined	more determined	most determined

## III

Positive	comparative	superlative
Well(=	better	
Good health)		

Ill(=	worse
-------	-------

Bad health)		
Good	better	best
Bad	worse	worst
Much	more	most
Many	more	most
Little	less	least

## **Degrees of comparison(2)**

### **Adverbs**

The comparative and superlative of most adverbs are formed with more- ,most-.

Positive	comparative	superlative
Well	better	best
Badly	worse	worst
Much	more	most
Little	less	least
Soon	sooner	soonest
Fast	faster	fastest
Hard	harder	hardest
Tight	tighter	tightest

The comparative degree is used to compare two thing or two groups of things.

Example . A tree is taller than a flower.

He ran more quickly than she did.

These books are heavier than those.

## 6.Tag question

-تستخدم الأسئلة الذيلية في الكلام الرسمي وفي المحادثات وتصاغ من الجمل الخبرية وذلك بوضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل مع علامة السؤال بدون فعل رئيسي وبدون تكملة.  
١-إذا كانت الجملة الخبرية مثبتة يكون السؤال الذيلي منفي والجواب عنة يكون بالإثبات.

جواب مثبت	سؤال ذيلي منفي	جملة خبرية مثبتة
+	-	+

EX.

- 1- this is your desk , Isn't it ? yes , it is.
- 2- This was your old house , wasn't it ? yes , it was.
- 3- You were here yesterday , weren't you? Yes , I were.
- 4- You are Ali's brother , aren't you? Yes , I am .
- 5- He will soon be here , will not he? Yes he will.  
Or won't he?
- 6- we shall have a holiday tomorrow, shall not we ?  
or shan't we?

جواب منفي	سؤال ذيلي مثبت	جملة خبرية منفية
-	+	-

EX.

- 1- you will not be here tomorrow , will you? No , I shall not.  
Or No , I shan't.
- 2-this is not your book, Is it? No , it isn't.

## 7.IDIOMS WITH COMMON VERBS

The common English verbs form a great number of Idioms. No other language is like English in this respect. Here are some of the idioms formed from get , take , go, make, set, tell, put, look, keep, run.

### Section A

#### The Meanings of “GET”

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1-obtain    | Go and get your books. This class will get a good result.              |
| 2-become    | It is getting late. He is getting old.                                 |
| 3-receive   | He got full marks. He got a heavy punishment.                          |
| 4-arrive    | We got there at five o'clock.  |
| 5-cause to  | Take your shoes to the shop and get them mended.<br>Get your hair cut. |
| 6-(passive) | He got killed. He got injured in the accident.                         |

#### Idioms with “GET”

(a) get along = agree

We are good friends; we get along(or get on) well together.

(b) get at = reach and obtain , find out

The cat would like to get at the bird in the cage. How can we get at truth?

(c) get in , get out = enter ,leave , means of transport

As soon as the train arrived , they got in. he got out at the station.

Get in ,get out , are also used for building when the method used is not the ordinary one.

The thieves got in through the window, and got out the same way.

We got out by breaking down the wall.

(d) get in = arrive

The train gets in at midday.

(e) get on = make progress

How is Tom getting on at school? He is getting on well.

(f) get on , get off = enter , leave; means of transport.

He got on the train at Basrah and got off at Hilla.

(g) get out = take out

Get your books out of your desks.

(h) get over = recover from.

He got (caught) fever, but he is now getting over it.

(i) get rid of = send away, remove.

He was a bad servant and we got rid of him.

(j) get through = spend foolishly.

He soon got through all his money.

= pass.

Tom got through the examination the first time.

Get through = finish.

I shall come as soon as I have got through my work.

(k) get up, down = go , come , up , down.

The cat got up the tree , but it could not get down.

(l) get up = rise from bed.

I always get up early.

## **Section B**

### **Idioms with “Take”**

(a) take after = be like.

He takes after his father in many ways.

(b) take off = leave the ground (in an aero plane ).

The plane took off at six o'clock.

After running some distance, the airplane took off.

(c) take (money) off.

The shopkeeper took a shilling off the price.

(d) take over = become responsible for , or owner of (work, duties, possessions) after another.

When Mr. Smith left , Mr. Jones took over his work.



When I took the house (rented it) , I took over some of the furniture that was in it.

(e)take place = happen

Where did the accident take place?

(f)take up = begin to practice( a sport, hobby or study).

He has stopped playing football and has taken up tennis.

He liked French , so he took it up seriously.

## **Section C**

### **Idioms with “Do”**

(a) done = finished.

Have done = have finished.

Our work is done ; we are going home.

Put your pens down when you have done.

(b) do away with = get rid of (something).

I did away with all my old papers.

(c)do for = serve a purpose , be of use.

I'll take this box home; it will do for firewood.

The coat is too small for him ,but it will do for his younger brother.

(d) do good = benefit.

Take this medicine ; it will do for firewood.

(e)do up = fasten.

He did up his coat buttons because it was cold.

= repair , make like new.

My bicycle is looking old; I shall do it up.

Next year we shall have our house done up.

(f)do well = make progress.

Tom is doing well at school .

He was very ill, but he is doing well now.

(g) do without = live without.

During the war , we did without many things from Europe .

(h)do your best = try as hard as you can.

He is a hard worker ; he always does his best.

The following are used in speech.

(i)done for = worn out , very tired.

I can't wear these old shoes any more ; they're done for .

The men could walk no further ; they were done for.

(j) A. "how do you do?"    B. "how do you do?"

This is what two people usually say to each other when they are introduced.

(k) this will do = this is enough, this will do what is wanted.

That will do = that is enough.

I don't want a pen ; this pencil will do.

Please give me a shilling . if you haven't got one , a piaster will do.

## **Section D**

### **Idioms with "Go"**

(a) go = become .

The horse has gone lame.

The dog went mad.

(b) go after = pursue.

The thief ran a way ; I went after him and caught him.

(c) go down = set or sink.

The sun went down and the stars came out.

The ship went down after striking a rock.

= decrease in price.

We hope that the cost of living will soon go down.

Sugar has gone down one penny.

(d) go for = fetch or seek

My sister fell ill so I went for a doctor.

(e) go off = depart.

They went off to Benghazi last Saturday.

= explode.

Do not touch the bomb ; it might go off.

(f) go on = continue

The war went on for six long years.

Go on with your work.

(g) go out = stop burning.

The fire went out.

The light is going out .

The match has gone out.

## 8. Some and any

١- بشكل عام تستخدم (some) في الجملة المثبة أما (any) في الجملة المنفية

Example:

\* Ali has bought some shoes.

\* they haven't got any children.

\* I've got something in my eye.

\* He's lazy he never does any work.

٢- تستخدم (any) في الجملة التي تعطي معنى النفي المتضمن بدون وجود

(not)

Example:

\* he left home without any money.

\* He refused to say anything.

٣- بعض الأحيان نستخدم (anything, anyone, any) بعد (if) الشرطية

Example:

\* If you need anything, just ask.

\* If any letters arrive for me, can you send them to this address?

\* If anyone has any questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.

٤- نستخدم (any) في السؤال

Example:

\* Have you got any money?

\* Has anybody seen Tom?

٥- نستخدم (some) في السؤال الذي يحمل معنى العرض والطلب (أي طلب

شيء معين)

Example:

\* Would you like some tea?

\* Can I have some of those apples?

٦- تُعتبر (some one, somebody, anyone, anybody) كلمات مفردة وتأتي مع الفعل المفرد

Example:

\* Someone wants to see you.

\* Is anybody there?

## 9. أدوات الأسئلة الرئيسية

How many, how much, what, which, when, where, who.

يتم تحويل الجملة من خبرية إلى استفهامية وذلك بتغيير مكان الفاعل والفعل المساعد وذلك بوضع الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل مع استخدام أدوات السؤال الرئيسية

Example:

- you can    can you
- Tom has    has Tom

١- تستخدم ادات السؤال (who) للسؤال للفاعل العاقل

Example:

- who telephoned Ann?
- Who wants something to eat? Ali wants something to eat.
- Who wrote to Tom? Ahmed wrote to Tom.

٢- تستخدم ادات السؤال (where) للسؤال عن المكان

- \* where has Tom gone? Tom has gone to Italy
- \* where do you live? I live in Baghdad
- \* Where are you from? I am from Japan.

3- تستخدم (when) للسؤال عن الزمان

Example:

- \* when can you come and see us?

\* when did they get married?

٤-تستخدم (why) للسؤال عن السبب

Example:

\* why did Ann sell her car

\* why didn't you lock the door?

\* why don't we go out for a meal?

٥-نستخدم ادات السؤال (what) للسؤال عن الشيء غير العاقل

Example:

\* what happened to you last night?

\* what do you do?

\* what's your phone number?

\* what do you like?

\* what newspaper do you read?

٦-نستخدم (which) للسؤال عن غير العاقل أيضا

Example:

\* which switch operates this machine?

٧-نستخدم (How many) للسؤال عن المعداد

Example:

\* how many cigarettes have you got?

\* how many of these people do you know?

٨-نستخدم (How much) للسؤال عن غير المعداد

Example:

how much money have you got? None. •

## 10.Singular and plural

### المفرد والجمع

١ - هنالك أسماء تُستخدم فقط في حالة الجمع مثلاً

Jeans, shirts, trousers, pajamas, tights, glasses.

٢-هنالك أسماء تنتهي بـ(S) لكنه لا تعتبر جمع أنما مفرد وتستخدم مع الفعل المفرد مثلاً.

Mathematics, physics, athletics, news, economics.

Example:

- Athletics is my favorite sport.
- What time is the news on television.

٣-هنالك اسماء لا تنتهي بـ(S) لكنها جمع وتستخدم مع الفعل الجمع مثلاً.

Government, staff, team, family, committee

Example:

- the government want to reduce taxes.
  - The staff aren't happy with their new working condition.
- ٤-دائماً نستخدم الفعل الجمع مع أسماء الفرق الرياضية.

Example:

- Scotland are playing France in a football match next week.
- ٥-دائماً نستخدم الفعل الجمع مع كلمة ( police )

Example:

- the police have arrested tom.

## 11.Rephrase

(rephrase) هو إعادة كتابة نفس الجملة بصيغة مختلفة وذلك أما بتغيير بعض الكلمات ووضع مرادفاتها مكانها بحيث تعطي نفس المعنى الأول .

Example:

1-The root holds the plant firmly in position in the soil.

\* The root anchored the plant firmly in the soil.

2- Some plants have simple forms of life living on their roots.

\* Some plants have special butcheries living on their roots.

## 12.The, a, an

١-تُستخدم أدوات التعريف (a, an) مع الشيء غير المعين (أي غير المحدد) (in general) بينما تستخدم أداة التعريف (the) مع الشيء المحدد أو المعين (in particular).

Example:

\* Tom sat down on a chair (we don't know which chair).

\*Tom sat down on the chair nearest the door.( we know which chair).

\* Have you got a car?

\* I cleaned the car yesterday.

٢-تستخدم (the) مع الكلمات التالية

The light, the floor, the ceiling, the door, the carpet ...etc.

Example:

\* can you turn off the light, please?

٣-تستخدم (the) مع الكلمات التالية:

The police, the fire, the post office,...etc.

Example:

\* I must go to the bank to change some money and then I'm going to the post office to buy some stamps.

\* John isn't very well. He has gone to the doctor.

٤-تستخدم (a, an) مع الاسم المعدود المفرد

Example:

\* That's a good suggestion.

\* Do you need an umbrella?

٥-نحن نقول. the sea, the sky, the ground.

\* Don't sit on the ground? It's wet.

\* We looked up at all the stars in the sky.

\* We also say, the cinema, the theatre.

\* We went to the cinema last night.

\* Do you often go to the theatre?

لكنها عادةً تستخدم (television) بدون أي أداة تعريف أي بدون (the, a, and an)

Example:

\* We often watch television.

\* I watched the news on television.

### 13.The sentence

The unit of written speech is the sentence. A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense. The normal sentence must have two elements: the subject and the predicate. The subject is the word, or group of words about which something is said.

The predicate is the part tells us what the subject did, what was done to it. For example in the sentence "Ali laughed" the subject is "Ali" and the predicate "laughed". We may think of the subject as the doer or receiver of the action and the predicate as denoting the action, what the subject does or what is done to it. Every sentence,

no matter how simple or complicated it may be, contains at least one subject and one predicate. We can divide sentences into four traditional categories: simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, and compound complex sentences.

### **1-the simple sentence:**

A simple sentence consists of only one independent (principal) clause that is one subject and one predicate. The simple sentence may have as subject more than one noun or pronoun and as predicate more than one verb. It may also have adjectives, adverbs, and phrases as modifiers. The form of the verb is determined by the nature of the subject whether it is singular or plural, or first, second, or third person. Thus we say “he speaks” but “they speak”, “I am”, “he is”, “we\you\they\are”. That is what we mean when we say that the verb must agree with its subject.

The following sentences have two main parts subject and predicate:

Subject	predicate.
was running.	The boy
All the boys	were running
All the boys	were running down the
hill.	

The first part of each sentence above functions as the subject ;the second part functions as the predicate . most simple sentences follow this pattern.

### **The compound sentence**

A compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses. Each clause contains a subject and a predicate of its own . each part is therefore a sentence which is part of a larger sentence . each clause makes good sense by itself and neither of them is inferior , to , or dependent on , the other . ordinarily, a co - ordinating conjunction (e .g .and ,but ,or ,for) joins the two parts



- |         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| Subject | predicate |
|---------|-----------|
- a) the moon      was bright and  
                      we                      could see our way  
 (adding one statement to another: the clause which follows is what we might expect)
- b) the sky darkened ,but no rain fell (expressing contrast between two statements:  
 what follows is not what we expect).
- c) he had to act immediately or he would have been too late .  
 (two statements of equal value to choose from: if one is true or possible the other or not .)
- d) he felt tired and thirsty ,for is was very hot .  
 (gives a reason which is added almost as an afterthought .)
- e) he felt ill so he went to bed .  
 (adding something which follows as consequence of the previous part.)

The pattern for the compound sentence is:

Subject + predicate + conjunction+ Subject+ + predicate

Although the clauses which are co-ordinate to each other are of equal grammatical vale it does not always follow that we can interchange them. The order in which the occur is usually important .

For example, if we combine the two simple sentences : "the student asked a question" "the teacher answered it. " to make a compound sentence we most make "the student asked a question " the first clause because that is the event that occurred first . the compound sentence will be "the student asked a question and a teacher answered it " . sometime, however, the order is not important. for example, if we want to combine the sentences : "my brother lives in mosul " " my sister lives in kirkuk" we can say either my brother lives in mosul and my sister lives in kirkuk we can say my sister lives in kirkuk and my brother lives in mosul

in this case the meaning of the sentence does not depend on the order of the clauses.

### **The complex sentence:**

A complex sentence consists of one independent and one or more secondary ideas . dependent clauses are used as nouns , as adjectives , and as adverbs .

(a) the teacher said that the answer was correct .

The independent clause is “the teacher said .” the subject is “the subject is “the teacher “ , and the predicate is “said” the dependent clause answers a question about the independent clause . the teacher said – what? The dependent clause “that the answer was correct “ tells us what the teacher said . it is a nouns clause .

(b) this is the boy who brought the papers . the main clause is “this is the boy” . the subordinate clause “ who brought the papers” defines the boy – tells us which boy . it is an adjective clause .

(c) he ran as fast as he could .

The main clause is “he ran .” the subordinate clause “as fast as he could” tells us how he ran . it is an adverbs clause .

### **4. the compound\_ complex sentence:**

A compound –complex sentence contains two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause .

(a) the agent know that the roof leaked , but he did not tell us . “the two independent clauses in this sentence are “the agent know “ and “he did not tell us .” “that the roof leaked” is a subordinate noun clause .

(b) since the day was unpleasant, we stayed indoors; Ali studies and I watched television .

This sentence has three independent clause \_ “we stayed indoors , “ “Ali studied, “ and “I watched television .”

“since the day was unpleasant” explains why we stayed indoors; it is an adverb clause .

II. A sentence is a means by which we make clear to others what we think or feel . but since thoughts and feelings vary in kind, and since the reasons for communicating them differ, sentences, are of

different kinds also . we can classify sentences as (1) Declarative sentences, (2) Interrogative sentences, (3) Imperative sentences and (4) Exclamatory sentences .

**1. The Declarative sentence is a single** , complete statement . it is used to convey information to the reader . This is the kind of sentence we use most frequently in composition . a declarative sentence may , of course , be simple compound, complex or compound –complex .

(a) He was a brave man.

(b) William Shakespeare was born in 1564 .

(c) Words often tell us about a writers feelings as well as about the things he wants to talk about .

A declarative sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full

Stop.

## **2. The Interrogative Sentence:**

An interrogative sentence is a single, complete question .

This is the kind of sentence we use where we are seeking information or trying to lead the reader into a consideration of possible answers .

(a) Was he a brave man?

(b) When was William Shakespeare born?

(c) Why did Brutus join the conspiracy against Julius Caesar?

(Notice the position of the subject and verb in these sentence ) .

An Interrogative sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a question mark .

## **3. The Imperative Sentence :**

An imperative sentence is a single , complete command or a single , complete request . it is used for giving directions, instruction , or commands.

(a) Please don't touch those cakes.

(b) Before you leave the room , close the windows and switch off the fans. In a command or instruction, a single verb may be a sentence (no subject is needed).

e.g. stop talking.

Begin.

An imperative sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop .

#### **4. The Exclamatory Sentence:**

An exclamatory sentence is a single , complete expression of sudden or strong feeling . You should not use this kind of sentence too often in your compositions.

(a) How brave he was!

(b) What a joke it was!

(c) Your house is on fire!

An exclamatory sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with an exclamation mark.

#### **QUESTIONS**

1. Is it still winter or summer?
2. Did we go to the seaside on Sunday or not?
3. Where did we walk?
4. What did we watch?
5. when did we reach home?
6. What happened then?
7. Where did we sit?