

# English for Electrical and Electronic Engineering

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# Unit 1

## Review Grammar

### 1.1 Sentence Structure

#### 1.1.1 Simple Sentences

A simple sentence has only one clause:

The children were laughing.  
John wanted a new bicycle.  
All the girls are learning English.

#### 1.1.2 Compound sentences

A compound sentence has two or more clauses:

(We stayed behind) and (finished the job)  
(We stayed behind) and (finished the job), then (we went home)

The clauses in a compound sentence are joined by co-ordinating conjunctions:

John shouted and everybody waved.  
We looked everywhere but we couldn't find him.  
They are coming by car so they should be here soon.

The common coordinating conjunctions are: and – but – or – nor – so – then – yet

#### 1.1.3 Complex sentences

A complex sentence has a main clause and one or more adverbial clauses. Adverbial clauses usually come after the main clause:

Her father died when she was very young.  
 Her father died (main clause),  
 when (subordinating conjunction),  
 she was very young (adverbial clause).  
 She had a difficult childhood because her father died when she was very young.  
 She had a difficult childhood (main clause),  
 because (subordinating conjunction),  
 her father died (adverbial clause),  
 when (subordinating conjunction),  
 she was very young (adverbial clause).

Some subordinate clauses can come in front of the main clause:

Although a few snakes are dangerous most of them are quite harmless.  
 Although (subordinating conjunction),  
 some snakes are dangerous (adverbial clause),  
 most of them are harmless (main clause).

A sentence can contain both subordinate and coordinate clauses:

Although she has always lived in France, she speaks fluent English because her mother was American and her father was Nigerian.  
 Although (subordinating conjunction),  
 she has always lived in France (adverbial clause),  
 she speaks fluent English (main clause),  
 because (subordinating conjunction),  
 her mother was American (adverbial clause),  
 and (coordinating conjunction),  
 her father was Nigerian (adverbial clause).

There are seven types of adverbial clauses:

#### Common conjunctions

Contrast clauses	although; though; even though; while;
Reason clauses	because; since; as
Place clauses	where; wherever; everywhere
Purpose clauses	so that; so; because + want
Result clauses	so that; so ... that; such ... that
Time clauses	when; before; after; since; while; as; as soon as; by the time; until
Conditional clauses	if; unless; provided (that); as long as

## 1.2 Pronouns

### 1.2.1 Personal pronouns

Pronouns are words we use in the place of a full noun.

Subject	Object
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

We have both subject and object pronouns:

We use he/him to refer to men, and she/her to refer to women. When we are not sure if we are talking about a man or a woman we use they/them.

This is Jack. He's my brother. I don't think you have met him.

This is Angela. She's my sister. Have you met her before?

Talk to a friend. Ask them to help you.

You could go to a doctor. They might help you.

### 1.2.1.1 Subject pronouns

We use subject pronouns as subject of the verb:

I like your dress.

You are late.

He is my friend.

It is raining.

She is on holiday.

We live in England.

They come from London.

**Note 1.1** Remember: *English clauses always have a subject.*

### 1.2.1.2 Object pronouns

We use object pronouns:

1- as the object of the verb:

Can you help me, please?

I can see you.

She doesn't like him.

I saw her in town today.

We saw them in town yesterday, but they didn't see us.

2- after prepositions:

She is waiting for me.

I'll get it for you.

Give it to him.

Why are you looking at her?

Don't take it from us.

I'll speak to them.