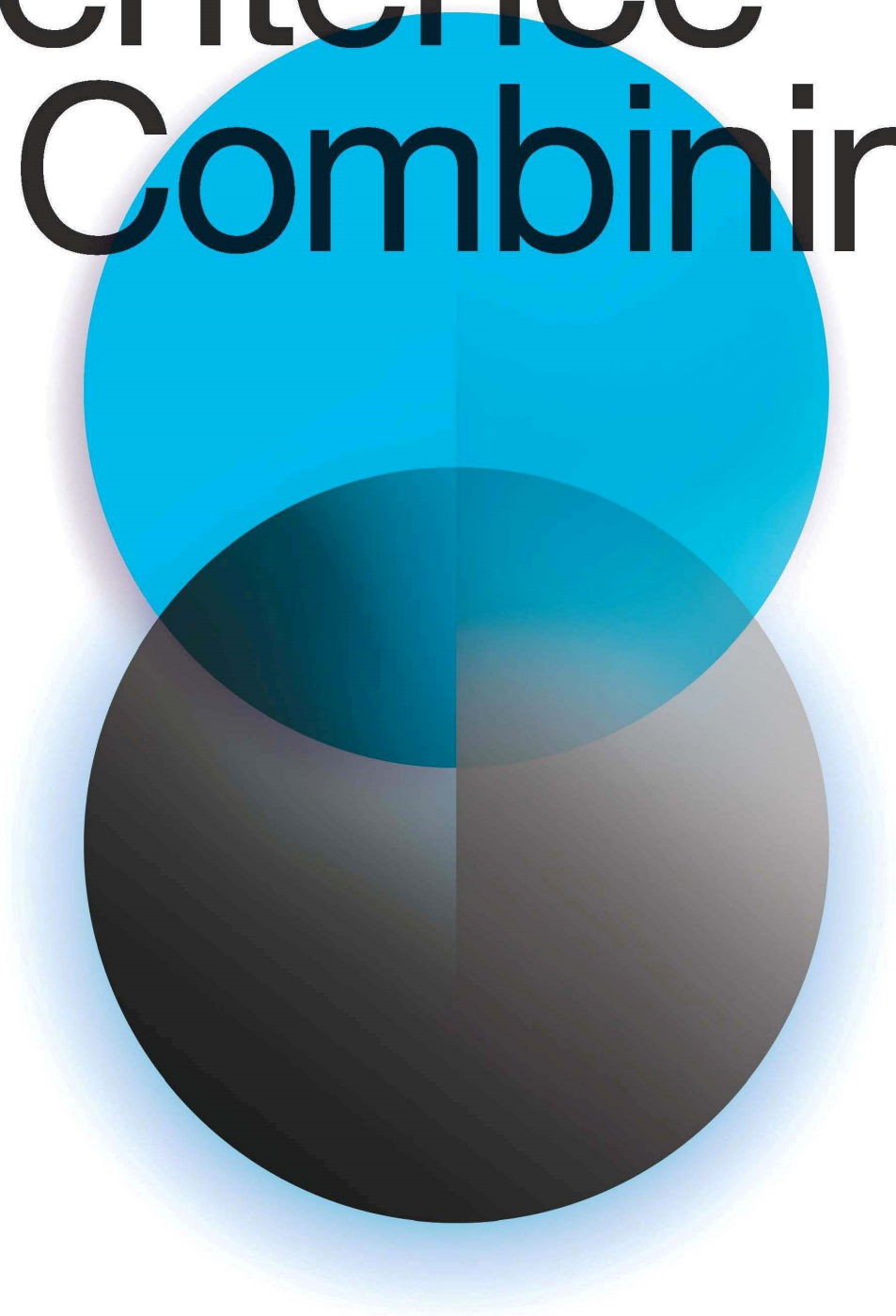


Book 3

Sentence Combining



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Complete this passage about school, by inserting the missing words. Choose one word for each gap. Use the words given below. Note that some words are used twice.



when	during	by	if	if
before	such as	so that	and	but
because	because	or	or	that

- You must get to school on time every day 1. _____ you are not late for class.
2. _____ you are sick, your parent or care-giver must phone or email the school to say that you are absent. 3. _____ school is a good time to talk to your friends.
- You can eat your lunch 4. _____ the breaks, 5. _____ not in class.
6. _____ paying attention in class, you should do well at school. Remember
7. _____ your teachers are there to help you achieve. 8. _____ you line up outside the classroom, please do so quietly. 9. _____ you need help,
10. _____ you want to answer a question, please put up your hand. Don't just call out
11. _____ that is not polite.

A co-ed school is a school for both girls 12. _____ boys. Everyone must study in a school until the age of sixteen 13. _____ that is the law. To make the most out of school, you should all play a sport 14. _____ be in a cultural group. You can even learn to play a musical instrument, 15. _____ the guitar, drums or piano.

Where indicates a place or location of something. See how it is used in this example.

e.g. This is the school.

I studied here for four years.

It is much larger now.

→ This is the school **where** I studied for four years, **but** it is much larger now.

1. This is the house.

I lived here for ten years.

It has been enlarged.

2. That is the hospital over there.

I spent one week there.

That was when I was very sick.

3. Here is a photo of the shop.

I bought my bike here.

The shop has since closed down.

4. I really like their house.

They live here at the moment.

It is so large and beautiful.

5. I don't remember the place.

I lost my wallet.

I think it might be at the bus station.

6. This is her desk.

She works here all day.

She works from 8:30 am until 5:00 pm.

7. They have bought a section of land.

They will build a new house there.

They still have to get planning consent.



Whereas introduces a contrast, something quite different to what has been mentioned before. It is a useful conjunction (connective word) to use if you want to highlight a contrast between two people or things. Note the comma before '**whereas**'.

e.g. I really like vegetables.

My older brother only likes eating meat.

→ I really like vegetables, **whereas** my older brother only likes eating meat.

1. She likes going for walks. He likes going mountain climbing.

2. He likes singing in the choir. I like playing the trumpet.

3. I hope to go to university next year. She hopes to get a job for a year.

4. Mr Tierney is from Canada. Miss Morris is from the United States of America.

5. We are flying direct to London. Our friends will have a stopover in Singapore on the way.

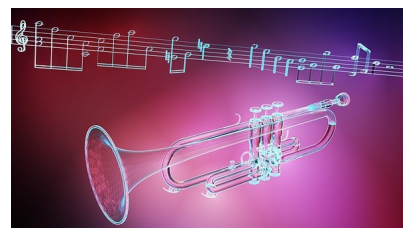
6. He likes jazz. I like classical music. We both like pop music.

7. I did well in the science test. My friend did not do so well.

8. My grandmother is really fit. She is also healthy. My grandfather is not so well now.

9. Now we don't have open fires in our houses. In the past we burnt a lot of wood in this way.

10. We like eating potatoes. People in most Asian countries eat a lot of rice.



This is a text written by a student about her town. You need to help edit the text by writing in the connective words (conjunctions) that are missing. Choose from the words in the box. Once you have finished, remember to read over your answers again to make sure they make sense.



I want to tell you about my town. I live in a small town

1. _____ beautiful views of the mountains. It is cold in winter, 2. _____ in summer, it is lovely and hot. 3. _____ the mountains are covered in snow, we can go skiing all day long 4. _____ those mountains are not far away. My town is also near other interesting places, 5. _____ a large river 6. _____ is safe for swimming 7. _____ a large lake, 8. _____ we can sail our small boat.

This really is a fun place to live. Of course, there are schools here 9. _____ a hospital because everyone has to go to school and people get sick from time to time. 10. _____ you have the chance, please come and visit my town. You will be glad that you did.

Emma

if

when

and

with

which

as well as

because

where

but

such as

Provided that introduces a condition on which something else will happen. You can omit 'that'.

e.g. He will be able to pay for the new car.

He keeps saving his money.

→ He will be able to pay for the new car **provided (that)** he keeps saving his money.

1. You will succeed.
You keep studying.
You don't give up.

-
2. You are most welcome to come with us.
You pay for yourself.
You are here at 8:00 tomorrow morning.

-
3. I will come to your party.
I can leave early.
I have a plane to catch.

-
4. The weather is fine.
The sea is calm.
We will go out in my boat.



-
5. The fog clears soon.
The planes will land.
The planes will take off.

-
6. You do the job properly.
The manager will pay you.
He will pay you later today.

-
7. The farmer can sell his lettuces in the supermarket.
The lettuces are fresh.
The lettuces were picked only yesterday.
-