

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of purple, ranging from light lavender to deep, dark purple. These shapes are primarily located on the left and right sides of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The central area is a clean, light gray, providing a high-contrast backdrop for the text.

APC English

week 8

Final Lesson

Sentences, clauses & questions

Sentences & Clauses

simple sentences

- A simple sentence is a complete thought on its own
- It usually talks about one thing or idea
- These are like the building blocks of sentences

Example: She went to the store.

simple sentences

- I like pizza.
- I like burgers.
- I like ice cream.
- I like to eat them.
- I like them a lot.

Used correctly: "I like pizza, burgers, and ice cream because I enjoy eating them a lot."

clauses

- Sentences can be split into clauses
- A clause is a group of words that has a subject and a verb and can express a complete idea.

Example (1 clause): The cat is sleeping.

Example (2 clauses): I am hungry, so I will eat.

clauses

these are clauses because

- they have a subject ("The cat", "I") and
- a verb ("is sleeping", "am hungry", "will eat") and
- they give a complete idea

Example (1 clause): **The cat is sleeping.**

Example (2 clauses): **I am hungry, so I will eat.**

simple sentences - independent clause

- An **independent clause** is a group of words that can stand alone as a complete sentence.

"She loves to read."

It expresses **a complete thought and can make sense on its own**

dependent clause - not a simple sentence

- A **dependent clause**, also known as a subordinate clause, is a group of words that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence.

"Because she loves to read..."

It **doesn't express a complete thought and relies on an independent clause** to make sense.

independent clauses

1. they are friendly.
2. he forgot his wallet.
3. the sun was shining.
4. I learned something new.
5. it's her favorite dessert.
6. he forgot the lyrics.
7. we watched a movie.
8. it was too late.
9. I aced the exam.
10. they had a great time.

independent clauses conjoined together

1. She loves dogs, **and** they are friendly.
2. He went to the store, **but** he forgot his wallet.
3. They played at the park, **and** the sun was shining.
4. I read a book, **so** I learned something new.
5. She likes ice cream, **and** it's her favorite dessert.
6. He sang a song, **but** he forgot the lyrics.
7. We ate dinner, **and** we watched a movie.
8. They watched a movie, **but** it was too late.
9. I studied hard, **so** I aced the exam.
10. She played with her friends, **and** they had a great time.

independent then dependent clauses

1. She loves dogs because they are friendly.
2. He went to the store after he finished his homework.
3. They played at the park when the sun was shining.
4. I read a book so I could learn something new.
5. She likes ice cream even though it's cold outside.
6. He sang a song because he was happy.
7. We ate dinner before the movie started.
8. They watched a movie after they finished their chores.
9. I studied hard so I could do well on the test.
10. She played with her friends when school was over.

compound sentences

- Add simple sentences to express more ideas.
- connect by using words like "and," "but," "so," "or," "yet," "for," or "nor."

Example: She went to the store, **and** she bought some groceries.

The word "and" connects two complete thoughts.

complex sentences

- connect an independent clause and a dependent clause
- mix complete and incomplete thoughts
- often explain why something happened or add more details.
- using words like "because," "although," "since," "while", "when,"

"She went to the store **because** she needed some groceries."

match the sentence parts

1. She loves to read books	A. although he felt too tired.
2. After the rain stopped	B. he set the table.
3. I will call you	C. if the weather is nice.
4. He could go to the party,	D. because she finds it relaxing.
5. We'll go for a walk	E. they decided to go for a walk.
6. Before the concert began,	F. when I reach home.
7. They ate ice cream,	G. but he watched it until the end.
8. While she was cooking dinner,	H. but they still enjoyed the picnic.
9. He didn't like the movie,	I. they met their friends.
10. Even though it was cold outside,	J. so they felt refreshed.

match the sentence parts

She loves to read books	because she finds it relaxing.
After the rain stopped	they decided to go for a walk.
I will call you	when I reach home.
He could go to the party,	although he felt too tired.
We'll go for a walk	if the weather is nice.
Before the concert began,	they met their friends.
They ate ice cream,	so they felt refreshed.
While she was cooking dinner,	he set the table.
He didn't like the movie,	but he watched it until the end.
Even though it was cold outside,	they still enjoyed the picnic.

speaking / pronunciation practice

common consonant clusters - "sp" as in "spoon"

- spoon
- sport
- spot
- spin
- spill
- spider
- splash
- speak
- spring
- special

common consonant clusters - st" as in "stop"

- stop
- start
- step
- stick
- street
- store
- stomach
- stone
- steady
- student

common consonant clusters - "str" as in "street"

- street
- stress
- stream
- strong
- strike
- strawberry
- structure
- stretch
- string
- struggle

common consonant clusters - "th" as in "thing"

- thing
- think
- thank
- this
- thorn
- thirst
- thirteen
- thread
- thump
- thud

common consonant clusters - "tw" as in "twice"

- twice
- twist
- twin
- twelve
- twenty
- twig
- twitch
- two
- twinkle
- twilight

common consonant clusters - "wh" as in "whale"

- what
- when
- where
- why
- whale
- white
- whistle
- whisk
- whack
- wheel

practice sounds in English

<https://www.alps.academy/english-pronunciation-practice/>

/ɔɪ/ – as in “boy”

- boy
- toy
- joy
- coin
- noise
- voice
- choice
- enjoy
- join
- boil

/aɪ/ – as in “bike”

- bike
- like
- time
- fine
- five
- fly
- night
- high
- right
- sky

/ə/ – as in “sofa” (start)

- about
- alone
- among
- alive
- adore
- arrive
- aside
- abandon
- afford
- accuse

/ə/ – as in “sofa” (end)

- extra
- cinema
- drama
- data
- idea
- mama
- opera
- banana
- comma
- drama

Consonant Sounds in English

/m/ – as in “mat”

- map
- mom
- man
- mud
- mop

/n/ – as in “nut”

- nap
- net
- not
- nose
- nut

/p/ – as in “pat”

- pen
- pig
- pot
- pop
- pat

/t/ – as in “top”

- tip
- tap
- tom
- tent
- tan

What would you like to learn?



- reading practice exercises
- practice conversations
- pronunciation practice
- speaking
- listening
- writing
- vocabulary (e.g. business English)

Grammar Lessons (pdf)

1. Week 1 Lesson 1: Course Introduction : Interests
2. Week 1 Lesson 2: Parts of Speech
3. Week 2 Lesson 3: Proper Nouns
4. Week 2 Lesson 4: Plural Nouns
5. Week 3 Lesson 5: Verbs – simple & continuous
6. Week 3 Lesson 6: Irregular to Modal Verbs
7. Week 4 Lesson 7: Present Perfect Verbs
8. Week 4 Lesson 8: Pronouns
9. Week 5 Lesson 9: Adjectives
10. Week 5 Lesson 10: Adverbs
11. Week 6 Lesson 11: Prepositions
12. Week 6 Lesson 12: Determiners (articles)
13. Week 7 Lesson 13: Conjunctions
14. Week 7 Lesson 14: Interjections

conversation practice

conversation practice
discussing hobbies and interests



pre-conversation vocabulary

- ‘**strumming**’ or ‘**jamming**’, are informal ways of describing playing music, such as the guitar.
- ‘**chill**’, ‘**unwind**’ and ‘**de-stress**’ are forms of relaxing.

Student A and Student B

conversation practice
discussing hobbies and interests



Student A: Hi, how are you? What do you enjoy in your free time?

Student B: Hi, I'm good. I really like painting. It's a great way to relax and spend time by myself. How about you?

Student A: That's great! I chill by playing the guitar. I enjoy it, you know, strumming and create music.

Student B: Oh, that's cool! Have you been playing for a long time?

Student A: Yes, I've been playing for about two years now. I'm still learning, but I love it. How about your painting? When did you start?

Student B: I've been painting since I was a child, but I started taking it more seriously in the last year. I find it's a great way to unwind after a busy day.

Student A: I agree; hobbies are a great way to de-stress. Do you have a favourite subject or style you like to paint?

Student B: I mostly paint landscapes as I find nature very inspiring. What do you like to play on the guitar?

Student A: I like playing a mix of classical and pop music. It depends on my mood. It's a great way to express my feelings through music.

Student B: That sounds good. Maybe sometime I can hear you play.

Student A: I'd love that. And I'd enjoy seeing some of your paintings too.

listening practice

listening practice

Weekdays

when always comes too late?

when doesn't even start?

when you can hold your head?

practice conversations in English

What would you like to learn?



- reading practice exercises
- practice conversations
- pronunciation practice
- speaking
- listening
- writing
- vocabulary (e.g. business English)

<https://www.alps.academy/learn-english-chinese/>

reading practice

Halloween

What would you like to learn?

- reading practice exercises
- practice conversations
- speaking
- pronunciation
- listening
- writing
- vocabulary (e.g. business English)

English Reading Practice: Reading Comprehension Exercises

If you want to learn English or improve you English then practice your reading skills with reading comprehension practice.



four candles

pdf for help

Thank you!
any questions?