



Part One: The Sentence

1. Definition of a Sentence

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought.

- **It begins with a capital letter.**
- **It ends with a period (.), question mark (?), or exclamation mark (!).**
- **Every sentence has at least a subject (who/what the sentence is about) and a verb (action or state).**

◆ **Example: *She plays football.***

- ***She* = subject.**
- ***plays* = verb.**
- **Together, they make a complete idea.**

2. Types of Sentences

A. Simple Sentence

A simple sentence has one subject and one predicate (verb). It expresses one complete idea.

◆ **Structure:**

- **Subject + Verb (+ Object).**

◆ **Examples :**

1. **He runs.**
2. **She sings.**
3. **They play football.**

4. I read books.
5. The sun rises.
6. The cat sleeps.
7. She writes stories.
8. We eat lunch.
9. He drives a car.
10. The baby cries.
11. She dances.
12. He studies English.
13. They swim.
14. I drink tea.
15. Birds fly.
16. She teaches math.
17. We walk to school.
18. He likes music.
19. She smiles.
20. They watch TV.
21. I open the door.
22. He listens to music.
23. We visit our friends.
24. The dog barks.
25. She cooks dinner.

B. Compound Sentence

A compound sentence has two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (*and, but, or, so, for, nor, yet*).

◆ Structure:

- Independent clause + (conjunction) + Independent clause.

◆ Examples :

1. I like coffee , and she likes tea.
2. He was tired, but he finished his work.
3. We can walk, or we can take a bus.
4. It was raining, so we stayed home.
5. She studied hard, yet she failed the exam.
6. He is rich, but he is unhappy.
7. I called him, and he answered.
8. They went to Paris, and they visited London.
9. He opened the window, for it was hot.
10. She is kind, and she is beautiful.
11. I like apples, but I don't like oranges.
12. The movie was long, yet interesting.
13. We can eat now, or we can wait.
14. I was hungry, so I cooked dinner.
15. He tried hard, but he lost the game.
16. She sings, and she dances.
17. I wrote a letter, and I sent it.

18. He is young, but very wise.
19. The teacher explained, and the students listened.
20. I want to go, but I am tired.
21. We waited, yet they didn't come.
22. He studied, and he passed.
23. You can stay, or you can leave.
24. She works in the morning, and she studies at night.
25. I was late, so I ran fast.

A complex sentence

A complex sentence joins an independent clause with a dependent clause. We use it because it shows clear relations between ideas. Since writing needs more than simple sentences, we connect thoughts as we add subordinating words, which is important now that students write academic essays.

Time is shown with words like when, while, before, after, until, as soon as, once, and whenever. Conditions appear with if, unless, provided that, in case, and as long as. Purpose and result are expressed with so that and in order that. Contrast comes with although, though, even though, whereas, and while.

We also use comparison: he speaks as if or as though he knew the answer, and she is taller than her friend. Place can be shown with where and wherever, and manner or degree with as, as much as, and as far as.

Time (الزمن):

1. I stayed home because it was raining.
2. She was reading a book when I entered the room.

3. He waited until the bus arrived.
4. I washed the dishes after I ate dinner.
5. We left before the movie started.

Cause and Reason (السبب):

6. She stayed at home since she was sick.
7. I didn't go out because I was tired.
8. As it was getting late, we decided to go home.
9. He succeeded now that he works harder.
10. We can't travel because we don't have enough money.

Contrast (التضاد):

11. Although he was tired, he finished his homework.
12. She smiled though she was unhappy.
13. Even though it was cold, we went swimming.
14. He is tall, whereas his brother is short.
15. I like tea, while my friend prefers coffee.

Condition (الشرط):

16. I will help you if you ask.
17. You can't succeed unless you work hard.
18. He will come provided that you invite him.
19. Take an umbrella in case it rains.

20. You can stay here as long as you are quiet.

Purpose and Result (الغایة والنتيجة):

21. She whispered so that nobody could hear.

22. He left early in order that he could catch the train.

Comparison (المقارنة):

23. He looks tired as if he didn't sleep.

24. She behaves as though she knew everything.

25. He runs faster than his brother.

Joining Sentences

Joining sentences means combining two or more simple sentences into one longer, clearer sentence

Section A: Using "Who"

- Who is a relative pronoun.**
- It is used to refer to the subject of a verb (the person who does the action).**
- It always points to people, not things.**

1. I know the man who teaches English.

2. She is the girl who won the prize.

3. He met the teacher who explained the lesson.
4. They helped the boy who was sick.
5. This is the doctor who treated my father.
6. We saw the player who scored the goal.
7. I have a friend who lives in Baghdad.
8. She married a man who works in London.
9. The student who answered first is clever.
10. The teacher praised the boy who studied well.
11. The man who spoke to us was kind.
12. He is the person who helped me.
13. They are the workers who built the house.
14. We met the singer who sang yesterday.
15. The driver who drove fast was careful.
16. The girl who smiled at me is my cousin.
17. The child who cried loudly was hungry.
18. The man who knocked at the door is my uncle.
19. The people who live here are friendly.
20. The student who failed the exam studied again.
21. The soldier who fought bravely was honored.
22. The teacher who came late apologized.
23. The friend who called me is in America.
24. The man who fixed the car is my neighbor.
25. The boy who plays football is strong.

Section B: Using "Whom"

- **Whom is a relative pronoun.**
- **It is used to refer to the object of a verb or preposition (the person who receives the action).**
- **In modern English, people often use who instead of whom, but in formal writing whom is preferred.**

1. **He is the man whom I met yesterday.**
2. **The boy whom she helped was poor.**
3. **The teacher whom we respect his kind.**
4. **She is the girls whom they invited.**
5. **The doctor whom I visited is famous.**
6. **The student whom we saw was clever.**
7. **This is the man whom Ali knows.**
8. **The worker whom they employed is honest.**
9. **The lady whom he married is kind.**
10. **The singer whom we heard was good.**
11. **The man whom you called is my uncle.**
12. **The boy whom I helped passed the test.**
13. **The friend whom I trust is loyal.**
14. **The teacher whom they welcomed smiled.**
15. **The player whom the coach selected was strong.**
16. **The guest whom we invited came late.**

- 17. The person whom they chose was Ali.**
- 18. The child whom she carried was sleeping.**
- 19. The man whom we met is polite.**
- 20. The boy whom I saw was running.**
- 21. The student whom the teacher punished cried.**
- 22. The friend whom I met is from Hilla.**
- 23. The man whom you respect is kind.**
- 24. The doctor whom he visited is skilled.**
- 25. The girl whom we helped is happy.**

Section C: Using "Which"

- Which is a relative pronoun.**
- It is used to give extra information about a thing, object, or idea mentioned before.**
- It introduces a clause that describes or explains more about the noun.**

- 1. I read the book which you gave me.**
- 2. This is the car which Ali bought.**
- 3. The pen which I lost was blue.**
- 4. The house which we saw is big.**
- 5. The film which we watched was nice.**

6. The bag which she carried was heavy.
7. The cat which he found was small.
8. The chair which is broken is old.
9. I like the picture which you painted.
10. The song which they sang was beautiful.
11. The machine which stopped is old.
12. The letter which I wrote was long.
13. The table which we bought is new.
14. The school which Ali attends is near.
15. The food which she cooked was tasty.
16. The shop which sells clothes is cheap.
17. The computer which I use is fast.
18. The book which he read is famous.
19. The city which we visited is beautiful.
20. The car which broke down is red.
21. The phone which I lost was expensive.
22. The chair which Ali repaired is strong.
23. The picture which she drew is nice.
24. The place which they chose is perfect.
25. The bag which he bought is black.

Section D: Using "Who + Which"

- The structure **who + which** is used when we describe a person (**who**) and then add more information about a thing or choice (**which**) connected to that person.
- It combines a subject (person) with an additional detail about an object or option.

1. This is the teacher who explained the lesson which we studied yesterday.
2. I know the man who bought the car which was expensive.
3. She met the doctor who gave her the medicine which cured her.
4. They helped the boy who carried the bag which was heavy.
5. We saw the player who scored the goal which won the match.
6. I have a friend who owns a house which is big.
7. The student who answered the question which was difficult is clever.
8. The girl who sang the song which I like is my cousin.
9. He met the engineer who designed the bridge which connects the city.
10. The teacher who corrected the paper which I wrote is kind.
11. The boy who bought the phone which was new is happy.
12. She married the man who built the house which they live in.
13. I saw the driver who repaired the car which was broken.
14. The soldier who carried the gun which was heavy was brave.
15. The worker who fixed the machine which stopped is skilled.
16. We met the author who wrote the book which became famous.

17. The student who borrowed the pen which I lost is here.
18. The singer who sang the song which was beautiful is famous.
19. The man who found the cat which was small is my neighbor.
20. The woman who cooked the food which we ate is kind.
21. The teacher who gave the test which was hard explained it later.
22. The child who held the toy which was broken cried.
23. The boy who read the story which I gave him is smart.
24. The guest who stayed in the room which is upstairs was polite.
25. The friend who bought the bag which was black is my classmate.

Section E: Using "Who + Whom"

The structure **who + whom** is used when we want to connect two ideas:

- **Who** refers to the subject (the person who does the action).
- **Whom** refers to the object (the person who receives the action).

1. He is the teacher who taught the student whom I met.
2. This is the man who called the boy whom you know.
3. I met the doctor who treated the patient whom she helped.
4. We saw the player who passed the ball to the boy whom Ali knows.
5. They helped the soldier who saved the child whom we met.
6. She is the girl who invited the friend whom I like.
7. He is the man who welcomed the guest whom they chose.
8. The teacher who praised the student whom you helped is kind.
9. I know the worker who met the boss whom Ali respects.
10. The student who asked the teacher whom we respect is clever.

11. The singer who sang for the man whom she loved is famous.
12. The driver who carried the passenger whom you met was polite.
13. The boy who helped the girl whom we saw is kind.
14. The doctor who treated the man whom I visited is skilled.
15. The friend who called the person whom you trust is loyal.
16. The man who met the teacher whom they invited is my uncle.
17. She is the girl who thanked the boy whom Ali supported.
18. The boy who met the player whom we like is happy.
19. The author who wrote the book for the reader whom you know is famous.
20. The guest who greeted the woman whom I saw was polite.
21. The man who helped the worker whom we respected is kind.
22. The teacher who asked the student whom you met is strict.
23. The boy who carried the child whom she protected was brave.
24. The soldier who saved the man whom I thanked was honored.
25. The student who visited the doctor whom we respect is my classmate.

Section F: Using "Which + Who"

- Sometimes we need to connect two ideas using the compound form **which + who**.
- This structure is used when we first talk about a thing or group (**which**) and then describe the people inside it (**who**).

1. I read the book which was written by the man who is famous.
2. This is the car which was bought by the man who lives here.

3. The song which was sung by the girl who smiled is nice.
4. The house which was built by the worker who is skilled is big.
5. The food which was cooked by the woman who is kind was delicious.
6. The chair which was repaired by the boy who studies here is strong.
7. The machine which stopped was fixed by the man who works here.
8. The picture which I painted was sold to the woman who is rich.
9. The film which we watched was directed by the man who is smart.
10. The song which we heard was sung by the singer who is famous.
11. The letter which I wrote was read by the teacher who is strict.
12. The table which broke was repaired by the man who lives near us.
13. The computer which Ali uses was made by the company who sold it.
14. The story which she read was written by the boy who is clever.
15. The phone which I lost was given by the friend who is kind.
16. The bag which I bought was carried by the girl who smiled.
17. The place which we visited was explained by the guide who knows history.
18. The school which we saw was built by the man who is rich.
19. The car which was parked outside belongs to the man who lives here.
20. The pen which I lost was borrowed by the boy who studies English.
21. The shop which sells books is owned by the man who is kind.
22. The city which we visited is led by the mayor who is honest.
23. The dog which barked loudly was fed by the boy who is friendly.

24. The picture which I drew was admired by the teacher who teaches art.

25. The exam which was difficult was explained by the teacher who is helpful.