

English Course- Intermediate Level

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Lecture 4



Listening: Renting a car

Grammar: Clauses

Listening Renting a car



Listen to a woman renting a car at a car rental office then choose the correct answer.



1- Karen...

- a.wants to rent a car today.
- b.didn't book a car.
- c.can choose from two different types of cars.

2- Which car does she choose?

- a.The small car.
- b.The medium car.
- c.The large car.



3- How much longer will the woman be on holiday here?

- a. Two days.
- b. Three days.
- c. Five days.

4- Who will drive the car?

- a. The woman and her husband.
- b. The woman and her son.
- c. The woman only.



5- Why do they want to hire the car?

- a. To visit some churches.
- b. To hike in the mountains.
- c. To get to the beach.

6- If the woman damages the car after this conversation, she must pay...

- a. 20 euros.
- b. 50 euros.
- c. 60 euros.



7- The man advises the woman to buy fuel...

- a.as soon as she collects the car.
- b.before driving into the mountains.
- c.before returning the car.

8- What's the earliest time the car can be collected tomorrow?

- a.8 a.m.
- b.9 a.m.
- c.10 a.m.

Grammar

Types of Sentences



Clauses

What is a clause

- A group of words which includes a subject and a verb.
- The subject of a clause can be mentioned or hidden, but the verb must be apparent and distinguishable.

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- Show Simon your project when **he arrives**.
 - The boy **who has** autism is the group leader.
 - Let's find a table **that gets** the sunlight

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- **All cars stop** when they see a red flag.
 - This sentence has two clauses:
 - (1) "All cars stop"
 - independent clause
 - (2) "when they see a red flag"
 - dependent clause.

Clause

a group of words that functions as one part of speech and that includes a **subject** and a **verb**

1 a clause functioning as an adjective

My friend who has autism is brilliant at quizzes.

subject

verb

Proof it's an adjective: My **autistic** friend is brilliant at quizzes.

2 a clause functioning as an adverb

He put on weight when he stopped running.

subject

verb

Proof it's an adverb: He put on weight **quickly**.

3 a clause functioning as a noun

I cannot remember what happened last night.

subject

verb

Proof it's a noun: I cannot remember **a thing**.

Types of Clause

- Clauses are categorized as one of the following:
 - (1) An Independent Clause. An independent clause functions like a complete sentence. For example: **John eats eggs**.
 - (2) A Dependent Clause. A dependent clause functions like an adjective, an adverb, or a noun. So, there are three types of dependent clause.

- **A clause functioning like an adjective:**

- **John eats eggs** that his chickens lay.

- (Compare this to "John eats free-range eggs." This proves the clause is functioning like an adjective. The subject of the dependent clause is "his chickens," and the verb of the dependent clause is "lay.")

- **A clause functioning like an adverb:**

- **John eats eggs** when his chickens lay them.

- (Compare this to "John eats eggs constantly." This proves the clause is functioning like an adverb.)

- **A clause functioning like a noun:**

- **John eats what** his chickens lay.

- (Compare this to "John eats eggs." This proves the clause is functioning like a noun. Notice that the noun clause is part of the independent clause.)

• Clauses vs Phrases

- A clause contrasts with a phrase, which does not contain a subject and a verb.

Anna sings...	when she wakes up. This is a clause. It has a subject ("she") and a verb ("wakes up").
	in the morning. This is a phrase. There is no subject and no verb.



The ravens lived...

where the factories are.

This is a **clause**. It has a subject ("the factories") and a verb ("are").

in the area of the new factories.

This is a **phrase**. There is no subject and no verb.

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- (1) An independent clause. An independent clause can stand alone as a sentence.
 - (2) A dependent clause. A dependent clause is a supporting part of a sentence.

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- During the day, **Vlad slept in a coffin.**
 - (The subject of this clause is "Vlad." The verb is "slept." "During the day" is a phrase because there is no verb.)



An Exercise

- Which describes a clause?
- A: A clause is the same as a phrase.
- B: A clause is a group of words that functions as one part of speech and that includes a subject and a verb.
- C: A clause is half a sentence.

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- Which describes an independent clause?
 - A: An independent clause expresses a complete thought.
 - B: An independent clause always starts a sentence.
 - C: An independent clause is half a sentence.

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- Select the example with an independent clause in bold.
 - A: Even though he likes jam, **he hates marmalade.**
 - B: **Even though he likes jam,** he hates marmalade.

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- Which describes a dependent clause?
 - A: A dependent clause (or subordinate clause) is one that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence because it does not express a complete thought.
 - B: A dependent clause can be a simple sentence.

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- Select the example with a dependent clause in bold.
 - A: **The wax is melting** because it's too hot.
 - B: The wax is melting **because it's too hot**.

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- Select the example with a dependent clause in bold.
 - A: **Your sauce has ruined my hamburger**, which is not funny.
 - B: Your sauce has ruined my hamburger, **which is not funny**.

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- Select the example with an independent clause in bold.
 - A: Ever since you have given up smoking, **you get annoyed easily.**
 - B: **Ever since you have given up smoking,** you get annoyed easily.



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Thank You

