

English Course- Intermediate Level

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Lecture 3



Listening: car insurance
Grammar: Types of Sentences

Listening car insurance

Vocabulary

- **run into** (*verb*): crash into
 - Unfortunately, we ran into a deer that jumped into the road.
- **alongside** (*preposition*): next to
 - My wife drove her alongside me as I ran in the marathon.
- **distracted** (*adjective*): unable to concentrate
 - I was distracted by the loud music, and I didn't see the stoplight.
- **a rip off** (*noun*): something that is very expensive
 - The car was a rip off. It broke down one week after I bought it.
- **fork out (or over)** (*verb*): pay money
 - I had to fork out \$3,000 to repair my car.
- **(be) loaded** (*adjective*): have a lot of money
 - Her boyfriend is loaded and buys her anything she wants.



<https://www.esl-lab.com/intermediate/car-insurance/>

1- The man wants to go to _____.

the gym

work

school



2- The man has had two _____ violations recently.

speeding

parking

seat belt

3- Then, the man ran into a police car while he was _____.

texting

drinking

eating

4- The man has to take a defensive driving course for _____.

\$250

\$200

\$225

5- The man doesn't want to take the class because _____.

the class only meets on weeknights

he doesn't have a lot of money

he didn't deserve a ticket

Grammar

Types of Sentences

1- A **SIMPLE SENTENCE** has one independent clause.

Examples:

Tom reads novels.

Tom reads newspapers.

Tom reads novels and newspapers. (compound direct object)

Tom reads and enjoys novels. (compound verb)

Tom and Harry read novels. (compound subject)

*Tom and Harry read and enjoy novels and newspapers.
(compound subject, verb, direct object)*

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- Punctuation note: NO commas separate **two** compound elements (subject, verb, direct object, indirect object, subjective complement, etc.) in a simple sentence.



2. A **COMPOUND SENTENCE** has two independent clauses joined by

- A. a coordinating conjunction (*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*),
- B. a conjunctive adverb (e.g. *however, therefore*), or
- C. a semicolon alone.

Examples (to match A, B, and C above):

A. Tom reads novels, **but** Jack reads comics.

B. Tom reads novels; **however**, Jack reads comics.

C. Tom reads novels; his friend reads comics.

- **Punctuation patterns** (to match A, B, and C above):
- A. Independent clause, coordinating conjunction independent clause.
- B. Independent clause; conjunctive adverb, independent clause.
- C. Independent clause; independent clause.



3. A **COMPLEX SENTENCE** has one dependent clause (headed by a subordinating conjunction or a relative pronoun) joined to an independent clause.

Examples:

- A. *Although Tom reads novels, Jack reads comics.*
- B. *Jack reads comics although Tom reads novels.*
- C. *Jack Smith, who reads comics, rarely reads novels.*
- D. *People who read comics rarely read novels.*

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- 4. A **COMPOUND-COMPLEX SENTENCE** has two independent clauses joined to one or more dependent clauses.

Examples:

While Tom reads novels, Jack reads comics, but Sam reads only magazines.

dependent clause independent clause independent clause

Tom reads novels, but Jack reads comics because books are too difficult.

independent clause independent clause dependent clause

Jack, who reads comics, rarely reads novels; however, Tom enjoys novels.

dependent clause independent clause independent clause

People who read comics rarely read novels; they often find books difficult.

dependent clause independent clause



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Thank You

