

S.1 Sentence Patterns

A. Imperatives

Pattern 1

✚ **Base form of the verb** (instructions, invitations, signs and notices)

e.g. **Open** your book.

Push

Don't open your book.

B. Pattern 2

✚ **There** + **is/are/was/were** + **noun**

e.g. **There is a book.**

There are 30 students.

C. Conditional Sentences

Pattern 3

✚ Type 1a conditional sentence

If-clause (S+ Present tense) , **main-clause(S+ Present Tense)**

e.g. If we heat water , it melts.

✚ Type 1b conditional sentence

If-clause (S+ Present tense) , **main-clause(S+ Future Tense)**

e.g. If it rains tomorrow , they will cancel our trip.

D. Ways of expressing the concept : cause and effect (Patterns 4-9)

(‘because’, ‘since’, ‘as’, ‘for’, ‘so’, ‘As a result,’ ‘Therefore,’ , ‘due to’ and ‘because of’)

Pattern 4

✚ **Since /As** + a clause (*reason*) , a clause (*result*)

e.g. **Since /As** he is not in the office, she will leave this message to him.

Pattern 5

✚ A clause (*result*) **because/since/as/for** + a clause (*reason*)

e.g. She will leave this message to him **because/since/as/for** he is not in the office.

Pattern 6

✚ A clause (*reason*) **so** + a clause (*result*)

e.g. He is not in the office, **so** she will leave this message to him

Pattern 7

- ✚ A clause (*reason*). **As a result/ Therefore**, a clause (*result*)
e.g. He is not in the office. **As a result/ Therefore**, I shall leave this message to him

Pattern 8

- ✚ **Due to + noun phrase** (*reason*), a clause (*result*)
e.g. Due to the typhoon, we cancelled the picnic.

Pattern 9

- ✚ A clause (*reason*) **because of** + noun phrase (*reason*)
e.g. He was late **because of** the typhoon.

E. Ways of expressing the concept : purpose and means (Patterns 10-12)

Pattern 10

- ✚ Subject+ **can + base form of the verb** **to + base form of the verb**
e.g. You **can/should** take your own shopping bags **to** reduce waste.

means  purpose 

Pattern 11

- ✚ **To + base form of the verb** ..., Subject **can+ base form of the verb**

e.g. **To** reduce waste, you **can/should** take your own shopping bags.

purpose  means 

Pattern 12

- ✚ Subject **can+ base form of the verb,** + **by +ing**
e.g. You **can/should** reduce waste **by** **taking** your own shopping bags.

purpose  means 

F. Ways of expressing the concept: compare and contrast (Patterns 13-17)

Pattern 13

✧ Compare qualities

	Comparative adjectives	Superlative adjectives
One or two-syllable adjectives	+ er than e.g. younger than	the + est e.g. the youngest
Some two-syllables	more than e.g. ...more beautiful than	...the most..... than e.g. the most beautiful than
Irregular adjectives	(good) better than (bad) worse than	the best the worst

Pattern 14

✧ Compare quantities (how many)

More + noun + than	You have more stamps (n) than Eric (does)
Less + uncountable noun + than	I have less experience than he (does)
Fewer + countable noun + than	I have fewer books than he (does)

Pattern 15

✧ Compare quantity

The price of X is (amount) more than/less than (twice) that of Y

e.g. Tom uses \$2100 to buy a monitor and a scanner. If the price of the monitor is \$300 more than twice that of the scanner, find the price of the scanner.

Pattern 16

✧ Showing similarities : 'like', 'both...and'

	Shatin New Town Plaza	Festival Walk
famous shopping mall?	✓	✓
many different types of shops?	✓	✓

e.g. **Like** Shatin New Town Plaza, Festival Walk is a famous shopping mall.

e.g. **Both** Shatin New Town Plaza **and** Festival Walk have many different types of shops.

Pattern 17

	Shatin New Town Plaza	Festival Walk
Where is it?	Shatin	Kowloon Tong

e.g. Shatin New Town Plaza **is** in Shatin, **but** Festival Walk **is not**.

e.g. Shatin New Town Plaza is in Shatin, **but / whereas** Festival Walk is in Kowloon Tong.

✧ *Notes: Pay attention to the use of auxiliary verbs when you need to negate a sentence*

e.g. People living in Shatin usually **shop** in Shatin New Town Plaza, **but** people living on Hong Kong Island **do not**.

e.g. I **am** interested in shopping at Shatin New Town Plaza, **but** my friends **are not**.

e.g. I **will go** on a picnic tomorrow, **but** my sister **will not**.

G. Passive Voice (Patterns 18-19)**Pattern 18**

..... **is/am/are + P.P.** (by) Present simple : Passive Voice

..... **was/were + P.P.** (by) Past simple : Passive Voice

Present Simple Tense

Amy cleans the room. (Present simple : Active voice)

The room is cleaned by Amy. (Present simple : Passive voice)

is/am/are + P.P.

Past Simple Tense

Amy cleaned the room. (Past simple : Active voice)

The room was cleaned by Amy. (Past simple : Passive voice)

Was/were + P.P.

Pattern 19

.....**can + be + P.P.** (by) modals : Passive Voice

Modals (e.g. can/could/should)

John can send the email. (Active voice)

The email can be sent by John. (Passive voice)

