



KnowHow: Academic English Advanced Grammar-2022/23-Paul Dickinson

Week No.	Date	Time	Session Focus
S1 03	10/10		Sentence structure: <u>Main clauses and dependent clauses</u> A <i>main</i> clause is a sentence structure that has meaning on its own, while <i>dependent</i> clauses add information to <i>main</i> clauses.
S1 04	17/10		<u>-ing clauses</u> These structures are mainly used for expressing results or for providing explanations.
S1 05	24/10		<u>Logic and clause combination</u> Research has shown that proficient writers do not use sentence connectors very frequently but prefer other forms of cohesion and paragraph development. This session looks at the appropriate use of 'linkers' to enhance the meaning of a sentence.
S1 06	31/10		<u>Extension clauses</u> These structures are used for adding new information, and can be achieved by using coordinating conjunctions or sentence connectors.
S1 07	7/11		<u>Relative clauses</u> Relative clauses are examples of <i>dependent</i> clauses. They are important for including important information in a concise way.
S1 08	14/11		<u>Complement clauses</u> These type of clauses are called <i>complement clauses</i> because they <i>complement</i> (i.e. complete) the meaning of another clauses.
S1 09	21/11		<u>Conditional clauses</u> Writers usually use conditionals to soften a claim by showing the need for a condition to be met.
S1 10	28/11		<u>Subject-verb inversion</u> A small number of adverbs cause the subject and verb to switch places (i.e. invert) when they are moved to the start of a clause. Since this structure moves a word into an unusual position at the start of the clause, inverted sentences sound more emphatic, and the adverb is given more weight.