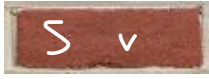


- 1 Review 'blocks'
- 2 Joining with conjunctions
- 3 Joining with prepositions

What are the 'building blocks' of Writing?



1 Mr Smith / clinic

Mr Smith visited the clinic

S v

2 Mrs Richards / advice

Mrs Richards was advised

S v v

3 Mr Smith / prescribe +

Mr Smith was prescribed

S v v

2 WAY COMBINING BLOCKS

Mr Smith visited the clinic, and he had not improved

Go to chat box and write 3 sentences:

1 Mr Green / admitted → Mr Green / treated
Mr Green was admitted, and he was treated

2 Mrs Smith / report pain → no pain killers / prescribe
Mr Smith reported pain, but painkillers were not prescribed

3 Mr Richards / poor health → Mr Richards / no exercise
Mr Richards has poor health, however, does exercise regularly

Conjunctions

Normal (co-ordinating)	Subordinating
Because	Although
And	If
Yet	While
But	When
Or	
, therefore,	
, however,	
Cannot put them at start	Can go at start or middle

Exceptions

- Pronoun
- Ellipsis: removing Subject
- However + Therefore need 2 commas

Rule: 1. Delete subject 2. Change verb ING

Mr Smith was admitted (,) due to Mr Smith had = having a health issues

1. Mr Green / high BP Mr Green / overweight
Mr Green had high BP, **due to** he was overweight

2. Mr Smith / no improve preposition Mr Smith take medication
Mr Smith did not improve in spite of taking his medication

3. Mrs Hope / improve diet preposition Mrs Hope improve exercise
Mrs Hope has improved her diet, as well as improving exercise.

Prepositions

With	Due to = because
On	
At	
In	In spite of = although
For	
To	As well as = and
about	
Despite	
Before	
After	
Etc.	

Exceptions:




- before / after = we CAN use S+v

Mrs Hope improved her diet before she went to the doctor

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Conjunctions	Not a conjunction
<p>And But Also However Although Because</p> <p>ONE SENTENCE: 2 clause</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; background-color: #8B4513; color: white; display: inline-block;">S ✓</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; background-color: #8B4513; color: white; display: inline-block;">S ✓</div> </div> <p>1. Mr Green is stable, and his wound is healing well</p>	<p>Additionally As well as Due to</p>

CONTEXT	FORM	MEANING
1. Fibromyalgia can be a painful and debilitating disease. It really impacts on day-to-day life so that and you become dependent on others for help.	Gerund (adj.)	1. Makes you weaker / reduces ability
2. There was a rapid escalation in the symptoms	Noun	1. <i>Increase</i> / make higher / make more
3. She initially described her complaint as minor and erratic – so it was hard to pin it down	Adjective Idiom	1. Irregular / changing all the time To force someone/something to stop changing: 'pin it down'   = he pinned him down
4. Her symptoms seemed to correspond with a decrease in temperature in the winter	Verb	1. Related to / connected to 2. Correlated 3. Mirror – same on both sides Common error: 1. Its <u>mean</u> = I have this for years! 2. <u>It</u> <u>means</u> ✓
5. Because the condition isn't visible, there is an assumption that you are exaggerating the severity of the pain	Noun	1. When you make a belief without checking first You ASSUME it is true usually because it was like that previously Synonym: presume
6. Because the condition isn't visible, there is an assumption that you are exaggerating the severity of the pain	Gerund (verb)	1. More than real Making it more than it really is Synonym: <i>overstate</i>
7. It's hard to bear when you're already struggling Bear here = carry 	Idiom Phrase	1. Difficult to cope/tolerate/manage
8. She was put onto a therapeutic treatment – did she supplement this with drug treatments?	Verb (can be noun)	1. <u>Add</u> extra things to it... I am <i>supplementing</i> my English study by working in a restaurant speaking English Noun: extra thing / additional
9. No, she turned down a number of medications we offered	Phrasal verb	1. Reject Often used for romantic relationship: He proposed marriage but she <i>turned him down</i>
10. She had clearly done her homework on the different pharmacological therapies available	Idiom	1. Do the research 2. Study the information

<p>11. Another drug we offered was known to produce some mild <u>adverse</u> reactions</p>	<p>Adj.</p>	<p>1. Negative / bad</p> <p>Adverse = harmful, not favourable, preventing success</p> <p>Averse = strong dislike or opposition to</p> <p>I am really <u>adverse</u> to this – Im not going to do it.</p>
<p>12. There is always the possibility of <u>addiction</u> on any prescribed drugs</p>	<p>Noun</p>	<p>1. Too much reliance on</p> <p>2. Addiction</p>
<p>13. She was also encouraged to keep a food diary and <u>register</u> her symptoms</p>	<p>Verb</p>	<p>1. Register</p>
<p>14. They are under absolutely no <u>delusions</u> that this is the end to their symptoms although it has at least alleviated their pain</p>	<p>Noun</p>	<p>1. No false beliefs</p>