

1 What is a clause?

2 How do we combine clauses?

3 Practice

What is a clause?

Part of a sentence usually containing Subject and verb

Example:

He went to hospital
 S v O



Subject = the doer of action | person/thing in situation

Verb = action / situation

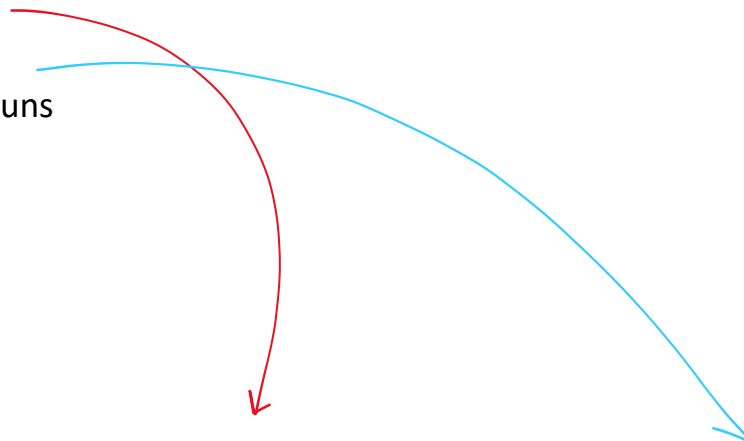
He eats He is tall

Object = 'receiver of action'

Phrase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small group of words together <i>due to / on the table</i>
Clause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually Subject and verb*
Sentence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can have more than one clause Finish with full stop: .

How do we combine clauses?

- Conjunctions
- Prepositions
- Relative pronouns



1 Clause	2+ Clause: conjunction	2+ Clause: prepositions		
<p>Mrs Green visited the clinic on Wednesday S v</p>	<p>Mrs Green visited our clinic, and she reported pain S v conj. S v Conj. + noun</p> <p>Ellipsis →</p> <p>Case notes:</p> <p>1. Mrs Green / refer / cardio --- no / underlie / disease/ find Mrs Green was referred to a cardiologist, but there was no underlying disease found</p> <p>2. Mr Jones / complete / antibiotics ----infection / persist Mr Jones has completed his antibiotics, but his infection has persisted</p> <p>3 Mrs White / history / hyper tension --- well control Mr White has a history of unstable hypertension, but now it has been controlled</p>	<p>Mrs Green visited as well as <u>reporting pain</u> S v preposition</p> <p>After ALL prepositions: noun, noun phrase, gerund</p> <p>Rule: 1. Take out Subject. 2. Verb to ING</p> <p>1. She / experience headaches ----- blurred vision She experienced headaches along with <u>having blurred vision</u></p> <p>2. Mrs Smith / anxiety / insomnia ---- she / experience / chronic stress Mrs Smith is experiencing anxiety and insomnia <u>as a result of having chronic stress</u></p> <p>3. Mrs Jones / report / dizziness ---- side effects / medication. Mrs Jones reported dizziness due to having side effects of medication</p>		
	<p>Conjunction:</p> <p>So (informal) or yet But And For Because , however, ← 2 commas , therefore, ←</p> <p>Although ← Even though ← subordinating conjunctions</p>	<p>Preposition / prepositional phrase:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> With On At In After* Before* </td> <td> In spite of Due to As a result of Resulting in Despite As well as Along with Together with Combined with </td> </tr> </table>	With On At In After* Before*	In spite of Due to As a result of Resulting in Despite As well as Along with Together with Combined with
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0. She has been experiencing dizziness.
1. Mrs Smith presented with a three-week history of abdominal pain.
2. On examination, the Mrs Smith's blood pressure was elevated and she was given advice on her lifestyle
3. His symptoms include intermittent chest pain and shortness of breath.
4. I am referring Mr. Smith for further evaluation
5. Mr Smith has a history of diabetes, and her blood sugar levels are poorly controlled.
6. Mrs Smith has not responded to initial treatment with antibiotics.
7. His test results indicate a possible liver dysfunction, but he reports feeling better over the last few weeks.
8. Mr Smith has been compliant with his medication regimen, using his daily planner to ensure he does not miss doses.
9. She has a history of type 2 diabetes, which is currently well-controlled.
10. He is stable now, but further observation is required.

OET Vocabulary Class:

- 1 Guessing meaning
- 2 Groups
- 3 Answers!

How do we guess meaning of words?

ability

She bought a debilitating hat, and *it was not allowing her to sit down.*

- Word type: noun, verb, adj.
- Prefix / Suffix / Middle ← help you in a general way
- Good / bad / neutral
- **Context***

How does context allow to get the meaning?

Clues (signs)

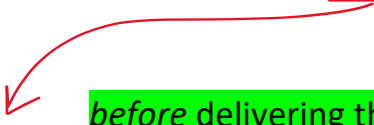
CAUSE	<p>Her dilatory behaviour in seeking medical help exacerbated the severity of her condition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad type of behaviour
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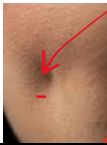

CONTRAST	<p>The patient's <i>tenuous</i> recovery was <u>far from the strong improvement seen in others.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adj. meaning <u>weak?</u>
RESTATING	<p>The medication had a <i>deleterious</i> effect, <u>causing harm rather than improvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causing harm
INFERENCE	<p>The doctor used <i>circumspection</i> <u>before delivering the bad news to ensure the patient was emotionally prepared</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at yourself: your wont throughs • Wariness / <i>be careful</i> <p>Inference: <i>See a suggest or implied connection</i></p>


Key technique for thinking about context:

Try to delete the word... make it blank... That FORCES you to try to guess...

The doctor used _____ before delivering the bad news to ensure the patient was emotionally prepared



CONTEXT	FORM	MEANING
It's very skilled and well paid, so I would be gutted if I couldn't continue doing it.	Adj.	1. Very upset / disappointed The gut = body part To gut = to remove this (usually from animals)
One thing I ought to mention is that I also noticed that I wasn't able to do things like knitting and crocheting	Modal verb	1. <u>Should / Must / Have to</u> <u>Ought</u> = has an idea obligation from <u>OUTSIDE</u> From an authority
When all this started, I had the idea that it might have been a hangover from an accident that I had four years ago	Noun	1. After effect (from accident) 2. Bad feeling after alcohol
I've got what I call dimples which have appeared on my right palm	Noun	1. Something in cheeks or in palms (hand) 
I've gradually come to realise that I can't flatten my right hand	Verb	1. To make level / to make straight Flat = adj.
The doctor also told me to wear a wrist splint	Noun	1. Equipment for support of limbs  Stabilise
Her family wanted to be sure she'd given her informed consent for it to be carried out, but she agreed to it readily when it was all explained	Adverb	1. Easily / happily 2. Without any doubts 3. Quickly / with <i>hesitation</i> Adverbs describe verbs
Her family mentioned that she seemed rather agitated afterwards, quite unlike how she was the night before, when she was her normal chatty self	Adj.	1. Not chatty / not normal 2. Restless / not calm 3. Nervous / lots of anxious energy
It can be demoralising when your skin is itching non-stop	Gerund (adj.)	1. De = removing / without 2. Moral – rules of behaviour / <i>your motivation</i>

		Removing motivation
Stick to the routine however time-consuming and tedious it is	Adj.	1. Boring 2. Repetitive (no variety)
When he had originally been asked whether he had inserted anything into his ear, <u>he'd absolutely denied it</u> , and actually became quite indignant	Noun	1. Anger at someone's behaviour because you feel <u>RIGHT</u> No justice!
Even some doctors think that the case for them causing infections is overstated	Adj.	1. More than normal
They are a well-established cause of serious eardrum perforation and conductive hearing loss	Noun	1. A line of holes 
I think health professionals should probably suspect a foreign body in the ear even if patients don't divulge the information	Verb	1. Reveal (a secrets) 2. Uncover (a secret)
I can't imagine many patients wanting to be spied on – especially the less compliant ones it seems to be aimed at	Verb	1. To secretly look at spy