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.

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.

Pattern 12

Subject can + base form of the verb + by +ing

e.g. You can/should reduce waste by taking your own shopping bags.
F. Ways of expressing the concept: compare and contrast (Patterns 13-17)

Pattern 13
✧ Compare qualities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One or two-syllable adjectives</th>
<th>Comparative adjectives</th>
<th>Superlative adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+er than</td>
<td>the + est</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g. younger than</td>
<td>e.g. the youngest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some two-syllables</td>
<td>more…… than</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g. …more beautiful than</td>
<td>…the most…… than</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular adjectives</td>
<td>(good) better than</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(bad) worse than</td>
<td>the best</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Shatin New Town Plaza</th>
<th>Festival Walk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>famous shopping mall?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many different types of shops?</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Shatin New Town Plaza</th>
<th>Festival Walk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where is it?</td>
<td>Shatin</td>
<td>Kowloon Tong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Simple Tense</th>
<th>was/were + P.P. (by …………..)</th>
<th>Past simple : Passive Voice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amy cleans the room.</th>
<th>(Present simple : Active voice)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The room is cleaned by Amy.</td>
<td>(Present simple : Passive voice)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amy cleaned the room.</th>
<th>(Past simple : Active voice)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The room was cleaned by Amy.</td>
<td>(Past simple : Passive voice)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

- **is/am/are + P.P.**
- **was/were + P.P.**
- **Present simple : Passive Voice**
- **Past simple : Passive Voice**
- **by …………..**
**Pattern 19**

\[ \text{can} + \text{be} + \text{P.P.} \] (by \ldots) modals: Passive Voice

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

\[ \text{John} \quad \text{can send} \quad \text{the email.} \quad \text{ (Active voice)} \]

\[ \text{The email} \quad \text{can be sent} \quad \text{by John.} \quad \text{ (Passive voice)} \]