

ANGLAIS

Passeport mondial qui propulsera votre futur
diplôme et votre carrière

Terminales
A4(All/Esp), C, D



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Lesson 17- GRAMMAR

COMPLEX SENTENCES: COORDINATION AND SUBORDINATION

Objective

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to recognize and build sentences using coordination and subordination.

En français : À la fin de cette leçon, tu dois pouvoir relier correctement des idées à l'aide de la coordination et de la subordination.

1. What is a clause?

A **clause** is a group of words containing a subject and a verb.

Example: She studies. / because she wants to succeed.

2. Coordination

Coordination joins two ideas of equal importance. Each part can normally stand as an independent sentence. Common coordinating conjunctions: **AND – BUT – OR – SO – YET**.

Connector	Function	Example
and	addition	I went to the bank, and I opened an account.
but	contrast	The phone is cheap, but it is not durable.
or	choice	You can pay cash, or you can use your card.
so	result	The price was low, so I bought the product.
yet	contrast	The service is expensive, yet many customers use it.

3. Subordination

Subordination joins a main clause to a dependent clause. The dependent clause does not express a complete idea by itself. Common subordinating conjunctions: **BECAUSE – ALTHOUGH – IF – WHEN – WHILE – BEFORE – AFTER – SINCE**.

- because → reason: I stayed at home because I was tired.
- although → contrast: Although the product is expensive, it is durable.
- if → condition: If you save money, you can buy the phone.
- when → time: Call me when you arrive.
- while → simultaneous actions / contrast: She studied while her brother watched television.
- before → earlier action: Check the price before you buy the product.
- after → later action: I went home after I finished my work.
- since → starting point or reason depending on context: I have lived here since I started school.

4. Coordination or subordination

Coordination: two ideas have equal grammatical importance.

Example: The bag is cheap, but it is strong.

Subordination: one idea depends on the main clause.

Example: I bought the bag because it was cheap.

5. Word order

The subordinate clause may come after the main clause:

- I stayed at home because I was tired.
- It may also come first. In that case, a comma is normally used:
- Because I was tired, I stayed at home.

6. Common errors

- | | |
|--|--|
| ✗ Because I was tired. | ✓ I stayed at home because I was tired. |
| ✗ Although the product is expensive, but it is good. | ✓ Although the product is expensive, it is good. |
| ✗ I was tired so because I went home. | ✓ I was tired, so I went home. |
| ✗ If you will study, you will succeed. | ✓ If you study, you will succeed. |

7. Practice exercise

Complete with: and – but – so – because – although – if.

1. The service is expensive, _____ it is reliable.
2. I opened an account _____ I needed banking services.
3. She deposited money _____ checked her balance.
4. The product was affordable, _____ I bought it.
5. _____ you compare prices, you can make a better choice.
6. _____ the bag is expensive, it is very durable

Remember

COORDINATION = EQUAL IDEAS • SUBORDINATION = MAIN CLAUSE + DEPENDENT CLAUSE

Choose the connector according to the relationship between the ideas: addition, contrast, choice, result, reason, condition or time.



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