Questions & Negatives

CEFR B1 · Complex sentences, relative clauses and cohesion

WS1 Complex Sentences · WS2 Relative Clauses · WS3 Linking & Cohesion · WS4 Editing & Writing · Answer Key

Worksheet 1: Complex Sentences

Name: _____ Date: _____ Level: B1 (CEFR)

Reference: Main Clause + Subordinate Clause

A **complex sentence** has one main (independent) clause and at least one subordinate (dependent) clause. Subordinators include **although, while, since, if, unless, so that, even though, whereas**. A subordinate clause cannot stand alone.

Meaning	Subordinator	Example
Contrast	although / even though	**Although** it was late, we continued.
Condition	if / unless	We'll go **unless** it rains.
Purpose	so that	She whispered **so that** no one heard.
Time	while / as	**While** he cooked, I set the table.
Contrast (two facts)	whereas	He likes tea, **whereas** she prefers coffee.

> **A subordinate clause is not a sentence on its own. ✗ Although it was late. → ✓ Although it was late, we continued.**

Part A – Choose the Subordinator

Complete with *although, unless, so that, while* or *since*.

1. _____ I was nervous, I gave the speech.
2. Take an umbrella _____ it rains later.
3. I left early _____ I could catch the train.
4. You can't enter _____ you have a ticket.
5. _____ she was reading, the phone rang.

Part B – Combine into a Complex Sentence

#	Two ideas	Complex sentence
1	It was expensive. I bought it. (although)	
2	He studied hard. He would pass. (so that)	
3	You don't hurry. You'll be late. (unless)	
4	I was waiting. I read a book. (while)	

Score: ____ / 20

Worksheet 2: Relative Clauses

Name: _____ Date: _____ Level: B1 (CEFR)

Reference: Defining vs Non-defining

Relative clauses add information about a noun using **who, which, that, whose, where, when**. **Defining** clauses identify which one (no commas). **Non-defining** clauses add extra information (commas; no *that*).

Type	Example	Commas?
Defining	The man **who** called is my boss.	no commas
Non-defining	My boss, **who** is French, called.	commas
Thing (defining)	The book **that** I read was good.	no commas
Place / possession	the town **where** I grew up; a girl **whose** dad is a pilot	—

Part A – Add the Relative Pronoun

1. That's the woman _____ lives next door.
2. This is the phone _____ I bought yesterday.
3. He's the boy _____ bike was stolen.
4. We visited the city _____ my parents met.
5. Paris, _____ is in France, is beautiful.

Part B – Combine with a Relative Clause

1. The film was great. I saw it last night. → _____
2. My sister is a doctor. She lives in Rome. → _____
3. This is the house. I was born here. → _____

Part C – Defining or Non-defining?

Add commas if the clause is non-defining. Write D or ND.

#	Sentence	D / ND
1	My brother who lives in Spain is visiting.	
2	The keys that were on the table have gone.	
3	Mr Lee who teaches maths is retiring.	
4	Students who arrive late will wait outside.	

Score: _____ / 25

Worksheet 3: Linking & Cohesion

Name: _____ Date: _____ Level: B1 (CEFR)

Reference: Connecting Ideas Across Sentences

Linking words join ideas **between** sentences, not just within them. They show addition (*moreover, in addition*), contrast (*however, on the other hand*), result (*therefore, as a result*), and sequence (*first, then, finally*). Pronouns and words like *this / such* also link back to keep writing cohesive.

Function	Linkers	Punctuation
Addition	moreover, in addition, also	usually + comma
Contrast	however, nevertheless, though	however, + clause
Result	therefore, as a result, so	therefore, + clause
Sequence	first, next, then, finally	sentence-initial

Part A – Choose the Linker

1. The plan was risky. _____, we decided to try it.
2. She trained hard. _____, she won the race.
3. The hotel was cheap. _____, it was very clean.
4. First, add the flour. _____, mix in the eggs.

Part B – Join with a Linker (change the punctuation)

1. It was raining. We went out anyway. (however) _____
2. He missed the bus. He was late. (as a result) _____
3. The food was good. The service was slow. (nevertheless) _____

Part C – Fix the Cohesion

Replace the repeated words with a pronoun or linking word.

#	Repetitive sentence	Better version
1	I met Sara. Sara is my cousin. Sara studies art.	
2	The test was hard. The test was long. I passed the test.	
3	We saw a film. After the film we ate. The film was good.	

Score: _____ / 30

Worksheet 4: Editing & Writing

Name: _____ Date: _____ Level: B1 (CEFR)

Part A – Intensive Edit

This text has **eight** errors: fragments, run-ons, wrong subordinator/linker, or missing commas in relative clauses. Find and correct them.

> My friend Marco who is from Italy came to visit last month. Although he had never been to my country before. He learned a lot quickly. We went to the old town, it is famous for its market. The market which sells local food was busy. Marco loved it, however he didn't like the crowds. Because the weather was bad so we stayed indoors one day. We cooked together, we watched films. It was a great week, I hope he comes back soon.

#	Error	Correction
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

Part B – Guided Writing

Write 120–150 words about a memorable person or place. You must include: (1) at least two **complex sentences** with different subordinators; (2) at least two **relative clauses** (one defining, one non-defining); (3) at least two **linking words** connecting sentences.

#	Line
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

8	
9	

Complex: _____ / 2 Relative: _____ / 2 Linkers: _____ / 2 Score: _____ / 35

Answer Key & Teacher Notes

For teacher use only — B1 Level, Sentence Structures

Worksheet 1 – Part A

1 Although · 2 unless · 3 so that · 4 unless · 5 While

Worksheet 1 – Part B (sample)

1 Although it was expensive, I bought it. · 2 He studied hard so that he would pass. · 3 Unless you hurry, you'll be late. · 4 While I was waiting, I read a book.

Worksheet 2 – Part A

1 who · 2 that/which · 3 whose · 4 where · 5 which

Worksheet 2 – Part B (sample)

1 The film that I saw last night was great. · 2 My sister, who is a doctor, lives in Rome. · 3 This is the house where I was born.

Worksheet 2 – Part C

1 ND — My brother, who lives in Spain, is visiting. · 2 D (no commas) · 3 ND — Mr Lee, who teaches maths, is retiring. · 4 D (no commas)

Meaning depends on commas: "My brother who lives in Spain" (ND) implies one brother; the defining version would imply several brothers, only the Spanish one visiting.

Worksheet 3 – Part A (sample)

1 Nevertheless / However · 2 As a result / Therefore · 3 However · 4 Then / Next

Worksheet 3 – Part B (sample)

1 It was raining; however, we went out anyway. · 2 He missed the bus; as a result, he was late. · 3 The food was good; nevertheless, the service was slow.

Worksheet 3 – Part C (sample)

1 I met Sara, who is my cousin. She studies art. · 2 The test was hard and long, but I passed it. · 3 We saw a film, which was good, and ate afterwards.

Worksheet 4 – Part A

1 Marco, who is from Italy, came… (add commas — ND) · 2 Although he had never been…, he learned… (join fragment) · 3 old town, which is famous… (fix comma splice with relative) · 4 The market, which sells local food, was busy (add commas — ND) · 5 Marco loved it; however, he didn't like the crowds · 6 Because the weather was bad, we stayed indoors (drop *so*) · 7 We cooked together and watched films (fix run-on) · 8 It was a great week, and I hope… (fix comma splice)

Worksheet 4 – Part B: Marking Guide

Criterion	Descriptor	Marks
Complex sentences	Two+, varied subordinators, correct commas	0–5
Relative clauses	One defining + one non-defining, punctuated correctly	0–4
Cohesion	Linkers connect sentences; no run-ons/fragments	0–3

Task & length	120–150 words; coherent	0–3