



English

(SENTENCE STRUCTURE)

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PART 1 : Sentence with one clause

I. A sentence in English must have at least one subject and one verb

Subjects and Verbs

- Engineers are needed for work on the new space program.

II. A *preposition* is followed by a noun, pronoun, gerund or noun clause that is called an *object* of the preposition. If a word is *an object of a preposition*, it is not the *subject*.

Objects of preposition

- In the last possible moment before takeoff he took his seat in the airplane.

III. An *appositive* is a noun that comes before or after another noun and is generally set off from the noun with commas.

Appositives

- Tom, a really good mechanic, is fixing the car.
- A really good mechanic, Tom is fixing the car.

IV. A *present participle* is the *-ing* form of the verb. The *present participle* can be 1. *part of the verb* or 2 *an adjective*. It is *part of the verb* when it is accompanied by some form of the verb *be*. It is an *adjective* when it is not accompanied by some form of the verb *be*.

Present Participles

- The boy is standing in the corner.
- The boy standing in the corner was naughty.

V. A *Past participle* often ends in *-ed* , but there are also many irregular past participles. The *-ed* form of the verb can be 1. the simple past, 2 the past participle of a verb, or 3 an adjective.

Past Participles

- She painted this picture.
- She has painted this picture.
- The picture painted by Karen is now in a museum.

Direction: Indicate if the sentences are correct (c)or incorrect. (I)

1. Those applicants returning their completed forms at the earliest date have the highest priority.
2. Construction of the housing development it will be underway by the first of the month.
3. With a sudden jerk of his hand threw the ball across the field to one of the other players.
4. The portraits exhibited in the Houston Museum last month are now on display in Dallas.
5. A specialty shop with various blends from around the world in the shopping mall.
6. The papers being delivered at 4:00 will contain the announcement of the president's resignation.
7. In the grove the overripe oranges were falling on the ground.
8. The fire trees were grown for the holiday season were harvested in November.
9. On her lunch hour went to a nearby department store to purchase a wedding gift.
10. For three weeks at the beginning of the semester students with fewer than the maximum number of units can add additional course.

PART 2: Sentences with multiple clauses

I. Compound Sentence:One way to connect two clauses is to use **and, but, nor, or, so, yet, or for** between the clauses.

Coordinate Connectors

and but or so yet for nor

- The software should be used on the laptop computer, and this computer is a laptop.

II. Complex Sentence: A complex sentence contains one independent clause and one(or more) dependent clause(s). In a complex sentence, one idea is generally more important than the other one. The more important idea is placed in the independent clause, and the less important idea is placed in the dependent clause.

There are three kinds of dependent clause: adjective, adverb and noun.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

Adjective Clause Pronouns Used as the Subject

<p>I thanked the woman.</p> <p>She helped me.</p> <p>I thanked the woman who/that <u>helped me</u>.</p> <p>The book is mine.</p> <p>It's on the table.</p> <p>The book which/that <u>is on the table</u> is mine.</p> <p>Incorrect: The book is mine that is on the table.</p>	<p>I thanked the woman= an independent clause; who helped me= An adjective clause. The Adj. clause modifies the noun woman.</p> <p><i>who</i>= people <i>which</i>= things <i>that</i> = both people and things</p>
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Adjective Clause Pronouns Used as the Object of a Verb

<p>The man was Mr. Jones.</p> <p>I saw him.</p> <p>The man whom/that <u>I saw</u> was Mr. Jones.</p> <p>The man <u>I saw</u> was Mr. Jones.</p> <p>The movie wasn't very good.</p> <p>We saw it last night.</p> <p>The movie which <u>we saw last night</u> wasn't very good.</p> <p>The movie that <u>we saw last night</u> wasn't very good.</p> <p>The movie <u>we saw last night</u> wasn't very good.</p> <p>Incorrect: The man whom <u>I saw</u> him was Mr. Jones.</p> <p>The man that <u>I saw</u> him was Mr. Jones.</p> <p>The man <u>I saw</u> him was Mr. Jones.</p>	<p>In the examples: The Adj. pronoun are placed at the beginning of the clause.</p> <p><i>whom</i> = people(obj) <i>which</i> = things <i>that</i> = both people and things</p> <p>An object pronoun is often omitted from an Adj. Clause The pronoun <i>him</i> must be removed. It is unnecessary because whom, that, / functions as the object of the verb saw</p>
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Adjective Clause Pronouns Used as the Object of a Preposition

<p>She is the woman. I told you about her. She is the woman whom/that I told you about. She is the woman <u>I told you about</u>. She is the woman about whom I told you. The music was good. We listened to it last night. The music which/that we listened to last night was good. The music <u>we listened to last night</u> was good. The music to which we listened last night was good.</p> <p>Incorrect: She is the woman about who I told you. The music to that we listened last night was good.</p>	<p>In very formal English, the preposition comes at the beginning of the adjective clause.</p> <p>Note: If the sentence comes at the beginning of the adjective clause, only whom or which may be used. A preposition is never immediately followed by that or who.</p>
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Usual Patterns of Adjective Clauses

<p>a. Usual: I like the people <i>who live next to me</i>. Less Usual: I like the people <i>that live next to me</i>.</p>	As a subject pronoun, who is more common than that .
<p>b. Usual: I like books <i>that have good plots</i>. Less Usual: I like books <i>which have good plots</i>.</p>	As a subject pronoun, that is more common than which .
<p>c. Usual: I liked the people <i>I met last night</i>. Less Usual: I liked the book <i>I read last week</i>.</p>	Object pronouns are commonly omitted, especially in speaking.

Using Whose

<p>I know the man. His bicycle was stolen. I know the man whose bicycle was stolen. The student writes well. I read her composition. The student whose composition I read writes well.</p>	<p>Whose is used to show possession. <i>His bicycle = whose bicycle</i> <i>Her composition = whose composition</i> Whose cannot be omitted.</p>
<p>Mr. Catt has a painting. His value is inestimable. Mr. Catt has a painting whose value is inestimable.</p>	<p>Whose usually modifies people, but it may also be used to modify things.</p>

Using Where in Adjective Clauses.

<p>The building is very old.</p> <p>He lives there in that building.</p> <p>a. The building where he lives is very old.</p> <p>b. The building in which he lives is very old.</p> <p>c. The building which he lives in is very old.</p> <p>d. The building that he lives in is very old.</p> <p>e. The building <u>he lives in</u> is very old.</p>	<p>Where is used in an adjective clause to modify a place.</p> <p>If where is used, a preposition is not included in the adjective clause, as in a. If where is not used, the preposition must be included, as in b.</p>
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Using When in Adjective Clauses.

<p>I'll never forget the day.</p> <p>I met you then (on that day)</p> <p>a. I'll never forget the day when I met you.</p> <p>b. I'll never forget the day on which I met you.</p> <p>c. I'll never forget the day that I met you.</p> <p>d. I'll never forget the day <u>I met you</u>.</p>	<p>When is used in an adjective clause to modify a noun of time.</p> <p>A preposition is used preceding which, as in b. Otherwise, the preposition is omitted.</p>
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Using Adjective clauses to Modify Pronouns

<p>a. There is someone(whom) I want you to meet.</p> <p>b. Everything he said was pure nonsense.</p> <p>c. Anything who wants to come is welcome.</p>	<p>Adj. clauses can modify indefinite pronouns.(e.g. someone).Object pronouns are usually omitted in Adj. clause.</p>
<p>d. Paula was the only one I knew at the party.</p> <p>e. Scholarship are available for those who need financial assistance.</p>	<p>Adjective clauses can modify <i>the one(s)</i> and <i>those*</i></p>
<p>f. Incorrect: I who am a student at this school come from a country in Asia.</p> <p>g. It is I who am responsible.</p> <p>h. He who laughs last laughs best.</p> <p>i. The bread my mother makes is much better than that which you can buy.</p>	<p>Native English speakers would not write the sentence in f.(g) is possible, but very formal and uncommon.</p> <p>* Which can modify the demonstrative pronoun "that".</p>

Using Expressions of Quantity in Adjective Clauses.

<p>In my class there are 20 students. Most of them are from the Far East.</p> <p>A. In my class there are 20 students, most of whom are from Asia.</p> <p>He gave several reasons. Only a few of them were valid.</p> <p>B. He gave several reasons, only a few of which were valid.</p>	<p>***An adjective clause may contain an expression of quantity with of: <i>some of, many of, most of, none of, two of, half of, both of, neither of, each of, all of, several of, a few of, little of, a number of, etc.</i></p> <p>*** The expression of quantity precedes the pronoun. Only whom, which, and whose are used in this pattern.</p>
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Using NOUN + of which

<p>We have an antique table. The top of it has jade inlay.</p> <p>We have antique table, the top of which has jade inlay.</p>	<p>An adjective clause may include a noun + of which. This pattern carries the mean of whose (e.g., We have an antique table whose top has jade inlay.).</p>
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7. Using Which to modify a whole sentence

The elevator is out of order. This is too bad. The elevator is out of order, *which* is too bad.

Punctuating Adjective Clauses:

- **Do not used commas if** the adjective clause is necessary to identify the noun it modifies. (Called “essential” or “restrictive” or “identifying”)
 - **Use commas if** the adjectives clause simply gives additional information and is not necessary to identify the noun it modifies.(Called “nonessential” or “nonrestrictive” or “non identifying”)
- a. The professor *who teaches Chemistry 101* is an excellent lecturer.
 - b. Professor Wilson, *who teaches Chemistry 101*, is an excellent lecturer.
 - c. The man *whom/that* I met teaches chemistry
The man *I met* teaches chemistry.
 - d. Mr. Lee, *whom I met yesterday*, teaches chemistry.

In (a): No commas are used. The adjective clause is necessary to identify which professor is meant. In (b): Commas are used. The adjective clause is not necessary to identify Professor Wilson. We already know who he is: he has a name. The adjective clause simply gives additional information. In (c): If no commas are used, any possible pronoun may be used in the adjective clause.

Object pronouns may be omitted. In (f): When commas are necessary, the pronoun **that** may not be used (only **who, whom, which, whose, where, and when** may be used), and object pronouns cannot be omitted.

Direction: Indicate if the sentences are correct (c)or incorrect. (I)

1. No one explained to me whether was coming or not.
2. The part of the structure that has already been built needs to be torn down.
3. The girl who she just joined the softball team is a great shortstop.
4. I have no idea about when the meeting is supposed to start.
5. We have been told that we can leave whenever want.
6. The racquet with whom I was playing was too big and too heavy for me.
7. I will never understand that he did.
8. He was still sick was obvious to the entire medical staff.
9. What is most important in this situation it is to finish on time.
10. The newspaper that were piled up on the front porch were an indication that the residents had not been home in some time.

Additional Exercise on Adjective Clause

Choose the one answer that best complete the sentence.

1. Buildingsof brick last longer than those made of mud..
a. which
b. which they are made
c. which are made
d. are made
2. The teamwaiting for finally arrived.
a. who been
b. whom we had
c. who we
d. we had been
3. The mouse.....comes out at night to nibble at the cheese we leave as bait.
a. whom lives in the wall
b. whom the wall lives in
c. that lives in the wall
d. that live in the wall
4. Statistics.....substantiated by research are considered valid.
a. are
b. which
c. which are
d. that be
5. The corporation.....first will host the delegation for lunch.
a. whose plant we visit
b. whose visit
c. whose visit we plant
d. whose we plant

6. The president refused to accept the decision.....
 - a. which the committee proposed
 - b. proposed the committee
 - c. which proposed the committee
 - d. who the committee proposed
7. Malcolm wanted to take the exam.....
 - a. we fail
 - b. us failed
 - c. that failed
 - d. that we failed
8. The author eagerly anticipates the time ..finished, and she can start a new one.
 - a. when her book
 - b. when her book is
 - c. her book be
 - d. her will be
9. Trade relations among the states,improving, are currently at an ebb.
 - a. constantly are
 - b. which are constant
 - c. which constantly
 - d. which are constantly
10. The economic recession was the focus of the debate,.....
 - a. surprises to no one
 - b. no one was surprised
 - c. which surprised no one
 - d. to no one was surprised

Adjective Clauses

In the sentence, identify the one underlined phrase that is incorrect.

1. Mr. Jacob, who immigrated to a country which was known for its business opportunities, always wanted his partners, of whom my father was one, to continue the firm which started.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
2. Miami, which is known for its temperate winter, has become the home of many retired citizens which left their homes in the North, where winters were too severe.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
3. The exhibition, toured in major cities, has returned to the Boston Museum, where it Originated and where it will be on view for another month.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
4. The metric system, which introduced in England where it met strong resistance, is a system of measurement which uses the unit 10 as a standard.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
5. A new running shoe monitors the runner's motion and calculates time average speed, distance, and caloric expenditures is currently on the market.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.

6. The officers who are from the corporation that it sponsored the golf tournament felt that announcing the name of a rival as the next sponsor of the was appropriate.
- a. b.
c. d.
7. Restaurants where people smoke, parks where people play loud radios, pools that are too crowded, and grass is mowed annoy many people.
- a. b. c.
d.
8. The gardeners who the grounds have maintained which surround the hospital have gone on a strike that threatens to last through the summer.
- a. b.
c. d.
9. The accountant is known for his honesty was troubled by the discrepancy which he discovered in the ledgers that he examined.
- a. b. c.
d.
10. Rome is a city where the streets are crowded with sights attract tourists, where Churches are magnificently decorated, and where the language has its own music.
- a. b. c.
d.

REDUCED ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

- To reduce an adjective clause, omit the adjective clause connector/subject and be-verb

Ex. The White House, *which is located in Washington*, is the home of the president.

The White House, *located in Washington*, is the home of the president.

Ex. The woman *who is waving to us* is the tour guide.

The woman *waving to us* is the tour guide.

- If there is no be-verb, omit the connector/subject and change the main verb to the-ing form(active) or the-Ved/V3 (passive) depending on the noun which the adjective phrase modifies.

Ex. The fans *who support their team* always come out to the games in large numbers.

The fans *supporting their team* always come out to the games in large numbers.

Ex. We will return the merchandise *which was purchased yesterday* at the mall.

We will have to return the merchandise *purchased yesterday* at the mall.

- Only reduce an adjective clause if the connector/subject is directly followed by the verb.
- If an adjective clause is set off with commas, the reduced clause can be moved to the front of the sentence.

Additional exercise on reduced Adjective Clause

Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

1. The phone.....started ringing.
 - a. which next door
 - b. was next door
 - c. next door
 - d. it was next door
2. The chessman,, are displayed in a glass case.
 - a. which from ivory
 - b. which carved from ivory
 - c. carved from ivory
 - d. carving from ivory
3. The sympathetic audience understood the man's speech, no matter how.....
 - a. it slurs
 - b. slurred
 - c. it was slur
 - d. slurs
4. The noise of the trains.....into the station was deafening.
 - a. that come
 - b. which was coming
 - c. coming
 - d. that coming
5. The letter.....our guests' intention to visit came after their arrival.
 - a. it announcing
 - b. announcing
 - c. had announced
 - d. having announced
6. A political campaign.....will be costly.
 - a. which for months last
 - b. lasts for months
 - c. lasting for months
 - d. will last for months
7. My best friend,.....quickly, told the teacher I was home sick.
 - a. who thinking
 - b. be thinking
 - c. think
 - d. thinking
8. The barn,....., went up in flames.
 - a. loaded with hay
 - b. it was loading hay
 - c. it loaded hay
 - d. which loaded with hay
9. The manthe wheelbarrow ignored our calls.
 - a. who pushing
 - b. pushing
 - c. was pushing
 - d. be who pushed
10. The stock.....in value should be sold.
 - a. which has not increased
 - b. has not increased
 - c. not been increasing
 - d. who has not increased

In the sentence, identify the one underlined phrase that is incorrect.

1. Cape Cod canal, is said to be the widest sea level canal anywhere is cluttered during the summer season with as many as 300 or more pleasure craft a day, most coming from Boston.
a. b. c. d.
2. The boy who were first in line were given the T-shirts donating by the philanthropist who has always supported our charity.
a. b. c. d.
3. The physical matter in a 'black hole' in the galaxy is so dense that it creates a gravitational pull which strong enough to prevent anything even light, from escaping
a. b. c. d.
4. The crowd, anxiously await the arrival of the soccer team, pressed against the fence separating them from the playing field.
a. b. c. d.
5. The flights were not being allowed to take off until the control tower which monitoring the changing weather felt it was safe.
a. b. c. d.
6. The talks promote the expansion of trade between the two neighboring countries were discontinued after certain protocol agreement were violated.
a. b. c. d.
7. The delays are caused by the striking longshoreman cost the steamship companies millions every day their ships were not allowed to dock.
a. b. c. d.
8. Muttering to herself, the woman, being hot and was weary, sat down on a stump next to the road.
a. b. c. d.
9. The freezing rain made driving dangerous, was obliging many motorists to use public transportation.
a. b. c. d.
10. The statement made by the press was implying that the Senator was a fool was retracted the following morning with an apology.
a. b. c. d.

NOUN CLAUSES

(a) Sue lives in Tokyo. = Independent clause

(b) Where does Sue live? = Independent clause

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

An *independent clause* (or main clause) is a complete sentence. It contains the main subject and verb of a sentence. Examples (a) and (b) are complete sentences. (a) is a statement, and (b) is a question.

(c) where Sue lives = dependent clause

A *dependent clause* (or subordinate clause) is not a complete sentence. It must be connected to an independent clause. Example (C) is a dependent clause.

(d) I know *where Sue lives*.

Example (d) is a complete sentence. It has an independent clause with the main subject (I) and verb (know) of the sentence. *Where Sue lives* is a dependent clause connected to an independent clause. *Where Sue lives* is called a noun clause.

(e) *His story* was interesting.

Noun phrase

(f) *What he said* was interesting.

Noun clause

A noun phrase is used as a subject or an object.

A noun clause is used as a subject or an object. In other words, a noun clause is used in the same ways as a noun phrase.

(g) I heard *his story*. (Noun phrase)

(j) I heard *what he said*. (Noun clause)

In (g): his story is a noun phrase. It is used as the object of the verb heard.

In (h): what he said is a noun clause. It is used as the object of the preposition to.

NOUN CLAUSES BEGINNING WITH A QUESTION WORD

QUESTION	NOUN CLAUSE
Where does she live?	(a) I don't know <u>where she lives</u> .
What did they say?	(b) I couldn't hear <u>what he said</u> .
What do they arrive?	(c) Do you know <u>when they arrive</u> .
<p>In (a) <u>where she lives</u> is the object of the verb know. In a noun clause, the subject precedes the verb. Do not use question word order in a noun clause.</p> <p>Notice: <u>does, did and do</u> are used in questions, but not in noun clauses.</p>	

Who lives there? S+V....	(d) I don't know <u>who lives there</u> .
What happened?	(e) Please tell me <u>what happened</u> .
Who is at the door?	(f) I wonder <u>who is at the door</u> .
<p>In (d): The word order is the same in both the question and the noun clause because who is the subject in both.</p>	

Who is she?V+ Subj.	(g) I don't know <u>who she is</u> .
Who are those men?	(h) I don't know <u>who those men are</u> .
Whose house is that?	(i) I wonder <u>whose house that is</u> .
<p>In (g) : she is the subject of the question, so it is placed in front of the verb be in the noun clause.</p>	

What did she say?	(J) <u>What she said</u> surprised me.
What should they do?	(K) <u>What they should</u> do is obvious.
<p>In (j): <u>What she said</u> is the subject of the sentence. Notice in (K): A noun clause subject takes a singular verb(e.g. is)</p>	

NOUN CLAUSES BEGINNING WITH WHETHER OR IF

YES/NO QUESTION	NOUN CLAUSE
Will she come?	(a) I don't know <u>whether she will come</u> . I don't know <u>if she will come</u> .
Does he need help?	(b) I wonder <u>whether he needs help</u> . I wonder <u>if he needs help</u> .

When a yes/no question is changed to a noun clause, whether or if is used to introduce the clause.

(Note: Whether is more acceptable in formal English, but if is quite commonly used, especially in speaking.)

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|--|
| <p>(a) I wonder <i>whether or not she will come</i>.</p> <p>(b) I wonder <i>whether she will come or not</i>.</p> <p>(c) I wonder <i>if she will come or not</i>.</p> <p>(d) <i>Whether she comes or not</i> is unimportant to me.</p> |
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In (c), (d) and (e): Notice the patterns when or not is used.

In (f) : Notice that the noun clause is in the subject position.

NOUN CLAUSES BEGINNING WITH THAT

STATEMENT	NOUN CLAUSE
He is a good actor.	(a) I think that he is a good actor (b) I think he is a good actor.
The world is round.	(c) We know (that) the world is round

In(a): that he is a good actor is a noun clause. It is used as the object of the verb think. The word *that*, when it introduces a noun clause, has no meaning in itself. It simply marks the beginning of the clause. Frequently it is omitted, as in (b), especially in speaking. (If used in speaking, it is unstressed)

She doesn't understand spoken English.	(d) <i>That she doesn't understand spoken English</i> is obvious. (e) <i>It</i> is obvious (<i>that</i>) <i>she doesn't understand English</i> .
The world is round.	(f) <i>That the world is round</i> is a fact. (g) It is a fact <i>that the world is round</i> .

In (d): The noun clause (That she doesn't understand spoken English) is the subject of the sentence. The word *that* is not omitted when it introduces a noun clause used as the subject of a sentence, as (d) and (f).

More commonly, the word *it* functions as the subject and the noun clause is placed at the end of the sentence, as in (e) and (g)

Identifying Noun clause functions.

Underline the noun clause. Write "S" in the space if the noun clause is the subject and "O" if the clause is the object.

1. How the building are constructed to keep their inhabitants cool is one of the most striking aspects of traditional Bahraini architecture.
2. What many doctors advise is a vacation away from the hustle and bustle of urban life.
3. When the city of Rome was actually founded is a matter of dispute among historians.
4. Marie Curie showed that a woman can be as good a scientist as a man can be.
5. The psychologist Abraham Maslow argued that all human beings have five levels of needs.
6. In nonverbal communication, what gestures mean in one particular culture may be very different in another culture, thus causing misunderstandings.
7. Volcanologists amounts when an eruption is imminent so that people can be evacuated from the threatened area.
8. That old cities lose their charm in their zeal to modernize is a common perception.

Noun Clause 1

Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

1. _____ was not the way the event happened.
a. What the press reported b. What reported the press
c. What reported d. The press reported
2. No announcement has been made concerning _____ on the next shuttle flight.
a. who go b. who is going
c. is who going d. who gone
3. It is a fact _____
a. that we all have to eat b. that all we have to eat
c. that we all have ate d. all we have to eat
4. Regarding our current Director of Finance, _____ is of no consequence to me.
a. he goes or stays b. whether he goes or stays
c. When he leaves d. He leaves
5. _____ is his own decision.
a. When leaving b. When does he leave
c. When he leaves d. He leaves

6. Medical economists question whether outweigh the benefits of improved
 a. medical care the high cost of developing new treatments.
 b. c. d.
7. Most urban professionals talk about how much they did exercise rather than
 a. b. c.
how much money they earned.
 d.
8. That the mayor's commission has done an admirable job of protecting the
 a. b. c.
city's architectural features are not denied by the preservationists.
 d.
9. Started out to be an easy project has turned into a very long time consuming one
 a. b. c. d.
10. Where the children play is where intend they to put a food store, but I don't
 a. b. c.
 know when or how soon.
 d.

ADVERB CLAUSES

1. Adverb Time and Clause Connectors

Time	Cause
After/ as soon as/ once/ when/ as/ before/ since/ whenever/ as long as/ by the time/ until/ while/	as now that because since inasmuch as due to the fact that/ owing to the fact that on account of the fact that
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The deposits need to be tallied since the bank closes in less than an hour. ● Inasmuch as all the votes have not yet been counted, the outcome of the election cannot be announced. 	

2. Adverb clause connectors expressing Condition/Contrast/Manner and Place

Condition	Contrast	Manner	Place
if/ unless/ whether provided/ providing on condition that supposing in case	although/ though even though even if while whereas	as as if as though in that	where wherever
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No one is admitted to the academy unless he or she meets the education requirements. ● This exam will be more difficult than usual in that it covers two chapters instead of one 			

3. Adverb clause connectors expressing Cause and Effect/Purposes

Cause and Effect	Purposes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> so..adj/adv...that <p>The coffee is so hot that I can't drink it. He walked so quickly that I couldn't keep up with him.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> so..adj +a+n.+that <p>He is so nice a student that all of his friends love him.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> such +(a/an)+adj+n.+that <p>It was such a foggy day that we couldn't see the road. It was such good coffee that I had another cup. They are such good books that I couldn't put it down. She made so many mistakes that she failed the exam. She has so few friends that he is always lonely. She has so much money that she can buy whatever she wants. He had so little trouble with the test that he left twenty minutes early.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> so that/ in order that <p>.....so that + S+ can/could+ V1</p> <p>I'm going to cash a check so that I <u>can buy</u> my textbooks. I <u>cashed</u> a check so that I <u>could buy</u> my textbooks.</p> <p>.....so that + S+ will/would+V1</p> <p>I'll take my umbrella so that I <u>won't get</u> wet. I'll take my umbrella so that I <u>don't get</u> wet. Yesterday I took my umbrella so that I <u>wouldn't get</u> wet.</p> <p>**Note: In order that has the same meaning as so that but is less commonly used</p> <p>** Also possible but less common in the use of may or might in place of can or could</p> <p>** In order to also expresses the same meaning as so that but in order to is followed by "V1"</p> <p>I turned off the TV in order to enable my roommate to study in peace and quiet.</p>

REDUCED ADVERB CLAUSES

- To reduce an adverb clause, omit the subject and the b-verb from the adverb clause.
- If there is not be-verb, then omit the subject and change the verb to the-Ving (Active) or the Ved/V3(Passive) depending on the action of the subject.

Ex. *Once you submit your thesis*, you will graduate.

Once submitting your thesis, you will graduate.

Ex. *Once it is submitted*, your thesis will be reviewed.

Once submitted, your thesis will be reviewed.

- Connectors which can be followed by adverb phrases

Time: after before since while once until when whenever

Condition: if unless whether

Contrast: although though

Place: where wherever

Manner: as

Ex . 1. *If you are not completely satisfied*, you can return the product to the manufacturer.

If not completely satisfied, you can return the product to the manufacturer.

2. Tom began to look for a job *after he completed his master's degree in engineering*.

Tom began to look for a job *after completing his master's degree in Engineering*

Using Upon/ On + ing in modifying adverbial phrases

3. When I reached the age of 21, I received my inheritance.

Upon/ On reaching the age of 21, I received my inheritance.

Direction: Indicate if the sentences are correct(c) or incorrect (I)

1. If not completely satisfied, you can return the product to the manufacturer.
2. Steve has had to learn how to cook and clean since left home.
3. The ointment can be applied where needed.
4. Tom began to look for a job after completing his master's degree.
5. Although not selecting for the team, he attends all of the games as a fan.
6. When purchased at this store, the buyer gets a guarantee on all items.
7. The medicine is not effective unless taken as directed.
8. You should negotiate a lot before buy a new car.
9. Once purchased, the swimsuits cannot be returned.
10. Though located near the coast, the town does not much of an ocean breeze.
11. Though was surprised at the results, she was pleased with what she had done.
12. The family stopped to visit many relatives while driving across the country.
13. Wearing only a light sweater, she stepped out into the pouring rain.
14. The company president, needed a vacation, boarded a plane for the Bahamas.
15. When applying for the job, you should bring your letters of reference.
16. She looked up into the dreary sky was filled with dark thunderclouds.
17. Feeling weak after a long illness, Sally wanted to try to get back to work.
18. Before decided to have surgery, you should get a second opinion.

13. No perpetual motion machine that has ever been tested has actually run or produced
a. b.
power for any period significant of time.
c. d.
14. The benefit of goat's milk lies in the fact that it is more easily to digest by infants and
a. b. c. d.
invalids than is cow's milk.
15. The desire to make a profit motivates business executives organizing and operate
a. b. c.
their firms efficiently.
d.
16. The idea that learning is a lifelong process has been expressed by philosophers and
a. b.
educations throughout the centuries.
c. d.
17. Infant gorillas weigh roughly four pounds at birth and are totally dependent on their
a. b. c.
mothers of sustenance, protecting and transportation.
d.
18. Electricians use the term "ground" for an electrical conductor that is connected to
a. b. c.
the earth to complete a circuit.
d.
19. According to many schools, sociology must necessity be concerned with the
a. b.
problems of justice, especially in matters pertaining to government and economics.
c. d.
20. All experienced hunter know that wild animals became particularly restless before
a. b. c.
the onset of a storm.
d.
21. Pure cane sugar and pure best sugar are chemically identical and do not different in
a. b. c.
sweetness.
d.
22. For ancient people, myths were often attempts explanation catastrophic events
a. b.
such as volcanic eruptions.
c. d.
23. Mineral prospectors use their knowledge of geophysics to locate deposits of oil,
a. b. c.
uranium, and another valuable minerals.
d.
24. The human body contains more than six hundred muscles who account for
a. b. c.
approximately forty percent of the body weight.
d.
25. A newborn child responds to the world with reflexes such as grasping, sucking
a. b.
or it turns its head when touched on the mouth.
c. d.

26. The covered bridge was designing to protect a wooden span from the weather, thereby
a. b. c. d.
increasing its life.
27. Commercial salt has many uses among which the preservation of food is probably
a. b. c.
the familiarest
d.
28. Psychologists generally agreement that a certain stimulus must be present each time a
a. b. c.
habitual action is carried out.
d.
29. John Dewey is generally considers one of the greatest modern educational philosophers.
a. b. c. d.
30. Geography depends greatly on the fields of knowledge for basic information,
a. b.
particularly in some of its specializing branches.
c. d.
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