

# 2

## Adverbial Clauses

Type of Clause	Subordinate Conjunction Beginning the Clause	Sentences
Time	<i>when</i> <i>while</i> <i>since</i> <i>before</i> <i>after</i> <i>until</i> <i>as soon as</i> <i>as long as</i> <i>by the time (that)</i> <i>now that</i> <i>once</i>	I can see you <i>when</i> I finish my work. She was reading a book <i>while</i> the dinner was cooking. I have not seen him <i>since</i> he returned to the country. They will leave <i>before</i> you get here.  Abridgments of time clauses: <i>When</i> (or <i>While</i> ) young, I looked at things differently. <i>When</i> a boy, I looked at things differently. She always sings <i>when</i> doing her work. Experience, <i>when</i> dearly bought, is seldom thrown away.
Place	<i>where</i> <i>wherever</i>	We live <i>where</i> the road crosses the river. Abridgments of place clauses: <i>Wherever</i> possible, the illustrations are taken from literature.
Cause	<i>because</i> <i>since</i> <i>as</i> <i>now that</i> <i>whereas</i> (legal) <i>inasmuch as</i> (formal) <i>as long as</i> <i>on account of the fact that</i> <i>owing to the fact that</i> <i>in view of the fact that</i> <i>because of the fact that</i> <i>due to the fact that</i> (informal)	He could not come <i>because</i> (or <i>since</i> , <i>as</i> ) he was ill. <i>Now that</i> he has passed the examination, he can get his degree. <i>Whereas</i> they have disobeyed the law, they will be punished. <i>Inasmuch as</i> no one was hurt <i>because of</i> his negligence, the judge gave him a light sentence. <i>On account of</i> (or <i>owing to</i> ) <i>the fact that</i> the country was at war, all the young men were drafted.  Abridgments of cause clauses: It is an unpardonable insult, <i>since</i> intentional.
Condition	<i>if</i> <i>unless</i> <i>on condition that</i> <i>provided that</i> <i>providing</i> } <i>that</i>	<i>If</i> it rains, we won't have the picnic. We won't have the picnic <i>unless</i> the weather is good. We'll have the picnic <i>providing that</i> it doesn't rain. <i>In the event</i> (or <i>in case</i> ) <i>(that)</i> it rains, the picnic will be postponed.

Type of Clause	Subordinate Conjunction Beginning the Clause	Sentences
	<i>in the event that</i> <i>in case that</i> <i>whether ... or not</i>	<p><b>Abridgments of conditional clauses:</b>            In contrary-to-fact conditions:            Present—<i>Were I in your position</i>, I would take advantage of that offer.            Past—<i>Had I known you were coming</i>, I would have met you at the station.            Please come early <i>if possible</i>.            This appliance will not work <i>unless properly attached</i>.</p>
Contrast: concessive	<i>although</i> <i>though</i> <i>even though</i> <i>even if</i> <i>in spite of</i> } <i>the fact that</i> <i>despite</i> } <i>notwithstanding (the fact)</i> <i>that</i>	<p><i>Although (or Though) I felt very tired</i>, I tried to finish the work.  <i>In spite of the fact that prices went down recently</i>, the company made a huge profit.  <i>Notwithstanding the fact that the government was weak at that time</i>, law and order were maintained.</p> <p><b>Abridgments of concession clauses:</b>  <i>Although in a hurry</i>, he stopped to help the boy.  <i>Although only a boy</i>, he does a man's work.  <i>Although fond of his work</i>, he wants to find a job that will be more challenging.</p>
adversative	<i>while</i> <i>where</i> <i>whereas</i>	Some people spend their spare time reading, <i>while others watch television</i> .
Purpose	<i>that</i> <i>in order that</i> <i>so (informal)</i> <i>so that</i> <i>for the purpose that</i>	<p>They climbed higher <i>that (or so that, in order that) they might get a better view</i>.            He is saving his money <i>so that he can go to college</i>.</p>
Result	<i>so + adj. or adv. + that</i> <i>such (a) + noun + that</i> <i>so that</i>	<p>She is <i>so</i> pretty (adj.) <i>that she attracts a lot of attention</i>.            She sang <i>so</i> beautifully (adv.) <i>that everyone applauded her performance</i>.            She has <i>such</i> pretty hair (noun) <i>that we all enjoy looking at it</i>.            It's <i>such a</i> hot day (sing. count. noun) <i>that I must go to the beach</i>.            They climbed higher, <i>so that they got a better view</i>.</p>
Comparison	<i>as</i> } - adj. or adv. + <i>as</i> (not) <i>so</i> } -er } - adj. or adv. + <i>than</i> more }	<p>She works just <i>as</i> hard <i>as her sister works</i>.            She doesn't work <i>so (or as) hard as her sister works</i>.            She works harder <i>than her sister works</i>.</p> <p><b>Abridgments of comparison clauses (very common):</b>            She works just <i>as hard as her sister (does)</i>.            She works harder <i>than her sister (does)</i>.</p>
Manner	<i>as if</i> <i>as though</i> (especially after look, seem, act)	<p>He looks <i>as if he needs (or needed) more sleep</i>.            He hasn't behaved <i>as a gentleman should behave</i>.</p> <p><b>Abridgment of manner clauses:</b>            He hasn't behaved <i>as a gentleman should</i>.            He left the room <i>as though angry</i>.            The clouds disappeared <i>as if by magic</i>.            He raised his hand <i>as if to command silence</i>.</p>

## 2-1

## TYPES OF ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

An adverbial clause consists of a subject and predicate introduced by a subordinate conjunction like **when, although, because, if**. Such a clause may be used in initial position, final position, and occasionally in mid-position with the main verb of the sentence. A comma usually appears after an introductory clause, but is much less common before a clause in final position. A clause in mid-position must be set off with commas.

Combine the sets of sentences for the following types of adverbial clauses. *Replace the italicized expression in the second sentence by a subordinate conjunction in the first sentence.* Then note which position each adverbial clause may occupy.

**Time—with *when, while, as, before, after, until, since***

**EXAMPLE:** I was in South America last year.

*During this time* I learned to speak Spanish.

*While (or When)* I was in South America last year, I learned to speak Spanish.

I learned to speak Spanish *while (or when)* I was in South America last year.

(A comma does not usually precede a time clause in final position.)

1. John's employer warned him about his careless work.

*From then on* John was more careful.

2. Edison invented a lamp which conducted electricity.

*Up to this time*, gas had been the chief means of lighting homes and streets.

3. They moved into an expensive apartment.

*Already* they have become very snobbish.

4. I was entering the building.

*Just then* I saw an old friend of mine.

5. He decided to go into business for himself.

*Before then*, he had worked for many other people.

6. She was next door chatting with her neighbor.  
*Meanwhile, someone broke into her house and stole her jewelry.*
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## Contrast

Concessive—with *although, though* (less formal), *even though*

EXAMPLE: We worked day and night.  
*Still, we couldn't meet the deadline.*  
*Although we worked day and night, we couldn't meet the deadline.*  
*We couldn't meet the deadline, although we worked day and night.*

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1. She spends a lot of money on clothes.  
*Still, they never seem to suit her.*
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2. He was deeply hurt by her remarks.  
*However, he said nothing in reply.*
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3. You may not succeed right away.  
*But you should keep on trying.*
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4. My uncle has worked hard all his life.  
*However, he could never save up enough money to go on a long vacation.*
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Adversative—with *while, where whereas* (formal)

EXAMPLE: Robert is friendly with everyone.  
 His brother, *on the contrary*, makes very few friends.  
*While Robert is friendly with everyone, his brother makes very few friends.<sup>1</sup>*

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1. The former governor had tried to get the cooperation of the local chiefs.  
 The new governor, *on the other hand*, aroused their hostility by disregarding their opinions.
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<sup>1</sup>Adversative clauses are often reversible—Robert is friendly with everyone, *while* his brother makes very few friends.

2. Some newspapers have no advertising at all.  
Others, *on the contrary*, carry many advertisements.
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3. Some people take pleasure in doing evil.  
Others, *however*, take pleasure in doing good.
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### Cause—with *because, since, as, inasmuch as* (Formal)

EXAMPLE: She loved to draw.  
*For this reason* she decided to become a painter.  
Because she loved to draw, she decided to become a painter.  
She decided to become a painter because she loved to draw.

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1. He couldn't take his wife with him.  
He *therefore* decided not to go to the conference.
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2. His car was much too small.  
*This is why* he decided to sell it.
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3. My assistant is on vacation.  
*For this reason* I have a lot of extra work to do.
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4. A number of the conditions in the contract have not been met.  
Our company *therefore* has decided to cancel the contract.
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5. Every effort is being made to improve the financial condition of this company.  
*Therefore* the term of the loan will be extended.
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6. Hitler believed that the Germans were the master race.  
*Consequently*, he set out to conquer all of Europe.
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**Result—with *so* + adj. or adv. + *that*;  
*such* (a) + noun + *that*; *so* (*that*)**

**EXAMPLE:** Everything upsets her.  
*This happens because she is very emotional.*  
*She is so emotional that everything upsets her.*

1. Their school play was very successful.  
*This was because they had rehearsed many times.*

2. He cannot pass such a difficult examination.  
*This is because he is very stupid.*

3. I could not catch up with him.  
*The reason is that he ran very fast.*

4. Now I can pay back what I owe you.  
*This is because I received my pay check yesterday.*

**Purpose—with *that*, *in order that*, *so* (*that*)**

**EXAMPLE:** He wanted to learn about different people and their customs.  
*For this purpose* he decided to take a trip around the world.  
*In order that* he might learn about different people and their customs, he decided to take a trip around the world.  
He decided to take a trip around the world *in order that* he might learn about different people and their customs.  
(The auxiliaries *may* or *can* are often used in purpose clauses.)

1. The flowers should be fresh for the party.  
*For this purpose*, they will be delivered as late in the evening as possible.

2. They want to finish the building at the scheduled time.  
*For this purpose, they are working night and day.*
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3. He wanted to save a few dollars.  
*For this purpose, he walked to work every day.*
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**Condition—with *if*, *unless*, *in the event that*, *provided (that)*, *in case***

EXAMPLE: I might see him.  
*In this case, I'll invite him to our party tomorrow.*  
*If I see him, I'll invite him to our party tomorrow.*  
*I'll invite him to our party tomorrow if I see him.*

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1. The performance might be called off.  
*In this case, I'll let you know at once.*
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2. A robbery might occur in the hotel.  
*In this case the management must be notified at once.*
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3. Perhaps we can get a baby-sitter.  
*In this case we will go to the theater with you tonight.*
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- 
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4. It might not rain tomorrow.  
*In this case I'll go to the beach.*
- 
- 
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5. You must have this leak in the roof fixed.  
*Otherwise, the whole ceiling will be ruined.*
- 
- 
-

6. I must get the money on time.  
Otherwise I can't go on my vacation.
- 
- 

## 2-2

### VERBS IN TIME CLAUSES FUTURE TIME

The *present tense* is used in clauses expressing future time.

He will go straight home after he **closes** the store.  
She will never marry until she **finds** the right man.

The present perfect tense may occur in future time clauses, especially with *after* or *until*.

He will go straight home after he **has closed** the store.  
She will never marry until she **has found** the right man.

Supply the verb forms for future time in the following sentences.

EXAMPLE: After they (make) make or have made one more payment on the mortgage,  
they (own) will own the house.

1. When his boss (fire) \_\_\_\_\_ him, then he (be) \_\_\_\_\_ sorry he didn't work harder.
2. After the wind (die down) \_\_\_\_\_, we (go) \_\_\_\_\_ for a long walk.
3. They (check) \_\_\_\_\_ the weather report before they (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach.
4. We (have) \_\_\_\_\_ everything ready by the time you (get) \_\_\_\_\_ here.
5. We (not be) \_\_\_\_\_ able to have a meeting until one of our members (return) \_\_\_\_\_ from his business trip.
6. When I (see) \_\_\_\_\_ him next week, I (ask) \_\_\_\_\_ him about that matter.
7. After he (find) \_\_\_\_\_ the mistake in the figures, he (retype) \_\_\_\_\_ the statistical chart.
8. He (not do) \_\_\_\_\_ anything until he (see) \_\_\_\_\_ a lawyer.
9. Until you (pay) \_\_\_\_\_ your current bill, we (not extend) \_\_\_\_\_ you any further credit.
10. They (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ everything they need before the child (be born) \_\_\_\_\_.

11. Before winter (set in) \_\_\_\_\_, the heating equipment (be fully checked) \_\_\_\_\_.
12. After I (do) \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes, we (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a game of cards.

## 2-3

### VERBS IN TIME CLAUSES

#### PAST TIME

A past **when** clause may be used either with a past continuous action that is interrupted or with an action that has just been completed.

Main Clause	Time Clause
<i>Past progressive</i> I <b>was shopping</b> downtown He <b>was getting</b> ready for bed (The continuous action is not completed.)	when I <b>met</b> an old friend. when the phone <b>rang</b> .
<i>Past perfect</i> He <b>had just (or already, no sooner) gone</b> to bed She <b>had barely (or scarcely) recovered</b> from one stroke (The action has just been completed.)	when the phone <b>rang</b> . when she <b>suffered</b> another.

Occasionally, **just** and **already** occur with either an interrupted continuous action or an action that has just been completed.

1. Interrupted continuous action—She **was just (or already) clearing** the table when a late dinner guest arrived.
2. Action just completed—She **had just (or already) cleared** the table when a late dinner guest arrived.

Supply the correct past tense forms. Use the past perfect tense with **just, already, no sooner, scarcely, barely**.

- EXAMPLE: a. He (water) \_\_\_\_\_ was watering \_\_\_\_\_ the lawn when it (start) \_\_\_\_\_ started \_\_\_\_\_ to rain.
- b. She (scarcely finish) \_\_\_\_\_ had scarcely finished \_\_\_\_\_ washing the windows when it (start) \_\_\_\_\_ started \_\_\_\_\_ to rain.
1. I (make) \_\_\_\_\_ a left turn when his car \_\_\_\_\_ (hit) me.
  2. He (barely recover) \_\_\_\_\_ from his heart attack when he (be) \_\_\_\_\_ stricken with pneumonia.
  3. He (already walk) \_\_\_\_\_ out of the house when he (realize) \_\_\_\_\_ he had no money with him.
  4. Her husband (sleep) \_\_\_\_\_ soundly when she (go) \_\_\_\_\_ into the bedroom to awaken him.

5. He (no sooner doze off) \_\_\_\_\_ when the telephone (ring) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The street (just pave) \_\_\_\_\_ when some children (step) \_\_\_\_\_ into the wet pavement.
7. They (live) \_\_\_\_\_ in England when the war (break out) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. They (scarcely return) \_\_\_\_\_ from the beach when some unexpected guests (arrive) \_\_\_\_\_.
9. All the best pieces (already sell) \_\_\_\_\_ by the time we (get) \_\_\_\_\_ to the auction.
10. We (take) \_\_\_\_\_ a trip when my wife (become) \_\_\_\_\_ very ill.
11. The Browns (just buy) \_\_\_\_\_ a new house when Mr. Brown (transfer) \_\_\_\_\_ to another city.
12. The rioters (try) \_\_\_\_\_ to seize the building when the police (disperse) \_\_\_\_\_ them with tear gas.
13. She (scarcely finish) \_\_\_\_\_ one important assignment when she (give) \_\_\_\_\_ another.
14. She (clean out) \_\_\_\_\_ the closets when she (come across) \_\_\_\_\_ some old photographs.

## 2-4

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES WITH **UNLESS**

In many sentences, **unless** is the equivalent of **if . . . not**.

*If you don't get off my property, I'll call the police.*  
or ***Unless** you get off my property, I'll call the police.*

Use **unless** to replace **if . . . not** in the following sentences.

**EXAMPLE:** If it doesn't stop raining soon, they'll have to cancel the ball game.  
Unless it stops raining soon, they'll have to cancel the ball game.

1. If he doesn't study harder, he won't pass the examination.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. If she doesn't learn to be more courteous, she will never have any friends.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. If there isn't more snow, we can't go skiing.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. If he doesn't get better soon, he may have to drop out of school.  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. We will sue you if we don't get the money by tomorrow.

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6. If we don't leave right away we'll miss our bus.

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7. I wouldn't be bothering you now if I didn't need help desperately.

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8. If we don't start out now, we won't get there before dark.

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9. You'll lose the money if you don't put it in a safe place.

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10. If he can't pay cash, they won't sell to him.

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11. The strikers won't go back to work if a contract isn't signed.

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12. If you don't watch your diet, you may become sick.

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13. Don't give this package to him if he doesn't sign a receipt for it.

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14. If he doesn't get here soon, we'll have to leave without him.

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## 2-5

### REAL CONDITIONS (1) FUTURE TIME

Real conditions are conditions that are possible to be realized. They often refer to one event in the future.

1. With future main verb—**If the weather is good, I'll go to the beach.**
2. With imperative main verb—**If he calls, tell him to come here at once.**

Usually the present tense is used in the conditional clause. Occasionally *will* appears in this clause in the sense of *be willing*—**If you will clear the table, I'll wash the dishes.** *Should* may also be found in a real conditional clause with the meaning of *it happens that*—**If he should call, tell him I'll be right back.**

Supply the correct verb forms for future conditions. Note where **should** may also be used in the conditional clauses.

EXAMPLE: a. If they (not get) don't get here soon, we (leave) will leave without them.

b. If you (need) need (or should need) more help, please (ask) ask the janitor.

1. If you (not understand) \_\_\_\_\_ this math problem, I (explain) \_\_\_\_\_ it to you.
2. We (take) \_\_\_\_\_ the train if the weather (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very bad.
3. (Telephone) \_\_\_\_\_ me at once if you (not find) \_\_\_\_\_ the address.
4. We (not go) \_\_\_\_\_ skating if you (think) \_\_\_\_\_ the ice is dangerously thin.
5. If you (come) \_\_\_\_\_ over now, I (give) \_\_\_\_\_ you the money.
6. You (have) \_\_\_\_\_ enough time to buy the tickets if you (leave) \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour early.
7. If you (see) \_\_\_\_\_ Robert, (give) \_\_\_\_\_ him my best regards.
8. If you (not drive) \_\_\_\_\_ more carefully, you (have) \_\_\_\_\_ an accident.
9. If a customer (want) \_\_\_\_\_ to see me, (tell) \_\_\_\_\_ him I'll be back in ten minutes.
10. If I (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the post office, I (get) \_\_\_\_\_ you some stamps.
11. If you (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ those green apples, you (may get) \_\_\_\_\_ sick.

## 2-6

REAL CONDITIONS (2)  
GENERAL TIME

Real conditions may be used in general statements about repeated events.

General time (timeless)	(Generally) If (or when, whenever) the weather is good,	I go to the beach.
Past time	(Last year) If (or when, whenever) the weather was good,	I went to the beach.

Note that for general time; the *present* tense is used for both clauses; for *past* time, the *past* tense is used for both clauses. Note further that in each sentence if may be replaced by **when** or **whenever**.

A. Supply the correct forms for timeless real conditions.

EXAMPLE: If they (have) \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_ money, they (go) \_\_\_\_\_ go \_\_\_\_\_ to the theater.

1. If we (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to their house, we always (bring) \_\_\_\_\_ a present.
2. If I (sit down) \_\_\_\_\_ to watch television, I (not notice) \_\_\_\_\_ how quickly the time passes.
3. If she (have) \_\_\_\_\_ financial troubles, she (ask) \_\_\_\_\_ her father to help her.
4. Our cat never (eat) \_\_\_\_\_ if we (leave) \_\_\_\_\_ her in the house alone.
5. If he (make) \_\_\_\_\_ a large sale, he (take) \_\_\_\_\_ his wife out to an expensive restaurant.
6. If the weather (be) \_\_\_\_\_ very bad, all the schools (be) \_\_\_\_\_ closed.
7. Her headache (get) \_\_\_\_\_ better if she (take) \_\_\_\_\_ an aspirin.
8. If her husband (not like) \_\_\_\_\_ her new dress, she (return) \_\_\_\_\_ it to the store.
9. He (take) \_\_\_\_\_ a walk in the park if he (have) \_\_\_\_\_ time.

B. Begin each sentence in A with **last year** and give the verb forms for *past* real conditions.

EXAMPLE: Last year, if they (have) \_\_\_\_\_ had \_\_\_\_\_ money, they (go) \_\_\_\_\_ went \_\_\_\_\_ to the theater.

## 2-7

### UNREAL CONDITIONS (CONTRARY TO FACT)

Such conditions are either impossible to realize or are not likely to be realized in the near future.

Present time	If the weather <b>were</b> good now,	I <b>would go</b> <sup>2</sup> to the beach.
Past time	If the weather <b>had been</b> good yesterday,	I <b>would have gone</b> <sup>2</sup> to the beach.

Note that in these sentences, a contrary-to-fact condition exists. In the first sentence, the weather is *not* good now; in the second sentence, the weather was *not* good yesterday.

The past subjunctive form is used with present unreal conditions, the past perfect with past unreal conditions.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup>For those who observe the distinction between **shall** and **will** for the future, **should go** and **should have gone** are used with the first person (I, we).

<sup>3</sup>These subjunctive forms are the same as the indicative, except that for the verb **be**, only **were** is used.

A. Use the verb forms for *present unreal* conditions.

EXAMPLE: If he (study) studied harder, he (pass) would pass his examinations.

1. If he (love) \_\_\_\_\_ her, he (not behave) \_\_\_\_\_ so badly.
2. If he (attend) \_\_\_\_\_ classes more often, he (be) \_\_\_\_\_ a better student.
3. I (may speak) \_\_\_\_\_ English better if I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ more practice.
4. If I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ in the library, I (look up) \_\_\_\_\_ that information in the encyclopedia.
5. If I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money, I (help) \_\_\_\_\_ the poor.
6. If I (know) \_\_\_\_\_ more Spanish, I (visit) \_\_\_\_\_ South America.
7. If I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ more leisure time, I (take up) \_\_\_\_\_ painting.
8. She (look) \_\_\_\_\_ better if she (not use) \_\_\_\_\_ so much makeup.
9. If it (not be raining) \_\_\_\_\_, I (go) \_\_\_\_\_ fishing.
10. We (can play) \_\_\_\_\_ tennis if we (have) \_\_\_\_\_ some rackets.
11. If I (earn) \_\_\_\_\_ enough money, I (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ a boat.
12. If I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ in his place, I (accept) \_\_\_\_\_ the job that was offered him.
13. I (lend) \_\_\_\_\_ him money if he really (need) \_\_\_\_\_ it.
14. If I (not be) \_\_\_\_\_ so busy, I (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the movies with you.

B. Use the verb forms for *past unreal* conditions for all the sentences in A.

EXAMPLE: If he (study) \_\_\_\_\_ had studied \_\_\_\_\_ harder, he (pass) \_\_\_\_\_ would have \_\_\_\_\_ passed \_\_\_\_\_ his examinations.

2-8

## REAL AND UNREAL CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

Complete the following sentences containing either real or unreal conditional clauses.

1. If I felt better today, \_\_\_\_\_
2. If you get sick, \_\_\_\_\_

3. If you had done what I told you, \_\_\_\_\_

4. If anyone asks for me, \_\_\_\_\_

5. If anyone insults me, \_\_\_\_\_

6. If we don't understand our teacher, \_\_\_\_\_

7. If he exercised more often, \_\_\_\_\_

8. If we had known you were coming, \_\_\_\_\_

9. If he had told the truth, \_\_\_\_\_

10. If we have time, \_\_\_\_\_

11. If everybody feels this is a good idea, \_\_\_\_\_

12. If you don't stop talking, \_\_\_\_\_

13. If we had more money, \_\_\_\_\_

14. If the world population continues to grow, \_\_\_\_\_

15. If the fire had spread, \_\_\_\_\_

1. I would be more patient with him if \_\_\_\_\_

2. We will wait for you if \_\_\_\_\_

3. I would not have had any trouble if \_\_\_\_\_

4. He would be very happy if \_\_\_\_\_

5. I would have bought that car if \_\_\_\_\_

6. He would learn English faster if \_\_\_\_\_

7. They will go to the movies tonight if \_\_\_\_\_

8. They go to the museum if \_\_\_\_\_

9. We would have been there by now if \_\_\_\_\_

10. I never get to work on time if \_\_\_\_\_

11. We won't finish the work today if \_\_\_\_\_

12. You should exercise more often if \_\_\_\_\_

13. The hospital will notify us if \_\_\_\_\_

14. We wouldn't have run out of gas if \_\_\_\_\_

15. The pollution of the air will get worse if \_\_\_\_\_

## 2-9

# CONDITIONAL CLAUSES BEGINNING WITH WERE, HAD, SHOULD

In unreal conditions, and in real conditions with **should**, it is possible to omit **if** and reverse the order of the subject and the auxiliary.

If we had known about this sooner,	}	we could have helped you.
or		
Had we known about this sooner,	}	I'll be glad to lend you some.
If you should need more money,		
or		
Should you need more money,		

Change the conditional clauses to the forms without **if**.

**EXAMPLE:** a. If I were in your place, I would ask them for more information.

Were I in your place, I would ask them for more information.

b. If he should come early, tell him to wait for me.

Should he come early, tell him to wait for me.

1. If any packages should be lost, the insurance company must be notified immediately.

2. If I had known about your illness, I would have visited you in the hospital.

3. If there should be any new developments in this case, we'll let you know immediately.

4. If he were here now, he would be happy to see you.

5. If he had taken the advice of his lawyer, he would have saved himself a great deal of trouble.

6. If he were alive today, he would be astonished at all the new buildings that have gone up here.

7. If I had known you were arriving, I would have met you at the airport.

---



---

8. If I were able to do so, I would give him the money he needs for the operation.

---



---

9. If the meeting should be canceled, let me know immediately.

---



---

10. If they had left a little earlier, they would have avoided the heavy traffic.

---



---

11. If we should decide to leave earlier, we'll call you.

---



---

12. If he had been advised properly, he would not have made such a poor investment.

---



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## 2-10

### MIXED TIME IN UNREAL CONDITIONS

A conditional clause containing a past unreal form may be combined with a main clause containing a present unreal form.

If the boy *had listened* to his parents last year, he *wouldn't be* in trouble now.

He *would be studying* at the university now if his father *hadn't lost* all his money.

Supply the required conditional forms.

1. If he (want) \_\_\_\_\_ to run for office again, he (be) \_\_\_\_\_ the mayor now.
2. They (still be) \_\_\_\_\_ missing at sea if a passing freighter (not spot) \_\_\_\_\_ them.
3. I (be) \_\_\_\_\_ angry if you (not call) \_\_\_\_\_ me as soon as you arrived in town.
4. If he (not be) \_\_\_\_\_ so stubborn, he (now be) \_\_\_\_\_ our new chairman.

5. If you (come) \_\_\_\_\_ sooner, you (be) \_\_\_\_\_ skating with them now.
6. If you (not eat) \_\_\_\_\_ so much, you (not be) \_\_\_\_\_ so sleepy now.
7. If she (do) \_\_\_\_\_ as the doctor told her, she \_\_\_\_\_ back at work.
8. They (be) \_\_\_\_\_ rich now if they (buy) \_\_\_\_\_ the land when it was offered to them.
9. If the floods (not destroy) \_\_\_\_\_ their home, they (be) \_\_\_\_\_ living comfortably now.
10. The children (still be) \_\_\_\_\_ in the park if their mother (not come) \_\_\_\_\_ for them.
11. He (be) \_\_\_\_\_ dead now if the doctor (not operate) \_\_\_\_\_ on him right away.

## 2-11

### UNREAL CONDITIONS IN SENTENCES WITH *BUT, OR, OTHERWISE*

Unreal conditions may be put in a form that is grammatically coordinate with the main clause. *But, or, otherwise* join such clauses.

1. *Present unreal condition*—If I knew his address, I would write him.

I would write him, *but* I don't know his address.

I don't know his address, *or* I would write him.

I don't know his address; *otherwise* I would write him.

2. *Past unreal condition*—If I had known his address, I would have written him.

I would have written him, *but* I didn't know his address.

I didn't know his address, *or* I would have written him.

I didn't know his address; *otherwise* I would have written him.

Note that the clauses in such sentences are in positive-negative contrast.

Change the unreal conditional clauses to independent clauses after *but*.

**EXAMPLE:** a. I would wear my red dress if it didn't have a stain in the front.

I would wear my red dress, but it has a stain in the front.

b. We would have arrived sooner if we hadn't had a flat tire.

We would have arrived sooner, but we had a flat tire.

1. I would call him up if he had a telephone.

2. I would type this letter if my typewriter were working.

---

3. She would have baked more cookies if she hadn't run out of sugar.

---

4. She would wear a wig if she had the courage to do so.

---

5. We would be at the beach now if it weren't raining.

---

6. We would have met you at the airport if we had known when you were arriving.

---

7. I would go to the theater often if I could afford it.

---

Change to sentences containing unreal conditional clauses.

EXAMPLE: a. He would clear the snow, but he can't find the shovel.

He would clear the snow if he could find the shovel.

---

b. We lost our way, or we would have been here sooner.

If we hadn't lost our way, we would have been here sooner.

---

c. He didn't come to the meeting last night; otherwise I would have seen him.

If he had come to the meeting last night, I would have seen him.

---

1. I would have written to you earlier, but I was very busy.

---

2. They didn't realize the consequences of their action, or they wouldn't have done such a thing.

---

3. We don't have any more cameras in stock; otherwise we would fill your order immediately.

---

4. The superintendent didn't have a master key, or he would have unlocked the door for me.

---

5. I would love to go to Hawaii, but I can't afford it.

6. I'm very busy this week; otherwise I would certainly come to your party.

7. We would serve wine with the dinner, but we don't have any.

8. I didn't know the size you wore, or I would have bought you some gloves.

9. I would help him, but I don't know how.

10. I'm late for an appointment; otherwise I would be glad to have some coffee with you.

11. He isn't in town, or he would help you.

## 2-12

### ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF RESULT WITH *SO*, *SUCH*, *SUCH A*

<i>so</i> + with <i>adjectives</i>	The bookkeeper is <i>so efficient</i> that his figures never need to be checked.
with <i>adverbs</i>	The bookkeeper works <i>so efficiently</i> that his figures never need to be checked.
<i>such</i> (a) with <i>nouns</i> :	
<i>such a</i> + singular countable nouns	This is <i>such an ugly chair</i> that I am going to give it away.
<i>such</i> + plural countable nouns	These are <i>such ugly chairs</i> that I am going to give them away.
<i>such</i> + noncountable nouns	This is <i>such ugly furniture</i> that I am going to give it away.
<i>But</i> : so much trouble, so many difficulties	

1. It's \_\_\_\_\_ warm today that I'm going to the beach.
2. We're \_\_\_\_\_ pleased with these new towels that we're going to buy some more.
3. He has done \_\_\_\_\_ foolish things that he will get into serious trouble.
4. He made \_\_\_\_\_ generous contribution to the university that they are naming one of the new buildings after him.
5. This hedge grows \_\_\_\_\_ fast that we have to trim it often.
6. We had \_\_\_\_\_ good time that we hate to leave the party.
7. The thief came in \_\_\_\_\_ quietly that the sleeping couple never heard him.
8. Our rug is in \_\_\_\_\_ bad condition that we will have to buy a new one.
9. He is \_\_\_\_\_ extravagant that all his money is spent long before his next paycheck.
10. Their house was \_\_\_\_\_ severely damaged by the fire that it will have to be completely rebuilt.
11. He wastes \_\_\_\_\_ much time watching television that he never finishes his homework.
12. He has read that book \_\_\_\_\_ many times that he knows it by heart.
13. He's had \_\_\_\_\_ much trouble with his car that he's decided to sell it.
14. Her work at the university has been \_\_\_\_\_ poor that she is thinking of leaving.
15. I've gained \_\_\_\_\_ much weight that I can't get into this dress any more.
16. She goes to \_\_\_\_\_ many parties that she never has time for anything else.

**EXAMPLE:** beautiful piano    I'm sorry I have to sell it.  
This is such a beautiful piano that I'm sorry I have to sell it.

3. ran quickly I'm out of breath.

4. much money	they'll never be able to spend it all.
5. stingy	they never want to eat out.
6. hot climate	all kinds of tropical plants can grow here.
7. has a beautiful complexion	I am jealous of her.
8. boring people	we hate to visit them.
9. much noise	I can't study.
10. crowd in the street	we could hardly move.
11. many children were sick	the school closed down.
12. fine weather	they decided to go for a drive in the country.

## 2-13

## ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF MANNER

The verbs in manner clauses beginning with **as if** or **as though** are sometimes either in the indicative or the subjunctive mood. The subjunctive forms indicate that the speaker is more doubtful about his statement.

<i>Indicative</i>	He looks as if he <i>needs</i> sleep. He looks as if he <i>hasn't slept</i> for a week.
<i>Subjunctive</i>	He looks as if he <i>needed</i> sleep. He looks as if he <i>hadn't slept</i> for a week.

The past subjunctive refers to time that is simultaneous with that of the main verb; the past perfect indicates time that precedes that of the main verb.

Replace *this way* in the first sentence with a manner clause made from the second sentence. Note whether the indicative or the subjunctive form of the verb may be used in the manner clause.

EXAMPLE: a. That executive acts *this way*.

He owns the company.

That executive acts as if he owns (or owned) the company.

b. He looks *this way*.

He hasn't ever changed his clothes.

He looks as if he hasn't (or hadn't) ever changed his clothes.

c. He acted *this way*.

He had never seen me before.

He acted as if he had never seen me before.

1. Her husband treats her *this way*.

She is a fragile doll.

2. It looks *this way*.

The bank might approve his loan.

3. The young couple acted *this way*.

No one else existed in the whole world.

4. He acted *this way*.

He was unaware of recent developments.

5. He looks *this way*.

He is at peace with himself.

6. That college professor treats his students *this way*.

They are children.

7. He behaves *this way*.

He is a king.

8. He acted *this way*.

He was spoiled as a child.

9. He behaves *this way*.

The world owes him a living.

10. He looks *this way*.  
He has had too much to drink.

11. He acts *this way*.  
He has never been in an elegant restaurant before.

## 2-14

### PHRASAL CONJUNCTIONS IN ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

Replace each phrasal conjunction by a single-word conjunction. (The listing of adverbial clauses at the beginning of this chapter will provide some help for this exercise.)

EXAMPLE: *In spite of the fact that* \_\_\_\_\_ *Although* \_\_\_\_\_ she was already a grandmother, she looked very young.

1. *Everywhere that* \_\_\_\_\_ he went, he was warmly received.
2. *During the time that* \_\_\_\_\_ I was going to college, I was also working as a waitress on weekends.
3. His wife is suing for divorce *on the ground that* \_\_\_\_\_ her husband did not support her and the children.
4. We can only do the job for you *on condition that* \_\_\_\_\_ the work is paid for in advance.
5. *At the moment when* \_\_\_\_\_ the bell rang, all the students rushed out of the classroom.
6. *Notwithstanding the fact that* \_\_\_\_\_ their armies had been defeated many times, the morale of the people was quite good.
7. They had a bitter quarrel *on account of the fact that* \_\_\_\_\_ each one felt he was being cheated.
8. *In the event that* \_\_\_\_\_ you cannot meet us as planned, please let us know immediately.
9. *Owing to the fact that* \_\_\_\_\_ the youngsters today feel very uncertain about the future, some of them are turning to lawless deeds, violence and rioting, taking drugs and running away from home.
10. *Regardless of the fact that* \_\_\_\_\_ none of his friends thought it was a good idea, he decided to buy a house.
11. *In view of the fact that* \_\_\_\_\_ we are in great financial distress at the moment, we would appreciate your renewing our loan.
12. *In proportion as* \_\_\_\_\_ the value of land increased, the taxes on the land were increased.
13. *As long as* \_\_\_\_\_ the tickets for the show were given to us free, we might as well go to see it *in spite of the fact that* \_\_\_\_\_ it was badly reviewed by the critics.

## 2-15

### USING ADVERBIAL CLAUSES FOR SUMMARIZING

Study the following paragraphs carefully. Underline the parts of each paragraph that are required for completing the summary sentence. Use your own words as much as possible. (Do *not* write more than one sentence for each paragraph.)

To write with precision, you must know both the denotation and the connotation of words. *Denotation* is the core of a word's meaning, sometimes called the "dictionary," or literal meaning; for example, a *tree* is a woody perennial plant having a single main axis or stem commonly exceeding ten feet in height. *Connotation* refers to the reader's emotional response to a word and to the associations the word carries with it. Thus, *tree* connotes shade or coolness or shelter or stillness. Obviously, the connotation of a word cannot be fixed, for individual responses differ. Some words have fairly standardized connotations (*flag* > the emotion of *patriotism*; *home* > *security*, the sense of one's own place.) But even these words have other and less orthodox connotations. In fact, poets achieve many of their finest effects by avoiding standardized connotations. . . .

*Prentice-Hall Handbook for Writers*, p. 313.<sup>4</sup>

Summary sentence—*Denotation* refers to \_\_\_\_\_

while *connotation* \_\_\_\_\_

Language is the highest and most amazing achievement of the symbolic human mind. The power it bestows is almost inestimable, for without it anything properly called "thought" is impossible. The birth of language is the dawn of humanity. The line between man and beast—between the highest ape and the lowest savage—is the language line. Whether the primitive Neanderthal man was anthropoid or human depends less on his cranial capacity, his upright position, or even his use of tools and fire, than on one issue we shall probably never be able to settle—whether or not he spoke.

Susanne K. Langer, "The Lord of Creation," *Fortune Magazine*, January 1944.<sup>5</sup>

Summary sentence—Man is on a higher level than the animals because \_\_\_\_\_

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<sup>5</sup>From "The Lord of Creation." Reprinted from the January, 1944 issue of *Fortune Magazine* by special permission. © 1944, Time, Inc.

