



Adverbial Clauses

Baryshnikova O.V.

Time Clauses

As soon as he had finished studying, he turned on the TV.

(time clause)

(main clause)

- Time clauses are introduced with:

- ❖ After;
- ❖ As;
- ❖ As long as;
- ❖ As soon as;
- ❖ Just as;
- ❖ Since;
- ❖ Before;
- ❖ By the time;
- ❖ When;
- ❖ While;
- ❖ Until/till;
- ❖ The moment (that);
- ❖ whenever

- Time clauses follow the rule of the sequence of tenses. This means that when the verb of the main clause is in a present or future form, the verb of the time clause is in a present form.
- When the verb of the main clause is in a past form, the verb of the time clause is in a past form, too.
- She **will come** when she **is** ready.
- She **did** the cleaning after she **had** done the washing-up.

Note: when (time conjunction) + present

I'll take you out to dinner **when I get** paid.

when (question word) + future or present

Do you know **when** she **will arrive/is arriving**?

❖ **If** is used for things which may possibly happen.

I'll help you **if** I have time.

❖ **When** is used for things which are sure to happen.

I'll phone you **when** we get to the hotel.

❖ **By the time** means before, not later than.

She had finished cooking **by the time** her guests arrived.

❖ **Until** means up to the time when. It is also used with a negative verb.

They waited **until** the building had been evacuated.

They didn't take off **until** the weather improved.

Clauses of Purpose

- **To infinitive** (informal)
- **In order not/so as not + to infinitive** are used in negative sentences
- **So that + will/can** (present or future reference)
- **So that + would/could** (past reference)
- **In case + present** (present or future reference)
- **In case + past** (past reference)
“in case” is never followed by will/would
- **For + noun** or **-ing form**

He phoned **to invite** them to dinner.
(informal)

He phoned **in order to invite** them to dinner. (formal)

They hurried **so as not to/in order not to miss** the train.

She'll **save** money **so that** she **can** buy a house.

I **moved** that vase **so that** the dog **wouldn't break** it.

I'll **buy** some cake in case they **come**.

I **bought** some cake in case they **came**.

A pen is used **for writing**.

Clauses of Concession

Although he has lived in Spain for 5 years, he still can't speak Spanish.
(clause of concession) (main clause)

Clauses of Concession express contrast and they are introduced with:

- ❖ Although/even though
- ❖ Though
- ❖ Despite/in spite of
- ❖ In spite of the fact/despite the fact that
- ❖ While/whereas/but
- ❖ However/Nevertheless

- Despite/in spite of + noun/ -ing form

She came to work **despite** her cold.
She came to work **in spite of** having a cold.

- In spite of the fact/despite the fact that + clause

In spite of the fact/despite the fact that she had a cold, she came to work.

- While/whereas/but + clause

She did well in the test **while/whereas/but** Tom didn't.

- However/Nevertheless + clause

The boy fell off his bike. **However**, he wasn't hurt.

Clauses of Result

- **Such a(n) + adjective + singular countable noun**

- **Such + adjective + uncountable/plural noun**

- **So + adjective/adverb.**

So is also used before *much, many, few or little*.

- **As a result/therefore + clause**

She's **such a good teacher that** all her students like her.

She bought **such a lot of** presents **that** she couldn't carry them.

It was **such nice weather that** we went to the beach.

She's **such** a clever lady everybody admires her.

The suitcase was **so heavy that** she couldn't carry it.

He runs **so fast that** no one can beat him.

How can you sleep **so little** and not look tired?

He didn't do well in the test and **as a result/therefore** he had to take it again.

Clauses of Reason

Clauses of Reason are introduced with: **as, since, because (of)/due to + noun** (because usually answers a why-question.)

“Why do you have to move to another house?” “**Because** this one is too far from the train station.”

Veena has been absent from school **due to/because of illness**.

As and **since** are normally used at the beginning of the sentence.

Since/As it's your birthday, I'll let you borrow my favourite jumper.

Clauses of Manner

Clauses of manner are introduced by **as if/as though**.

They come after the verbs:

- **Act**
- **Appear**
- **Be**
- **Behave**
- **Feel**
- **Look**
- **Seem**
- **Smell**
- **Sound**
- **Taste**

She **looks as if** she is sick.

It **seems as though** there will be war soon.

Clauses of manner are also introduced by:

- **as;**
- **how;**
- **(in) the way;**
- **(in) the way that;**
- **the way in which;**
- **(in) the same way;**
- **(in) the same way as.**

Do it **as** I've told you.

Were can be used instead of **was** in formal English in all persons in clauses introduced with **as if/as though**.

He speaks **as if he were** the boss. (formal English)

The verb usage following **as if/as though** is normally similar to that in conditionals and depends on whether the ideas are true or untrue.

Expressing similarity/probability
(how smb/smith seemed)

As if/as though + any tense form

She behaves **as if** she **is** rich.

She felt **as if** she **had** a high temperature.

Unreal in the present

As if/ as though + Past Simple/Past Continuous

She's not from Spain but she speaks Spanish **as if** she **were/was** in Spain.

Unreal in the past

As if/ as though + Past Perfect

He looked **as if** he **had seen** a ghost.