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Dosen Teknik Bioproses

KU33201-ENGLISH VI D3 TI and TK

Reduced Clauses and Inverted Subject and Verbs

Outline

- Review
- Objective of the lesson
- Structure and Written Expression:
Reduced clause
Inverted subject and verb
- Exercise

Review

Objective of the lesson

- You are able to determine the correct answer to the exercises (topics: Reduced clause and inverted subject and verb).

Reduced Clause

Skill 13:

Use reduced adjective clause correctly

REDUCED ADJECTIVE CLAUSES	
with a <i>be</i> -verb in the adjective clause	<div> <div> (ADJECTIVE-CONNECTOR/SUBJECT) (who which that) </div> <div> (BE) </div> </div>
with no <i>be</i> -verb in the adjective clause	<div> <div> (ADJECTIVE-CONNECTOR/SUBJECT) (who which that) </div> <div> (VERB + <i>ING</i>) </div> </div>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce an adjective clause, omit the adjective clause connector/subject and the <i>be</i>-verb. • If there is no <i>be</i>-verb, omit the connector/subject and change the main verb to the <i>-ing</i> form. • 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. 	

• **P.S.: Adjective clause connector followed by a subject/noun cannot be reduced.**

Skill 13:

Use reduced adjective clause correctly

Point 1:

The movie which was released yesterday attracted millions of people. (not reduced)
not reduced

The movie released yesterday attracted millions of people. (reduced)
reduced

Point 2:

The doctor who treated my uncle has moved to another country.
not reduced

The doctor treating my uncle has moved to another country.
reduced clause

Skill 13:

Use reduced adjective clause correctly

Point 3:

The taxi driver whom I just called does not have GPS.

cannot be reduced

The book which I download from our library site cannot be opened.

cannot be reduced

Point 4:

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

not reduced

Located in Washington, the White House is the home of the president.

Reduced and moved

Skill 13:

Use reduced adjective clause correctly

Example:

_____, **the mayor** of the town **will face** reelection next year.

- (A) Serve a term of four year
- (B) Who is serving a term of four year
- (C) **Serving a term of a four year**
- (D) Who serve

Skill 14:

Use reduced adverb clause correctly

REDUCED ADVERB CLAUSES					
with a <i>be</i> -verb in the adverb clause	(ADVERB CONNECTOR) (SUBJECT) (BE)				
with no <i>be</i> -verb in the adverb clause	(ADVERB CONNECTOR) (SUBJECT) (VERB + <i>ING</i>)				
	Time	Condition	Contrast	Place	Manner
reduces in ACTIVE	<i>after</i> <i>before</i> <i>since</i> <i>while</i>	<i>if</i> <i>unless</i> <i>whether</i>	<i>although</i> <i>though</i>		
reduces in PASSIVE	<i>once</i> <i>until</i> <i>when</i> <i>whenever</i>	<i>if</i> <i>unless</i> <i>whether</i>	<i>although</i> <i>though</i>	<i>where</i> <i>wherever</i>	<i>as</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce an adverb clause, omit the subject and the <i>be</i>-verb from the adverb clause. • If there is no <i>be</i>-verb, then omit the subject and change the verb to the <i>-ing</i> form. 					

Skill 14:

Use reduced adverb clause correctly

Point 1:

If our help is needed, we will be available every Monday.

not reduced

If needed, we will be available every Monday

reduced

Point 2:

After you complete the quiz, you may continue the other task.

not reduced

After completing the quiz, you may continue the other task.

reduced

Skill 14:

Use reduced adverb clause correctly

Example:

_____, **you should bring** all required documents.

(A) When you applying for the position

(B) You apply for the position

(C) When applying for the position (reduced)

(D) If apply

Inverted Subject and Verb

Sentences with Inverted Subjects and Verbs

- Inverted subject and verb? What does that mean?
- It means the structure of subject and verb in a sentence is not like the “**normal**” structure.
- What is “normal” structure?
- The clothes are in the drawer —> “**normal**” structure
 S **V**
- In the drawer are the clothes. —> **inverted subject and verb**
 V **S**

Skill 15:

Invert subject and verb with question words

INVERTED SUBJECTS AND VERBS WITH QUESTION WORDS					
who	what	when	where	why	how
<p>When the question word introduces a question, the subject and verb <i>are</i> inverted.</p> <div> <div>question word</div> <div>V S ?</div> <div>What are they?</div> </div>					
<p>When the question word connects two clauses, the subject and verb that follow <i>are not</i> inverted.</p> <div> <div>S V</div> <div>I know</div> <div> <div>question word</div> <div>S V.</div> <div>what they are.</div> </div> </div>					

Skill 15:

Invert subject and verb with question words

- **Correct or incorrect:**
How new students can get their ID card?
- ***We were confused _____ the prize.***
 - A. why she**
 - B. *why she didn't take***
 - C. why did she take?**
 - D. Didn't take**

Skill 16:

Invert subject and verb with place expression

INVERTED SUBJECTS AND VERBS WITH PLACE EXPRESSIONS

When a place expression at the front of the sentence is *necessary* to complete the sentence, the subject and verb that follow *are* inverted.

PLACE (necessary)

V

S

In the classroom

were some old desks.

When a place expression at the front of the sentence contains *extra* information that is *not* needed to complete the sentence, the subject and verb that follow *are not* inverted.

PLACE (extra)

S

V

In the classroom,

I studied very hard.

*Note:

Subject and verb are inverted after a place expression or prepositional phrase

Place expressions: ***Nowhere, here, there.***

Prepositional phrases: ***In the house, around the yard, behind the door, etc.***

Skill 16: Invert subject and verb with place expression

Below is the link to access the file. —> inverted
place expression V S

The link to access the file is below. —> not inverted
S V place expression

Skill 16: Invert the subject and verb with place expressions.

Example:

On the level of the parking lot _____

(A) is empty

(B) are empty

(C) some empty stalls are

(D) **are some empty stalls**

Skill 17:

Invert subject and verb with negatives

INVERTED SUBJECTS AND VERBS WITH NEGATIVES					
<i>no</i> <i>barely</i>	<i>not</i> <i>hardly</i>	<i>never</i> <i>only</i>	<i>neither</i> <i>rarely</i>	<i>nor</i> <i>scarcely</i>	<i>seldom</i>
<p>When a negative expression appears <i>in front of</i> a subject and verb (at the beginning of a sentence or in the middle of a sentence) the subject and verb <i>are</i> inverted.</p> <div><div>negative expression</div><div><div>V</div><div>S</div></div><div><i>Rarely</i><i>were they so happy.</i></div></div>					

Skill 17:

Invert the subject and verb with negatives

1. Negative expressions appear at the beginning of the sentence.

Example:

Not once did I miss a question. —> **inverted**
Negative helping V S

2. Negative expressions appear in the middle of then sentence.

Example:

I did not miss a question, and neither did she. —> **inverted**
Negative V S

Skill 17:

Invert the subject and verb with negatives.

Example:

_____ **ignored** us in every meeting.

- (A) Never the manager
- (B) Never did the manager
- (C) The manager did
- (D) **Never has the manager**

Skill 18:

Invert the subject and verb with conditionals

Conditional type 2

Not inverted:

If I were you, I would take the chance

If S V/be S V

Or

I would do it if I were you

S V if S V/be

Skill 18:

Invert the subject and verb with conditionals

INVERTED SUBJECTS AND VERBS WITH CONDITIONALS		
	<i>had</i>	<i>should</i> <i>were</i>
<p>When the verb in the conditional clause is <i>had</i>, <i>should</i>, or <i>were</i>, it is possible to omit <i>if</i> and invert the subject and verb.</p> <div> <div>(omitted <i>if</i>)</div> <div> <div>V</div> <div>S</div> </div> <div> <i>Were he</i> <i>here, he would help.</i> </div> </div>		
<p>It is also possible to keep <i>if</i>. Then the subject and verb are not inverted.</p> <div> <div><i>if</i></div> <div> <div>S</div> <div>V</div> </div> <div> <i>If</i> <i>he were</i> <i>here, he would help.</i> </div> </div>		

Skill 18:

Invert the subject and verb with conditionals

If I had known it, I would have told you.

Had I known it, I would have told you. (inverted)

I would have told you **had** I known it. (inverted)

If you should go, you may take my car.

Should you go, you may take my car. (inverted)

You take my car **should** you go. (inverted)

Skill 18: Invert the subject and verb with conditionals

Example:

They would definitely assist us do this project _____

(A) **were they in our department**

(B) if they are here

(C) if they

(D) if were they here

Skill 19: Invert the subject and verb with comparisons.

She has done the task faster than I.

She has done the task faster than I have.

She has done the task faster than *have I*.

Skill 19: Invert the subject and verb with comparisons.

INVERTED SUBJECTS AND VERBS WITH COMPARISONS					
The subject and verb may invert after a comparison. The following structures are both possible.					
S	V	(comparison)		S	V
We	were	more prepared than	the other performers	were.	
S	V	(comparison)	V		S
We	were	more prepared than	were	the other performers.	

***Note:**
Subject and verb are inverted after the comparison.

Skill 19: Invert the subject and verb with comparisons.

Example:

The results of the current experiment **appear** to be **more consistent** than _____ **the results** of any previous tests.

- (A) do
- (B) were
- (C) they do
- (D) does

Exercises:

1. Exercises skills 13-19 (correct/incorrect)
2. TOEFL Exercise 13-19

Week 2-Practicum Session:

Reduced clauses and inverted subject and verb

Reference

Deborah Phillips. *Longman Preparation Course for the TOEFL test: The Paper Test*. New York: Pearson Education, Inc, 2003.