**Adverbial clauses 1**

**Coordinate clauses**

• A coordinate clause can make sense on its own. A coordinating conjunction, such as *and, but, because* joins the clause to another clause and makes a longer sentence. This kind of sentence is sometimes called a “compound” sentence:

*We reduced the temperature of the oil,* ***but*** *the results stayed the same.*

**Subordinate clauses**

• A subordinate clause gives more information about a sentence, but does not make sense on its own. A subordinating conjunction introduces a subordinate clause, and joins on to the main part of the sentence:

***Although*** *the experiment was successful, the results were not as expected.*

This section deals with a range of subordinate clauses called “adverbial” clauses. Most adverbial clauses can be placed after or in front of the main clause. Note the changes below:

***Although the experiment was successful****, the results were not as expected.*

*The results of the experiment were not as expected, although it was successful.*

• It is sometimes possible to place the clauses in the middle of another clause:

*The results of the experiment,* ***when you consider them in context****, were unusual.*

**Time clauses**

• Time clauses are introduced by time conjunctions: *when, after, as, as soon as, before, by the time, at the same time, during the time, immediately, the moment, now, once, since, till/until, whenever, while.*

If the time clause comes first, we usually put acomma after it:

***As we were leaving****, I noticed that something was wrong.*

***The moment the news leaked out****, we received a flood of offers.*

*The company ran into difficulties* ***when the factory was burned down****.*

*Take the medication* ***for******as long as is stated on the label****.*

• In adverbial time clauses referring to the future we do not use *will,* but use present simple, or present perfect to emphasize completion:

*As soon as* ***there is*** *any definite information, we’ll make a decision.*

*Let me know as soon as you****’ve left*** *the building.*

**Place clauses**

• Place clauses are introduced by *where* for a particular place and *wherever, anywhere,* or *everywhere.*

They normally come after the main clause:

*There is a warning sign on the cupboard* ***where poisons are kept****.*

*You can leave your bicycle* ***wherever you like****.*

***Everywhere scientists look****, they are finding the same results.*

**Manner clauses**

• Manner clauses are introduced by *as, like, just as, much as* and *normally* come after the main clause:

*I used brown sugar,* ***as/like it said in the recipe.***

*The village remains* ***much as it was in the 18th century****.*

• We also use *how* or *in the way (that):*

*He makes coffee just* ***how* I *like it****.*

*They didn’t perform the task* ***in the way that we wanted them to****.*

• We use *as if* and *as though* to describe something which seems to be true:

*The company acted* ***as though there was nothing wrong****.* (there was)

*As if* and *as though* with a past tense have an imaginary or ‘unreal’ sense, as in a conditional sentence:

*Most people treat this problem* ***as if it were just a matter for scientists.***(it isn’t)

*As if* and *as though* are common with *be, act, appear, behave, feel, look, seem, smell, sound, taste.* Using a past tense shows that the matter is an imaginary or ‘unreal’:

*He acted* ***as if he had seen a ghost****.* (imaginary)

*It sounds* ***as though they are having a good time****.* (real)

