

บทที่ 4

เรื่อง อนุประโยค (Clauses)

เป้าหมาย นักศึกษาสามารถทำความเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับเรื่องของอนุประโยค (Clauses) สามารถเข้าใจความแตกต่างระหว่าง Dependent and Independent clauses จากประโยคตัวอย่างได้อย่างชัดเจน สามารถเข้าใจประเภทต่าง ๆ ของอนุประโยค (clauses) ตลอดจนสามารถใช้ adjectival clauses, Noun clauses and adverbial clauses ได้อย่างถูกต้อง

จุดประสงค์

1. เพื่อให้เกิดความเข้าใจและสามารถทราบความแตกต่างระหว่าง Dependent and independent clauses
2. เพื่อให้สามารถเข้าใจและแยกแยะประเภทต่าง ๆ ของอนุประโยค (Clauses) ได้อย่างถูกต้อง
3. สามารถเข้าใจและใช้ adjectival clauses, noun clauses and adverbial clauses ในประโยคได้อย่างถูกต้อง
4. นักศึกษาสามารถทำแบบทดสอบที่กำหนดให้ท้ายบทเรียนได้ถูกต้องไม่น้อยกว่า 75%

กิจกรรมการเรียนรู้

1. ทำความเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับเรื่องของ clauses ประเภทต่าง ๆ พร้อมทั้งแยกแยะความแตกต่างระหว่าง clauses ประเภทต่าง ๆ ที่อธิบายไว้ในบทที่ 4
2. สามารถศึกษาเพิ่มเติมจากเอกสารอ้างอิงที่เกี่ยวข้องกับบทเรียนและบทวนเนื้อหาบทเรียนที่ไม่เข้าใจและสอบถามผู้สอนในเรื่องที่ไม่เข้าใจชัดเจนหรือไม่สามารถติดตามเรื่องที่อธิบายไว้ในบทเรียน
3. สามารถทำแบบทดสอบที่กำหนดให้ท้ายบทเรียน โดยกำหนดเวลาในการทำแบบทดสอบด้วยตนเอง และตรวจสอบความถูกต้องกับเฉลยแบบทดสอบท้ายบทของแต่ละแบบทดสอบ

เนื้อเรื่อง เรื่องอนุประโยค (Clauses)

จากคำอธิบายเกี่ยวกับเรื่องประโยค (Sentences) ในบทที่ 1 ตลอดถึงสามารถเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับโครงสร้างของประโยค (Structural Patterns) และการแจกแจงลักษณะของประโยค (Classification of Sentences) มาแล้ว แต่ยังมีประเด็นที่จะต้องทำความเข้าใจในเรื่องของส่วนปลีกย่อยในประโยคที่สมบูรณ์ (Complete Sentences) ซึ่งจะได้อธิบายในรายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับเรื่องอนุประโยค (clauses) ตามลำดับต่อไป

ความหมาย

Crowell ได้อธิบายเกี่ยวกับ Clauses ที่สามารถทำให้เกิดความเข้าใจได้ชัดเจนเพิ่มขึ้นดังต่อไปนี้²⁶

Clause หมายถึง กลุ่มของคำที่มีความสัมพันธ์กัน ประกอบไปด้วยส่วนประธาน (Subject) และส่วนแสดง (Predicate) clause อาจประกอบไปด้วยประธานตัวเดียว และส่วนแสดงส่วนเดียว หรือจะมีคำเพิ่มเติมได้ เช่น ส่วนที่เป็น Complements, interpolations and conjunctions และ clause ใดที่ไม่มีประธานเรียกว่า imperative

ลักษณะของ Clause จะมีลักษณะใดลักษณะหนึ่ง ดังนี้

- a. A dependent clause ซึ่งจะเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของ clause อื่น ๆ
- b. An independent clause จะไม่เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของ clause อื่น ๆ

เพื่อทำความเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับความแตกต่างระหว่าง Dependent and Independent clauses ขอให้พิจารณารูปของประโยคต่าง ๆ ก่อนที่จะศึกษาต่อไปในเรื่องประเภทต่าง ๆ ของ clauses

Model 1 What happened?

“What” ทำหน้าที่เป็นประธานของส่วนแสดงที่มีคำกริยาเพียงตัวเดียวคือ happened คำ 2 คำนี้ สามารถสร้างอนุประโยคได้ และ clause นี้ เรียกว่า independent clause เพราะว่าไม่ได้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งส่วนใดของประโยคอื่น เรามักจะเรียก independent clause ชนิดนี้ว่าเป็นประโยค (sentence)- ได้ด้วย และประโยคชนิดนี้เรียกว่า simple sentence

Model 2 He understood it.

“He” ทำหน้าที่เป็นประธานของ simple predicate “understood” ส่วนคำ “it” เป็นส่วนที่ทำให้ประโยคสมบูรณ์ (Complement) หรือเป็นกรรมตรง (Direct object) ของคำกริยา understood สรุปได้ว่า คำ 3 คำ สามารถสร้างเป็น independent clause และยังคงเป็น simple sentence

²⁶Thomas Lee Crowell, Jr., *Index to Modern English*, (New York : McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1964), pp. 77-83.

Model 3 He understood what happened.

“He” เป็นประธานของ simple predicate “understood” “what” เป็นประธานของ simple predicate “happened” ดังนั้นจึงมี clauses 2 clauses ในประโยคนี้สังเกต clause “what happened” ทำหน้าที่เช่นเดียวกับ “it” ใน Model 2 “what happened” เป็น direct object ของ “understood” ในเมื่อ “what happened” เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของ clause อื่น จึงเรียกว่า dependent clause ประโยคทั้งหมด

“he understood what happened.” เป็น independent clause ซึ่งประกอบด้วย

He		understood		what happened.
(subject)	+	(predicate)	+	(direct object)

ประโยคที่ประกอบด้วย independent clause และมี dependent clause ตั้งแต่ 1 clause หรือมากกว่า เรียกว่า complex sentence.

Model 4 It was hard to explain.

“it” เป็นประธานของ simple predicate “was” ประโยคนี้เป็น independent clause เพราะว่าเป็นประโยคประกอบด้วย

It		was		hard to explain.
(subject)	+	(simple predicate)	+	(related words)

ประโยคนี้เป็น simple sentence.

Model 5 What happened was hard to explain.

“What happened” เป็น clause ที่ทำหน้าที่เป็นประธานของ simple predicate “was” เหมือนกับ “it” ใน Model 4 “What happened” เป็น clause ที่เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของ clause อื่น เป็น dependent clause ประโยคนี้เป็น independent clause ซึ่งประกอบไปด้วย dependent clause จึงเป็น complex sentence.

Model 6 He understood it, but it was hard to explain.

สามารถแยกประโยคได้ดังนี้ He understood, but it was hard to explain. (independent clause), (conjunction) (independent clause)

สังเกตได้ว่า independent clauses ทั้ง 2 clauses ไม่เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของกันและกัน ประโยคที่ประกอบด้วยตั้งแต่ independent clauses ตั้งแต่ 2 clauses ขึ้นไป และเชื่อมด้วย coordinate conjunction (and, but, for, or และ nor) เรียกประโยคนี้ว่า compound sentence

ตัวอย่าง compound sentences อื่น ๆ เช่น

I do not like ham, and eggs make me sick.

The matter creates some difficulty, for present day scholars are not in accord on it.

Model 7 He understood; his sister did, too.

สามารถใช้เครื่องหมาย semicolon (;) แทนคำเชื่อม and ระหว่าง independent clauses ทั้ง 2 clauses ได้

Model 8 He understood it; however, it was hard to explain.

สามารถใช้เครื่องหมาย semicolon (;) แทนคำ but, or หรือ nor ก็ได้ แต่ต้องมีคำวลีที่เชื่อมระหว่าง 2 clauses เรียกว่า conjunctive advcrbs เช่น however, besides, furthermore, in addition, by the way, moreover, incidentally etc. คำวลีเหล่านี้ใช้เพื่อแสดงความสัมพันธ์ระหว่าง independent clauses ทั้ง 2 clauses

Model 9 He had difficulty : the event was hard to explain.

สามารถใช้เครื่องหมาย colon (:) แทนคำสันธาน for ในการเชื่อม independent clauses ทั้ง 2 clauses ได้

Model 10 He understood what happened, but it was hard to explain.

Model 11 He understood it, but what happened was hard to explain.

ประโยคใน Model 10 และ Model 11 ประกอบด้วย 2 independent clauses. Independent clause แรกใน Model 10 ประกอบด้วย 1 dependent clause และ independent clause ที่ 2 ใน Model 11 ประกอบด้วย 1 dependent clause เรียกประโยคลักษณะนี้ว่า Compound – complex sentence.

Model 12 Although he understood it, it was hard to explain.

Model 13 He understood it although it was hard to explain.

จาก Model 12 และ Model 13 มี dependent clause และ independent clause

Dependent clause จะมี subordinate conjunctions นำแต่ละ clause เช่น after, before, provided, than, until, although, if, providing, though, whereas, as, lest, since, till, whether, because, once, so, unless, while

ยิ่งไปกว่านั้น ยังมี phrasal subordinating conjunctions ดังต่อไปนี้อีกด้วย

as if	in case	provided that
as though	in order that	providing that
even if	in so far as	so that
even though	in that	
in as much as	now that	

ตัวอย่างการใช้ประโยคโดยแยกให้เห็นความแตกต่างของ Independent and Dependent clauses ดังต่อไปนี้

Independent clause

Jimmy woke up
He could not go back to sleep
He glanced out of the window
He did not get out of bed
She scolded him
She stayed in the room
She made the bed

Dependent clause

before his alarm rang.
once he had opened his eyes.
as he usually did.
until his mother came in.
because he was not ready for school.
so that he would not go back to sleep.
while the boy dressed.

Question words “wh” words who, whom, whose, which, what, when, where, why, and how. คำเหล่านี้ถ้าใช้เริ่มต้นประโยค independent clauses เป็นการใช้ในลักษณะของประโยคคำถาม เช่น

Independent clauses

Who complains all the time?
Why does he do that?
What does he want?
Where is he going now?
What time is it?

เมื่อไรที่ Question words ใช้ใน dependent clauses ประโยคเหล่านั้นจะเรียงประโยคเป็นประโยคบอกเล่า ยกเว้น ประโยคเต็มทั้งประโยคเป็นคำถาม เช่น

Independent Clause

I do not like a person
I have no idea
Can you guess
Let's ask him
Do you know

Dependent Clause

who complains all the time.
why he does it.
what he wants?
where he is going now.
what time it is?

การใช้ that ในประโยค Dependent clause

1. That เป็นประธานของ dependent clause
Bob said **that** was good.
2. That ใช้ขยายคำนามใน dependent clause
Bob said **that statement** was good.
3. That สามารถใช้แทนคำ “wh” ได้
I do not like a person **that** complains at the time.

4. That สามารถใช้เป็น subordinating conjunction หรือใช้คำวลี phrasal subordinating conjunction.

She said **that** she needed it for a few minutes.

She stayed in the room **so that** he would not go back to sleep.

Model 14 The lazy student told me something strange.

การใช้คำคุณศัพท์ (adjectives) บางครั้งอยู่หน้านาม บางครั้งก็อยู่หลังคำนาม จาก Model 14 คำแรก lazy student คำหลัง something strange.

Model 15 The student who is lazy told me something that was strange.

สามารถแยกประโยคได้ดังนี้

The first dependent clauses – who is lazy ขยายคำ the student

The second dependent clause – that was strange ขยายคำ something

Clauses ทั้ง 2 clauses นี้ใช้เช่นเดียวกับ Adjectives

ประเภทของอนุประโยค (Clauses)

ขอทำความเข้าใจเบื้องต้นว่า clause เดียวที่ประกอบไปด้วย Subject – Simple predicate จะเป็น independent clause ซึ่งจะมีลักษณะเป็น Simple sentence (Question) แต่ถ้ามี clauses เพิ่มมากกว่า 1 clause จะมีลักษณะของ dependent clause และ independent clause โดยที่มีคำ coordinate conjunctions หรือ subordinate conjunctions มาเชื่อมประโยคนั้น ๆ จะไม่เป็น Simple sentence แต่จะเป็น compound sentence, complex sentence หรือ compound – complex sentence ซึ่งจะได้อธิบายรายละเอียดและวิธีสังเกตประโยคลักษณะต่าง ๆ ต่อไป

เรื่องต่อไปนี้เป็นกรออธิบายเกี่ยวกับ clauses เพื่อจะได้ทำความเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับการใช้ clauses ประเภทต่าง ๆ ได้อย่างถูกต้องและไม่สับสน ซึ่ง Graver ได้เสนอแนะวิธีสังเกตดังต่อไปนี้²⁷

การเปรียบเทียบประโยค

1 a. We bought a **large** house.

1 b. We bought a house **that would be large enough for conversation into flats.**

ประโยค 1 a. large เป็น adjective ขยายคำนาม house

ประโยค 1 b. that would be large enough for conversation into flats นำหน้าเป็น adjective เช่นเดียวกับ large ในประโยคที่ 1 a. ขยายคำนาม house

²⁷B.D.Graver, **Advanced English Practice** (2nded.), (London : Oxford University Press, 1972), pp. 293-308.

- 2 a. **Your speech** gave everyone great pleasure.
 2 b. **What you said** gave everyone great pleasure.

What you said ในประโยค 2 b. ทำหน้าที่เช่นเดียวกับ your speech ในประโยค 2 a. คือทำหน้าที่เป็น Noun ในตำแหน่งประธานของกริยา gave.

- 3 a. I shall see you **tomorrow**.
 3 b. I shall see you **when I return from my holiday**.

When I return from my holiday ในประโยค 3 b. ทำหน้าที่เช่นเดียวกันกับ tomorrow ในประโยค 3 a. คือทำหน้าที่เป็น Adverb ขยายคำกริยา see.

จากประโยคข้างบนนี้ทั้ง 3 คู่ สามารถสังเกตได้ว่าหน้าที่ของคำคุณศัพท์ (adjective) คำนาม (Noun) หรือคำกริยาวิเศษณ์ (adverb) อาจจะเป็นคำคำเดียวหรือกลุ่มของคำหลาย ๆ คำก็ได้

เปรียบเทียบประโยค 1 b., 2 b. และ 3 b.

- 1 b. – that would be large enough for conversation into flats.
 2 b. – What you said.
 3 b. – when I return from my holiday.

ข้อสังเกต แต่ละประโยคประกอบด้วยกริยาแท้ (finite verb) กล่าวคือ เป็นคำกริยาแสดงพจน์ (number) แสดงบุรุษที่ 1, 2 หรือ 3 (person) และแสดงกาล (tense) ประโยคที่ประกอบด้วย finite verb เรียกว่า **finite clause** ดังนี้

ประโยค 1 b. เป็น adjectival clause

ประโยค 2 b. เป็น noun clause

ประโยค 3 b. เป็น adverbial clause

หรือเรียกว่า subordinate or dependent clause ส่วนที่เหลือในแต่ละประโยคซึ่งมี finite verb ด้วยเรียกว่า main or principal clause.

Non – finite clauses ประกอบไปด้วย non-finite verb ซึ่งสามารถแบ่งออกเป็นดังนี้

1. **Infinitive** คำกริยาที่ใช้ในรูปของ infinitive

I have some **to tell you**.

(non-finite adjectival clause qualifying **something** in the main clause).

To give up at this stage would be a great pity.

(non-finite noun clause, subject of **would be** in the main clause).

To speed up the delivery of letters, the Post Office introduced automatic sorting.
(non-finite adverbial clause of purpose, modifying **introduced** in the main clause)

2. **Gerund** รูปของคำกริยาเติม ing ทำหน้าที่เช่นเดียวกับคำนาม

Closing the factory would mean unemployment for many of the town's work force.
(non-finite noun clause, subject of **would mean** in the main clause.)

3. **Present participle** รูปของกริยาที่เติม ing

The thieves took two mail – bags **containing registered letters**.

(non-finite adjectival clause, qualifying **mail-bags** in the main clause)

He was taken ill while **travelling by air from New York to London**.

(non-finite adverbial clause of time, modifying **was taken** in the main clause)

4. **Past participle** รูปของกริยาที่เติม ed หรือ irregular verb ช่องที่ 3

I couldn't understand the instructions **given in the manual**.

(non-finite adjectival clause, qualifying **instructions** in the main clause)

Given time, he'll make a first-class tennis player.

(non-finite adverbial clause of condition, modifying **will make** in the main clause)

5. **Perfect participle** รูปของคำกริยาจะประกอบด้วย having + past participle

Having received their final medical check, the astronauts **boarded** their spacecraft.

(non-finite adverbial clause of time, modifying **boarded** in the main clause)

1. Adjectival Clauses

The picture that hangs over the fireplace is a family heirloom.

Analysis

A. The picture is a family heirloom (main)

a. 1. that hangs over the fireplace (subordinate)

Clause a 1. qualifies the noun **picture** in clause A, and is therefore an Adjectival clause.

An adjectival clause is a dependent clause that adds information about a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase in the same sentence.

การเขียน dependent clause สามารถใช้ relative word : the wh words who, whom, whose, which, where, when, why, how and that.

ตัวอย่างประโยค

My father is a lawyer. He works in a large city.

= My father, who works in a large city, is a lawyer.

He spoke of the time when he was a boy.

Analysis He spoke of the time (Main clause)

When he was a boy (Subordinate Adjectival clause, qualifying **time**)

Do you remember the place where we first met?

Analysis Do you remember the place (Main clause)

Where we first met (Subordinate Adjectival clause, Qualifying **place**)

2. Noun Clauses

ต่อไปนี้จะเป็นการอธิบายถึงวิธีใช้ Noun Clauses ในการทำหน้าที่ต่าง ๆ ในการเขียนประโยค ซึ่งสามารถสรุปได้ว่า Noun Clauses สามารถทำหน้าที่ได้ดังต่อไปนี้

2.1 as the subject of a verb.

2.2 in apposition to the subject.

2.3 as the object of a verb.

2.4 in apposition to the object.

2.5 as complement of a verb

2.6 as the object of a preposition.

หน้าที่ของ Noun Clauses ทั้ง 6 ประเภท จะได้ยกตัวอย่างและยกตัวอย่างเปรียบเทียบและบทวิเคราะห์ประโยคในแต่ละประโยค ดังนี้

2.1 As the subject of a verb ลองเปรียบเทียบประโยค 2 ประโยคข้างล่างนี้

Your talk was very interesting.

(มีกริยาตัวเดียวคือ was และประธานคือ your talk)

What you said was very interesting.

(สามารถแยกออกเป็น What you said (subordinate) และ was very interesting (main))

What you said เป็นประธานของ was

สรุปได้ว่า main clause ไม่สามารถจะเป็นประโยคได้โดยปราศจาก subordinate clause.

ตัวอย่างของ non-finite clause ที่นำหน้าเป็น subject.

To give up at this stage would be a great pity.

Closing the factory would mean unemployment for many of the town's work force.

2.2 in apposition to the subject.

The fact **that you haven't enough time** is no excuse.

Analysis : The fact is no excuse (Main)

that you haven't enough time (Subordinate)

Main clause contains subject, verb, and complement.

Subordinate clause does not describe **fact** in the main clause.

ในลักษณะนี้เราเรียกได้ว่าเป็น Nouse clause in apposition to the subject.

ตัวอย่างของ non-finite clauses in apposition to the subject :

The proposal to **increase taxes** met with fierce opposition.

It's boring **sitting here doing nothing**.

2.3 As the object of a verb.

เปรียบเทียบ 2 ประโยคต่อไปนี้

They now know **the facts**. (มี Verb ตัวเดียวคือ know และ the facts เป็น object.)

They now know **that the scheme is impracticable**. (มี Verb 2 ตัว และ 2 clauses)

They now know (main)

that the scheme is impracticable (Subordinate)

Subordinate clause เป็นกรรมของกริยา know เหมือนกับ the facts เป็นกรรมของกริยา know ในประโยคแรก

ตัวอย่างของ non-finite clause ที่เป็นกรรม

He claims **to be an expert on the subject**.

I hate **putting you to any trouble**.

2.4 in apposition to the object.

He resented the suggestion **that he didn't work conscientiously**.

Analysis : He resented the suggestion (Main)

that he didn't work conscientiously (Subordinate)

ตัวอย่างของ non-finite clause in apposition to the object.

The Government has now made a decision **to increase old-age pensions**.

2.5 as complement of a verb.

เปรียบเทียบ 2 ประโยคข้างล่างนี้

The news was a shock to us all.

(มี Verb ตัวเดียวคือ was และ complement : a shock to us all)

The news was that the police had arrested a suspect.

(มี finite verb 2 ตัว และ 2 clauses)

The news was (Main)

that the police had arrested a suspect (subordinate)

Subordinate clause is a noun clause, complement of the verb was.

ตัวอย่างของ non-finite clause as complement.

His intention was **to say nothing about it.**

Our main problem was **finding time to do the work.**

2.6 as the object of a preposition.

เปรียบเทียบ 2 ประโยคข้างล่างนี้

They were engrossed in **his speech.**

(his speech เป็นกรรมของ preposition in)

They were engrossed in **what he was saying.**

มี 2 clauses : They were engrossed in (main)

What he was saying (subordinate)

subordinate clause is the object of preposition **in**, just as **his speech** is in the first sentence.

ตัวอย่างของ non-finite clause as object of a preposition :

He insisted on **seeing you personally.**

3. Adverbial Clauses

3.1 Adverbial clause of time

I shall speak to you when I come back.

Analysis : I shall speak to you (main)

when I come back (subordinate)

Adverbial clause of time may also come at the beginning of a sentence :

When I come back, I shall tell you what happened.

Example of a non-finite clause of time

Having received their final medical check, the astronauts boarded their spacecraft.

Note

- a. When may introduce an Adjectival clause :
He spoke of the time when he was a boy.
- b. When, like which, may also introduce a Co-ordinate clauses :
They had given up hope of finding their way, when a guide arrived.
- c. When may also introduce a Noun clause.
Please tell me when you will arrive.

3.2 Adverbial clause of place

I am always meeting him where I least expect.

Analysis I am always meeting him (main)
Where I least expect (subordinate)

Note

- a. Where may introduce an Adjectival clause :
Do you remember the place where we first met?
- b. Where, like when and which, may also introduce a Co-ordinate clause :
He was taken to the police station, where he proceeded to make a full confession.
- c. Where may introduce a Noun clause.
Perhaps you could show me where you put it.

3.3 Adverbial clause of manner.

He solved the problem as one might have expected.

Analysis : He solved the problem (main)
as one might have expected (subordinate)
(it tells us **how** he solved the problem)

3.4 Adverbial clause of comparison.

He writes as incoherently as he speaks.

Analysis : He writes as incoherently (main)
as he speaks (subordinate)

His stepfather treated him more kindly than any real father would have done.

Analysis : His stepfather treated him more kindly (main)
than any real father would have done. (subordinate)

3.5 Adverbial clause of reason or cause.

He stole the money because he was out of work.

Analysis : He stole the money (main)
because he was out of work (subordinate)

Clause of reason or cause can also come at the beginning of a sentence :

Since we haven't heard from him, we must assume he isn't coming.

Example of a non-finite clause of reason or cause :

Having heard nothing further from him, we assumed he wasn't coming.

or We assumed he wasn't coming, having heard nothing further from him.

3.6 Adverbial clause of purpose.

He spent most of his time studying so that he might later get a better job.

Analysis : He spent most of his time studying (main)
so that he might later get a better job (subordinate)

Example of a non-finite clause of purpose :

To speed up the delivery of letters, the Post Office introduced automatic sorting.

3.7 Adverbial clause of result.

The boy was so exhausted that he fell asleep on the bus.

Analysis : The boy was so exhausted (main)
that he fell asleep on the bus (subordinate)

Example of a non-finite clause of result :

Drug-taking is now increasing so much as to constitute a major national problem.

3.8 Adverbial clause of condition.

If I were rich, I would go on a world cruise.

Analysis : I would go on a world cruise (main)
if I were rich (tell us what condition would have to be fulfilled in order to make
my going on a world cruise possible)
I would go on a world cruise if I were rich.

Examples of non-finite clauses of condition :

Given time, he'll make a first-class tennis player.

All being well, we should arrive just after lunch.

3.9 Adverbial clause of concession.

although he is over eight, he's still very active.

Analysis : He's still very active (main)
although he is over eighty (it makes the admission that he is over eighty, and
modifies the verb in the main clause)

Example of a non-finite clause of concession.

Although approving the plan in general, the committee expressed several serious reservations on individual points.

Clauses of concession may also be introduced by an adjective, adverb, or verb followed by as :

Tired as they were, the rescuers continued searching among the ruins for survivors.

(= Although they were very tired)

Hard as he tried,

However hard he tried,

Try as he might,

(= Although he tried very hard or

No matter how hard he tried)

} he couldn't force the door open.

Conjunctions used to introduce adverbial clauses

Time	when, whenever, while, as, since, after, before, until, as soon as, now (that)
Place	where, wherever
Manner	as, as if
Comparison	as, then, the X Comparative
Reason or Cause	because, as, since
Purpose	so that, in order that, for fear that, lest, (in order to, so as to : non-finite clauses)
Result	so that, so X adjective X that (result clauses associated with degree), such...that
Condition	if, unless, whether, provided that, supposing, on condition that, as (or so) long as
Concession	although, though, even though, even if, while, whatever, wherever, whenever, no matter.

หลังจากที่ทำความเข้าใจและสามารถเปรียบเทียบความแตกต่างระหว่าง clauses ประเภทต่าง ๆ ที่ได้อธิบายไว้ในบทที่ 4 แล้ว ขอให้ฝึกทำแบบทดสอบเกี่ยวกับเรื่อง Adjectival clauses, Adverbial clauses and Noun clauses ตามลำดับไป เริ่มตั้งแต่ Test 22 เป็นต้นไป โดยจับเวลาในการทำแบบทดสอบแต่ละเรื่องและเปรียบเทียบคำตอบกับคำเฉลยท้ายแบบทดสอบ

ถ้าหากว่ายังมีข้อผิดพลาดมากหรือทำแบบทดสอบได้ไม่ถึง 75% ควรกลับไปอ่านคำอธิบายเกี่ยวกับเรื่องนั้น ๆ ใหม่ และลองทำแบบทดสอบอีกครั้งหนึ่งจนกว่าจะได้คะแนนเพิ่มขึ้น จึงจะดำเนินการทำแบบทดสอบต่อไป

Test 22

Complete the sentences with an adjectival clause, using the punctuation given. State whether your clauses are finite or non-finite in structure.

1. The house.....has at last been sold.
2. We spent our holiday in the town.....
3. The housing problem,....., is now almost solved.
4. He recalled the time when.....
5. I wanted to buy a car.....
6. Do you remember the name of the place.....?
7. What did he do with the money.....?
8. He is the sort of man.....
9. This letter is from my broghter,
10. English seceery has a beauty.....
11. He did his medical training at a hospital.....
12. I am prepared to agree to anything.....
13. Something.....quite startled me.
14. I remembered the reason.....
15. Perhaps you could tell me the name of the shop.....
16. That's the firat time.....
17. These rare books,....., were sold for a record price.
18. Perhaps you didn't know that it was my son.....
19. I can't really believe his story,.....
20. We returned by the same train.....
21. I am sure there is no one here but.....
22. Beethoven is one of the greatest composers.....
23. His father,....., said he intended to retire shortly.
24. We were advised to buy the larger dictionary,.....
25. In 1953, a British expedition succeeded in climbing Everest,.....

Answers

(Note: all the suggestions are finite clauses.) 1. that has stood empty for so long; 2. which had suffered such disastrous floods the previous year; 3. which the local Council started to tackle fifteen years ago; 4. beer was only sixpence a pint; 5. that would be economical to run; 6. where we stayed two years ago; 7. he inherited; 8. who'll go out of his way to help people; 9. who is now working as a mining engineer in Australia; 10. that few countries can equal; 11. that specializes in heart surgery; 12. you might like to suggest; 13. he came out with; 14. he had given for not coming; 15. which might stock this particular model; 16. he's mentioned the problem to me; 17. which haven't been on the market for over twenty-five years; 18. whom you spoke to on the

telephone; 19. which is full of inconsistencies; 20. as we had taken on the outward journey; 21. agrees with what I'm saying; 22. the eighteenth century produced; 23. who was already over sixty; 24. which cost nearly twice as much as the smaller one; 25. which till then had remained unconquered.

Test 23

Complete the sentences with finite or non-finite adverbial clauses of the type indicated. State whether your clauses are finite or non-finite.

1. He speaks English much better..... (Comparison)
2. They decided to climb the mountain..... (Time)
3. We left the car..... (Place)
4. The United Nations Organization was formed..... (Purpose)
5. The book was so boring..... (Result)
6. We went swimming..... (Concession)
7. I should be delighted..... (Condition)
8., I didn't have time to come. (Reason)
9. He arranged to come early..... (Purpose)
10. (a) As, that won't be necessary. (Reason)
(b) As, I met someone I hadn't seen for years. (Time)
(c) He did the job as..... (Comparison)
11. I wrote to you..... (Time)
12. He was so angry..... (Result)

Answers

(Note: all the suggestions are finite clauses.) 1. than he writes it; 2. as soon as the weather improved; 3. where we generally leave it; 4. so that countries could discuss world problems together; 5. that I gave up reading it half way through; 6. although the water was still rather cold; 7. if they could come with us; 8. Since I had so much work to do at home; 9. so that we should have time for a talk before dinner; 10. a.As the car has already been repaired; b.As I got off the bus; c.as quickly as he could; 11. When I reached my destination; 12. that he left the room without saying a word.

Test 24

Join the sentences, using noun clauses, and giving alternative constructions where indicated, e.g.

He was taking a risk. He fully realized this.
He fully realized that he was taking a risk.

1. The sun sometimes shines in England. He seems surprised to discover this.
2. Old-age pensions were still miserably low. The Opposition deplored this fact.
3. He hadn't telephoned his girl friend. His girl friend later understood why.
4. Your bank manager won't lend you money without security. Don't run away with the idea that he will.
5. The law student was destined for a brilliant career at the bar. This was clear to everyone.
(a It was.....; b That.....)
6. He didn't even apologize. This made me really angry. (a the fact....., b What.....)
7. The boy should be sent a boarding school. This was the parents' view. (a It....., b The parents' view.....)
8. Children nowadays get too much pocket money. This is my opinion. (a It....., b My opinion.....)
9. He says one thing in private. He does another thing in public. The two things are inconsistent with each other. (What.....)
10. He manages to reconcile the two things. I just don't know how he does it. (a I....., b How.....)

Answers

1. He seems...discover that the sun...2. The Opposition deplored the fact that old-age pensions...3. His girl friend later understood why he...her...4. Don't run away...idea that your bank manager...5a It was clear...that the law student was...b. That the law student was...ahr was clear...6a The fact that he didn't even apologize made me...b What made me...angry was the fact that he didn't...7a It was the parents' view that the boy...b The parents' view was that the boy...8a It is my opinion that children...b My opinion is that children...9 What he says in private is inconsistent with what he does in public. 10a I just don't know how he manages...b How he manages...things I just don't know.

Test 25

Reconstruct the sentences so that the finite or non-finite noun clauses come at the beginning, starting with the underlined words.

1. It soon became obvious **that** the conversation was upsetting him.
2. It was due to luck rather than judgement **that** the driver succeeded in avoiding an accident.
3. It remains a mystery **what** the thieves did with all the money.
4. It wasn't at all easy for the audience to follow **what** the speaker said.
5. It wasn't at all easy for the audience **to follow** what the speaker said.
6. It wasn't at all easy **for** the audience to follow what the speaker said.
7. It's easy, with the benefit of hindsight, **to see** how things went wrong.
8. It makes me feel guilty, **watching** you working so hard.

9. Its very inconsiderate of them **to have asked** you to give up your one free evening.
10. It's a little difficult of judge **whether** he really meant what he said.
11. It wasn't made clear at the time **why** we were to meet again so soon.
12. It was a matter of disagreement **how** the Company should promote the new product.
13. It isn't yet known **where** the pilot finally managed to land.
14. It hasn't yet been discovered **precisely** who originated the plan.
15. It is difficult to estimate at this stage **how** much the scheme would cost.

Answers

1. That the conversation...him soon became obvious; 2. That the driver...an accident was due to luck... 3. What the thieves...money remains a mystery. 4. What the speaker said wasn't at all easy...to follow. 5. To follow what...said wasn't at all easy...audience 6. For the audience to follow what...said wasn't at all easy. 7. To see how...wrong is easy, with the benefit... 8. Watching you...hard makes me... 9. To have asked you to give...evening is very inconsiderate... 10. Whether he really...said is a little...judge. 11. Why we were...soon wasn't made clear...time. 12. How the Company...known. 14. Precisely who originated the plan hasn't yet... 15. How much...cost is difficult to...stage.

Test 26

Adjective clauses (selecting who, whose, or which)

Complete the following sentences with who, whose, or which.

Examples : Students who study hard are usually successful.

Teachers whose classes are interesting have many students.

I need the suit which is in the cleaners.

1. The students.....are learning English visited my school.
2. This book,.....is written in English, is interesting.
3. I Gave away the dress.....was out of style.
4. A Man.....hat had been blown away by the wind ran past me.
5. He arrived in a car.....he drove himself.
6. People.....live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
7. Plants.....interfere with crops are weeds.
8. I opened the window.....overlooked the garden.
9. She had brought in some flowers.....fragrance filled the room.
10. There was something.....puzzled me about his actions.
11. I met a boy.....parents know you.
12. The student.....got the best grade was given a prize.

13. The man.....planted this garden must have liked roses.
14. There was a girl at the party.....name is Diane.
15. Harry works in a building.....has no elevator.
16. He married the girl.....father is president of the company.
17. Charlie was carrying a package.....was almost as big as he was.
18. People.....parked their cars in front of the building were given tickets.
19. He picked up the papers.....were scattered about the room.
20. There are many places.....I haven't visited.

Test 27

Adjective clauses (relative pronoun as subject of the clause)

Combine the following into one sentence using who, which, whose, or that, as shown in the examples.

Examples : The car was going 90 miles an hour. The car just passes us.

The car that just passed us was going 90 miles an hour.

The man waved to us. The man was my uncle.

The man who waved to us was my uncle.

1. The messenger boy is waiting for an answer. The messenger boy brought a message.
2. The bus had to be towed away. The bus broke down.
3. The employees had to retire. The employees had reached the age of sixty-five.
4. The apples should be washed. The apples have been sprayed.
5. The young men had a hard time finding jobs. The young men didn't have college degrees.
6. The workman found an antique inkwell. The workman was repairing the desk.
7. The trucks weren't allowed to cross the bridge. The trucks weighed more than ten tons.
8. The cow belongs to Mr. Hines. The cow ate your flowers.
9. The boy was not badly hurt. The boy fell from a tree.
10. The receptionist is seriously ill. The receptionist greets us every morning.
11. The woman was born in Germany. The woman works in the book store.
12. The man said, "Good morning." The man opened the door.
13. The dog belongs to Mr. Malone. The dog barked at you.
14. The automobile struck a pedestrian. The automobile passed a red light.
15. The coffee tastes bitter. The coffee was boiling on the stove.
16. The students got jobs as interpreters. The students spoke French.
17. This ice cream costs more. This ice cream has nuts in it.
18. The policeman asked for information about the robbery. The policeman arrived on the scene.
19. The building burned to the ground. The building was struck by lightning.
20. The bus goes downtown. The bus stops at this corner.

Test 28

Adjective clauses (relative pronoun as object of the clause)

Combing the following into one sentence, as shown in the examples.

Examples : The subject is science. I prefer science.

The subject I prefer is science.

The sport is football. I am active in football.

The sport I am active in is football.

I spoke to the man. The man is a professor.

The man I spoke to is a professor.

I enjoyed reading the book. You gave me a book.

I enjoyed reading the book you gave me.

My wife liked the gift. I gave her the gift for Christmas.

My wife liked the gift I gave her for Christmas.

1. The car was expensive. He just bought the car.
2. The book was dull. I just finished reading the book.
3. The boy is a student of mine. I helped the boy.
4. The restaurant was noisy. I met them in the restaurant.
5. The room is comfortable. I sleep in the room.
6. The car used lots of gas. I was driving the car.
7. The library is quiet. I study in the library.
8. The lawyer was clever. I hired the lawyer.
9. I enjoyed the story. Your friend told a story.
10. The cigarette wasn't lit. I was holding the cigarette.
11. The bird was building a nest. I was watching the bird.
12. The child is my niece. I was telling you about the child.
13. The raincoat is the wrong size. You sent me a raincoat.
14. The pen writes very well. You gave me the pen.
15. The telegram was about his new job. He sent us the telegram.
16. The wallet didn't have any money in it. I found the wallet.
17. The pictures were taken in Holland. I showed you the pictures.
18. The town was picturesque. We just passed the town.
19. John liked the gift. I gave him the gift for his birthday.
20. The wristwatch was valuable. I lost the wristwatch yesterday.

Test 29

Using adjective clauses

Combine the following into one sentence as shown in the examples.

Examples : I enjoyed reading the book. You gave me a book last week.

I enjoyed reading the book you gave me last week.

The boys were having a good time. The boys were playing baseball.

The books are in the library. I requested the books.

The books I requested are in the library.

1. We ate the meat. We bought meat yesterday.
2. I picked up the letter. You dropped the letter in the hallway.
3. I sent the information. You requested the information in your letter.
4. We looked at the picktures. Mary took the pictures last Sunday.
5. We are going to buy the house. The real estate agent showed us the house last week.
6. Jerry was able to answer the questions. The teacher asked the questions.
7. Mr. Blake returned the umbrella. I had left the umbrella at his house.
8. The policeman blew his whistle. The policeman was directing traffic.
9. The man was planting tulips. The man lives next door.
10. The teacher is Mr. Johnston. The teacher just came into the classroom.
11. We removed the tree. The tree fell across the road.
12. Jane put away the dishes. Mr. Harris washed the dishes.
13. I gave him the newspaper. He was asking for the newspaper.
14. We opened the package. The package arrived today.
15. The bird flew in the window. The window was open.
16. He slipped on the soap. He had dropped the soap on the floor.
17. I can't find the book. I was reading the book yesterday.
18. The woman was almost hit by a car. The woman was crossing the street.
19. Last night we saw the movie. You recommended the movie.
20. He opened the letter. I handed him the letter.

Answers Test 26

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. who | 2. which | 3. which | 4. whose | 5. which |
| 6. who | 7. which | 8. which | 9. whose | 10. which |
| 11. whose | 12. who | 13. who | 14. whose | 15. which |
| 16. whose | 17. which | 18. who | 19. which | 20. which |

Answers Test 27

1. The messenger boy who brought a message is waiting for an answer. 2. The bus which broke down had to be towed away. 3. The employees who had reached the age of sixty-five had to retire. or: The employees who had to retire had reached the age sixty-five. 4. The apples which have been sprayed should be washed. 5. The young men who didn't have college degrees had a hard time finding jobs. or: The young men who had a hard time finding jobs didn't have college degrees. 6. The workman who was repairing the desk found an antique inkwell. 7. The trucks which weighed more than ten tons weren't allowed to cross the bridge weighed more than ten tons. 8. The cow that ate your flowers belongs to Mr. Hines. or: The cow that belongs to Mr. Hines ate your flowers. 9. The boy who fell from a tree was not badly hurt. 10. The receptionist who greets us every morning is seriously ill. 11. The woman who works in the book store was born in Germany. 12. The man who opened the door said, "Good morning." 13. The dog that belongs to Mr. Malone barked at you. or: The dog that barked at you belongs to Mr. Malone. 14. The automobile that passed a red light struck a pedestrian. 15. The coffee that was boiling on the stove tastes bitter. 16. The students who spoke French got jobs as interpreters. or: The students who got jobs as interpreters spoke French. 17. This ice cream that has nuts in it costs more. or: This ice cream that costs more has nuts in it. 18. The policeman who arrived on the scene asked for information about the robbery. 19. The building that was struck by lightning burned to the ground. 20. The bus, that stops at this corner goes downtown. or: The bus that goes downtown stops at this corner.

Answers Test 28

1. The car he just bought was expensive. 2. The book I just finished reading was dull. 3. The boy I helped is a student of mine. 4. The restaurant I met them in was noisy. 5. The room I sleep in is comfortable. 6. The car I was driving used lots of gas. 7. The library I study in is quiet. 8. The lawyer I hired was clever. 9. I enjoyed the story your friend told. 10. The cigarette I was holding wasn't lit. 11. The bird I was watching was building a nest. 12. The child I was telling you about is my niece. 13. The raincoat you sent me is the wrong size. 14. The pen you gave me writes very well. 15. The telegram he sent us was about his new job. 16. The wallet I found didn't have any money in it. 17. The pictures I showed you were taken in Holland. 18. The town we just passed was picturesque. 19. John liked the gift I gave him for his birthday. 20. The wristwatch I lost yesterday was valuable.

Answers Test 29

1. We ate the meat we bought yesterday. 2. I picked up the letter you dropped in the hallway. 3. I sent the information you requested in your letter. 4. We looked at the pictures Mary took last week. 5. Jerry was able to answer the questions the teacher asked. 6. Mr. Blake returned the umbrella I had left at his house. 7. The policeman who was directing traffic blew his whistle. 8. The man who lives next door was planting tulips. 9. The teacher who just came

into the classroom is Mr. Johnston. 11. We removed the tree that fell across the road. 12. Jane put away the dishes that Mr. Harris washed. 13. I gave him the newspaper he was asking for. 14. We opened the package that arrived today. 15. The bird flew in the window that was open. 16. He slipped on the soap he had dropped on the floor. 17. I can't find the book I was reading yesterday. 18. The woman who was crossing the street was almost hit by a car. 19. Last night we saw the movie you recommended. 20. He opened the letter the letter I handed him.

Test 30

Adverbial clauses of time with when, while, before, after, until, since

Construct one statement from each pair of sentences, using the subordinator in parentheses. Make any other necessary changes, Follow the examples. The order of clauses given is not necessarily the only one possible, but is to be followed for the purposes of this exercise.

Examples : John was reading. Harry entered. (when)

John was reading when Harry entered.

I ate dinner. Then I listened to the radio. (after)

After I ate dinner, I listened to the radio.

I finished reading the newspaper. The John came home. (before)

I finished reading the newspaper before John came home.

1. We were eating dinner. Our guests arrived. (while)
2. He was eating breakfast. He read the newspaper. (while)
3. I've been studying at the university. I graduated from high school. (since)
4. I will read that book. First I must finish this one. (before)
5. Johnny finished his homework. Then he went out to play. (after)
6. I came to the United States. I had studied English in my own country. (before)
7. You must finish your dinner. I'll serve the dessert. (before)
8. I got to school yesterday. I found that classes had been canceled. (when)
9. What have you been doing? You moved away from the neighborhood. (since)
10. You visit Washington. Where do you stay? (when)
11. We go out to lunch at twelve. I'll show you the book shop I mentioned. (when)
12. The store closes at six. I'll be busy shopping. (until)
13. I'm studying. I like to play the radio. (while)
14. I'm in this country to study. I also hope to do some sight-seeing. (while)
15. The baby is napping. Her mother has a chance to rest, too. (while)
16. I've finished eating the main course. Please don't bring the coffee. (until)
17. He got the news that he had passed all his exams. He asked his friends to help him celebrate. (after)
18. The orchestra had played for several hours. The embassy provided the musicians with refreshments. (after)

19. He couldn't go to medical school. First, he got his B.A. degree. (until)
20. The fields don't require irrigation. The weather is dry in the summer. (until)

Test 31

Adverbial phrases of purpose (TO + VERB + NOUN; FOR + NOUN)

Construct a sentence using for in place of the italicized words. Make any other necessary changes. Follow the examples.

Examples : He went to a restaurant to eat dinner.

He went to a restaurant for dinner.

He asked me what price it was.

He asked me for the price.

1. I went to the post office to buy some stamps.
2. John went to the store to get a loaf of bread.
3. Joe asked me to give him a light.
4. Jane went to the well to get some water.
5. Mr. Ellis asked me what time it was.
6. I asked her what size it was.
7. Mrs. Hale went to the florist to pick out some flowers.
8. I stepped up to the window to buy the tickets.
9. Tony went to the dry cleaners to pick up his jacket.

Construct a new sentence using to + the italicized VERB. Make any other necessary changes. Follow the examples.

Examples : We look in the encyclopedia for information. (get)

We look in the encyclopedia to get information.

You need good grades for a scholarship. (receive)

You need good grades to receive a scholarship.

10. Mary called the beauty parlor for an appointment. (make)
11. We went to the park for the band concert. (hear)
12. I called the oil company for some more fuel. (order)
13. Peter bought some lotion for his hair. (put on)
14. Sheila bought a flower for her dress. (sew on)
15. Mr. Gibbs stopped at the filling station for some gas. (buy)
16. Mr. Blair went to the fair for a chair. (purchase)
17. David opened the window for some fresh air. (get)
18. Mr. Riley got some seeds for his garden. (plant in)
19. He turned on the radio for the weather report. (hear)
20. Mrs. West went to the market for some meat. (buy)

Test 32

Adverbial clauses of reason with since

Read the statements. Then, construct one statement from the pair of sentences below, using the subordinator since.

Example : The road was icy. John decided not to take the car.

Since the road was icy, John decided not to take the car.

1. I didn't know you were at the ball game. I didn't look for you.
2. The weather was bad. We stayed home all weekend.
3. His eyesight is bad. He doesn't read much.
4. John's answers were incomplete. He received a poor grade.
5. Numerous objections were made. The plan was not accepted.
6. Mr. Pratt's hours are irregular. He often gets home late.
7. The sun hadn't risen. It was still dark.
8. He lives in the country. He has to have a car.
9. We missed the first act of the play. We arrived late.
10. We called off the picnic. It was raining.
11. He doesn't speak English. He can't understand you.
12. Ed is working tonight. He can't come to the party.
13. We'd better be quiet Charlie's asleep.
14. I took an umbrella. I couldn't find my raincoat.
15. The train was delayed. I went out for something to eat.
16. I didn't know their telephone number. I looked it up in the directory.
17. Harry studied for hours. The exam was easy for him.
18. They don't have a garden. They live in an apartment.
19. He never returns books. I'm not going to lend him any more.
20. The sea was calm. we decided to swim to the island.

Test 33

Adverbial clauses of reason with because

Student A asks the question. Student B answers the question, using the information in parentheses. Follow the examples.

Example : STUDENT A : Why didn't you buy the car?

STUDENT B :(it was expensive) I didn't buy the car because it was expensive.

STUDENT A :Why didn't you go to work yesterday?

STUDENT B :(it was a holiday) I didn't go to work yesterday because it was a holiday.

1. A : Why did you go to bed early?
B : (I was tired)
2. A : Why didn't you call us up?
B : (I thought you weren't home)
3. A : Why isn't the train here?
B : (it was delayed by bad weather)
4. A : Why didn't Bob eat?
B : (it wasn't hungry)
5. A : Why did the dog run away?
B : (the children threw stones at it)
6. A : Why did John close the book?
B : (he had finished reading it)
7. A : Why did Tom get a bad grade on the exam?
B : (he didn't study)
8. A : Why can't you help me with the problem?
B : (I'm busy right now)
9. A : Why is Mr. Temple annoyed?
B : (he can't find his keys)
10. A : Why did you call off the picnic?
B : (it was raining)
11. A : Why couldn't he understand you?
B : (he doesn't speak English)
12. A : Why didn't you come to the party?
B : (I had a headache)
13. A : Why didn't they take a taxi?
B : (they couldn't find one)
14. A : Why did they sell their house?
B : (they're moving to Chicago)
15. A : Why did Larry take off his jacket?
B : (the room was hot)
16. A : Why didn't you talk to Mary?
B : (I didn't see her)
17. A : Why can't Ed come to the party?
B : (he works at night)
18. A : Why did the dog bark?
B : (he heard someone outside)
19. A : Why is Charlie quiet?
B : (he's asleep)
20. A : Why did you use a pencil?
B : (I didn't have a pen)

Test 34

Adverbial phrases of reason with because of; on account of

Read the sentence. Then, construct another sentence using a phrase with a. because of, b. on account of. Follow the example.

Example : We didn't buy the camera because the price was too high.

- a. We didn't buy the camera because of the high price.
- b. We didn't buy the camera on account of the high price.

1. We couldn't read the sign on the building because the distance was so great.
2. I was upset because I lost the watch.
3. We didn't go fishing because the water was rough.
4. John drove carefully because the streets were icy.
5. He was tired because the hour was late.
6. We had trouble getting to see the play because the demand for tickets was great.
7. We stayed home because the weather was bad.
8. The laundry dried quickly because the wind was hot.
9. I lost my way because the fog was thick.
10. He received a poor grade because his answers were incomplete.
11. She left depressed because she was having personal problems.
12. He had trouble walking because he had had a bad fall.
13. I started to cough because there was smoke in the room.
14. He didn't go to that restaurant again because the service was poor.
15. Dick doesn't read much because his eyesight is bad.
16. The plan was not accepted because numerous objections were made.
17. We didn't buy the house because its rooms were small.
18. Mr. Harris often misses the bus because his hours are irregular.
19. I couldn't hear with you said because there was noise in the room.
20. I couldn't play much golf because thunderstorms were frequent.

Test 35

Adverbial clauses of opposition with although, though, even though

From each pair of sentences below, make three sentences with adverbial clauses: a. with although, b. with though, and c. with even though.

Examples : It was snowing very hard. We went to school.

- a. Although it was snowing very hard, we went to school.
- b. Though it was snowing very hard, we went to school.
- c. Even though it was snowing very hard, we went to school.

- It looked like rain. We went on a picnic.
- a. Although it looked like rain, we went on a picnic.
 - b. Though it looked like rain, we went on a picnic.
 - c. Even though it looked like rain, we went on a picnic.
1. The road was icy. Mike drove very fast.
 2. It was a cold day. Tom didn't wear a coat.
 3. It was only 10:00 a.m. I felt hungry.
 4. Martha wasn't very pretty. She was very popular.
 5. Paul studied very hard. He didn't do well on the exam.
 6. Mr. Anderson is quite rich. He always wears old clothes.
 7. There wasn't much in it. The box seemed heavy.
 8. He doesn't eat much. He keeps gaining weight.
 9. Tom had been playing tennis all afternoon. He wasn't very tired.
 10. It was the first cake Ann had ever baked. She had perfect results.
 11. Mr. Moore's car is small. It uses a lot of gas.
 12. David is only four years old. He knows how to read.
 13. I asked him politely. He wouldn't listen to me.
 14. I shouted. I wasn't able to get his attention.
 15. He was my guest. He insisted on paying for the dinner.
 16. He spoke very slowly. I couldn't understand him.
 17. I sharpened this knife a few days ago. It's dull already.
 18. He lived in Paris for years. He can't speak French fluently.
 19. Jack had a headache. He studied all evening.
 20. He never studied music. He plays the piano very well.

Test 36

Special Adverbial patterns with *seldom*, *rarely*, *never*, *little*

Change the following to sentences using the italicized adverb at the beginning of the sentence. Follow the examples.

Examples : I have never seen so much rain.

Never have I seen so much rain.

I don't care what he thinks of my plan. (*little*)

Little do I care what he thinks of my plan.

1. John had rarely gone to bed before midnight.
2. They had never been so late.
3. Mary had seldom heard such beautiful music.
4. I don't care whether you go with me or not. (*little*)

5. The sun had never felt so hot.
6. I've never read such a dull book.
7. The train had seldom been so late.
8. We had never experienced such a terrible storm.
9. The doctor had seldom had such a difficult case.
10. They don't appreciate modern art. (little)
11. He had never felt so tired.
12. I didn't imagine that he would lose his job. (little)
13. We saw little that we hadn't seen before.
14. Tom had never been more than ten miles from home.
15. The Nelsons had never seen a plum tree.
16. Jenny had seldom been more pleased.
17. The waves had never been so high.
18. The time had never passed so quickly.
19. John had seldom been so sick.
20. Rita had never seemed so beautiful.

Test 37

Adverbial patterns with nor

Change the following to a pair of sentences, the second of which begins with *nor*. Be sure to use the correct word order. Follow the examples.

Examples : He saw neither John nor Mary.

He didn't see John. Nor did he see Mary.

There is neither paper nor pencils in the desk.

There is no paper in the desk. Nor are there pencils.

1. Tom likes neither coffee nor tea.
2. Betty reads neither novels nor poetry.
3. Neither Bill nor Jack came to my party.
4. They ate neither meat nor fish.
5. He like neither winter nor summer.
6. She knows neither Joe nor Pete.
7. Mr. Ames plays neither tennis nor golf.
8. Bob neither saw us nor heard us call.
9. He had neither cigaretters nor matches.
10. Neither paintings nor books interest him.
11. Neither John nor Harry would come with us.
12. Neither buses nor streetcars run after midnight.

13. Neither the hats nor the coats are in the colset.
14. He uses neither sugar nor cream in his coffee.
15. Dick has neither brothers nor sisters.
16. Neither wood nor coal was available.
17. We asked neither the Hills nor the Smiths.
18. Neither Don nor Charles came on time.
19. Neither Mary nor Betty is ready to leave.
20. There were neither flowers nor trees in the garden.

Answers Test 30

The order of clauses given is not necessarily the only one possible, but is to be followed for the purposes of this exercise. See the alternatives given below.

1. While we were eating dinner, our guests arrived. or Our guests arrived while we were eating dinner.
2. While he was eating breakfast, he read the newspaper. or He was eating breakfast while he read the newspaper. or He read the newspaper while he was eating breakfast. or While he read the newspaper he was eating breakfast.
3. I've been studying at the university since I graduated from high school.
4. Before I read that book I must finish this one.
5. After Johnny finished his homework he went out to play.
6. Before I came to the United States I had studied English in my own country.
7. You must finish your dinner before I'll serve the dessert.
8. When I got to school yesterday I found that classes had been canceled.
9. What have you been doing since you moved away from the neighborhood?
10. Where do you stay when you visit Washington?
11. When we go out to lunch at twelve, I'll show you the book shop I mentioned.
12. Until the store closes at six, I'll be busy shopping.
13. I like to play the radio while I'm studying.
14. While I'm in this country to study I also hope to do some sight-seeing.
15. While the baby is napping, her mother has a chance to rest, too.
16. Please don't bring the coffee until I've finished eating the main course. or Until I've finished eating the main course, please don't bring the coffee.
17. After he got the news that he had passed all his exams he asked his friends to help him celebrate.
18. After the orchestra had played for several hours the embassy provided the musicians with refreshments.
19. He couldn't go to medical school until he got his B.A. degree.
20. The fields don't require irrigation until the weather is dry in the summer.

Answers Test 31

1. I went to the post office for some stamps.
2. John went to the store for a loaf of bread.
3. Joe asked me for a light.
4. Jane went to the well for some water.
5. Mr. Ellis asked me for the time.
6. I asked her for the size.
7. Mrs. Hale went to the florist for some flowers.
8. I stepped up to the window for the tickets.
9. Tony went to the dry cleaners for his jacket.
10. Mary called the beauty parlor to make an appointment.
11. We went to the park to hear the band concert.
- 12.

I called the oil company to order some more fuel. 13. Peter bought some lotion to put on his hair. 14. Sheila bought a flower to sew on her dress. 15 Mr. Gibbs stopped at the filling station to buy some gas. 16. Mrs. Blair went to the fair to purchase a chair. 17. David opened the window to get some fresh air. 18. Mr. Riley got some seeds to plant in his garden. 19 He turned on the radio to hear the weather report. 20. Mrs. West went to the market to buy some meat.

Answers Test 32

1. Since I didn't know you were at the ball game, I didn't look for you. 2. Since the weather was bad, we stayed home all weekend. 3. Since his eyesight is bad, he doesn't read much. 4. Since John's answers were incomplete, he received a poor grade. 5. Since numerous objections were made, the plan was not accepted. 6. Since Mr. Pratt's hours are irregular, he often gets home late. 7. Since the sun hadn't risen, it was still dark. 8. Since he lives in the country, he has to have a car. 9. We missed the first act of the play since we arrived late. 10. We called off the picnic since it was raining. 11. Since he doesn't speak English, he can't understand you. 12. Since Ed is working tonight, he can't come to the party. 13. We'd better be quiet since Charlie's asleep. 14. I took an umbrella since I couldn't find my raincoat. 15. Since the train was delayed, I went out for something to eat. 16. Since I didn't know their telephone number, I looked it up in the directory. 17. Since Harry studied for hours, the exam was easy for him. 18. They don't have a garden since they live in an apartment. 19. Since he never returns books, I'm not going to lend him any more. 20. Since the sea was calm, we decided to swim to the island.

Answers Test 33

1. I went to bed early because I was tired. 2. I didn't call you up because I thought you weren't home. 3. The train isn't here because it was delayed by bad weather. 4. Bob didn't eat because he wasn't hungry. 5. The dog ran away because the children threw stones at it. 6. John closed the book because he had finished reading it. 7. Tom got a bad grade on the exam because he didn't study. 8. I can't help you with the problem because I'm busy right now. 9. Mr. Temple is annoyed because he can't find his keys. 10. I (We) called off the picnic because it was raining. 11. He couldn't understand me because he doesn't speak English. 12. I didn't come to the party because I had a headache. 13. They didn't take a taxi because they couldn't find one. 14. They sold their house because they're moving to Chicago. 15. Larry took off his jacket because the room was hot. 16. I didn't talk to Mary because I didn't see her. 17. Ed can't come to the party because he works at night. 18. The dog barked because he heard someone outside. 19. Charlie is quiet because he's asleep. 20. I used a pencil because I didn't have a pen.

Answers Test 34

1. We couldn't read the sign on the building because of the great distance. We couldn't read the sign on the building on account of the great distance. 2. I was upset because of my losing the watch. I was upset on account of my losing the watch. 3. We didn't go fishing because of the rough water. We didn't go fishing on account of the rough water. 4. John drove carefully because of the icy streets. John drove carefully on account of the icy streets. 5. He was tired because of the late hour. He was tired on account of the late hour. 6. He had trouble getting to see the play because of the great demand for tickets. He had trouble getting to see the play on account of the great demand for tickets. 7. We stayed home because of the bad weather. We stayed home on account of the bad weather. 8. The laundry dried quickly because of the hot wind. The laundry dried quickly on account of the hot win. 9. I lost my way because of the thick fog. I lost my way on account of the thick fog. 10. He received a poor grade because of his incomplete answers. He received a poor grade on account of his incomplete answers. 11. She felt depressed because of her personal problems. She felt depressed on account of her personal problems. 12. He had trouble walking because of a bad fall. He had trouble walking on account of a bad fall. 13. I started to cough because of smoke in the room. I started to cough on account of smlke in the room. 14. He didn't go to that restaurant again because of the poor service. He didn't go to that restaurant again on account of the poor service. 15. Dick doesn't read much because of his bad eyesight. Dick doesn't read much on account of his bad eyesight. 16. The plan was not accepted because of the numerous objections (that were made). The plan was not accepted on account of the numerous objections (that were made). 17. We didn't buy the house because of its small rooms. We didn't buy the house on account of its small rooms. 18. Mr. Harris often misses the bus because of his irregular hours. Mr. Harris often misses the bus on account of his irregular hours. 19. I couldn't hear what you said because of (the) noise in the room. I couldn't hear what you said on account of (the) noise in the room. 20. I couldn't play much golf because of (the) frequent thunderstorms. I couldn't play much golf on account of (the) frequent thunderstorms.

Answers Test 35

1. Although the road was icy, Mike drove very fast. Though the road was icy, Mike drove very fast. Even though the road was icy, Mike drove very fast. 2. Although it was a cold day, Tom didn't wear a coat. Though it was a cold day, Tom didn't wear a coat. Even though it was a cold day, Tom didn't wear a coat. 3. Although it was only 10:00 a.m., I felt hungry. Though it was only 10:00 a.m., I felt hungry. Even though it was only 10:00 a.m., I felt hungry. 4. Although Martha wasn't very pretty, she was very popular. Though Martha wasn't very pretty, she was very popular. Even though Martha wasn't very pretty, she was very popular. 5. Although Paul studied very hard, he didn't do well on the exam. Though Paul studied very hard, he didn't do well on

the exam. Even though Paul studied very hard, he didn't do well on the exam. 6. Although Mr. Anderson is quite rich, he always wears old clothes. Though Mr. Anderson is quite rich, he always wears old clothes. Even though Mr. Anderson is quite rich, he always wears old clothes. 7. Although there wasn't much in it, the box seemed heavy. Though there wasn't much in it, the box seemed heavy. Even though there wasn't much in it, the box seemed heavy. 8. Although he doesn't eat much, he keeps gaining weight. Though he doesn't eat much, he keeps gaining weight. Even though he doesn't eat much, he keeps gaining weight. 9. Although Tom had been playing tennis all afternoon, he wasn't very tired. Though Tom had been playing tennis all afternoon, he wasn't very tired. Even though Tom had been playing tennis all afternoon, he wasn't very tired. 10. Although it was the first cake Ann had ever baked, she had perfect results. Though it was the first cake Ann had ever baked, she had perfect results. Even though it was the first cake Ann had ever baked, she had perfect results. 11. Although Mr. Moore's car is small it uses a lot of gas. Though Mr. Moore's car is small, it uses a lot of gas. Even though Mr. Moore's car is small, it uses a lot of gas. 12. Although David is only four years old, he knows how to read. Though David is only four years old, he knows how to read. Even though David is only four years old, he knows how to read. 13. Although I asked him politely, he wouldn't listen to me. Though I asked him politely, he wouldn't listen to me. Even though I asked him politely, he wouldn't listen to me. 14. Although I shouted, I wasn't able to get his attention. Though I shouted, I wasn't able to get his attention. Even though I shouted I wasn't able to get his attention. 15. Although he was my guest, he insisted on paying for the dinner. Though he was my guest, he insisted on paying for the dinner. Even though he was my guest, he insisted on paying for the dinner. 16. Although he spoke very slowly, I couldn't understand him. Though he spoke very slowly, I couldn't understand him. Even though he spoke very slowly, I couldn't understand him. 17. Although I sharpened this knife a few days ago, it's dull already. Though I sharpened this knife a few days ago, it's dull already. Even though I sharpened this knife a few days ago, it's dull already. 18. Although he lived in Paris for years, he can't speak French fluently. Though he lived in Paris for years, he can't speak French fluently. Even though he lived in Paris for years, he can't speak French fluently. 19. Although Jack had a headache, he studied all evening. Though Jack had a headache, he studied all evening. Even though Jack had a headache, he studied all evening. 20. Although he never studied music, he plays the piano very well. Though he never studied music, he plays the piano very well. Even though he never studied music, he plays the piano very well.

Answers Test 36

1. Rarely had John gone to bed before midnight. 2. Never had they been so late. 3. Seldom had Mary heard such beautiful music. 4. Little do I care whether you go with me or not. 5. Never had the sun felt so hot. 6. Never have I read such a dull book. 7. Seldom had the

train been so late. 8. Never had we experienced such a terrible storm. 9. Seldom had the doctor had such a difficult case. 10. Little do they appreciate modern art. 11. Never had he felt so tired. 12. Little did I imagine that he would lose his job. 13. Little did we see that we hadn't seen before. 14. Never had Tom been more than ten miles from home. 15. Never had the Nelsons seen a palm tree. 16. Seldom had Jenny been more pleased. 17. Never had the waves been so high. 18. Never had the time passed so quickly. 19. Seldom had John been so sick. 20. Never had Rita seemed so beautiful.

Answers Test 37

1. Tom doesn't like coffee. Nor does he like tea. 2. Betty doesn't read novels. Nor does she read poetry. 3. Bill didn't come to party. Nor did Jack. 4. They didn't eat meat. Nor did they eat fish. 5. He doesn't like winter. Nor does he like summer. 6. She doesn't know Joe. Nor does she know Pete. 7. Mr. Ames doesn't play golf. 8. Bob didn't see us. Nor did he hear us call. 9. He didn't have cigarettes. Nor did he have matches. 10. Paintings don't interest him. Nor do books. 11. John wouldn't come with us. Nor would Harry. 12. Buses don't run after midnight. Nor do streetcars. 13. The hats aren't in the closet. Nor are the coats. 14. He doesn't use sugar in his coffee. Nor does he use cream. 15. Dick doesn't have any brothers. Nor does he have any sisters. 16. Wood wasn't available. Nor was coal. 17. We didn't ask the Hills. Nor did we ask the Smiths. 18. Don didn't come on time. Nor did Charies. 19. Mary isn't ready to leave. Nor is Betty. 20. There were no flowers in the garden. Nor were there trees.