

Continue

What is a main clause?

A clause is a group of words that contain a subject and a verb. A main clause about something is being said, usually the doer of the action and a verb (to do something).

Eg. The quick squirrel jumped up the oak tree.

What is the subject (the doer) in this sentence?

What is the verb in this sentence?

CONDITIONALS

1st conditional

expresses true or very probable situation in the present or future.

If + Present Simple, Future Simple

Imperative

Can/may/might/must/should + bare infinitive

If it is sunny, we will go to the beach.
If you need help, ask me.
If you do your homework, you can go out.
If you go hiking, you must wear hiking boots.

2nd conditional

expresses unreal or improbable situations in the present or future.

If + Past Simple, would/could/might + bare infinitive

If I had more free time, I would take up gardening.
If I won a lot of money in a lottery, I would give some to charity.

3rd conditional

expresses unreal, impossible situations in the past.

If + Past Perfect, would have + past participle

If I had seen Robert, I would have talked to him.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

- If Dave _____ (not, invite) me to his birthday party, I would feel disappointed.
- If I hadn't got up earlier, I _____ (miss) my flight to Vienna.
- We _____ (stay) at home if it snows tomorrow.
- If we _____ (earn) enough money, we'll buy a new hi-fi system.
- What would you do if you _____ (get) lost in a forest at night?
- Kevin wouldn't have moved to Britain if he _____ (find) a decent job here.
- If I knew Diana's address, I _____ (send) her a Valentine card.
- What _____ (do) Jane, do if she fails the university entrance examination?
- If John's parents _____ (know) French, they could help him with his project.
- If Finn _____ (apologize) to me, I would have forgiven him.
- John _____ (not, pay) video games all day long if his parents _____ (allow) him to.
- If Emma _____ (not, feel) better tomorrow, she should see a doctor.
- Who _____ (choose) you, if you could take one friend to go to Disneyland with you?
- Kate _____ (call) you if she had known you were ill.
- If you _____ (be) cold, you can put on warm socks and a bathrobe.
- James would buy his wife a BMW if he _____ (be) richer.
- If Barbara and Paul _____ (spend) more time together their marriage would have lasted longer.
- My parents _____ (buy) me a new MP3 player if I pass my final exams.
- If my team _____ (lose) the match, we will fall to the second division.
- If the concert _____ (finish) earlier, I would have taken the 10.30 bus.

Put in Conditional Clauses I, II, III

- If a guest wants an aperitive, I _____ (recommend) our plum brandy.
- If the Nortons chose our restaurant, they _____ (be) satisfied.
- If it _____ (rain), we will not have lunch in the garden.
- If the waiter doesn't bring the menu soon, the guests _____ (leave).
- The police _____ (punish) him if he drives through the red light.
- If I had had enough money, I _____ (go) to Mexico.
- If you _____ (win) a million dollars, what would you do?
- The sandwiches would taste better, if you _____ (put) some mayonnaise on them.
- If I found a wallet on the street, I _____ (take) it to the police.
- If a guest _____ (be) ill, he will call room service.
- If the waiter _____ (serve) quickly, the guests would give him a tip.
- I would be surprised if I _____ (get) a good mark today.
- If I had gone to the party, I _____ (miss) the concert.
- If I had not gone to work, I _____ (not see) the final report.
- If I were you, I _____ (not drink and drive).
- If it snows on Christmas Eve, we _____ (have) white Christmas.
- If he has broken the window, he _____ (pay) for it.
- If you _____ (try) our plum brandy, you would be delighted.
- I _____ (not do) it if I were you.
- If we had learned more, we _____ (have) better marks.
- If you order trout Plivice style, you _____ (be) satisfied.
- If I win in the lottery, I _____ (go) on a cruise.
- If I _____ (be) rich, I would travel to Hawaii.
- I would have bought a car if I _____ (have) enough money.
- He would have won the race, if he _____ (be) faster.
- I _____ (call) you if I hadn't lost your number.
- If I had left the party on time, I _____ (miss) the train.
- If you _____ (listen) to what I said, you wouldn't be in hospital now.
- The teacher will punish, if we _____ (behave) badly.
- If we _____ (not learn) we will not finish the class.

EXERCISES

A. Match the parts of sentences to make meaningful sentences.

1. She would have been happy.	2. She would have been sad.	3. She would have been angry.
4. She would have been surprised.	5. She would have been disappointed.	6. She would have been shocked.
7. She would have been excited.	8. She would have been nervous.	9. She would have been relieved.
10. She would have been pleased.	11. She would have been annoyed.	12. She would have been frustrated.

B. Write the part of the sentence that is missing.

1. If I _____, I would have been happy.
2. If I _____, I would have been sad.
3. If I _____, I would have been angry.
4. If I _____, I would have been surprised.
5. If I _____, I would have been disappointed.
6. If I _____, I would have been shocked.
7. If I _____, I would have been excited.
8. If I _____, I would have been nervous.
9. If I _____, I would have been relieved.
10. If I _____, I would have been pleased.
11. If I _____, I would have been annoyed.
12. If I _____, I would have been frustrated.

Relative Clauses

Step 1: Remember

Relative clauses add information to sentences by using a relative pronoun such as who, that or which. The relative pronouns we will use are:

who	where	whose
which	when	that

Step 2: Understand

Here are some examples of relative clauses using relative pronouns:

- Peter Pan, who lived in Neverland, can fly.
- This sandwich has peanut butter in it, which I am allergic to.
- The adventurer leapt to safety when the boulder hurtled toward him.
- I want to live in a place where there is lots of do.
- I won't eat in a restaurant whose cooks are rude.
- "Can I have the pencil that I gave you this morning?" asked Jill.

In the above examples, the relative pronoun, which is underlined, adds more detail to the sentence by creating a relative clause.

Step 3: Apply

Fill in the gaps using the relative pronouns. There may be more than one answer for some of them. Write the different ways that you find.

- I am unhappy being in a place _____ it always rains.
- The sun was shining brightly, _____ was unusual for that time of year.
- Robin Hood was a man _____ was very generous to the poor.
- In the summer, I am going to Spain _____ my family lives.
- They were both wearing dresses _____ were covered in a floral pattern.
- I don't like the clown _____ nose is red and bright.
- I lost the present _____ they gave me.
- I helped an old person _____ couldn't cross the road by themselves.

Step 4: Analyse and Improve

The following simple sentences can be improved by rewriting them with a relative clause. Below is an example:

a) We have lots of cousins. They live all over the world.
_____ could become _____.

b) We have lots of cousins who live all over the world.

Again, there might be more than one way to answer them. Write the different ways that you know.

- The man was in the hall. He was playing the piano.

If clause type 0 1 2 3 worksheet. If clause type 0 1 2 worksheet. If clause type 1 and 2 worksheet. If clause type 1 2 3 worksheet. If clause type 0 1 2 worksheet pdf. If clause type 1 and 2 worksheet pdf. If clause type 2 worksheets pdf. If clause type 1 2 3 worksheet pdf.

An adverb clause is a group of words that is used to change or qualify the meaning of an adjective, a verb, a clause, another adverb, or any other type of word or phrase with the exception of determiners and adjectives that directly modify nouns. Adverb clauses always meet three requirements: First, an adverb clause always contains a subject and a verb. Second, adverb clauses contain subordinate conjunctions that prevent them from containing complete thoughts and becoming full sentences. Third, all adverb clauses answer one of the classic "adverb questions: "When? Why? How? Where? Examples of Adverb Clauses As you read the following adverb clause examples, you'll notice how these useful phrases modify other words and phrases by providing interesting information about the place, time, manner, certainty, frequency, or other circumstances of activity denoted by the verbs or verb phrases in the sentences. While adverb clauses are slightly more complicated than simple adverbs, they are worth learning about. The adverb clauses in these examples are italicized for easy identification. Jennifer scrubbed the bathtub until her arms ached. (This adverb clause describes how Jennifer scrubbed.) The dogs started chasing my car once they saw it turn the corner. (This adverb clause describes when the dogs started chasing my car.) After having my wisdom teeth out, I had a milkshake for dinner because I couldn't chew anything. (This adverb clause describes why I had a milkshake for dinner.) Adverb Clause Exercises The following exercises will help you gain greater understanding about how adverb clauses work. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence. 1. The women took notes _____ a. While being taught to cook b. Steadily c. Noisily d. For their children Answer: A. The women took notes while being taught to cook. (This adverb clause describes when the women took notes.) 2. We will go to the game _____ a. Friday b. Even if it rains c. Saturday d. Sometime Answer: B. We will go to the game even if it rains. (This adverb clause describes a certain condition, or a "how.") 3. You can put the package _____ a. Outside b. Inside c. Wherever you like d. Somewhere Answer: C. You can put the package wherever you like. (This adverb clause denotes a place, even though that place is not specific.) 4. _____, you will not be punished. a. Since you have apologized b. We decided c. He told me d. You are lucky Answer: A. Since you have apologized, you will not be punished. (This adverb clause denotes a reason or a "why.") 5. She was so tired _____ a. She left b. She cried c. Today d. That she could not stand Answer: D. She was so tired that she could not stand. (This adverb clause denotes a result of being tired or a "how.") Adverb Clauses List When creating adverb clauses, feel free to be creative. The following examples will help you get started: Even when I'm sick When you have finished working Whenever you like Wherever we prefer Since I returned from vacation As she was not there Since you always do well Before entering high school After I return So that he would understand A subordinate clause is a clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence; it merely complements a sentence's main clause, thereby adding to the whole unit of meaning. Because a subordinate clause is dependent upon a main clause to be meaningful, it is also referred to as a dependent clause. Here's a tip: Want to make sure your writing always looks great? Grammarly can save you from misspellings, grammatical and punctuation mistakes, and other writing issues on all your favorite websites. Whether you use the term subordinate or dependent to describe the clause, this clause's function is clear: It provides informational support to the main event of the sentence. This main clause will be independent; it can stand on its own as a complete sentence. We can all go for ice cream. This sentence is an independent clause. It has a subject and a verb, and on its own, it presents a complete unit of meaning: All of us are able to go out and have ice cream. (Hoory!) But perhaps this isn't all we need to convey. We can all go for ice cream if I can find my wallet. If I can find my wallet adds substantially to the meaning of the sentence. It is too soon to celebrate about our ice cream outing because there is a task at hand. We have to first find that wallet. On its own, if I can find my wallet is a subordinate clause; it is not a full unit of meaning. If it was written separately as a sentence, the result would be a sentence fragment—your English teacher's pet peeve. What will happen if I can find my wallet? If a clause in your sentence leaves us hanging like this when set apart on its own, it is a subordinate clause. Words that begin subordinate clauses Subordinate

