

9-7 BEFORE AND AFTER IN TIME CLAUSES

<p>S V (a) <i>I ate breakfast.</i> = a main clause</p> <p>S V (b) <i>before I went to class</i> = a time clause</p> <p>S V (c) <i>I ate breakfast.</i> <i>before I went to class.</i> main clause time clause</p> <p>S V (d) <i>Before I went to class,</i> <i>I ate breakfast.</i> time clause main clause</p>	<p>A clause is a group of words that has a subject and a verb.</p> <p>A main clause is a complete sentence. Example (a) is a complete sentence. Example (b) is an incomplete sentence. It must be connected to a main clause, as in (c) and (d).</p> <p>A time clause can begin with <i>before</i> or <i>after</i>: <i>before</i> + S + V = a time clause <i>after</i> + S + V = a time clause</p>
<p>(e) <i>We took a walk</i> <i>after we finished our work.</i> main clause time clause</p> <p>(f) <i>After we finished our work,</i> <i>we took a walk.</i> time clause main clause</p>	<p>A time clause can follow a main clause, as in (c) and (e). A time clause can come in front of a main clause, as in (d) and (f).[*] There is no difference in meaning between (c) and (d) or (e) and (f).</p>
<p>(g) We took a walk <i>after the movie.</i> prep. phrase</p> <p>(h) I had a cup of coffee <i>before class.</i> prep. phrase</p>	<p><i>Before</i> and <i>after</i> don't always introduce a time clause. They are also used as prepositions followed by a noun object, as in (g) and (h). See Charts 1-7, p. 18, and 6-1, p. 158, for information about prepositional phrases.</p>

*NOTE: When a time clause comes before the main clause, a comma is used between the two clauses. A comma is not used when the time clause comes after the main clause.

9-8 WHEN IN TIME CLAUSES

<p>(a) <i>When the rain stopped, we took a walk.</i> OR We took a <i>walk</i> <i>when the rain stopped.</i></p> <p>(b) <i>When Tom was a child, he</i> lived with his aunt. OR <i>Tom</i> lived with his aunt <i>when he was a child.</i></p>	<p><i>When</i> can introduce a time clause. <i>when</i> + s + v = a time clause In (a): <i>When the rain stopped</i> is a time clause. In (b): Notice that the noun (<i>Tom</i>) comes before the pronoun (<i>he</i>).</p>
<p>COMPARE</p> <p>(c) <i>When did the rain stop?</i> = a question</p> <p>(d) <i>when the rain stopped</i> = a time clause</p>	<p><i>When</i> is also used to introduce questions.[*] A question is a complete sentence, as in (c). A time clause is not a complete sentence, as in (d).</p>

* NOTE: If a sentence with a *when*-clause talks about two actions, the action in the *when*-clause happens first. (See Chart 9-12, p. 284.) In the sentence *When the phone rang, I answered it*: first the phone rang, and then I answered it. Not logically possible: *When I answered the phone, it rang.*

9-9 THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE AND THE PAST PROGRESSIVE

<p>PRESENT PROGRESSIVE (in progress right now)</p> <p>(a) It's 10:00 now. Boris <i>is sitting</i> in class.</p>	<p>The present progressive describes an activity in progress right now, at the moment of speaking. See Chart 4-1, p. 92.</p> <p>In (a): Right now it is 10:00. Boris began to sit before 10:00. Sitting is in progress at 10:00.</p>
<p>PAST PROGRESSIVE (in progress yesterday)</p> <p>(b) It was 10:00. Boris <i>was sitting</i> in class.</p>	<p>The past progressive describes an activity in progress at a particular time in the past.</p> <p>In (b): Boris began to sit in class before 10:00 yesterday. At 10:00 yesterday, sitting in class was in progress.</p>
<p>PRESENT PROGRESSIVE FORM: <i>AM, IS, ARE + -ING</i></p> <p>(c) It's 10:00. I <i>am sitting</i> in class. Boris <i>is sitting</i> in class. We <i>are sitting</i> in class.</p>	<p>The forms of the present progressive and the past progressive consist of <i>be + -ing</i>. The present progressive uses the present forms of <i>be: am, is, and are + -ing</i>.</p>
<p>PAST PROGRESSIVE FORM: <i>WAS, WERE + -ING</i></p> <p>(d) It was 10:00. Boris <i>was sitting</i> in class. We <i>were sitting</i> in class.</p>	<p>The past progressive uses the past forms of <i>be: was and were + -ing</i>.</p>

9-10 USING *WHILE* WITH THE PAST PROGRESSIVE

<p>(a) The phone rang <i>while I was sleeping</i>. OR</p> <p>(b) <i>While I was sleeping</i>, the phone rang.*</p>	<p><i>while + subject + verb = a time clause</i> <i>While I was sleeping</i> is a time clause.</p> <p>A <i>while</i>-clause describes an activity that was in progress at the time another activity happened. The verb in a <i>while</i>-clause is often past progressive (e.g., <i>was sleeping</i>).</p>
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*NOTE: When a time clause comes before the main clause, a comma is used between the two clauses. A comma is not used when the time clause comes after the main clause.

9-11 WHILE VS. WHEN IN PAST TIME CLAUSES

<p>(a) The mouse appeared <i>while I was studying</i>. OR (b) <i>While I was studying</i>, the mouse appeared. (c) <i>When the mouse appeared</i>, I was studying. OR (d) I was studying <i>when the mouse appeared</i>.</p>	<p>The verb in a <i>while</i>-clause is often past progressive, as in (a) and (b). The verb in a <i>when</i>-clause is often simple past, as in (c) and (d).</p>
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9-12 SIMPLE PAST vs. PAST PROGRESSIVE

<p>(a) Jane <i>called</i> me yesterday. (b) I <i>talked</i> to Jane for an hour last night. (c) We <i>went</i> to Jack's house last Friday. (d) What time <i>did</i> you <i>get up</i> this morning?</p>	<p>The <i>simple past</i> describes activities or situations that began and ended at a particular time in the past (e.g., <i>yesterday, last night</i>).</p>
<p>(e) I <i>was studying</i> when Jane called me yesterday. (f) While I <i>was studying</i> last night, Jane called.</p>	<p>The <i>past progressive</i> describes an activity that was in progress (was happening) at the time another action happened. In (e) and (f): The studying was in progress when Jane called.</p>
<p>(g) I <i>opened</i> my umbrella when it <i>began</i> to rain.</p>	<p>If both the <i>when</i>-clause and the main clause in a sentence are simple past, it means that the action in the <i>when</i>-clause happened first, and the action in the main clause happened second. In (g): First, it began to rain; second, I opened my umbrella.</p>
<p>COMPARE (h) When the phone <i>rang</i>, I <i>answered</i> it. (i) When the phone <i>rang</i>, I <i>was studying</i>.</p>	<p>In (h): First, the phone rang; second, I answered it. In (i): First, the studying was in progress; second, the phone rang.</p>

11-4 CLAUSES WITH *IF*

<p>(a) <u>If it rains tomorrow,</u> we will stay home. if-clause main clause</p> <p>(b) <u>We will stay home</u> <u>if it rains tomorrow.</u> main clause if-clause</p>	<p>An <i>if</i>-clause begins with <i>if</i> and has a subject and a verb. An <i>if</i>-clause can come before or after a main clause. Notice: A comma follows an <i>if</i>-clause when it comes at the beginning of a sentence.</p>
<p>(c) <i>If it rains tomorrow</i>, we won't go on a picnic.</p> <p>(d) I'm going to buy a new car next year <i>if I have enough money</i>. <i>If I don't have enough money next year for a new car</i>, I'm going to buy a used car.</p>	<p>The SIMPLE PRESENT (not <i>will</i> or <i>be going to</i>) is used in an <i>if</i>-clause to express future time.</p>

□ EXERCISE 17. Sentence practice.

Directions: Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses.

- If Ali (*be*) is in class tomorrow, I (*ask*) am going to/will ask him to join us for coffee after class.
- If the weather (*be*) _____ nice tomorrow, I (*go*) _____ to Central Park with my friends.
- I (*stay, not*) _____ home tomorrow if the weather (*be*) _____ nice.

11-5 EXPRESSING HABITUAL PRESENT WITH TIME CLAUSES AND *IF*-CLAUSES

(a) FUTURE	After Ann <i>gets</i> to work today, she <i>is going to have/will have</i> a cup of coffee.	(a) expresses a specific activity in the future. The SIMPLE PRESENT is used in the time clause. <i>Be going to</i> or <i>will</i> is used in the main clause.
(b) HABITUAL PRESENT	After Ann <i>gets</i> to work (every day), she always <i>has</i> a cup of coffee.	(b) expresses habitual activities, so the SIMPLE PRESENT is used in both the time clause and the main clause.
(c) FUTURE	If it <i>rains</i> tomorrow, I <i>am going to/will</i> wear my raincoat to school.	(c) expresses a specific activity in the future. The SIMPLE PRESENT is used in the <i>if</i> -clause. <i>Be going to</i> or <i>will</i> is used in the main clause.
(d) HABITUAL PRESENT	If it <i>rains</i> , I <i>wear</i> my raincoat.	(d) expresses habitual activities, so the SIMPLE PRESENT is used in both the <i>if</i> -clause and the main clause.

□ EXERCISE 25. Sentence practice.

Directions: Find the main clauses and the time clauses.

1. Before I ate the banana, I peeled it.
→ *main clause* = *I peeled it*
→ *time clause* = *before I ate the banana*
2. We arrived at the airport before the plane landed.
3. I went to a movie after I finished my homework.
4. After the children got home from school, they watched TV.
5. Before I moved to this city, I lived at home with my parents.

□ EXERCISE 35. Sentence practice.

Directions: Complete the sentences. Use the past progressive in the *while*-clauses. Use the simple past in the *when*-clauses.

1. While I (*wash*) was washing dishes last night, I (*get*) got a phone call from my best friend.
2. When my best friend (*call*) _____ last night, I (*wash*) _____ dishes.
3. My friend Jessica (*come*) _____ while I (*eat*) _____ dinner last night.
4. I (*eat*) _____ dinner when my friend Jessica (*come*) _____ last night.
5. My friend Ricardo (*come*) _____ while I (*watch*) _____ a rented movie on my VCR last night. I (*invite*) _____ him to join me.
6. I (*watch*) _____ a rented movie on my VCR last night when my friend Ricardo (*come*) _____.
7. Jason (*wear*) _____ a suit and tie when I (*see*) _____ him yesterday.

QUIZ 14 WHILE vs. WHEN in past time clauses

Directions: Complete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses. Use simple past and past progressive.

1. When I (see) _____ Jasmine last Saturday, she
(wear) _____ a red dress and a diamond necklace.
2. While Sophia (walk) _____ on the beach yesterday, she
(find) _____ a beautiful sea shell.
3. I (study) _____ at the library when you
(call) _____ last night.
4. Khalid (hurt) _____ his knee while he (play) _____
_____ soccer last weekend.
5. We (hear) _____ a loud noise outside the window while we
(watch) _____ TV last night.

QUIZ 15 Simple past vs. past progressive

Directions: Complete the sentences. Use the words in parentheses. Use simple past and past progressive.

1. Ricardo (call) _____ me while I (cook) _____
dinner yesterday evening. I (invite) _____ him to come to my house
for dinner. We (have) _____ spaghetti and salad. Ricardo
(enjoy) _____ the dinner.
2. Toshi (fly) _____ to Tokyo last December. His parents
(meet) _____ him at the airport when his plane (arrive) _____.
3. Linda (wait) _____ for the bus yesterday morning when Donna
(drive) _____ by the bus stop. Donna (stop) _____ her car, and
Linda (get) _____ in. Donna (give) _____ Linda a ride to school.
4. Boris (forget) _____ to turn off his cell phone before class yesterday.
While the teacher (talk) _____, Boris's phone (ring)
_____. When he (hear) _____ it, he (reach)
_____ into his pocket and (turn) _____ it off.
After class, he (tell) _____ the teacher that he was sorry.