**III- Adverb Clauses**

|  |
| --- |
| Adverb clauses are used to show relationships between ideas. They shorelationships of *time, cause and effect, contrast,* and *condition.* |

*Introduction :*

**(a)** *When the phone rang,* **the baby woke up**

**(b) The baby woke up** *when the phone rang.*

**(c)** *Because he was sleepy,* **he went to bed.**

**(d) He went to bed** *because he was sleepy.*

In (a) and (b): *when the phone rang* is an adverb clause of time. Examples (a) and (b) have the same meaning.

In (c) and (d), *because* introduces an adverb clause that shows a cause-and-effect relationship.

**punctuation :**

When an adverb clause precedes a main clause, as in **(a)**, a comma is used to separate the clauses.

When the adverb clause follows, as in **(b)**, usually no comma is used.

**Incorrect punctuation** *:*

(e) When we were in New York. We saw several plays.

( f ) He went to bed. Because he was sleepy.

|  |
| --- |
| **Remember :**  Adverb clauses are dependent clauses. They cannot stand alone as a sentence in written English. They must be connected to a main (or independent) clause. |

* **Summary list of words used to introduce adverb clauses**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TIME | CAUSE AND EFFECT | CONTRAST | DIRECT CONTRAST | CONDITION |
| * **after** * **by the time (that)** * **before** * **once** * **when** * **as/so long** * **as** * **while** * **whenever** * **every time (that)** * **as soon as** * **the first time (that)** * **since** * **the last time (that)** * **until the next time (that)** | * **Because** * **now that** * **since** | * **althouh** * **even though** * **though** | * **while** | * **if** * **only if** * **unless** * **even if** * **in case** * **whether or not** |

**Exercices**

* **Check the sentences that are grammatically complete and contain the correct punctuation.**

1. *-----*I woke up.

2. \_\_\_ When the door slammed.

3. \_\_\_ I woke up. When the door slammed.

4. \_\_\_ I woke up when the door slammed.

5. \_\_\_ When the door slammed, I woke up.

6. \_\_\_ The door slammed. I woke up.

7. \_\_\_ As soon as you finish dinner, you will need to pick up Andy at work.

8. \_\_\_ The first time I saw you at the school dance last February.

9. \_\_\_ Every time the phone rings and I answer it.

10. \_\_\_ We won’t know the results until the doctor calls.

11. \_\_\_ We got something to eat. After we went to the movie.

* **Add punctuation and capitalization as necessary. Do not add or delete any words.**

1. As soon as the rain began the children wanted to go outdoors they love to play outside in the warm summer rain I used to do the same thing when I was a child.

2. I had a cup of tea before I left for work this morning but I didn’t have anything to eat I rarely eat breakfast.

3. When Jack and his wife go on vacation they have to drive or take the train because his wife is afraid of flying.

4. After Ellen gets home from work she likes to read the newspaper she follows the same routine every day after work as soon as she gets home she changes her clothes gets a snack and a drink and sits down in her favorite chair to read the newspaper in peace and quiet she usually has about half an hour to read the paper before her husband arrives home.

5. When you speak to someone who is hard of hearing you do not have to shout it is

important to face the person directly and speak clearly my elderly father is hard of hearing but he can understand me when I look directly at him and say each word clearly.

6. Jane wears contact lenses because she is near-sighted without them, she can’t see from one end of a basketball court to the other when one of her contacts popped out during a recent game both teams stopped playing and searched the floor for the lens.

1. **Using Adverb Clauses to Show Time Relationships**

|  |
| --- |
| * *after*   **( a )** *After she graduates,* **she will get a job.**  **( b )** *After she (had) graduated,* **she got a job.**   * *before*   **( c ) 1 will leave** *before he comes.*  **( d ) 1 (had) left** *before he came.*  **Notice that**: a present tense, not a future tense, is used  in an adverb clause of time, as in (a) and (c) |
| * *when*   **( e )** *When 1 arrived,* **he** *was talking* **on the phone.**  **( f )** *When 1 got there,* **he** *had* **already** *left.*  **( g )** *When it began to rain***, 1** *stood* **under a tree.**  **(h )** *When 1 was in Chicago,* **1** *visited the* **museums.**  **( i )** *When 1 see him tomorrow.* **1** *will ask* **him.**  *when* **=** *at that time*  **Notice** the different time relationships  expressed by the tenses. |
| * *While/as*   **( j )** *While 1 was walking home,* **it began to rain.**  **( k )** *As 1 was walking home,* **it began to rain.**  *while, as* **=** *during that time* |
| * *by the time*   **( 1** *) By the time he arrived,* **we** *had* **already** *left.*  **(m)** *By the time he comes,* **we** *will have* **already**  *left.*  *by the time = one event is completed before*  *another event*  **Notice the use of the past perfect and future**  **perfect in the main clause.** |
| * *since*   **( n ) 1** *haven't seen* **him** *since he left this morning.*  **( o )** *I’ve known* **her** *ever since 1 was a child.*  *since = from that time to the present*  **In (o): ever adds emphasis.**  note : **The present perfect is used in the main**  **clause.** |
| * *Until /till*   **( p ) We stayed there** *until we finished our work.*  **( q ) We stayed there** *till we finished our work.*  *until, till = to that time and then no longer*  *{Till* **is used more in speaking than in writing;**  **it is generally not used in formal English.)** |
| * *as soon as/ once*   **( r ) 4 s** *soon as it stops raining,* **we will leave.**  **( s )** *Once it stops raining,* **we will leave.**  *as soon as, once* **=** *when one event*  *happens, another event happens soon*  *afterward* |
| * *as long as/ so long as*   **( t ) I will never speak to him again** *as long as 1 live.*  **( u ) I will never speak to him again** *so long as 1 live.*  *as long as, so long as = during all that*  *time, from beginning to end* |
| * *whenever/every time*   **( v )** *Whenever 1 see her.* **I say hello,**  **(w)** *Every time 1 see her,* **I say hello.**  *whenever = every time* |
| * *the first time/ the last time/ the next time*   **( x )** *The first time (that) I went to New York,* **I went**  **to an opera.**  **( y ) I saw two plays** *the last time (that) I went to*  *New York.*  **( z )** *The next time {that) I go to New York,* **I’m**  **going to see a ballet.** |

|  |
| --- |
| **Notice :**  Adverb clauses can be introduced by :  **The first/second/third etc/next/last time( that)….**  **After** and **before** are comm only used in the following expressions *:*  ***shortly after/ shortly before***  ***a short time after / a short time before***  ***a little while after /a little while before***  ***not long after /not long before***  ***soon after*** |

**Exercices**

* **Combine each pair of sentences with the words in parentheses. Add commas as necessary.**

1. The other passengers will get on the bus soon. We’ll leave, *(as soon as)*

—> *As soon as the other passengers get on the bus, we’ll leave.*

2. I left the room. I turned off the lights, *(after)*

3. I left the room. I turned off the lights, *(before)*

4. Suki feels nervous. She bites her nails, *(whenever)*

5. The frying pan caught on fire. I was making dinner, *(while)*

6. We were sitting down to eat. Someone knocked on the door, *(just as)*

7. The audience burst into applause. The singer finished her song, *(as soon as)*

8. We have to wait here. Nancy will come, *(until)*

9. Julia will come. We can leave for the theater, *(as soon as)*

10. My roommate walked into the room. I knew something was wrong, *(just as soon as)*

11. I stood up to give my speech. I got butterflies in my stomach. ( *just before)*

12. I saw the great pyramids of Egypt in the moonlight. I was speechless, *(the first time)*

13. Lori started working at this company six months ago. Lori has gotten three promotions in the last six months, *(since)*

14. The weather will get warmer soon. We can start spending more time outside, *(once)*

15. Shakespeare died in 1616. He had written more than 37 plays, *(by the time)*

16. Sam will go to get his driver’s license. He’ll remember to take his glasses, *(the next time)*

* **Choose the best completions.**

1. As soon as Martina saw the fire, she\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the fire department.

**a. was telephoning**

**b. telephoned**

**c. had telephoned**

**d. has telephoned**

2. Before Jennifer won the lottery, she\_\_\_\_ any kind of contest.

**a. hasn’t entered**

**b. doesn’t enter**

**c. wasn’t entering**

**d. hadn’t entered**

3. Every time Prakash sees a movie made in India, he \_\_\_\_ homesick.

**a. will have felt**

**b. felt**

**c. feels**

**d. is feeling**

4. Since I left Venezuela six years ago, I \_\_\_\_\_ to visit friends and family several times.

**a. return**

**b. will have returned**

**c. am returning**

**d. have returned**

5. While he was washing his new car, Mr. De Rosa \_\_\_\_\_ a small dent in the rear fender.

**a. has discovered**

**b. was discovering**

**c. is discovering**

**d. discovered**

6. Yesterday while I was attending a sales meeting, Matthew\_\_\_\_\_on the company’s annual report.

**a. was working**

**b. had been working**

**c. has worked**

**d. works**

7. Tony \_\_\_\_\_ to have children until his little daughter was born. After she won his heart, he decided he wanted a big family.

**a. doesn’t want**

**b. hadn’t wanted**

**c. wasn’t wanting**

**d. hasn’t wanted**

1. **Using Adverb Clauses to Show Cause and Effect**

|  |
| --- |
| * *because*   **(a)** *Because he was sleepy,* **he went to bed.**  **(b) He went to bed** *because he was sleepy.*  An adverb clause may precede or follow the independent clause. Notice the punctuation in (a) and (b). |

|  |
| --- |
| * *now that*   **(c)** *Now that I ’ve finished the semester,* **I’m going to rest** *a* **few days and then take a trip.**  **(d) Jack lost his job.** *Now that he's unemployed,* **he can’t pay his bills.**  *Now that* means “because now." In (c): *Now that I ’ve finished the semester* means “because thesemester is now over.”  *Now that* **is used for present****causes of present or future situations.** |

|  |
| --- |
| * *since*   **(e)** *Since Monday is a holiday,* **we don’t have to go to work.**  **( f )** *Since you’re a good cook and I’m not.* **You should cook the dinner.**  When *since* is used to mean “because,” it expresses a known cause; it means “because it is a fact that” or “given that it is true that.”  Cause-and effect sentences with *since* say, “Given the fact that X is true, Y is the result."  In (e): “Given the fact that Monday is a holiday, we don’t have to go to work." |

|  |
| --- |
| * **(g)** *Since 1 came here,* **I have met many people.**   **Note :**  *Since* has two meanings. One is “because.” It is also used in time clauses, as in (g). |

**Exercices :**

* **Combine each pair of sentences with the words in parentheses. Add commas as necessary.**

1. We can go swimming every day. The weather is warm. (*now that)*

—> *We can go swimming every day now that the weather is warm.*

2. The students had done poorly on the test. The teacher decided to give it again, *(since)*

—> *Since the students had done poorly on the testy the teacher decided to give it again.*

3. Cold air hovers near the earth. It is heavier than hot air. *(because)*

4. You paid for the theater tickets. Please let me pay for our dinner, *(since)*

5. Do you want to go for a walk? The rain has stopped, *(now that)*

6. Our TV set was broken. We listened to the news on the radio, *(because)*

7. Many young people move to the cities in search of employment. There are few jobs

available in the rural areas, *(since)*

8. The civil war has ended. A new government is being formed, *(now that)*

9. Ninety-two thousand people already have reservations with an airline company for a trip to the moon. I doubt that I ’ll get the chance to go on one of the first tourist flights, *(since)*

1. **Expressing Contrast (Unexpected Result): Using Even Though**

|  |
| --- |
| **(a)** *Because* **the weather was cold, I** *didn't go* **swimming.**  **(b)** *Even though* **the weather was cold, I** *went* **swimming.**  **(c)** *Because* **I wasn’t tired, I** *didn’t go* **to bed.**  **(d)** *Even though* **I wasn’t tired, I** *went* **to bed.**  *Because* **is used to express expected results.**  *Even though* **is used to express unexpected results.**  Note : **Like** *because, even though* **introduces an adverb clause.**  ***Although*** and ***though*** have basically the same meanin g and use as ***even though.*** |

**Exercices**

* **Complete the sentences with *even* *though* or *because*.**

1.Tim’s in good shape physically *even though*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he doesn’t get much exercise.

2. Barry’s in good shape physically *because*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he gets a lot of exercise.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Melissa has a job, she doesn’t make enough money to support her four children.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Yoko has a job, she is able to pay her rent and feed her family.

5. Sherry didn’t learn Spanish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she lived in Mexico for a year.

6. Joe speaks Spanish well \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he lived in Mexico for a year.

7. Jing-Won jumped into the river to rescue a little girl who was drowning

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he wasn’t a good swimmer.

8. A newborn kangaroo can find its mother’s pouch \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its eyes are not yet open.

9. Some people protest certain commercial fishing operations\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dolphins, considered to be highly intelligent and social mammals, are killed unnecessarily.

10. the earthquake damaged the bridge across Skunk River, the Smiths were able to cross the river\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they had a boat.

1. **Showing Direct Contrast: While**

|  |
| --- |
| (a) Mary is rich, ***while*** *John is poor.*  (b) John is poor, ***while*** *Mary is rich.*  (c) ***While*** *John is poor* Mary is rich.  (d) ***While*** *Mary is rich,* John is poor.  ***While*** is used to show direct contrast: “this” is exactly the opposite of “that.”  Examples (a), (b), (c), and (d) all have the same meaning.  Note the use of the comma in (a) and (b): In using ***while*** for direct  contrast, a comma is often used even if the ***whiie-c\ause*** comes second  (unlike the punctuation of most other adverb clauses). |
| compare :  (e) The phone rang ***while*** *1 was studying.*  Remember : ***While*** is also used in time clauses and means “during that time,” as in (e). |

|  |
| --- |
| ***Whereas***can have the same meaning and use as ***while****,* but it occurs mostly in formal written English and occurs with considerably less frequency than *while:*  *Alary is rich, whereas John is poor.* |

**Exercices**

* **Choose the best completion for each sentence.**

1. Some people are tall, while others are\_\_\_\_\_

**a. intelligent**

**b. thin**

**( c ) short**

**d. large**

2. A box is square, while\_\_\_\_\_

**a. a rectangle has four sides**

**b. my village has a town square in the center**

**c. we use envelopes for letters**

**d. a circle is round**

3. While some parts of the world get an abundance of rain, others\_\_\_\_\_

**a. are warm and humid**

**b. are cold and wet**

**c. get little or none**

**d. get a lot**

4.In some nations the favorite beverage is coffee, while\_\_\_\_\_

**a. I like tea**

**b. it has caffeine**

**c. in others it is tea**

**d. they drink tea**

5. Some people like cream and sugar in their coffee, while \_\_\_\_ \_.

**a. others like it black**

**b. others drink hot coffee**

**c. milk is good in coffee too**

**d. sugar can cause cavities**

6. Steve is an interesting storyteller and conversationalist, while his brother\_\_\_\_\_

**a. is a newspaper reporter**

**b. bores other people by talking about himself**

**c. has four children**

**d. knows a lot of stories too**

1. **Expressing Conditions in Adverb Clauses: If-Clauses**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. *If it rains tomorrow,* I *will take* my umbrella.   *If*-clauses (also called “adverb clauses of condition”) present possible conditions. The main clause expresses results .  In (a): possible conditio n = *it may rain tomorrow*  result = *I will take my umbrella*  A present tense, not a future tense, is used in an if-clause even though the verb in the if-clause may refer to a future event or situation, as in (a). |

|  |
| --- |
| Words that introduce adverb clauses of condition :  **if /even if /unless /whether or not /in case /only if** |

**Exercices**

* **Make sentences with *if* using the given conditions.**

*Example:* It may be cold tomorrow.

—> *I f it’s cold tomorrozv, I ’m going to stay home.*

—> *We can’t go on a picnic if it’s cold tomorrow.*

1. The teacher may not be in class tomorrow.

2. You will stay up until two in the morning.

3. Maybe the sun will be shining when you get up tomorrow morning.

4. Predictions about global warming may be correct.

5. Think of something that may happen this year in world politics.

1. **Shortened If-Clauses**

|  |
| --- |
| **(a) Are you a student?**  *If so* **/** *I f you are,* **the ticket is half-price.**  *If not* **/** *If you aren 't***, the ticket is full price.**  **(b) It’s a popular concert. Do you have a ticket?**  *I f so* **/** *If you do,* **you’re lucky.**  *If n o t / If you don't,* **you’re out of luck.**  When an *if-*clause refers to the idea in the sentence immediately before it, it is sometimes shortened.  **In (a):** *If so / If you are* **=** *If you are a student*  *I f not* **/** *I f you aren’t = If you aren ’t a student*  **In (b):** *If so* **/** *If you do* **=** *If you have a ticket*  *If not* **/** *If you don ’t = If you don’t have a ticket* |

**Exercices**

* **First, complete the sentences in two ways:**

**a. Use so or not.**

**b. Use a helping verb or main verb *be.***

* **Second, give the full meaning of the shortened if-clause.**

1. Does Lisa want to go out to dinner with us?

a. If *50* tell her to meet us at 8:00.

b. If she *d o es* , tell her to meet us at 8:00.

—≫ *Meaning: i f Lisa wants to go out to dinner with us*

2. Are you free this weekend?

a. I f \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, do you want to go to a movie?

b. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , do you want to go to a movie?

3. Do you have a ride to the theater?

a. I f \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, would you like to ride with us?

b. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , would you like to ride with us?

4. Are you coming to the meeting?

a. I f \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I ’ll see you there.

b. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I ’ll see you there.

5. Did you use a spellcheck on your email to me?

a. If \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , it didn’t catch all the spelling errors.

b. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it didn’t catch all the spelling errors.

6. We need some rice. Can you stop at the store on your way home today?

a. I f \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I ’ll do it.

b. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I ’ll do it.

1. **Adverb Clauses of Condition: Using Whether Or Not and Even If**

|  |
| --- |
| * **Whether or not**   **(a) I’m going to go swimming tomorrow**  *whether or not it is cold /whether it is cold or not.*  *Whether or not* expresses the idea that neither this condition nor that condition matters; the result will be the same.  In (a): “If it is cold, I’m going swimming. If it is not cold, I'm going swimming. I don’t care about the temperature. It doesn’t matter.” |

|  |
| --- |
| * **Even if**  1. **I have decided to go swimming tomorrow.**   *Even if the weather is cold,* **I’m going to go swimming.**  Sentences with *even i f* are close in meaning to those with *whether or not.*  *Even if* gives the idea that a particular condition does not matter. The result will not change. |

**Excercies**

* **Choose the sentence (a. or b.) that has the same meaning as the given sentence**.

1. Even if I get an invitation to the reception, I ’m not going to go.

a. I won’t go to the reception without an invitation.

b. I don’t care if I get an invitation. I’m not going.

2. Even if the weather improves, I won’t go to the beach.

a. I ’m going to the beach if the weather improves.

b. I don’t care if the weather improves. I ’m not going to the beach.

3. Whether or not you want help, I plan to be at your house at 9:00.

a. I ’m going to help you because I think you need help.

b. I ’m going to help you because you want me to.

4. I won’t tell even if someone pays me.

a. I won’t tell whether or not someone gives me money.

b. If someone pays me enough money, I will tell.

5. Even if John apologizes, I won’t forgive him!

a. John needs to apologize for me to forgive him.

b. I don’t care if John apologizes. It doesn’t matter.

6. I have to go to work tomorrow whether I feel better or not.

a. Whether I go to work or not depends on how I feel.

b. I’m going to work tomorrow no matter how I feel.

1. **Adverb Clauses of Condition: Using In Case**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. **I’ll be at my uncle’s house *in case*** *you (should) need to reach me.*   *In case* expresses the idea that something probably won't happen, but it might.  *In case* means “if by chance this should happen.”  Note : Using *should* in an adverb clause emphasizes the speaker’s uncertainty that something will happen. |

**Exercices**

* **Combine each pair of sentences. Begin your new sentence with *In case.***

1. You probably won’t need to get in touch with me, but maybe you will. If so, I ’ll give you

my phone number.

—≫ *In case you (should) need to get in touch with me, I ’ll give you my phone number.*

2. You probably won’t need to see me, but maybe you will. If so, I ’ll be in my office

tomorrow morning around ten.

3. I don’t think you need any more information, but maybe you do. If so, you can call me.

4. You probably don’t have any more questions, but maybe you do. If so, ask Dr. Smith.

5. Russ probably won’t call, but maybe he will. If so, please tell him that I’m at the library.

6. You will probably be satisfied with your purchase, but maybe not. If not, you can return it

to the store.

* **Choose the logical completions.**

1. I ’ll be at work on time tomorrow if there *(is, isn’t*) a lot of heavy traffic.

2. I ’ll be at work on time tomorrow unless there *(is, isn’t)* a lot of heavy traffic.

3. We’ll have the party outside unless it is *(rainy, sunny).*

4. We’ll have the party inside unless it is *(rainy, sunny).*

**10- Adverb Clauses of Condition: Using Unless**

|  |
| --- |
| **(a) I’ll go swimming tomorrow** *unless It's cold.*  **(b) I’ll go swimming tomorrow** *if it isn’t cold.*  *unless = i f . . . not*  In **(a):** *unless it’s cold* means “if it isn't cold.”  **Examples (a) and (b) have the same meaning.** |

**Exercices**

* **Make sentences with the same meaning as the given sentences. Use *unless.***

1. I will go to the zoo if it isn’t cold.

—≫ *I will go to the zoo unless it’s cold.*

2. You can’t travel abroad if you don’t have a passport.

3. You can’t get a driver’s license if you’re not at least sixteen years old.

4. If I don’t get some new batteries for my camera, I won’t be able to take pictures when

Laura and Rob get here.

5. You’ll get hungry during class if you don’t eat breakfast.

* **Complete the sentences with your own words. Work in pairs, in small groups, or as a class.**

1. Your letter won’t be delivered unless . . . .

—≫ *Your letter won’t be delivered unless it has the correct postage.*

2. I ’m sorry, but you can’t see the doctor unless . . . .

3. I can’t graduate from school unless . . . .

4. . . . unless you put it in the refrigerator.

5. Unless it rains, . . . .

6. Certain species of animals will soon become extinct unless ,

7. . . . unless I get a raise in salary.

8. Tomorrow I’m going to . . . unless . . . .

9. The political situation in . . . will continue to worsen unless

10. Unless you . . . .

1. **Adverb Clauses of Condition: Using Only If**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. **The picnic will be canceled** *only i f it rains.*   **If it’s windy, we’ll go on the picnic.**  **If it's cold, we’ll go on the picnic.**  **If it’s damp and foggy, we’ll go on the picnic.**  **If it’s unbearably hot, we’ll go on the picnic.**  *Only if* expresses the idea that there is only one condition that will cause a particular result.   1. *Only if* **it rains** *will the picnic be canceled.*   **When** *only if* **begins a sentence, the subject and verb of the main clause are inverted, as in (b). No commas are used.** |

|  |
| --- |
| Notice :  Other subordinating conjunctions and prepositional phrases preceded by *only* at the beginning of a sentence require **subject-verb inversion** in the main clause:  *Only when the teacher dismisses us can we stand and leave the room.*  *Only after the phone rang did I realize that I had fallen asleep in my chair.*  *Only in my hometown do I feel at ease.* |

**Exercices**

* **Check the sentences that are true for this situation.**

Situatio n : You can take Saturday off only if you work Thursday.

1. \_\_\_ You must work Thursday if you want Saturday off.

2. \_\_\_ You can take Saturday off if you work another day of your choice.

3. \_\_\_ If you work Thursday, you don’t have to work Saturday.

4. \_\_\_ You can work Thursday, but it’s not a requirement if you want Saturday off.

* **Make sentences with the same meaning as the given sentences. Use *only if* and *unless.***

1. If you don’t study hard, you won’t pass the test.

-4 *You will pass the test only i f you study hard.*

*—7 You won’t pass the test unless you study hard.*

2. If I don’t get a job, I can’t pay my bills.

3. Your clothes won’t get clean if you don’t use soap.

4. I can’t take any pictures if the flash doesn’t work.

5. I don’t wake up if the alarm clock doesn’t ring.

6. If eggs aren’t kept at the proper temperature, they won’t hatch.

7. Don’t borrow money from friends if you don’t absolutely have to.

8. Anita doesn’t talk in class if the teacher doesn’t ask her specific questions.