

Adverb Clauses = Adverbial Clauses

Adverb clauses of reason

We use the conjunctions "because", "as", or "since" in adverb clauses of reason.

because = زیرا، چون

as = since = از آنجایی که

Examples:

Since it was too cold, everybody was wearing a coat.

Everybody was wearing a coat because it was too cold.

As Michael was busy, he couldn't go to work.

Michael couldn't go to work because he was busy.

As Sally felt tired, she took a nap.

Sally took a nap because she felt tired.

Point:

In colloquial English, the conjunction “because” is sometimes abbreviated into “cause”.

'cause conjunction

 /kəz/,  /kɒz/

 /kəz/

(also 'cos, cos, coz)

(British English, informal)

Point:

If the adverb clause is at the beginning of the sentence, a comma should separate it from the rest of the sentence.

But if the adverb clause is at the end of the sentence, a comma is not needed.

Adverb Clauses of Contrast

Adverb clauses of contrast begin with “although”, “even though”, or “though”.

although = even though = though = اگر چه، هر چند

Examples:

Though Michael is a rich man, he doesn't waste his money and economizes a lot.

Sally decided to become a mathematician even though her parents were against her decision.

Point:

After an adverbial clause of contrast, don't use the word "but".

Example:

Don't Say: *Although Richard was tall, but he couldn't touch the ceiling.*

Say: *Although Richard was tall, he couldn't touch the ceiling.*

Point:

"Though" is mostly used in conversational and colloquial English. "Although" and "even though" are more formal than "though".

Point:

We can use the phrase "the fact that" after "in spite of" or "despite" and use them in adverbial clauses of contrast.

in spite of the fact that = although

despite the fact that = although

Example:

Sally decided to become a mathematician despite the fact that her parents were against her decision.

Adverb Clauses of Condition = If-Clauses

Adverb clauses of condition start with either "if" or "unless".

if = provided that = اگر

unless = if not = مگر

Point:

When the adverb clause of condition begins with "unless", we should use a positive verb in the clause even though the meaning of the clause is negative.

Don't Say: The meeting will be called off tomorrow unless the weather conditions aren't favorable.

Don't Say: The meeting will be called off tomorrow unless the weather conditions are favorable.

unless the weather conditions are favorable = if the weather conditions aren't favorable

Adverb Clauses of Time

Adverb clauses of time begin with "when", "whenever", "as soon as", "since", ...

Examples:

I loved history when I was at school.

The roof leaks whenever it rains.

Tom bought a small apartment as soon as he got a loan from the bank.

Cathy hasn't phoned *since she went to Berlin.*

Adverb Clauses of Place

Adverb clauses of place begin with "where" or "wherever".

Example:

Sit *where I can see you.*

We will camp out *wherever we find a river.*

Adverb Clauses of Comparison

Adverb clauses of comparison begin with "than" and they follow comparative adjectives or adverbs.

Example:

The house which I bought is bigger *than the one which you bought.*

It was much better *than I'd expected.*

Adverb Clauses of Result

Adverb clauses of result start with the conjunction "that", but we need to use "such" or "so" in the main clause of the sentence.

such + Noun Phrase
so + Adjective/Adverb

Examples:

Mr. Williams is *such a rich man that he can buy a penthouse in Manhattan.*

Mr. Williams is *so rich that he can buy a penthouse in Manhattan.*

Andrew is investing his money *so wisely that he will become a millionaire in five years.*

This issue was of *such importance that we could not afford to ignore it.*

This issue was *so important that we could not afford to ignore it.*

could not afford to = were not able to