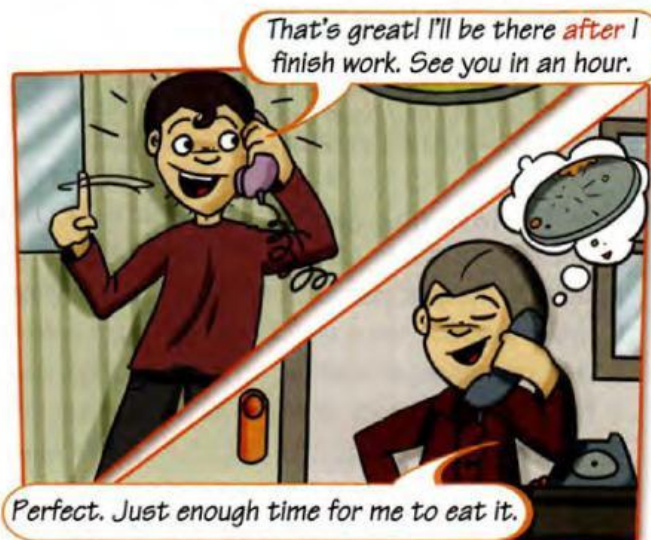




Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Time Clauses

Time clauses are introduced with: **after, as, as long as, as soon as, just as, since, before, by the time, when, while, until / till, the moment (that), whenever**, etc.

As soon as he (had) finished studying, he turned on the TV.
(Time clause) (Main clause)

Time clauses follow the rule of the sequence of tenses. This means that when the verb of the main sentence is in a present or future form, the verb of the time clause is in a present form. When the verb of the main sentence is in a past form, the verb of the time clause is in a past form, too.

She'll **come** when she **is** ready. (NOT: ~~when she will be ready~~) You **can** wait here until she **comes**. (NOT: ~~until she will come~~) She **did** the cleaning after she **had done** the washing-up. (NOT: ~~after she does~~)

We never use **will / would** (future forms) in time clauses; we normally use a present form.

He'll go out **after** he **has finished** his work. (NOT: ~~after he will finish or will have finished~~)

He'll be a lawyer **when** he **grows up**. (NOT: ~~when he will grow up~~)

Note: **when** (time conjunction) + present

when (question word) + future or present

I'll take you out to dinner **when** I **get** paid.

Do you know **when** she **will arrive** / **is arriving**?

1

Match the part of the sentences and put the verbs into the correct tense:

- 1 ☒ E She'll phone her mother
- 2 ☐ He bought a car
- 3 ☐ Our parents will leave
- 4 ☐ The doorbell rang
- 5 ☐ The phone had stopped ringing
- 6 ☐ She was watching the baby
- 7 ☐ I'll tell him to call you
- 8 ☐ He'll watch TV

- A while she (have) a bath.
- B after he (do) his homework.
- C as it (sleep) peacefully.
- D as soon as I (see) him.
- E when she *gets* (get) to London.
- F by the time I (reach) it.
- G after he (pass) his driving test.
- H as soon as the babysitter (arrive).

- **If** is used for things which may possibly happen. *I'll help you **if** I have time.*
- **When** is used for things which are sure to happen. *I'll phone you **when** we get to the hotel.*
- **By the time** means before, not later than. *She had finished cooking **by the time** her guests arrived.*
- **Until** means up to the time when. It is also used with a negative verb. *They waited until the building had been evacuated. They didn't take off **until** the weather improved.*

2 Fill in: *when* or *if*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 I might have a party. <i>if</i> I do, I'll invite you.</p> <p>2 He promised to call us he reached Rome.</p> <p>3 She'll be very happy she wins the race.</p> | <p>4 You will catch a cold you go out in the rain.</p> <p>5 he finishes school, he'll go to university.</p> <p>6 anyone calls, tell them I'm busy.</p> |
|--|--|

3 Fill in: *by the time* or *until*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 .. <i>By the time</i> .. he is thirty, he will have been playing in that team for twelve years.</p> <p>2 He didn't travel abroad he finished his studies.</p> <p>3 He had left the gallery we got there.</p> | <p>4 You mustn't leave the office you've faxed those letters.</p> <p>5 we get there, it will be dark.</p> <p>6 No one can leave the room the examiner has collected the papers.</p> |
|---|---|

4 Underline the correct item.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 We'll leave <u>as</u> / <u>as soon as</u> we're ready.</p> <p>2 Don't forget to brush your teeth <u>until</u> / <u>before</u> you go to bed.</p> <p>3 We can buy tickets <u>when</u> / <u>until</u> we get on the boat.</p> <p>4 <u>While</u> / <u>After</u> I was watching TV, the programme was interrupted.</p> | <p>5 <u>Until</u> / <u>By the time</u> we got to the party, nearly everyone had left.</p> <p>6 You mustn't talk <u>while</u> / <u>until</u> you are sitting an exam.</p> <p>7 We went into the lecture hall <u>just as</u> / <u>while</u> the professor began to speak.</p> <p>8 He didn't get home <u>until</u> / <u>after</u> 10:00 pm.</p> |
|---|---|

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 A: Make sure you close all the windows before you <i>go</i> (go) out.
B: Don't worry Mum. I will!</p> <p>2 A: Can I use your dictionary?
B: I'll give it to you once I (finish) with it.</p> <p>3 A: How long have you had that headache?
B: Since I (fall) off my bike this morning.</p> | <p>4 A: Have a nice flight.
B: Thanks. I'll call you as soon as I (arrive) at the hotel.</p> <p>5 A: Did you see Patty at the school dance?
B: No, she (leave) by the time I got there.</p> <p>6 A: Paul really likes reading stories about space!
B: Yes, he wants to be an astronaut when he (grow) up.</p> |
|--|---|

6 Fill in: *whenever, the moment, when, until, as.*



Who hasn't heard of Asterix and Obelix? From 1) *the moment* their first comic book appeared in 1959, these two characters have been incredibly popular. Both children and adults buy the comic books and watch the films.

The series shows Asterix and Obelix's adventures 2) they try to protect their tiny French village from the Romans. With the help of a magic potion, the villagers have enough power to fight off Julius Caesar's army and win every time. Caesar won't stop, though, 3) he has control of France. While Asterix prefers to use his brain, Obelix is very strong and loves a good fight. He fell into the magic potion 4) he was a baby and he got his strength from it.

5) there's trouble, Asterix and Obelix are the first to help. Together, they protect their part of France and provide their fans with hours and hours of fun!

18 Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Clauses of Purpose

- to infinitive (informal) - in order not / so as not + to infinitive are used in negative sentences	He phoned to invite them to dinner. (informal) He phoned in order to invite them to dinner. (formal) They hurried so as not to / in order not to miss the train. (NOT: They hurried not to miss the train.)
- so that + will / can (present or future reference) - so that + would / could (past reference)	She'll save money so that she can buy an MP3 player. She saved money so that she could buy an MP3 player. I moved that vase so that the dog wouldn't break it.
- in case + present (present/future reference) - in case + past (past reference) 'in case' is never followed by will / would	I'll buy some cake in case they come. I bought some cake in case they came. (NOT: I'll buy some cake in case they will come.)
for + noun or -ing form	A pen is used for writing. He went out for a walk.

Clauses of purpose follow the rule of the sequence of tense (see p. 91)

I'll leave early **so that** I **can** catch the train. He locked the door **in case** someone tried to get in.

Compare: **in case** – **if**

She'll buy some lemonade **if** they come. (She'll buy some lemonade after they come.)

She'll buy some lemonade **in case** they come. (She'll buy some lemonade before they come, because they might come.)