-12-

- **Conjunctions (review)**
- Comparison (Parellelism)
- Subordinating Conjunctions for Adverb, Adjective, Noun Clauses
- Transition words

The following chart outlines the use of par

PARALLEL ST	RUCTURE WITH
(same s	tructure)
(same structure),	(same struct

The following chart outlines the use

PARALLEL STRUCTURE		
both either neither not only	(same structur	

USE PARALLEL STRUCTURE WITH COMPARISONS

My school is farth*er than* your school. To be rich is bett*er than* to be poor. What is written is *more* easily understood *than* what is spoken.

The following chart outlines the use

(same structure)	PARALLEL STRUK
(same structure)	[
(same structure)	
	(same structure)

Adverb Clause

An **adverbial clause** is a <u>dependent clause</u> that functions as an <u>adverb</u>. In other words, it contains a <u>subject</u> (explicit or implied) and a <u>predicate</u>, and it modifies a <u>verb</u>.

These clauses are used to say when something happens by referring to a period of time or to another event.

A subordinating word is the first word ing words include the following.

Subordinating Conjunctions

	Tim
after	After we ate
as, just as	Just as we le
as long as	We waited a :
as soon as	As soon as
before	l thought l ha
since	l have not loc 10 years old.
until	Until I was a
when	When I turne pocket.
whenever	I usually put home.
while	While I searc

These clauses are used to talk about the location or position of something.

Subordinating Conjunction

	Pla
where	I like to shop whe
wherever	I try to shop whe
anywhere	You can find barg
everywhere	I use my credit ca

These clauses are used to talk about someone's behavior or the way something is done.

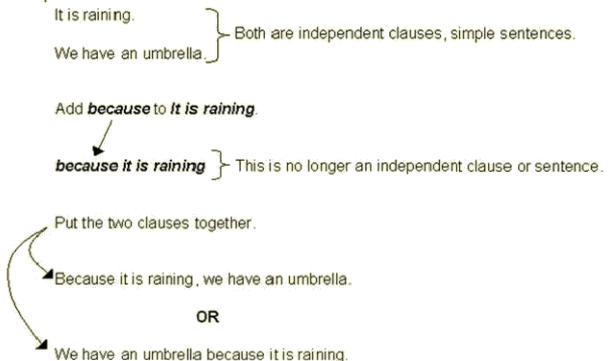
Manner (How?)	
as, just as	I love to get flowers(,) as most women do.*
as if	You look as if you didn't sleep at all last night.
as though	She acts as though she doesn't know us.

Distance (How far? How near? How close?)		
as + adverb + as	We will hike as far as we can before it turns dark.	
	The child sat as close as she could to her mother. The child sat as close to her mother as she could.	

These clauses are used to indicate the reason for something.

Frequen	
as often as	I call my parents as
	Reas
as	I can't take evening
because	I can't take evening
since	I can't take evening

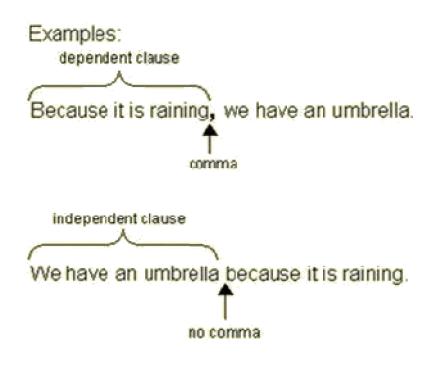
Subordinating conjunctions also join two clauses together, but in doing so, they make one clause dependent (or "subordinate") upon the other. Examples:



A subordinating conjunction may appear at a sentence beginning or between two clauses in a sentence.

Punctuation Note:

When the dependent clause is placed first in a sentence, use a comma between the two clauses. When the independent clause is placed first and the dependent clause second, do not separate the two clauses with a comma.



Purpose (For what purpose?)			
	so that	Many people emigrate so that their children can have a better life.	
	in order that	Many people emigrate in order that their children can have a better life.	
	Result (With what result?)		
These	so + <i>adjective</i> + that	I was so tired last night that I fell asleep at dinner.	
are used	so + <i>adverb</i> + that	She talks so softly that the other students cannot hear her.	
to indicate the result	such a(n) + <i>noun</i> + that	It was such an easy test that most of the students got A's.	
of something.	so much/many/ little/few + <i>noun</i> + that	He is taking so many classes that he has no time to sleep.	

Subordinating Conjunctions f

These clauses	Juouruman	ing conjunctions i
are used to		Condition (Unde
possible or counterfactual situation and its consequences	if	We will not go hiking if it
	unless	We will not go hiking unl e
		Partial
These clauses are used to make two statements, one of which contrasts with the other or makes it seem surprising.	although	l love my brother althoug
	even though	I love my brother even th
	though	I love my brother though
		Contrast (Di
	while	My brother likes classica
	whereas	He dresses conservative

Adjective Clause is : A dependent clause that functions as an adjective and modifies a noun or pronoun. In other words, it adds extra information about that noun or pronoun.

Subordinating V	Nords	for A
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	To re	
who, whom, whose, that	People who live in gla	
(informal)	My parents did not at	
	An orphan is a child v	
To refer to		
which -	My new computer, w	
that	Yesterday I received a	
To refer to		
when	Thanksgiving is a tim together.	
where	An orphanage is a pli	

<u>A dependent clause that functions as a noun in a sentence. Noun clauses can act</u> <u>as subjects, direct objects, and objects of prepositions.</u>

Subordinating words for no

	Th
that	Do you l
	If/Wh
whether	l can't re
whether or not	
whether or not	
if	l can't re
if or not	
	Ques
who, whoever, whom	Whoeve tickets.
which, what, where	Do you k
when, why, how	We shou
how much, how many	Do not w
how long, how often, etc.	He didn'

Notice that some subordinating cor dependent clauses. *That* can introduce *where* can introduce either a noun, an not important to know the kind of clau

I can't remember where I put the h remember)

It's not in the place where I usually

I always put it **where** I will see it wi tells where I put it)

Conjunctive Adverbs

Conjunctive adverbs can appear at the b independent clause, but we often use th

Remember to put a semicolon before if an independent clause follows.

A **conjunctive adverb** is an adverb that connects two clauses. Conjunctive adverbs show cause and effect, sequence, contrast, comparison, or other relationships.

	Te
also besides furthermore in addition moreover	Community colleg to transfer to four
	To add an unexp
however nevertheless nonetheless still	The cost of attend financial aid.
and said based and	To ad
in contrast on the other hand	Most community colleges do.
as a result consequently therefore thus	Native and nonnati schools provide se
a abail tonothings	To list
meanwhile	Police kept people workers tried to pu
afterward	The workers put fr victim.
then subsequently	
	Т
for example for instance	Colors can have d some cultures and
	To
similarly likewise	Hawaii has sunsh people hospitable

Conjunctive Adverb		
To indicate "the first stateme		
instead on the contrary rather	The medicine did	
instead (meaning "as a substitute")	They had planned to Mexico.	
	To giv	
alternatively on the other hand	You can live in a d family off campus.	
otherwise (meaning "if not")	Students must tak	
	То	
in other words that is	Some cultures are	
	To mak	
indeed	Mangoes are a ver fruit in the world.	
in fact		

Transitions, transition words, or **transitional expressions**, et cetera, are certain words, expressions, or other devices that give <u>text or speech</u> greater <u>cohesion</u> by making it more explicit, or signaling, how ideas are meant by the writer or speaker to relate to one another.

Transition Signals

Transition Signals and Conjunctive Adverbs	Coordinating Conjunctions and Paired Conjunctions
r	To list ideas
first, first of all, second, third, next, then after that, meanwhile, in the meantime, finally, last, last of all, subsequently,	

first, first of all, first and foremost, second, more important, most important, more significantly, most significantly, above all, most of all,	To list in
also, besides, furthermore, in addition, moreover, too as well	To ad and both and not only bu
however, on the other hand, nevertheless, nonetheless, still,	To but yet

	То ех
in other words, in particular, (more) specifically, that is,	0
	To ma
indeed, in fact,	
	To g
alternatively, on the other hand, otherwise,	or either or whether o
for example, for instance,	
P Ind at 1	
according to in my opinion, in my view,	
for this reason,	for
accordingly, as a consequence,	so
as a result, consequently, for these reasons, hence,	
therefore, thus,	
all in all, in brief,	
in short, to conclude, to summarize,	
in conclusion, in summary, for these reasons,	

	То
likewise, similarly, also	and both and not only but a neither nor
	То
however, in contrast, instead, on the contrary, on the other hand, rather,	

Exercises

Let's practice:

- Mr. Garcia has promised me a good job and to pay me a fair salary. Mr. Garcia has promised me a good job and a fair salary.
- The manager asked both groups to meet and share their differences and finally arriving at an agreement.

The manager asked both groups to meet and share their differences and to arrive at an agreement.

- The magazine contains news, pictures, ads, tell you where to shop, and feature columns. The magazine contains news, pictures, ads, shopping ads, and feature columns.
- Tennis, modeling and to read suspense novels took up most of her time. Tennis, modeling and reading suspense novels took up most of her time.
- This is the life –to live, working and cooking outdoors. This is the life –living, working and cooking outdoors.
- Running towards the end zone, he slipped, got up, and was keeping on going as fast as he could.
 Running towards the end zone, he slipped, got up, and kept on going as fast as he could.

It's Your Turn Now...

- Let's go down to the store for a hamburger, donuts and drinking some coffee or tea.
- After a hard fought war in a foreign land and he travels a long way home, Dad deserves a little rest.
- We tried to snap pictures and catch fish, but we got mosquito bites and sunburned.

EXERCISE 24: Each of the following should be parallel. Circle the word tha parts. Underline the parts that should I rect (C) or incorrect (I).

- _____ 1. She held jobs as a typist, a house
- $\underline{-C}$ 2. The report you are looking for
- _____ 3. She works very hard but usually
- 4. The speaker introduced himsel an emotional plea.
- ____ 5. You should know when the pros
- _____ 6. The term paper he wrote was ra
- _____ 7. She suggested taking the plane
- _____ 8. The dean or the assistant dean a for your diploma.
- _____ 9. There are papers to file, reports
- _____ 10. The manager needed a quick bi

EXERCISE 25: Each of the following sentences contains words or groups of wor should be parallel. Circle the word or words that indicate that the sentence shoul parallel parts. Underline the parts that should be parallel. Then indicate if the ser are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- 1. According to the syllabus, you can (either) write a paper (or) you can take an exa
- <u>C</u> 2. It would be <u>both</u> <u>noticed</u> <u>and</u> <u>appreciated</u> if you could finish the work before leave.
- _____ 3. She would like neither to see a movie or to go bowling.
- _____ 4. Either the manager or her assistant can help you with your refund.
- _____ 5. She wants not only to take a trip to Europe but she also would like to travel to A
- _____ 6. He could correct neither what you said nor you wrote.
- _____ 7. Both the tailor or the laundress could fix the damage to the dress.
- _____ 8. He not only called the polic department but also called the fire department.

EXERCISE 26: Each of the following sentences contains words or groups of words that should be parallel. Circle the word or words that indicate that the sentence should have parallel parts. Underline the parts that should be parallel. Then indicate if each sentence is correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- $_C$ 1. His research for the thesis was (more useful than) hers.
- $_$ 2. Dining in a restaurant is (more fun than) to eat at home.
- _____ 3 I want a new secretary who is as efficient as the previous one.
- _____ 4. What you do today should be the same as did yesterday.
- _____ 5. This lesson is more difficult than we had before.
- _____ 6. You have less homework than they do.