

Reduction of Adverb Clauses to Modifying Adverbial Phrases

Pretest, p. 392.

- C (*no change*)
- I Before **Joseph accepted** the job, the company offered **him** additional vacation days. OR Before accepting the job, **Joseph was offered** additional vacation days.
- C (*no change*)
- I Since **coming** to this country, I have experienced some interesting cultural traditions.
- C (*no change*)
- C (*no change*)
- I Not **having** spent much time with her grandparents when she was younger, Lauren was happy about their summer visit.
- I **Needing** the package by the weekend, Barry paid for express delivery.
- C (*no change*)
- C (*no change*)

Exercise 1, p. 392.

Correct sentences: 1, 2

Exercise 2, p. 393.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. b | 4. a |
| 2. b | 5. b |
| 3. a | 6. b |

Exercise 3, p. 394.

- Before I came to class, I stopped in a café for a cup of coffee. / Before coming to class, I stopped in a café for a cup of coffee.
 - Before the students came to class, they met at a café for lunch. / Before coming to class, the students met at a café for lunch.
- Since Alberto moved here, he has been taking business classes. / Since moving here, Alberto has been taking business classes.
 - Since Alberto opened his new business, his family hasn't seen much of him. / (*no change*)
- Omar's wife drove Omar to his downtown office after he (had) finished breakfast. / (*no change*)
 - Omar walked up ten flights of stairs to his office after he (had) entered the building. / Omar walked up ten flights of stairs to his office after entering the building.
- When the waiter took my order, I forgot to order a beverage. / (*no change*)
 - When I order coffee, I always ask for extra cream and sugar. / When ordering coffee, I always ask for extra cream and sugar.
- You should always read a contract carefully before you sign your name. / You should always read a contract carefully before signing your name.
 - Before I signed my name, I had a lawyer look over the contract. / Before signing my name, I had a lawyer look over the contract.

- After Karl had been climbing for several hours, his muscles began to ache. / (*no change*)
 - After Karl slipped and lost his footing, he held onto the ledge with all his strength. / After slipping and losing his footing, Karl held onto the ledge with all his strength.

Exercise 5, p. 395.

- Alan
- a bear

Exercise 6, p. 396.

Modifying adverbial phrases:

- Being a young widow with three children (because)
 - Sitting on the airplane and watching the clouds pass beneath me (while)
 - Tapping her fingers loudly on the tray table in front of her (while)
- Having guessed at the answers for most of the test (because)
 - Realizing that I didn't know much (because / while)
- Walking down the icy stairs without using the handrail (because / while)
 - Having broken her arm in the fall (because)

Exercise 7, p. 396.

- Not having tasted the soup, his girlfriend didn't realize how bad it was.
- Believing that honesty can be hurtful, David doesn't tell her how he really feels.
- Being a better cook, David does most of the cooking for them.

Exercise 8, p. 396.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 2. a, c | 6. b, c |
| 3. a, b | 7. b, c |
| 4. a, b, c | 8. b |
| 5. a, c | 9. a, b |

Exercise 9, p. 397.

- Having made a "Welcome Home" sign, my younger siblings were excited to see me.
 - (*no change*)
- Living a long distance from her job, my mom has to leave early every morning.
 - (*no change*)
- Hearing / Having heard that my cousin was in the hospital, I called my aunt to find out how she was doing.
 - (*no change*)
- (*no change*)
 - Not wanting to yell, my brother began taking deep breaths.
- Recognizing my neighbor but having forgotten his name, I just smiled and said, "Hi."
 - (*no change*)

7. a. (no change)
- b. Convinced that she had the ability, I encouraged her to keep trying and not give up.

Exercise 10, p. 398.

2. e. Having done very well in her studies, Nancy expects to be hired by a top company after graduation.
3. h. (Having been) Born two months early, Monique needed special care for the first few weeks of her life.
4. d. Having done everything he could for the patient, the doctor left to attend other people.
5. a. Having never eaten / Never having eaten Thai food before, Marta didn't know what to expect when she went to the restaurant for dinner.
6. c. Having no one to turn to for help, Sayid was forced to work out the problem by himself.
7. f. (Being) Extremely hard and nearly indestructible, diamonds are used extensively in industry to cut other hard minerals.
8. b. (Being) Able to crawl into very small places, mice can hide in almost any part of a house.

Exercise 11, p. 398.

Incorrect sentences:

3. While **I was** walking across the street at a busy intersection, a truck nearly hit me. / While walking across the street at a busy intersection, **I was nearly hit by a truck**.
5. After **I arrived** at a picnic with my cousins, it began to rain quite hard.
6. While **I was** waiting for my husband at the mall, a friend from high school called out my name.
8. Being from out of town, **visitors were confused by** two streets that had the exact same name.

Exercise 12, p. 399.

There is a lot of interesting research that addresses how students can become more successful learners. In this blog, I'd like to highlight a few strategies for you to think about. While reading them, ask yourself if these strategies would be helpful to you.

1. **Space your practice:** When deciding whether to cram for a test or spread the review out over several days or weeks, you will benefit more by doing the latter, according to researchers. Cramming is very popular with students, but one problem is that it takes more energy to stay focused as the hours pass by. This energy is better used for learning. More important, cramming uses short-term memory. When you space out the practice over time, you activate your long-term memory and learn the material more deeply.
2. **Take a test:** Before beginning to learn new material, test your existing knowledge. For example, take a pretest like the one that opens each chapter of this book. You may get all the answers wrong, but interestingly enough, this doesn't matter. Many scientists believe that pretests help prepare the brain to take in new information. One theory is that our thinking somehow adjusts so that we better know what to look for when learning new material. You can also benefit from self-testing. There are many ways to do this, but here are a few common ones. After reading a passage, try to recall the key points from memory. Or, make your own practice

questions to answer. Another helpful technique is to quiz yourself frequently with flashcards that you create. These types of self-quizzing force you to use your long-term memory and help you remember better.

3. **Handwrite, rather than type, your notes.** A study at Princeton and UCLA found that students who wrote out their lecture notes were better able to understand concepts and retain information than students who used a laptop. When writing out notes in longhand, students have to think more. They can't write every single word, so they have to comprehend and summarize as they write. With typing, it can become more of an automatic task, and all the words can be included without students' really thinking about them.

Adverbial clauses:

(Introduction) While reading = While you are reading

1. When deciding = When you are deciding
2. Before beginning = Before you begin when learning = when we learn
After reading = After you read
3. When writing out = When they write out

Exercise 13, p. 399.

All three sentences have the same meaning.

Exercise 14, p. 400.

1. b. Upon crossing the marathon finish line, Tina collapsed in exhaustion.
2. a. Upon looking in my wallet, I saw I saw I didn't have enough money to pay my restaurant bill.
b. (no change)
3. a. Upon finishing the exam, bring your paper to the front of the room.
b. Upon finishing the exam, I decided to check all my answers again.
4. a. Upon hearing the good news, the kids jumped up and down with joy.
b. (no change)

Exercise 15, p. 400.

3. a. (no change)
b. Before leaving on her trip, Jane worked two jobs to earn enough money for a three-week stay.
4. a. My parents reluctantly agreed to let me attend the concert after talking / having talked it over.
b. Not having checked if I had my ticket with me, I arrived at the concert empty-handed.
5. a. (no change)
b. Being very popular, forest campsites are often taken by mid-morning.
6. a. After having to wait / having had to wait for more than half an hour, we were finally seated at the restaurant.
b. Discovering that I had left my wallet in the car, I told my friends to order without me while I went to get it.

Exercise 17, p. 401.

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. a

Exercise 18, p. 402.

A small accident helped Alexandar Graham Bell with his invention of the telephone. While running a test to create a machine for voices, Bell spilled acid on his coat. He called to Mr. Watson, his assistant, who was in a different room. Watson heard Bell's words coming out of their new

machine. Upon realizing what had happened, Watson and Bell knew that the invention was successful. Bell told the world about his discovery after testing the machine multiple times. Scientists understood the value of his work, but the general public, believing the phone was more of a toy, paid little attention to his announcement.