

## Day 20

### Verb Forms Box 3

#### ☆ Answer Choice TYPE D : “Verb Forms”

(c) : Changing clauses into phrases → 20 seconds

##### Step 1

First of all, check the four answer choices → If you see different forms of the same verb, the question typically asks about the “Verb Form”.

##### Step 2

If the answer choices include non-finite verbs (participles, gerunds, infinitives), check sentence structure.

#### ① Reduction of Adjective clauses(=Relative clauses) to Adjective phrases

- A **clause** is a group of words that contains a subject and a finite verb.
- A **phrase** is a group of words that does not contain a subject and a finite verb.

There are two ways in which an adjective clause is changed to an adjective phrase:

1. The subject relative pronoun is omitted AND the *be* form of the verb is omitted.

E.g. The man who is talking to the teacher is from China. (Adjective clause)

The man talking to the teacher is from China. (Adjective phrase)

The ideas which are presented in that report are interesting. (Adjective clause)

The ideas presented in that report are interesting. (Adjective phrase)

2. If there is no *be* form of a verb, it is sometimes possible to omit the subject relative pronoun and change the verb to its -ing form.

E.g. English has an alphabet that consists of 26 letters. (Adjective clause)

English has an alphabet consisting of 26 letters. (Adjective phrase)

## ② Reduction of Adverb clauses to Modifying phrases

Normally, the subject of an adverb clause is the same as the subject of the main clause.

Adverb clause                      Main clause  
Because they knew him well,    the people believed in him.

1. Omit the **conjunction** (such as because, although, if, when, while, as) → ~~Because~~
2. Omit the **subject** of the adverb clause → ~~they~~
3. Change the verb of the adverb clause to **-ing** → Knowing

Knowing him well, the people believed in him. (Adverb phrase)

<Don't forget to put a comma after the adverb phrase.>