

UNIT 8 Let's celebrate!

RELATIVE CLAUSES OF TIME

Relative clauses of time refer to a time (date or moment) previously mentioned. Relative clauses of time are usually introduced by the verb "to be".

Las cláusulas relativas de tiempo se refieren a un tiempo, fecha o momento, previamente mencionado. Las cláusulas relativas de tiempo son generalmente presentadas por el verbo "to be (ser, estar o tener)".

February 14th is the day when people give cards to the ones they love.

Date be relative clause

New Year's Eve is a night when I have fun with my friends.

Moment be relative clause

Now complete the following dates or moments:

Christmas _____

March 18th _____

November 20th _____

Children's day _____

Mother's day _____

3rd. Sunday of June _____

POSSIBLE ANSWERS:

Christmas is the night when people celebrate Jesus' birthday.

March 18th is the day when people celebrate the oil expropriation.

November 20th is the day when people celebrate Mexican Revolution.

Mother's day is the day when people give gifts to their mothers

3rd. Sunday of June is the day when people celebrate father's day.

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF TIME

Time clauses are subordinate clauses and usually go with a main clause. When the time clause precedes the main clause, a comma is used.

Las cláusulas de tiempo son cláusulas subordinadas y generalmente van con una cláusula principal. Cuando la cláusula de tiempo va antes de la cláusula principal se usan comas.

Time clauses follow the rule of the sequence of tenses. That is, when the verb of the main

Las cláusulas de tiempo siguen las reglas de la secuencia de tiempos. Esto es, cuando el verbo de la cláusula principal está en presente o futuro, el verbo de la cláusula de tiempo está en presente. Cuando el verbo de la cláusula principal está en pasado, el verbo de la cláusula de tiempo está en pasado también.

Main clause Time clause

He visits us whenever he is in town.

Whenever he is in town, he visits us.

Time clause Main clause

There are other time clauses that you don't know or maybe you do but with a different grammatical function, here they are:

Hay otras cláusulas de tiempo que no conoces o quizás las conoces pero con una función gramatical diferente, aquí te las mostramos:

As (como)

As soon as (tan pronto como)

As long as (en tanto que)

By the time (cuando, en el momento)

The moment that (en el momento en que)

Once (una vez que)

Hardly...when (apenas... cuando)

Immediately (inmediatamente, tan pronto como)

No sooner ...than (no antes de)

Since (desde entonces)

The sooner (lo más pronto)

Till/until (hasta)

Whenever (cuando sea)

While (mientras, en tanto que)

The first/last/next time (la primera/última/próxima)

These are sentences from your book. Do you remember them?

When people get married in Japan, they sometimes have the ceremony at a shrine.

After the food is served, the guests give speeches or sing songs.

Before the guests leave, the bride and groom give them presents.

Read the sentences and match the two columns:

A. Can you buy me a carton of orange juice

B. Tidy your bedroom.

C. When we go to a party

D. before you go to bed

E. After they eat

F. When she gets home

G. He takes a shower

1. She takes off her shoes.

2. Turn the lights off.

3. They always do the homework.

4. After he gets up.

5. When you go shopping, please?

6. We take a gift with us.

7. Before you go out to play.

ANSWERS

A 5 B 7 C 6 D 2

E 3 F 1 G 4