



# ESL 340: Noun Clauses

*Week 5, Thur. 2/15/18*

Todd Windisch, Spring 2018

**Don't forget to sign-in!**  
**And take out your nametag!**

# Daily Bookkeeping

## • ANNOUNCEMENTS:

- *Phrasal Verb Quiz TUE 2/27*
  - *“believe in” – “hang around”*
- *Grammar/Reading Quiz TUE 2/20*
  - *Gerunds/infinitives & reading ch 1*



## ▪ TODAY'S AGENDA:

1. Vocab
2. Kahoot Review
3. Collect/check HW
4. Finish noun clauses

## • HOMEWORK:

- *Study Study Study!*



# Remind App



- I use the Remind App to make class announcements
- Follow these instructions to sign-up for class announcements that will be texted to you automatically
  - *You do NOT need to download the Remind App, but you can if you want to SEND messages back to me*

❖ *Answer any questions that follow*

Phone number:

81010

Message:

@esl340s

# Things to Know for the Quiz on TUE 2/20

- How to make *simple, past, and possessive gerunds* and when to use them
- How to make *simple and past infinitives* and when to use them
- *forget, quit, regret, remember, stop, try*
- How to use “*too*” and “*enough*” with infinitives
- Vocabulary from reading book, chapter one

- Know about these verbs:

avoid	consider
enjoy	keep
mind	suggest
ask	decide
expect	hope
plan	seem
tend	would like
like	prefer
start	hate
cause	pay

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
accomplishment	accomplish	accomplished	x
challenge	challenge	challenging (ed)	x
complication	complicate	complicated	x
a. daring b. dare	dare	daring	daringly
enormity (enormousness)	x	enormous	enormously
focus	focus	focused	x
impression	impress	impressive	impressively

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
inspiration	inspire	inspiring (ed)	inspiringly
obsession	obsess	a. obsessed b. obsessive	obsessively
pressure	pressure	pressured	x
risk	risk	risky	x
willingness	x	willing	willingly

# Homework Vocabulary Practice (p. 15)

1. obsession
2. enormous / impressive / unthinkable
3. willingness
4. complications / challenges
5. unthinkable / enormous
6. challenge
7. pressure
8. do-or-die
9. focused
10. risk
11. daring
12. inspire

# Vocabulary Practice (p. 16)

1. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ to finish the hike. It was 4 miles long, and I hadn't worked out in a long time.
2. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ me to eat a worm. He thought I wouldn't do it, but I did!
3. My sister has an \_\_\_\_\_ personality. She gets really excited about things and needs to learn everything about them. Right now, she is \_\_\_\_\_ with YouTube celebrities.
4. I decided not to quit my job because I didn't have another option ready, and I decided that the \_\_\_\_\_ wasn't worth the reward.





# Past Infinitives

- Past infinitives
  - Use this to show the infinitive happened BEFORE the main verb
  - **to have + past participle**
  - *You seem to have forgotten the report that was due today.*
  - *I am glad to have met you!*

# Noun Clauses

Unit 20

# “THAT”

- When we use “**that**” to introduce a noun clause, it is simply a grammatical word (it doesn’t have meaning)
  - That she was a funny person was apparent.
- “That” noun clauses can be in the subject, object, or complement position of the sentence.
  - I believe that Sue is a funny person.
  - That I got an A on my test after not studying is amazing!
  - I am worried that she might not show up.

# “THAT”

- When a “**that**” noun clause is in the object position. “**That**” may be eliminated.
  - I believe Sue is a funny person.
  - This is because “that” is simply grammatical.
  - Also, be careful because this **cannot happen in the subject position**.

# PRACTICE MOVING NOUN CLAUSES TO THE SUBJECT POSITION

1. It's clear that traffic is worse.
  - That traffic is worse is clear.
2. It's a fact that people are unhappy with the government.
  - That people are unhappy with the government is a fact.
3. I'm worried that he might fall.
  - That he might fall worries me.
4. It's understandable you feel frustrated.
  - That you feel frustrated is understandable.

# “THAT”

- Sometimes, “**the fact that**” is used in place of “**that**” in the subject position.
  - The fact that she was a funny person was apparent.
- “**The fact that**” **must be** used in place of “**that**” in noun clauses that follow a preposition.
  - I’m impressed **by** the fact that Bob is here.
  - I’m impressed **by** ~~that Bob is here.~~

# “THAT” PRACTICE

- I believe that....
  - I believe that if I keep working hard, I will accomplish my goals.
- I know that...
  - I know I am going to San Diego next month.
- It's odd that...
  - It's odd that English is so complicated.
- The fact that.... is good.
  - The fact that everyone did their homework is good.
- That I... is one of my favorite qualities about myself.
  - That I respect everyone is one of my favorite qualities about myself.

# EMBEDDED QUESTIONS

- A question that is changed to a noun clause is called an embedded question
- We use statement word order in embedded questions – NOT question word order
  - **Question word order:** What time is it?
  - **Statement word order:** What time it is
  - **Embedded question:** Do you know what time it is?
  - **Embedded question:** I know what time it is.
- Notice, they appear in statements & questions.



# WH- EMBEDDED QUESTIONS

- The subject of an embedded wh- question takes a singular verb when the wh- word is the subject
  - I'm not certain who is going with us.
- “**What**” & “**who**” can be their own subject in the clause
  - I'm not clear about what happens next.
- They can also have a subject after them
  - Do you know what her name is?
  - I can't believe who she thinks she is!

# EMBEDDED QUESTION PRACTICE

- EXERCISE 2, p. 343

- Answers:

1. what they've been doing
2. (that) he is
3. (that) he has earned
4. That he is going to do
5. what she wants to study
6. (that) she is typical of
7. (that) it's important
8. (that) he's turned out

9. (that) he has
10. the fact that it is getting worse
11. what we can do
12. (that) he matures
13. (that) you and Jaime are

# IF & WHETHER (OR NOT)

- We use “**if**” and “**whether (or not)**” to introduce embedded **yes/no questions**.
  - I have no idea whether she came (or not).
  - We’re not sure if Bob is in town.
- Often, “**if**” and “**whether (or not)**” can be used interchangeably
  - HOWEVER, do not use “**if**” to introduce a subject clause
    - Whether or not Bob is in town is unclear.
    - ~~If Bob is in town or not~~ is unclear.

# IF & WHETHER (OR NOT) NOTES

- **“Whether... or not” can** replace **“whether”** in ALL noun clauses
  - We don't know whether she got the job.
  - We don't know whether she got the job or not.
- **“If... or not” can** replace **“whether”** in ALL BUT subject noun clauses
  - No one has told me whether/if she received the letter or not.
  - Whether (or not) she received it isn't known.
  - ~~If she received it (or not)~~ isn't known.

# EMBEDDED QUESTIONS

- **Are you happy with your life right now?**
  - I'm not sure....
- **Can blind people see their dreams?**
  - ... is unclear.
- **Do Americans make jokes about Canadians?**
  - Why do you want to know...
- **Would you say “yes” if your favorite celebrity asked you to marry them?**
  - Who knows... !?

# EMBEDDED QUESTION PRACTICE

- EXERCISE 1B, p. 342
- Answers (B):
  1. Can you answer this question?
  2. Is the theory accurate?
  3. What does the word mean?
  4. What should they do?
  5. Can they change the influences of birth order?

## Exercise 3, pp. 344-345

1. ...if he was married.
2. ...if he had any children.
3. ...how long he has been doing that.
4. ...what made him start working.
5. ...how old his children were.
6. ...if his family fit the theories he had written about.
7. ...what he could tell her about the others.
8. ...how he dealt with her rebelliousness.
9. ...what he considered his greatest strength as a counselor.

# Editing Practice!

