

Extra Practice – Reductions

Reductions are shorter sentences with the same meaning. We studied three types of reductions.

**A. Time Adverb Clause Reductions** – change from adverb clause (SV) to an adverb phrase (Book page 374)

Rule: the subjects of both clauses must be the same  
Keep the time adverb  
Take away the subject, make sure the VERB is the GERUND (-ing) form.

*Examples:*

I didn't speak English very often before I came to the United States.

Reduce: I didn't speak English very often before coming to the United States.

While Steven was doing his homework, Steven fell asleep at his desk.

Reduce: While doing his homework, Steven fell asleep at his desk. (keep the name)

Since their international student joined the family, the Smiths have been very busy.  
NO CHANGE

**B. Cause / Effect Adverb Clause Reductions** – change from adverb clause to adverb phrase (Book page 376)

Rule: the same as time adverb clauses BUT remove the adverb – no “because”

*Examples:*

Because Mary needed some cash, she wanted to find an ATM machine.

Reduce: Needing some cash, Mary wanted to find an ATM machine.

Because he was unable to afford a new car, Anthony bought a used car.

Reduce: Being unable to afford a new car, Anthony bought a used car

Because the weather was so nice, the teacher brought her class outside.

NO CHANGE

**C. Adjective Clause Reductions** – change from adjective clause to adjective phrase (Book page 290)

Rules: 1. IF the adjective clause has a “be” verb, remove the pronoun (*who, that*) and the “be” verb.  
2. IF the adjective clause has no “be” verb, remove the pronoun and change the verb to a GERUND (-ing)

*Examples:*

Franklin Roosevelt, who was president during WWII, was considered a great leader.

Reduce: Franklin Roosevelt, president during WWII, was considered a great leader.

Awards are given to students who have perfect attendance.

Reduce: Awards are given to students having perfect attendance.

(Do the exercises on the next page)

## Reductions – Exercises

### Exercise 1. Reduce the following adverb clauses, if possible.

1. Before the famous author received the prize, he gave short speech.
2. Since the fall quarter began, the students have been very busy.
3. Because I remembered a few words in Spanish, I tried to speak to a Mexican tourist.
4. Because Hiro forgot to bring a pencil to the final exam, he borrowed one from Michi.
5. The Jones family had a huge yard sale before they moved to another city.
6. After the students finished the exam, the teacher graded the tests.
7. Before George W. Bush became president, he was the governor of Texas.
8. While we were driving to our grandparents' house, we listened to a book on tape.
9. Because Thomas was feeling sick, he left class early.
10. Because he is very religious, Lyle goes to church every Sunday.

### Exercise 2. Reduce the following adjective clauses.

1. When I went to drop off some papers at Kelly's house, I talked to Christopher, who is her older son.
2. Stockholm, which is the capital of Sweden, is a beautiful city.
3. I didn't know where to go, so I asked the man who was wearing a uniform.
4. The biggest company in Washington State is Boeing, which employs over 100,000 workers.
5. Many of the students who took the TOEFL<sup>®</sup> Test passed the exam.
6. Miki and Mari are the people who are responsible for registering new ESL students.
7. The story that was published in today's newspaper contained several errors.
8. Jack Oharah, who is the President of Edmonds Community College, began working here in 1997.
9. Families and friends are mourning for hundreds of people who were killed in the earthquake.
10. Doctors who study AIDS are working to find a permanent cure for the disease.