



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

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.>