



Lecture2: Time clauses, this and that, Expletive there, Prepositions

*Time Clauses:

Time clauses are dependent clauses that describe when an action occurs. They often begin with conjunctions like **when, before, after, while, or as soon as**.

Examples:

- 1- **When** I finish my homework, I will watch TV.
- 2- **Before** you leave, please turn off the lights.
- 3- I will call you **after** I arrive home.
- 4- She listens to music **while** she studies.
- 5- Please, send me the report **as soon as** you complete it.

***Tenses:** The verb tense in the time clause often reflects the time relationship to the main clause. Present tense is commonly used for future actions.

Ex: I'll help you **when** I arrive.

H.w:

Exercise 1: Complete the Sentences

Fill in the blanks with appropriate time clauses.

1. _____, I'll send you the document.
2. I usually eat lunch _____ I finish my work.
3. _____, we can start the meeting.
4. She studies best _____ it's quiet.
5. _____ you arrive, we can begin the presentation.



Exercise 2: Combine the Sentences

Combine the following pairs of sentences using a time clause.

1. I will start cooking. (when you arrive)
2. She reads a book. (while she waits for her friend)
3. We can go to the park. (after it stops raining)
4. I take a break. (before I start studying)
5. He will call you. (as soon as he gets home)

*This and That

This and that are demonstrative pronouns used to indicate specific things, people, or ideas.

Usage:

1-This: Refers to something that is **close** in distance or time.

Examples:

This book is fascinating.

This is my favorite song.

2-That: Refers to something that is **farther** away in distance or time.

Examples:

That mountain looks beautiful.

I remember that day well.



H.w: Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks

Choose **this** or **that** to complete the sentences.

1. ____ is my favorite shirt.
2. Can you see ____ house on the hill?
3. ____ book I'm reading is really interesting.
4. Do you remember ____ day we went to the beach?
5. ____ is the best pizza I've ever tasted!

*Expletive There:

Expletive there: is a grammatical construct used to introduce the existence or presence of something. It often acts as a placeholder and helps to shift focus to the noun that follows.

Structure: **There is** (singular) / **There are** (plural) + noun

Usage:

1. To Indicate Existence:

- *There is a book on the table.*
- *There are many options to choose from.*

2. To Present Information:

- *There is a meeting scheduled for tomorrow.*
- *There are several reasons why we should consider this plan.*



Examples:

1. **There is** a beautiful park nearby.
2. **There are** five stars in the sky tonight.
3. **There was** a storm last night.
4. **There will be** a presentation next week.

Negative Forms:

- **There is not / There are not** (or contractions: isn't, aren't)
 - *There isn't any milk in the fridge.*
 - *There aren't enough chairs for everyone.*

Questions:

- **Is there** a problem with your order?
- **Are there** any cookies left?

*Prepositions

Prepositions are words that link nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words in a sentence, indicating relationships in time, space, or direction.

Common Prepositions:



In: She is in the room.

On: The book is on the table.

At: I will meet you at 5 PM.

Under: The cat is under the bed.

Between: The Park is between the school and the library.