

Namaste English

Mastery Course

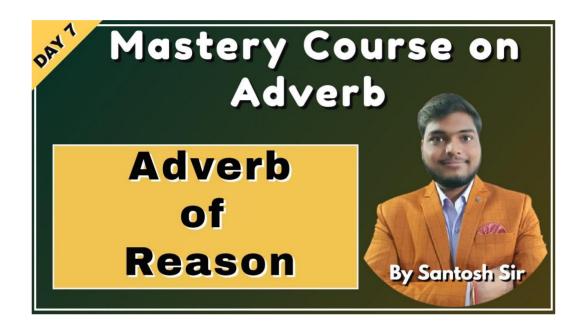
on

Adverbs





Adverbs Day 7



Introduction to the course

- ❖ It's important that we have the knowledge of Adverbs along with the knowledge of tenses and grammar topics. So, this time we have brought a special course for you all.
- In this course you will get mastery on Adverbs.
- Your spoken part will improve.
- ❖ Your written part will be rhetoric, after you have attended all the sessions of this course.



Adverb clauses of cause or reason

Definition

Adverbs of Reason are words used to tell the reason behind the happening of a particular occurrence. Some examples of the Adverbs of reason are - therefore, hence, because, so, etc. We will frame simple sentences using some adverbs of reason to better understand their purpose.

HENCE: (adverb) - often in a phrase without a verb

Meanings:

- 1. for this reason
- 2. from this origin
- 3. therefore

Example Sentences:

- 1. The river Cooum flows right through the village. Hence the village is called Cooum.
- 2. Your college was founded by Mr. Rajan. Hence, its name is called Rajan College.

THEREFORE: (adverb)

Meanings:

- 1. as a result
- 2. for that reason
- 3. so

Example Sentences:

- 1. These birds are very rare and therefore protected by law.
- 2. My friends did not apply to this course. Therefore, they did not come for this entrance.

ACCORDINGLY: (adverb)

Meanings:

1. In a way suitable to what has been said or what has happened

Example Sentences:

1. We may be informed of your decision and we will act accordingly.

THENCE: (adverb)

Meanings:

- 1. from that place
- 2. after leaving that place

Example Sentences:



- 1. We made our way to the coast and thence by sea to Sri Lanka.
- 2. Just because, he is silent, may we thence come to the conclusion that he is guilty.

Note: The following adverbs are called Adverbs of Reason.

- 1. Hence
- 2. Therefore
- 3. Accordingly
- 4. Thence

Adverb clauses of cause or reason are introduced by the subordinating conjunctions because, as, since and that.

- I sing because I like singing.
- He thinks he can get anything because he is rich.
- Since he has apologized, we will take no further action against him.
- As he was not there, I left a message with his mother.
- I am glad that you have come.
- My parents were disappointed that I didn't get the scholarship.
- He was furious that his book was panned by most reviewers.

Notes

The conjunction **that** is often omitted.

• I am glad you like it. OR I am glad that you like it.

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• They were disappointed **you weren't in**. OR They were disappointed **that you weren't in**.

As and **since** are used when the reason is already known to the listener.

As it is raining again, we will have to cancel the match.

As and since-clauses are relatively formal. In an informal style, the same idea can be expressed with **so.**

• It is raining again, **so** we will have to cancel the match.

Because-clauses are used to give information which isn't already known to the reader or listener.

 Because he had not paid the bill, his electricity was cut off.

Note that a **because-clause** can stand alone. **As** and **since-clauses** cannot be used like this.

 'Why are you looking at her like that?' 'Because she smiled at me.' (NOT As she smiled at me.) (NOT Since she smiled at me.)

About the Instructor

Santosh Sen (B.Ed. in English, University of Delhi)

Santosh Sir has wide teaching experience of more than 5 years in English Language and Literature. He is an ex-faculty of Exam



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Mitra Institute, Delhi. Students have known him as a teacher who makes English Learning easy by his short methods and tricks.

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