

3. A pride of lions _____ up to forty lions, including one to three males, several females, and cubs.
- (A) can contain
(B) it contains
(C) contain
(D) containing
4. _____ tea plant are small and white.
- (A) The
(B) On the
(C) Having flowers the
(D) The flowers of the
5. The tetracyclines, _____ antibiotics, are used to treat infections.
- (A) are a family of
(B) being a family
(C) a family of
(D) their family is
6. Any possible academic assistance from taking stimulants _____ marginal at best.
- (A) it is
(B) there is
(C) is
(D) as
7. Henry Adams, born in Boston, _____ famous as a historian and novelist.
- (A) became
(B) and became
(C) he was
(D) and he became
8. The major cause _____ the pull of the Moon on the Earth.
- (A) the ocean tides are
(B) of ocean tides is
(C) of the tides in the ocean
(D) the oceans' tides
9. Still a novelty in the late nineteenth century, _____ limited to the rich.
- (A) was
(B) was photography
(C) it was photography
(D) photography was
10. A computerized map of the freeways using information gathered by sensors embedded in the pavement _____ on a local cable channel during rush hours.
- (A) airs
(B) airing
(C) air
(D) to air

SENTENCES WITH MULTIPLE CLAUSES _____

Many sentences in English have more than one clause. (A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb.) Whenever you find a sentence on the TOEFL test with more than one clause, you need to make sure that every subject has a verb and every verb has a subject. Next you need to check that the various clauses in the sentence are correctly joined. There are various ways to join clauses in English. Certain patterns appear frequently in English and on the TOEFL test. You should be very familiar with these patterns.

SKILL 6: USE COORDINATE CONNECTORS CORRECTLY

When you have two clauses in an English sentence, you must connect the two clauses correctly. One way to connect two clauses is to use *and*, *but*, *or*, *so*, or *yet* between the clauses.

Tom is singing, *and* Paul is dancing.

Tom is tall, *but* Paul is short.

Tom must write the letter, or Paul will do it.

Tom told a joke, so Paul laughed.

Tom is tired, yet he is not going to sleep.

In each of these examples, there are two clauses that are correctly joined with a coordinate conjunction *and*, *but*, *or*, *so*, or *yet*, and a comma (,).

The following example shows how this sentence pattern could be tested in structure questions on the TOEFL test.

Example from the Paper and Computer TOEFL® Tests



A power failure occurred, _____ the lamps went out.

- (A) then
- (B) so
- (C) later
- (D) next

In this example you should notice quickly that there are two clauses, *a power failure occurred* and *the lamps went out*. This sentence needs a connector to join the two clauses. *Then*, *later*, and *next* are not connectors, so answers (A), (C), and (D) are not correct. The best answer is answer (B) because *so* can connect two clauses.

The following chart lists the coordinate connectors and the sentence pattern used with them:

COORDINATE CONNECTORS				
<i>and</i>	<i>but</i>	<i>or</i>	<i>so</i>	<i>yet</i>
S	V,	(coordinate connector)		S
<i>She laughed,</i>		<i>but</i>		<i>she wanted to cry.</i>

EXERCISE 6: Each of the following sentences contains more than one clause. Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice. Circle the connectors. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

C 1. The software should be used on a laptop computer, (and) this computer is a laptop.

I 2. The rain clouds can be seen in the distance, (but) no has fallen.

_____ 3. They are trying to sell their house, it has been on the market for two months.

_____ 4. So the quality of the print was not good, I changed the typewriter ribbon.

_____ 5. The lifeguard will warn you about the riptides, or she may require you to get out of the water.

_____ 6. You should have finished the work yesterday, yet is not close to being finished today.

- _____ 7. The phone rang again and again, so the receptionist was not able to get much work done.
- _____ 8. The missing wallet was found, but the cash and credit cards had been removed.
- _____ 9. Or you can drive your car for another 2,000 miles, you can get it fixed.
- _____ 10. The chemist was awarded the Nobel Prize, he flew to Europe to accept it.

SKILL 7: USE ADVERB TIME AND CAUSE CONNECTORS CORRECTLY

Sentences with adverb clauses have two basic patterns in English. Study the clauses and connectors in the following sentences:

I will sign the check *before* you leave.

Before you leave, I will sign the check.

In each of these examples, there are two clauses: *you leave* and *I will sign the check*, and the clause *you leave* is an adverb time clause because it is introduced with the connector *before*. In the first example the connector *before* comes in the middle of the sentence, and no comma (,) is used. In the second example the connector *before* comes at the beginning of the sentence. In this pattern, when the connector comes at the beginning of the sentence, a comma (,) is required in the middle of the sentence.

The following example shows how this sentence pattern could be tested in structure questions on the TOEFL test.

Example from the Paper and Computer TOEFL® Tests



_____ was late, I missed the appointment.

- (A) I
- (B) Because
- (C) The train
- (D) Since he

In this example you should recognize easily that there is a verb, *was*, that needs a subject. There is also another clause, *I missed the appointment*. If you choose answer (A) or answer (C), you will have a subject for the verb *was*, but you will not have a connector to join the two clauses. Because you need a connector to join two clauses, answers (A) and (C) are incorrect. Answer (B) is incorrect because there is no subject for the verb *was*. Answer (D) is the best answer because there is a subject, *he*, for the verb *was*, and there is a connector, *since*, to join the two clauses.

The following chart lists adverb *time* and *cause* connectors and the sentence patterns used with them:

ADVERB TIME AND CAUSE CONNECTORS						
TIME				CAUSE		
<i>after</i>	<i>as soon as</i>	<i>once</i>	<i>when</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>now that</i>	
<i>as</i>	<i>before</i>	<i>since</i>	<i>whenever</i>	<i>because</i>	<i>since</i>	
<i>as long as</i>	<i>by the time</i>	<i>until</i>	<i>while</i>	<i>inasmuch as</i>		
S V		adverb connector		S V		
<i>Teresa went inside</i>		<i>because</i>		<i>it was raining.</i>		
adverb connector		S V,	S V			
<i>Because</i>		<i>it was raining,</i>		<i>Teresa went inside.</i>		

EXERCISE 7: Each of the following sentences contains more than one clause. Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice. Circle the connectors. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- C 1. (Since) the bank closes in less than an hour, the deposits need to be tallied immediately.
- I 2. Their backgrounds are thoroughly investigated (before) are admitted to the organization.
- ___ 3. The citizens are becoming more and more incensed about traffic accidents whenever the accidents occur at that intersection.
- ___ 4. The ground had been prepared, the seedlings were carefully planted.
- ___ 5. We can start the conference now that all the participants have arrived.
- ___ 6. The building quite vulnerable to damage until the storm windows are installed.
- ___ 7. Once the address label for the package is typed, can be sent to the mail room.
- ___ 8. Because the recent change in work shifts was not posted, several workers missed their shifts.
- ___ 9. The mother is going to be quite upset with her son as long as he misbehaves so much.
- ___ 10. Inasmuch as all the votes have not yet been counted the outcome of the election cannot be announced.

SKILL 8: USE OTHER ADVERB CONNECTORS CORRECTLY

Adverb clauses can express the ideas of time and cause, as you saw in Skill 7; adverb clauses can also express a number of other ideas, such as contrast, condition, manner, and place. Because these clauses are adverb clauses, they have the same structure as the time and cause clauses in Skill 7. Study the following examples:

I will leave at 7:00 *if* I am ready.

Although I was late, I managed to catch the train.

In each of these examples, there are two clauses that are correctly joined with adverb connectors. In the first sentence, the adverb condition connector *if* comes in the middle of the sentence. In the second sentence, the adverb contrast connector *although* comes at the beginning of the sentence, and a comma (,) is used in the middle of the sentence.

The following example shows a way that this sentence pattern can be tested in the Structure section of the TOEFL test.

Example from the Paper and Computer TOEFL® Tests  

You will get a good grade on the exam provided _____.

- (A) studying
- (B) study
- (C) to study
- (D) you study

In this example you should quickly notice the adverb condition connector *provided*. This connector comes in the middle of the sentence; because it is a connector, it must be followed by a subject and a verb. The best answer to this question is answer (D), which contains the subject and verb *you study*.

The following chart lists adverb contrast, condition, manner, and place connectors and the sentence patterns used with them:

OTHER ADVERB CONNECTORS			
CONDITION	CONTRAST	MANNER	PLACE
<i>if</i> <i>in case</i> <i>provided</i> <i>providing</i> <i>unless</i> <i>whether</i>	<i>although</i> <i>even though</i> <i>though</i> <i>while</i> <i>whereas</i>	<i>as</i> <i>in that</i>	<i>where</i> <i>wherever</i>
S V Bob went to school		(adverb connector) even though	S V he felt sick.
(adverb connector) Even though		S V, Bob felt sick,	S V he went to school.
NOTE: A comma is often used in the middle of the sentence with a contrast connector. <i>The Smith family <u>arrived</u> at 2:00, while the Jones family <u>arrived</u> an hour later.</i>			

EXERCISE 8: Each of the following sentences contains more than one clause. Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice. Circle the connectors. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- C 1. It is impossible to enter that program (if) you lack experience as a teacher.
- I 2. The commandant left strict orders about the passes, several soldiers left the post anyway.
- ___ 3. No one is admitted to the academy unless he or she the education requirements.
- ___ 4. While most students turned the assignment in on time, a few asked for an extension.
- ___ 5. I will take you wherever need to go to complete the registration procedures.
- ___ 6. I will wait here in the airport with you whether the plane leaves on time or not.
- ___ 7. Providing the envelope is postmarked by this Friday, your application still acceptable.
- ___ 8. As the nurse already explained all visitors must leave the hospital room now.
- ___ 9. This exam will be more difficult than usual in that it covers two chapters instead of one.
- ___ 10. Though snow had been falling all day long, everyone got to the church on time for the wedding.

EXERCISE (Skills 6–8): Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice in each of the following sentences. Circle the connectors. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- _____ 1. Until the registrar makes a decision about your status, you must stay in an unclassified category.
- _____ 2. Or the bills can be paid by mail by the first of the month.
- _____ 3. The parents left a phone number with the baby-sitter in case a problem with the children.
- _____ 4. The furniture will be delivered as soon it is paid for.
- _____ 5. Whenever you want to hold the meeting, we will schedule it.
- _____ 6. The government was overthrown in a revolution, the king has not returned to his homeland.
- _____ 7. Whereas most of the documents are complete, this form still needs to be notarized.
- _____ 8. Trash will be collected in the morning, so you should put the trash cans out tonight.
- _____ 9. It is impossible for the airplane to take off while is snowing so hard.
- _____ 10. We did not go out to dinner tonight even though I would have preferred not to cook.

TOEFL EXERCISE (Skills 6–8): Choose the letter of the word or group of words that best completes the sentence.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. The president of the United States appoints the cabinet members, _____ appointments are subject to Senate approval.</p> <p>(A) their
(B) with their
(C) because their
(D) but their</p> | <p>3. Like Thomas Berger's fictional character <i>Little Big Man</i>, Lauderdale managed to find himself where _____ of important events took place.</p> <p>(A) it was an extraordinary number
(B) there was an extraordinary number
(C) an extraordinary number
(D) an extraordinary number existed</p> |
| <p>2. The prisoners were prevented from speaking to reporters because _____.</p> <p>(A) not wanting the story in the papers
(B) the story in the papers the superintendent did not want
(C) the public to hear the story
(D) the superintendent did not want the story in the papers</p> | <p>4. _____ sucked groundwater from below, some parts of the city have begun to sink as much as ten inches annually.</p> <p>(A) Pumps have
(B) As pumps have
(C) So pumps have
(D) With pumps</p> |

5. Case studies are the target of much skepticism in the scientific community, _____ used extensively by numerous researchers.
- (A) they are
(B) are
(C) yet they
(D) yet they are
6. According to the hypothesis in the study, the monarchs pick up the magnetic field of the _____ migrate by following magnetic fields.
- (A) target monarchs
(B) target since monarchs
(C) target since monarchs are
(D) target
7. _____ show the relations among neurons, they do not preclude the possibility that other aspects are important.
- (A) Neural theories
(B) A neural theory
(C) Although neural theories
(D) However neural theories
8. _____ or refinanced, the lender will generally require setting up an escrow account to ensure the payment of property taxes and homeowner's insurance.
- (A) A home is
(B) A home is bought
(C) When a home
(D) When a home is bought
9. If ultraviolet radiation enters the Earth's atmosphere, _____ generally blocked by the ozone concentrated in the atmosphere.
- (A) it
(B) it is
(C) so it is
(D) then it
10. Among human chromosomes, the Y chromosome is unusual _____ most of the chromosome does not participate in meiotic recombination.
- (A) in
(B) so
(C) and
(D) in that

TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (Skills 1–8): Choose the letter of the word or group of words that best completes the sentence.

1. The three basic chords in _____ the tonic, the dominant, and the subdominant.
- (A) functional harmony
(B) functional harmony is
(C) functional harmony are
(D) functional harmony they are
2. _____ Hale Telescope, at the Palomar Observatory in southern California, scientists can photograph objects several billion light years away.
- (A) The
(B) With the
(C) They use the
(D) It is the
3. Without the proper card installed inside the computer, _____ impossible to run a graphics program.
- (A) is definitely
(B) because of
(C) it is
(D) is
4. The charter for the Louisiana lottery was coming up for renewal, _____ spared no expense in the fight to win renewal.
- (A) the lottery committee
(B) so the lottery committee and
(C) so the lottery committee
(D) the lottery committee made

5. While in reality Alpha Centauri is a triple star, _____ to the naked eye to be a single star.
- (A) it appears
(B) but it appears
(C) appears
(D) despite it
6. The Sun's gravity severely distorted the path of the comet _____ entered its wildly erratic orbit around Jupiter.
- (A) it
(B) when
(C) after the comet came into it
(D) once the comet
7. Each object _____ Jupiter's magnetic field is deluged with electrical charges.
- (A) enters
(B) it enters
(C) entering
(D) enter
8. As its name suggests, the Prairie Wetlands Resource Center _____ the protection of wetlands on the prairies of the Dakotas, Montana, Minnesota, and Nebraska.
- (A) it focuses
(B) focuses on
(C) focusing
(D) to focus on
9. One of the largest and most powerful birds of prey in the world, _____ a six-foot wingspan and legs and talons roughly the size of a man's arms and legs.
- (A) so the harpy has
(B) the harpy having
(C) with the harpy having
(D) the harpy has
10. _____ creation of such a community was a desirable step, the requisite political upheaval had to be accepted.
- (A) Since the
(B) The
(C) Later, the
(D) It was the

MORE SENTENCES WITH MULTIPLE CLAUSES _____

As we saw in Skills 6 through 8, many sentences in English have more than one clause. In Skills 9 through 12, we will see more patterns for connecting the clauses in sentences with multiple clauses. Because these patterns appear frequently in English and on the TOEFL test, you should be very familiar with them.

SKILL 9: USE NOUN CLAUSE CONNECTORS CORRECTLY

A noun clause is a clause that functions as a noun; because the noun clause is a noun, it is used in a sentence as either an object of a verb, an object of a preposition, or the subject of the sentence.

I know when he will arrive.

NOUN CLAUSE AS OBJECT OF VERB

I am concerned about when he will arrive.

NOUN CLAUSE AS OBJECT OF PREPOSITION

When he will arrive is not important.

NOUN CLAUSE AS SUBJECT