

ANSWER THE WHEN QUESTION – USUALLY FIRST

1. Adverbs – Usually at the beginning of a sentence.

Adverbs consist of one or more words telling *when* the verb action occurs. An adverb may come either at the beginning of a sentence or at the end of the sentence.

EXAMPLES: *Tomorrow, he will return to school.* **Or,** *He will return to school tomorrow.*

As a general rule, however, most WHEN adverbs should come at the beginning of a sentence.

“WHEN” ADVERBS:

Today, yesterday, tomorrow, last night, tonight, daily, weekly, now, then, early(ier), late(r), soon(er), always, never, immediately, sometimes, seldom, often, occasionally, frequently, usually, eventually, finally, ultimately, next, after(wards), first, last, not, at, yet, again, every (hour, day, week, time, year, etc.)

These words may be modified to provide more detail – for example,
Late (or later or early or earlier) last night . . .

2. Prepositions – describe the *when* more specifically.

EXAMPLE: Tomorrow during lunch, he will return to school. (He is coming **NOT** before or after but *during* lunch).

“WHEN” PREPOSITIONS:

Before, after, during, in the middle of, past, prior to, until, since, as, at, upon, for, on, about

A NOTE ABOUT PREPOSITIONS: All prepositions are followed by a noun or a pronoun.

3. Dependent Clauses – describe the “when” even more precisely.

EXAMPLE: Tomorrow during lunch when the other students are not in the building, he will return to school.

“WHEN” DEPENDENT CLAUSE WORDS:

Before, after, when, until, while, as long as, as soon as, as

A NOTE ABOUT DEPENDENT CLAUSE WORDS: Some of these words – specifically *before* and *after* – are the same as prepositions. The difference between a preposition and a dependent clause word is simple: a dependent clause word is followed by an entire sentence – subject and predicate – rather than just a noun or a pronoun.

ANSWER THE WHERE QUESTION – USUALLY LAST

1. Adverbs – (Usually) one word that tells where the verb action occurs.

EXAMPLES: He went outside. He walked inside. He moved sideways. He jumped up. He sat down. He looked around. Leave me alone. Please come here. Go over there. She searched everywhere. Don't look back. Don't go far. Stay nearby. Let's go together. I left it somewhere! I can't find it anywhere! Drive through; Go around instead. Let's stay behind.

“WHERE” ADVERBS:

<i>ahead, behind</i>	<i>apart, together, alone</i>	<i>away</i>
<i>back, front</i>	<i>around</i>	<i>backward(s), forward(s)</i>
<i>near(by), far</i>	<i>up, down</i>	<i>in, out</i>
<i>here, there</i>	<i>outside, inside</i>	<i>sideways</i>
<i>anywhere, everywhere, nowhere, somewhere</i>		

2. Prepositions – describe the “where” more specifically

EXAMPLE: He walked outside around the block. (Not down the block or up the block).

“WHERE” PREPOSITIONS:

<i>in(to), out (of)</i>	<i>above, below</i>	<i>across (from), next to</i>
<i>through, throughout</i>	<i>far (from)</i>	<i>on top of</i>
<i>at</i>	<i>inside (of), outside (of)</i>	<i>along (with, side of)</i>
<i>by</i>	<i>between</i>	<i>upon</i>
<i>under, over</i>	<i>underneath</i>	<i>beneath</i>
<i>about</i>	<i>before, after</i>	<i>ahead of, behind</i>
<i>near(by/to),</i>	<i>around</i>	<i>in back of, in front of</i>
<i>beside</i>	<i>beyond</i>	<i>among/amid</i>
<i>apart (from)</i>	<i>against</i>	<i>away (from)</i>
<i>up (from), down (from)</i>	<i>to, from</i>	<i>with, within</i>
<i>on(to), off (of)</i>	<i>with/without/within</i>	<i>toward, at</i>
<i>opposite (from)</i>		

3. Dependent Clauses – describe the “where” even more precisely.

EXAMPLE: He walked outside around the block where his friends were waiting.

“WHERE” DEPENDENT CLAUSE WORDS:

Where

ANSWER THE “WHY” QUESTION ANYTIME, ANYWHERE!

There are **four** ways to answer the question “why”:

1. **A Simple Explanation** gives no real reason to answer the question why. There are two basic structures used to answer this question:
 - A. **Prepositional Phrase Word** – *for*
EXAMPLE: *I’m going to the store for some milk.*
 - B. **Infinitive Phrase Words** – *to . . .* OR *in order to . . .*
EXAMPLE: *I’m going to the store (in order) to buy some milk.*
2. **Cause and Effect** tells how one event causes another event to occur.
 - A. **Prepositional Phrase Words**
because of, by means of, in view of, on account of, due to, for, upon
EXAMPLE: *Due to our lack of milk, I’m going to the store to buy some more.*
 - B. **Dependent Clause Words**
because, in order that, since, so that, as, for, when (past tense only)
EXAMPLES: *I have to go home now for I am very tired. OR . . . because I am very tired. OR . . . as I am very tired. OR . . . since I am very tired. OR . . . so that I can sleep. OR . . . in order that I can sleep. OR (past tense using “when”) *I had to go home when I was tired.**
3. **Comparison and Contrast** is the logical opposite of cause and effect – namely, one event should have caused another to occur, but didn’t; or, one event should **not** have caused another to occur, but it happened anyway. For example:
 - A. **Prepositional Phrase Words** *in spite of, aside from*
EXAMPLE: *In spite of our lack of milk, I’m not going to the store to buy some more.*
 - B. **Dependent Clause Words** – *although, though, even though, aside from the fact that*
EXAMPLES: *Although (OR though OR even though) I’m tired, I’m not going home. Aside from the fact that I’m tired, I’m having a great time. Although we still have some milk, I’m going to the store to buy some anyway.*
4. **CONDITIONAL CAUSE AND EFFECT** describes how one event **may** cause another event to occur, but it hasn’t happened yet. **Only** Dependent Clause Words can be used to create the conditional answer to “why” –
Unless, Until, As long as, As far as, as soon as, if, if . . . then, when, whenever, providing (that)
EXAMPLES:
Unless you get ready to go right now, we can’t leave on time.
Until you’re ready to go, we can’t leave.
As long as you’re not ready, we can’t leave.
As far as I can tell, you’re not ready to go.
As soon as you’re ready to go, we can leave.
If you’re ready to go, we can leave.
If you’re ready to go, then we can leave.
When you’re ready to go, we can leave.
Whenever you’re ready to go, we can leave.
Providing (that) you’re ready to go, we can leave.

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