

## That Clauses after Verbs

**Point 1:** There are many verbs in English that often have a noun clause as the object.

1. I believe **what** you are saying.
2. I know **what** you mean.
3. We assume **that** he is coming to the party.
4. They denied **that** they did anything wrong.

**Point 2:** Many of these noun clauses start with the word *that*, which is often omitted in spoken English.

1. I think **that** he is not coming to work today.
2. I hope **that** you are right.
3. She said **that** it was a mistake.
4. He revealed **that** he was quitting.

**Point 3:** Many of the verbs in projected speech refer to thoughts and use verbs associated with thinking.

1. We concluded **that** it was a mistake.
2. He realized **that** he was wrong.
3. I imagine **that** you must be tired.
4. I think **that** we should start over.

**Point 4:** Many of the verbs in projected speech refer to speech and use verbs associated with speaking.

1. She said **that** she was sorry.
2. He mentioned **that** you have a new job.
3. He complained **that** the computers are slow.
4. She claimed **that** he was lying.

**Point 5:** Many of the verbs in projected speech refer to feelings and use verbs associated with opinions.

1. She regrets **that** she said that.
2. I feel **that** she is making a mistake.
3. I like **that** you are always honest.
4. We hate **what** he is all about.
5. I disagree with **what** you are saying.

# That Clause after Verbs

Read and listen to four conversations using the grammar.

## Conversation 1 | [PDF Worksheet](#)

**Man:** So, I heard **that** you are having a party?

**Woman:** Yeah, it will be next week.

**Man:** So, I assume **that** all are invited?

**Woman:** Yes, that would be correct. All are welcome.

**Man:** Okay, great. And I presume **that** I should bring a date?

**Woman:** No need. You can come alone.

**Man:** What a relief!

## Conversation 2 | [PDF Worksheet](#)

**Woman:** How do you think sales will be this year?

**Man:** Good. I **think they** will be better than last year.

**Woman:** I **hope they** are.

**Man:** Yeah, last year was terrible.

**Woman:** It was.

**Man:** Well, I'm **sure we'll** do better this year.

## Conversation 3 | [PDF Worksheet](#)

**Man:** I saw **that** you had a meeting with Jason.

**Woman:** Yes, he wanted to discuss the budget.

**Man:** Yeah? What did he say about it?

**Woman:** He expressed **that** we are spending too much.

**Man:** Well, I **hope he** does not cut the budget.

**Woman:** I **doubt he** will do that.

## Quiz

*Answer these questions about the interview.*

1) What does the man presume?

- a) That he needs a date
- b) That he needs a costume

2) How were sales last year?

a) Good

**b) Bad**

3) What does the man hope will happen?

a) They discuss the budget.

**b) They do not change the budget.**

## Corporate Vocabulary - Financial

### **Market**

The potential customers or target of a business.

“My coworkers say that Mexico is a good market for our products.”

“My colleagues have indicated that Mexico represents a strong market opportunity for our products.”

### **Bonus**

An extra compensation to employees normally for good performance.

“I received a bonus last year for my marketing strategy.”

“Last year, I was awarded a bonus in recognition of my marketing strategy.”

### **Personnel**

The people that work in a company.

“Downsizing was the only alternative to reduce our personnel.”

“Downsizing was determined to be the sole option available for reducing our personnel.”

## **Quarter**

Corporately used to represent three consecutive months.

“There are four quarters in one year.”

“A calendar year is divided into four quarters.”

## **Revenue**

The income a business earns from the sale of goods and services, or investment earnings.

“The new product line has doubled our revenue for the year.”

“The introduction of the new product line has resulted in a twofold increase in our annual revenue.”

## **Expenses**

Money that the company spends including goods, services, depreciation and financial costs.

“Our expenses have increased significantly due to inflation.”

“We have experienced a substantial increase in expenses as a result of inflation.”

## **Profit**

The result of subtracting expenses from revenue in a business operation.

“Their business left good profit, but they had to work long hours.”

“The business yielded satisfactory profits; however, it required them to commit to extended working hours.”

## **Loss**

When revenue minus expenses is a negative number.

“We didn’t expect a financial loss for last year.”

“We had not anticipated incurring a financial loss in the previous year.”