

CHAPTER 4 *The Clause*

Adverb Clauses

An **adverb clause** is a subordinate clause that modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb.

An adverb clause tells *how, when, where, why, how much, to what extent, or under what condition* the action of the main verb occurs. Adverb clauses are introduced by subordinating conjunctions.

EXERCISE Underline the adverb clauses in the following sentences.

EXAMPLE: The parents laughed when the child told a joke.

1. When people enter a museum, they sometimes find almost too much to see.
2. Fascinating collections are on display wherever they glance.
3. If they could spend endless time, they'd stop to examine each exhibit.
4. As it is, most people just don't have enough time.
5. Some people stop where the great prehistoric animals are re-created in plaster.
6. If you are curious about dinosaurs, you can study the replicas in museums.
7. Since dinosaurs are so hard for people to imagine, the museum models are helpful.
8. Since few people know much about marine life, museums educate in that area, too.
9. If a person is interested in art, art galleries are the places to go.
10. Since many art museums in large cities have permanent collections, a visitor can go back often.
11. An artist's works can be enjoyed again and again as long as they are housed in a particular museum.
12. Since museums also display other works for shorter time periods, people can enjoy many different kinds of art.
13. People from all over the nation can see a specific collection because these touring collections go from museum to museum.
14. Even if you miss an exhibit in one city, you can see it in another.

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Subordinating Conjunctions

An adverb clause is introduced by a **subordinating conjunction** that joins the clause to the rest of the sentence.

EXERCISE Some of the following items contain adverb clauses; others do not. If an item does contain an adverb clause, circle the subordinating conjunction. If an item has no adverb clause, do not circle anything.

EXAMPLE: We ate breakfast (before) we left.
We left after dawn.

1. When Ricardo heard Mr. Suarez call to him, he knew the game had begun.
2. After you, Jane.
3. As long as you are going anyway, please check out a copy of *Tristan and Isolde* for me.
4. While Susie vacuumed the hall, Wayne made the beds.
5. I haven't heard anything since July.
6. In order that we understand perfectly, let's look at the map again.
7. If the space trip succeeds, we shall have made contact with extraterrestrial beings.
8. The whole world will benefit when the disease has been conquered.
9. Now, as then, Jean enjoys music.
10. We accomplished more after we turned off the radio.
11. Stay until evening.
12. Shall we wait until you have done the dishes?
13. The promoter arrives before the singers and crew.
14. As if he hadn't received enough attention already, Steve began another of his endless stories.
15. We did go, although we had not expected to do so.
16. Though she was ill, the president ran the company with her usual flair.
17. Sylvia looked as if someone had given her a million dollars.
18. I'll see you before school.
19. After work we'll go out.
20. So that the students could refresh their memories, Ms. West reviewed the events of the first chapter.

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Noun Clauses

A **noun clause** is a subordinate clause used as a noun. It can be used as a subject, a complement (predicate nominative, direct object, indirect object), or an object of a preposition.

EXERCISE Underline the noun clause in each sentence.

EXAMPLE: I knew what I was doing.

1. That is exactly what I said.
2. Ask whether Mr. Lewis should pick the children up.
3. Whether I go to college this year depends on money.
4. That the president was happy about the meeting was evident in his face.
5. It was what Rose had always wanted.
6. The down jacket was exactly what Pete had asked for.
7. I think that we can finish by Tuesday.
8. That the committee had worked hard was clear from the report.
9. That the people of the village had tried to please the visitors was touching.
10. Mahlon repeated that he'd do his best.
11. Too many speeches have already been given about how you should use the days ahead.
12. Whoever had used the kitchen had left a mess.
13. Whatever is necessary must be done at once.
14. Ted reported that all the children were asleep.
15. The loser will be whoever finishes last.
16. That the kitten had overturned the talcum powder was obvious.
17. We could see that the hayfever season was here.
18. Whatever the doctor orders is to be done.
19. Invite whoever is at the Taylors' house to join us.
20. That no one had cut the grass for two weeks was apparent.