

Adverbial Clauses: Exercises

1. Time clauses: Add a time subordinator to the appropriate sentence in each pair to form an adverbial time clause. Use a different subordinator in each sentence. Write a new sentence by combining the adverbial clause with the independent clause. Punctuate the sentence if necessary.

	SUBORDINATOR	MEANING
Time	when whenever while as soon as after since as before until	a point in time/short duration at any time at the same time/longer duration immediately at or instantly after the time that following the time that from that time/moment while/when earlier than the time when up to the time of

Example: **Everyone should know what to do. An earthquake strikes.**

Everyone should know what to do when an earthquake strikes.

- a) If you are inside, move away from windows, and get under a desk or table, or stand in a doorway. You feel the floor begin to shake.
- b) Try to stay calm. The earthquake is happening.
- c) Don't move. The floor stops shaking.
- d) You are sure the earthquake is over. You may begin to move around.
- e) You have checked carefully for fallen power lines. You may go outside.

2. Place clauses: Add a place subordinator to the appropriate sentence in each pair to form an adverbial time clause. Use a different subordinator in each sentence. Write a new sentence by combining the adverbial clause with the independent clause. Punctuate the sentence if necessary.

Place	where anywhere wherever everywhere	a definite place anyplace anyplace everyplace
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Example: **People prefer to shop. Credit cards are accepted.**

People prefer to shop where credit cards are accepted.

- a) Consumers have a tendency to buy more. Credit cards are accepted for payment of merchandise.
- b) You cannot use credit cards. You shop.
- c) There are few places of business. A credit card is not accepted.
- d) They are accepted. Travelers can use credit cards in foreign countries.

3. Manner, distance, and frequency clauses: Add a manner, distance, or frequency subordinator in each blank to form an adverbial time clause. In some sentences, an adverb is suggested.

Write a new sentence by combining the adverbial clause with the independent clause.

Distance/frequency	as + <i>adverb</i> + as	comparison
Manner	as as if as though	in the way or manner that/like

Example: The American people should try to conserve energy. as often as they can. (frequency)

The American people should try to conserve energy as often as they can.

- a) The public must conserve energy. _____ the president has requested.
(manner)
- b) Many Americans want to move. _____ they can from polluted cities. (distance)
- c) We should not consume our natural resources _____ we have in the past. (manner – wastefully)
- d) Citizens should make a strong effort to conserve all natural resources.
_____ the government has advised. (manner)

e) The EPA must remind people. _____ they can about the dangers of pollution. (frequency)

f) No nation can afford to act. _____ pollution were not its problem. (manner – use *as if* or *as though*)

4. Reason: Add a reason subordinator to the appropriate sentence in each pair to form an adverbial time clause. Write a new sentence by combining the adverbial clause with the independent clause. Punctuate the sentence if necessary.

Reason	because as since	for the reason that
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Example: Electricity is expensive. Europeans buy energy-saving household appliances such as washing machines that use less water.

Since electricity is expensive, Europeans buy energy-saving household appliances such as washing machines that use less water.

- a) Europeans experienced hardship and deprivation during and after World War II. They are used to conserving.
- b) Coal pollutes the air and gives off a lot of carbon dioxide. Most European nations have switched to natural gas or nuclear power to produce electricity.
- c) In the United States, in contrast, 56 percent of the nation's electricity is generated by burning coal. Coal is cheap and plentiful.

- d) The parliamentary system in Europe is different. A European head of government has more power than an American president to force industry to make environment-friendly changes.