

Adverbial Clauses 2: Exercises

1. Result clauses: Add a result subordinator to the first sentence in the following pairs to form an adverbial clause.

Write a new sentence by combining the adverbial clause with the second sentence. Punctuate the sentence if necessary.

Result		
	so + <i>adjective</i> + that so + <i>adverb</i> + that such a(n) + <i>noun phrase</i> + that so much/many/little/few + <i>noun phrase</i> + that	with the result that

Example: **Anthropological museums have realistic displays. A visitor can gain insight into the life-styles of ancient people.**

Anthropological museums have such realistic displays that a visitor can gain insight into the life-styles of ancient people.

- a) The Ancient Peru exhibit was popular. It was held over two weeks.
- b) The artifacts were of historic value. Anthropologists from several universities came to study them.
- c) The exhibits were precious. A museum guard was posted in every room.
- d) Computer graphics allowed the exhibit's curators to present the lives of ancient Peruvians realistically. You felt that you were actually there.
- e) There were many exhibits. We couldn't see all of them.

2. Purpose clauses: Add a purpose subordinator – either *so that* or *in order that* – to the appropriate sentence in order to form an adverbial clause. Write a new sentence by combining the adverbial clause with the independent clause. Punctuate the sentence if necessary.

Purpose	so that in order that	for the purpose of
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Example: **Chemists are constantly creating new products in the laboratory.**
People can have substitutes for scarce or unavailable products.

Chemists are constantly creating new products in the laboratory ***so that*** people can have substitutes for scarce or unavailable products.

- a) Chemicals are added to many food products. They will stay fresh longer.

- b) They can increase food crops. Most farmers use chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

- c) They can produce organic crops. Some farmers use only natural pest control methods.

- d) People pay more for organic farm produce. They can avoid food with chemicals.

3. Concession (unexpected result) clauses: Add a concession subordinator to the appropriate sentence, which is always the first action.
 Rewrite the sentence by combining the adverbial clause with the independent clause, which is the unexpected resulting action. Punctuate the sentence if necessary.

Contrast (concession)	although even though though	unexpected result
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Example: She is a famous movie star. She is unhappy.

Even though she is a famous movie star, she is unhappy.

- a) Beethoven wrote some of the Western world's greatest music. He became totally deaf in mid-life.
- b) South Korea is becoming an economic superpower. South Korea is a small country with few natural resources.
- c) Global warming is a real problem. Governments have been slow to take action.
- d) Scientists know why earthquakes happen. Scientists are still not able to predict them.
- e) Abraham Lincoln became one of the greatest presidents of the United States. He came from humble origins.

4. Contrast (direct opposition) clauses: Add a contrast subordinator to either sentence in each pair to form an adverbial clause. Write a new sentence by combining the adverbial clause and the independent clause. Punctuate the sentence if necessary.

Contrast (direct opposition)	while whereas	direct opposition
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Example: The West Coast suffered a severe drought. The East Coast had heavy rainfall.

The West Coast suffered a severe drought, **whereas** the East Coast had heavy rainfall.

- a) The Northwest rainfall averages hundreds of inches annually. The Southwest averages less than twelve inches per year.
- b) The air is polluted in industrial areas. The air is clean in many rural areas.
- c) Smokers claim the right to smoke in public areas. Nonsmokers claim the right to clean air.
- d) College graduates with degrees in technology are in demand. Graduates with degrees in music are not.
- e) The most recent spacecraft landed in the desert. Earlier spaceships splashed down in the ocean.