

## 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
<b>Time</b>	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.

<b>Place</b>	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.

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

<b>Reason</b>	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.