

ADVERB AND ADVERBIAL PHRASES

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I. Write T (true) or F (false).

1. ____ You can only reduce an adverb clause to a phrase if the subjects of both clauses in the sentence are the same.
2. ____ To reduce an adverb clause that contains a form of be, you should keep the subject pronoun but omit the be verb.
3. ____ When an adverb clause of time (using after, before, since, or while) has no form of be, you change the verb to its -ing form to reduce it.
4. ____ If an adverb phrase comes at the beginning of a sentence, you should usually place a comma after it.
5. ____ To reduce a clause with a past perfect verb (e.g., After they had opened...), you can change the verb to having + past participle.
6. ____ When reducing a "time" clause starting with when (meaning "at the time something occurred"), you should replace when with on or upon.
7. ____ An "adverbial phrase" is the term used for a reduced phrase that still contains a subordinating conjunction like while or before.
8. ____ When changing an adverb clause of reason (starting with because, since, or as) to a phrase, you must omit the subordinating conjunction.
9. ____ It is grammatically correct to say: "Because sleeping in the car, the children were not aware of what was happening."
10. ____ The phrase having + past participle is generally used to suggest that the action in the phrase happened at the same time as the action in the main clause.

II Choose the best answer.

Which of the following sentences correctly reduces the adverb clause while maintaining its original meaning and following proper grammar rules? *After the detective had searched the room for hours, he finally found the missing key*

1. After searched the room for hours, the detective finally found the missing key.
2. Having searched the room for hours, the detective finally found the missing key.
3. After the detective searched the room for hours, the key was finally found by him.
4. Searching the room for hours, the key finally found him.

