

## Objectives

- To identify adverb clauses and subordinating conjunctions ↓
- To use and punctuate adverb clauses appropriately

## Adverb Clauses

- Sometimes a subordinate clause is an adverb clause. ↓
- It may add information about the verb in the sentence. ↓
- An adverb clause tells *how*, *when*, *where*, *why*, or *under what conditions* the action occurs.

## Adverb Clauses (cont.)

- Before Julia bought a bicycle, she compared models. ↓
- She likes ten-speed bikes because they are versatile. ↓
- In the first sentence, the adverb clause *Before Julia bought a bicycle* modifies the verb *compared*. ↓
- The adverb clause tells *when* Julia compared bicycles.

## Adverb Clauses (cont.)

- Before Julia bought a bicycle, she compared models.
- She likes ten-speed bikes because they are versatile.
- In the second sentence, the adverb clause *because they are versatile* modifies the verb *likes*. ↓
- The adverb clause tells *why* she likes ten-speed bikes.

## Adverb Clauses (cont.)

- An **adverb clause** is a subordinate clause that modifies, or describes, the verb in the main clause of a complex sentence. ↓
- An adverb clause is introduced by a subordinating conjunction. ↓
- Subordinating conjunctions signal that a clause is a subordinate clause and cannot stand alone.

## Adverb Clauses (cont.)

- Some common subordinating conjunctions are listed below.

### Subordinating Conjunctions

after	before	though	whenever
although	if	unless	where
as	since	until	whereas
because	than	when	wherever

## Adverb Clauses (cont.)

- You often do not use a comma before an adverb clause that comes at the end of a sentence. ↓
- When an adverb clause introduces a sentence, however, you always use a comma after the adverb clause.

## Exercise 6 Identifying Adverb Clauses

Underline each adverb clause. Circle the verb that each adverb clause modifies.

1. Before automobiles were available, some people rode bicycles.
2. Travelers covered miles easily when they used this simple vehicle.
3. When people wanted company and exercise, they rode tandem bicycles.
4. Two people could enjoy this type of bicycle, since they could ride it together.
5. No self-propelled bicycles existed until the first one was built in 1839 by the Scottish inventor Kirkpatrick Macmillan.

**Exercise 7****Identifying Adverb Clauses and Subordinating Conjunctions**

Underline each adverb clause. Circle the subordinating conjunction.

1. Although it may have been less convenient than driving, bicycle riding was more economical.
2. Some bicyclists are inconsiderate and dangerous because they disregard rules.
3. Unless cyclists are careful, they can cause injury to themselves and to others.
4. If a cyclist rides in the street, the bicycle is considered a motor vehicle.
5. Whenever they ride their bicycles on the road, cyclists must follow most motor vehicle rules.

## Review: Exercise 6 Identifying Adverb Clauses

Underline each adverb clause. Circle each subordinating conjunction. Underline twice the verb or verb phrase that each adverb clause modifies.

1. People eat seafood **because** it is a good source of protein.
2. **Since** oysters provide nourishment, they have become a popular seafood.
3. Oysters are often found **where** the water is quiet, calm, and shallow.
4. **When** they are twenty-four hours old, oysters develop shells.
5. **After** being allowed to grow for three to five years, oysters are harvested.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz 1234567890

# END OF THE LESSON

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