

ADVERB CLAUSES

Slide 1

- Sometimes a _____ clause is an adverb clause.
- It may _____ information about the _____ in the sentence.
- An adverb clause tells *how*, _____, *where*, _____, or *under what conditions* the action occurs.

Slide 2

- **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* _____ the _____ *compared*.
- The adverb clause tells _____ Julia compared bicycles.

Slide 3

- **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* _____ the _____ *likes*.
- The adverb clause tells _____ she likes ten-speed bikes.

Slide 4

- An _____ **clause** is a subordinate clause that modifies, or _____, the verb in the main clause of a sentence.
- An adverb clause is introduced by a _____ conjunction.
- Subordinating _____ signal that a clause is a subordinate clause and _____ stand alone.

Slide 5

- Some _____ subordinating conjunctions are listed below.

Subordinating Conjunctions

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

Slide 6

- You often do _____ use a comma _____ an adverb clause that comes at the _____ of a sentence.
- When an _____ clause _____ a sentence, however, you _____ use a comma after the adverb clause.

Slide 7

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.

Slide 8

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.

Slide 9

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.