

MEETING 5

MULTIPLE CLAUSES: ADVERB CLAUSE

A. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

At the end of the lesson, the students are able to:

1. Identify adjective clause in a sentence;
2. Compose multi-clauses sentence with adjective clause.

B. MATERIAL DESCRIPTION

1. Adverb Clause

Adverb clause functions to modify verbs by indicating concepts such as time, place, condition, cause, and purpose. The different between adverb clause and noun clause is that adverb clause does not have to appear right after the verb it describes. Adverb clause can appear in two forms: after the main clause or before the clause. Below are the examples of adverb clauses in the two forms.

Example 1: Form 1

<i>I</i>	<i>will sign</i>	<i>the check</i>	<i>before</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>leave.</i>
Subject	Verb	Object	Connector	Subject	Verb
			Adverb		
Main Clause			Adverb Clause		

In the Example 1 above, there are two clauses: “*I will sign the check*” and “*you leave*”. In the Main clause, “*I*” is the subject of the verb “*will sign*”. Meanwhile, in the adverb clause, “*you*” is the subject of the verb “*leave*”. The clause “*you leave*” is an adverb clause since it is introduced with the connector “*before*”. In addition, the clause “*you leave*” describes the verb “*will sign*”. In the example of above, the adverb clause is in Form 1 where the adjective clause comes after the main clause. In this case, comma (,) is not used.

Example 2: Form 2

<i>Before</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>leave,</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>will sign</i>	<i>the check.</i>
Connector	Subject	Verb	Subject	Verb	Object
Adverb					
Adverb Clause					

In the Example 2 above, there are also the same two clauses: “*I will sign the check*” and “*you leave*”. The difference with the Example 1, in this sentence, the adverb clause comes before the Main Clause. In this case, comma (,) is used after the Adverb clause before the Main Clause.

As stated above, Adverb clauses mainly functions to describe a verb of the Main clause in a sentence. Adverb clauses describe a verb by indicating the concept such as time, place, condition, cause, and purpose. These different concepts are indicated by different connectors show in the Table 6 below. The next section discusses each concept that can be described by Adverb clauses.

Table 1 Connectors for Adverb Clauses

Time	Cause and Effect	Contrast	Direct Contrast	Conditions
<i>After</i>	<i>because</i>	<i>even</i>	<i>While</i>	<i>if</i>
<i>Before</i>	<i>now that</i>	<i>though</i>	<i>whereas</i>	
<i>When</i>	<i>since</i>	<i>although</i>		
<i>While</i>		<i>though</i>		
<i>as</i>				
<i>as soon as</i>				
<i>since</i>				
<i>until</i>				
<i>by the time</i>				
<i>(that)</i>				
<i>once</i>				
<i>as/so long as</i>				
<i>whenever</i>				

2. Using Adverb Clauses to Show Time Relationship

a) After and Before

After

After she graduates, she will get a job.

Before

I will leave before he comes.

b) When

The connector when means “at that time”. Notice the different time relationships expressed by “when” with different tenses.

Table 2 Different Tenses in Using When

When I ***arrived***, he ***was talking*** on the phone.

When I ***got*** there, he ***had*** already ***left***.

When it ***began*** to rain, I ***stood*** under a tree.

When I ***was in Chicago***, I ***visited*** the museums.

When I ***see*** him tomorrow, I ***will ask*** him.

c) While and As

The connector “while” and “as” means to express during that time.

While

As I was walking home, it began to rain.

As

While I was walking home, it began to rain.

d) By the time

The expression by the time means one event is completed before another event. Pay attention to the use of past perfect and future perfect in the Main clause.

Example

By **the time** he arrived, we *had* already left.

By **the time** he comes, we *will have* already left.

e) *Since*

The connector **since** means from that time to the present. In the example below, the use of **ever** is to add emphasis. Notice that present perfect is used in the clause.

Example

I *haven't* seen him **since** he left this morning.

I've known her **ever since** I was a child.

f) *Until*

The connector **until** means to that time and then no longer.

Example

We stayed there **until** we finished our work.

g) *As soon as*

The expression **as soon as** and **once** means to state a condition when one event happens, another event happens soon afterward.

Example

As soon as it stops raining, we will leave.

Once it stops raining, we will leave.

h) *As/So long as*

The expression **as long as** or **so long as** means to state a situation of during all that time or from beginning to end.

Example

I will never speak to him again **as long as I live**.

I will never speak to him again **so long as I live**.

i) *Whenever and every time*

The expression **whenever** or **every time** means to state a situation of every time or always.

Example

Whenever I see her, I say hello.

Every time I see her, I say hello.

3. Using Adverb Clauses to Show Cause and Effecta) *Because*

The expression **because** means to state the reason of a situation.

Example

He went to bed **because he was sleepy**.

Because he was sleepy, he went to bed.

Sentence Breakdown

<i>He</i>	<i>went</i>	<i>to bed</i>	<i>because</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>sleepy.</i>
Subject	Verb	Object	Connector	Subject	Verb	Adjective
			Adverb			
Main Clause			Adverb Clause of Cause			

<i>Because</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>sleepy,</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>went</i>	<i>to bed.</i>
Connector	Subject	Verb	Adjective	Subject	Verb	Object
Adverb						
Adverb Clause of Cause				Main Clause		

b) *Now that*

The expression now that means to express “because now”. In the example below, the sentence means that “because the semester is now over. Note that not that is used to present causes of present or future situation.

Example

Now that the semester is over, I'm going to rest a few days and then take a trip.

c) *Since*

Besides to express a time adverb clause, Since can also be used to express cause. When since is functioned to mean “because”, it refer to a known cause. In other word, the word since means “because it is a fact that...” or “given that it is true that...”.

Example

Since Monday is a holiday, we don't have to go to work.
Since you're a good cook and I'm not, you should cook the dinner.

4. Using adverb clause to show contrast

Adverb clause can also be used to show contrast by using the connectors in Table 7 below.

Table 3 Adverb clause connectors to show contrast

Although
Even though
Though
While
Whereas

Example

James went to school **even though** he felt sick.
Even though James felt sick, he went to school

Sentence Breakdown

<i>James</i>	<i>went</i>	<i>to school</i>	<i>even though</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>felt</i>	<i>sick.</i>
Subject	Verb	Object	Connector	Subject	Verb	Adjective
			Adverb			
Main Clause			Adverb Clause of Contrast			

While and *whereas* are used to show direct contrast: "this" is exactly the opposite of "that." *While* and *whereas* may be used with the idea of either clause with no difference in meaning. *Whereas* mostly occurs in formal written English.

Example

James went to school **even though he felt sick.**

Even though James felt sick, he went to school

Sentence Breakdown

<i>James</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>rich</i>	<i>While</i>	<i>John</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>poor.</i>
Subject	Verb	Object	Connector	Subject	Verb	Adjective
			Adverb			
Main Clause			Adverb Clause of Direct Contrast			

5. Using adverb clause to express condition

Adverb clause can be used to express a condition or present possible condition. It is also known as if-clauses in which the Main clause expresses results.

Example

If it rains, the streets get wet.

Sentence Breakdown

<i>If</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>rains,</i>	<i>the streets</i>	<i>get</i>	<i>Wet.</i>
Connector	Subject	Verb	Subject	Verb	Object
Adverb			Main Clause		
Adverb Clause of Condition					

C. EXERCISES**Exercise a: Identifying Adverb Clause**

Directions: Add necessary punctuation and capitalization. Identify adverb clauses and main clauses. Do not add or delete any words.

Example: when Sam was in New York he stayed with his cousins

➔ When Sam was in New York, he stayed with his cousins.

1. we went inside when it began to rain
2. it began to rain we went inside
3. when it began to rain we went inside
4. when the mail comes my assistant opens it
5. my assistant opens the mail when it comes

Exercise b: Partial Sentence making

Directions: Complete the sentences with your own words. Then, put brackets around the adverb clause in each sentence.

1. I will call you before I come over.
2. Last night I went to bed after I my homework
3. Tonight, I will go to bed after I my homework.
4. Ever since I was a child, I afraid of dogs.
5. Jane's contact lens popped out while she basketball
6. Be sure to reread your composition for errors before you it in to the teacher tomorrow.
7. By the time I left my apartment this morning, the mail carrier the mail.
8. I have known Jim Bates since he ten years old.
9. A black cat ran across the road as I my car to work this morning.
10. By the time I leave this city, I here for four months
11. Whenever Mark angry, his nose gets red.

12. I to the beach whenever the weather was nice, but now I don't have time to do that because I have to study.
13. We will have a big party when
14. The next time I to Hawaii, I'm going to visit Mauna Loa, the world's largest active volcano.
15. I had fried chicken the last time I at that restaurant.

Exercise c: Using adverb clauses to show time relationships.

Directions: Create a sentence from the given words. Do not change the order of the words. Use any appropriate verb forms and punctuate correctly.

Examples: as soon as + I + finish + I

→ **As soon as I finish** my report, I'll call you and we'll go out to dinner.

I + after + I + climb

→ **I was exhausted after I climbed** the stairs to the eighth floor.

1. whenever+ I + go + I
2. by the time + I + get + I
3. I +since + I +leave
4. just as +I +open +I
5. I + as soon as + I +eat
6. I + when + I + be
7. I + until + I +be
8. while + I +look +I
9. I + before + I +drive

Exercise d: Using adverb clauses to show cause and effect

Directions: Combine the sentences, using the word or phrase in parentheses. Add commas where necessary.

1. We can go swimming every day. The weather is warm. (*now that*)
→ **We can go swimming every day now that the weather is warm.**
2. All of the students had done poorly on the test. The teacher decided to give it again. (*since*)
→ **Since all of the students had done poorly on the test, the teacher decided to give it again.**
3. Cold air hovers near the earth. It is heavier than hot air. (*because*)
4. You paid for the theatre tickets. Please let me pay for our dinner. (*since*)
5. Larry is finally caught up on his work. He can start his vacation tomorrow. (*now that*)
6. Our TV set was broken. We listened to the news on the radio. (*because*)

7. My brother got married last month. He's a married man now, so he has more responsibilities. (*now that*)
8. Oil is an irreplaceable natural resource. We must do whatever we can in order to conserve it. (*since*)
9. Do you want to go for a walk? The rain has stopped. (*now that*)
10. Many young people move to the cities in search of employment. There are few jobs available in the rural areas. (*since*)
11. The civil war has ended. A new government is being formed. (*now that*)

Exercisee: Adjective Clause to express contrast

Directions: Complete the sentences by using either even though or because.

4. Tim's in good shape physically even though he doesn't get much exercise.
5. Larry's in good shape physically because he gets a lot of exercise.
6. I put on my sunglasses it was a dark, cloudy day.
7. I put on my sunglasses the sun was bright.
8. Maria has a job, she doesn't make enough money to support her four children.
9. Anna has a job, she is able to pay her rent and provide food for her family.
10. Susan didn't learn Spanish she lived in Mexico for a year.
11. Joe speaks Spanish well he lived in Mexico for a year.
12. Jing-Won jumped into the river to rescue the little girl who was drowning he wasn't a good swimmer.
13. A newborn kangaroo can find its mother's pouch its eyes are not yet open.
14. Some people protest certain commercial fishing operations dolphins, considered to be highly intelligent mammals, are killed unnecessarily.
15. The earthquake damaged the bridge across Skunk River, the Smiths were able to cross the river they had a boat.

Exercise f: Adjective Clause to express direct contrast

Directions: Complete the sentences. Discuss other ways of expressing the same idea by moving the position of while or whereas.

1. Some people are fat, whereas
 - ➔ Some people are fat, whereas others are thin.
 - ➔ Whereas some people are fat, others are thin.
 - ➔ Some people are thin, whereas others are fat.
2. Some people are tall, whereas

3. Some people prefer to live in the country, while
4. While some people know only their native language
5. A mouse is small, whereas
6. The climate at sea level at the equator is always hot, whereas the climate at the North and South poles
7. Some people while
8. Some countries whereas

Exercise g: IF-Clauses

Directions: Make sentences from the given possibilities. Use if.

16. It may be cold tomorrow.

Example:

- ➔ If it's cold tomorrow, I'm going to stay home.
- ➔ If it's cold tomorrow, let's go skating.
- ➔ If it's cold tomorrow, you should wear your wool sweater.
- ➔ We can't go on a picnic if it's cold tomorrow.

17. Maybe it will be hot tomorrow.

18. Maybe you will have some free time tomorrow.

19. Maybe you will lock yourself out of your apartment.

20. Maybe the sun will be shining when you get up tomorrow morning.

21. You will probably be too tired to finish your work today.

22. You might not have enough money to take your trip next month.

23. We might continue to destroy our environment.

D. REFERENCES

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