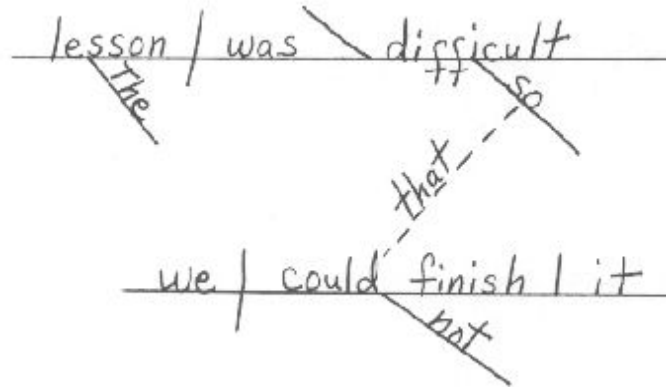
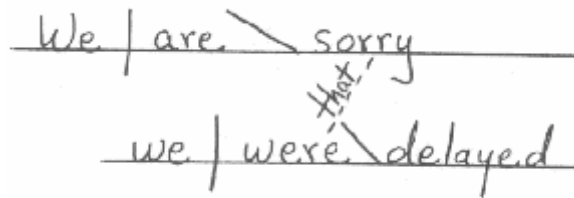


The lesson was so difficult that we could not finish it.



adverbial clause modifying adjective:

We are sorry that we were delayed.



NOTE: Sometimes the subordinate clause is modifying the entire main clause. To determine this look at the meaning of the sentence.

Practice Exercise H

Underline each adverb clause in the sentences below. If the adverb clause modifies a verb, adjective, or adverb, write that word below the sentence. If it modifies the entire main clause, write MC in the space. Some sentences have more than one adverb clause; others have none.

Examples: We arrived at the post office after it closed. **arrived**

If I can save enough money, I'll go to Spain. **MC**

1. Albert Einstein published his "Special Theory of Relativity" when he was twenty-six years old.

2. If you are domineering and regal, you were probably born under the sign of Leo.
3. He rigged the camera so that it would photograph anyone who opened the door.
4. As long as you are going out, you might as well stop at the post office because we need stamps.
5. After they spotted me hiding behind a large leaf, they acted as if they had never seen an elf before.
6. You may have until the end of the week to complete your assignment.
7. The strike will last longer if both sides refuse to negotiate.
8. Old Bozo is content when he has a bone to gnaw.

Practice Exercise I

Complete each sentence by adding an adverb clause after the bold word(s). (The bold word(s) will connect the adverb clause to the main clause.)

Example: **After** the painting dried, we placed it in a frame of dark wood.

1. **Provided that** _____ we will have enough food in the future.
2. Three crewmen were able to survive in a lifeboat **until**
3. A chameleon changes color **when**
4. Mr. Devlin bought eight tickets **so that**
5. **Unless** _____ you will be unhappy.

Practice Exercise J

Rewrite each sentence adding one or more adverb clauses. After each sentence indicate the type of relationship between each adverb clause and what it modifies (time, place, direction, cause, effect, condition, manner, or concession.)

Example: The librarian told us to be quiet.

When we were laughing, the librarian told us to be quiet because we were disturbing people. **[time; cause]**

1. We were able to survive on the island.
2. To most children, cough medicine tastes better.
3. We toured the ancient ruins.
4. She attended Harvard Law School.
5. The nation was threatened.

COMPOUND-COMPLEX--A compound-complex sentence consists of one or more dependent clauses added to a compound sentence or two or more independent clauses.

Example: We stayed at the party until it was very late, but our parents did not seem to care.

We | stayed ^{until} at party ^{the}
 it | was late ^{very} to care
 parents | did seem | ^{our} ^{not}

Practice Exercise K

Identify each bold clause by writing one of the following numbers next to the sentence:

1. noun clause
 2. adjective clause
 3. adverb clause
 4. independent clause
1. You should not make these accusations **unless you have real proof.**
 2. Television has changed the rules **by which politicians plan their campaigns.**
 3. Some of us wonder **if the strike will ever be settled.**
 4. Business will suffer **if the strike is not settled soon.**
 5. Do you believe **there's a possibility of an early settlement?**
 6. At first, George felt isolated and friendless; **later on, he became acquainted with several interesting co-workers.**
 7. Roger drove slowly **while Roberta studied the crudely drawn map.**
 8. Michael has some difficulty with mathematics, **but his other grades are good.**
 9. Do you know **which candidate Senator Thompson is backing?**
 10. Do you know the candidate **that Senator Thompson is backing?**
 11. It seems almost a miracle **that all five people survived the crash.**
 12. All of us are happy **that you have returned to Centerville.**
 13. I reject Malcolm's argument **that the public schools are overstaffed.**
 14. I reject the argument **that Malcolm just presented.**

15. Living conditions on the campus will soon improve; **by next June the new dormitory will be ready for occupancy.**
16. Mr. Adams' new partner is a man **who was once arrested for forgery.**
17. There was a time **when many musicians considered Beethoven's early works dull.**
18. Within three years Jim's salary was larger **than his father's.**
19. Have the police revealed **whose fingerprints were found on the gun?**
20. The police arrested the person **whose fingerprints were found on the gun.**

Practice Exercise L

Review: Identify the kinds of sentences--simple, compound, complex, or compound-complex--in the following paragraphs. Use the abbreviations *S*, *CD*, *CX*, and *CD-CX*.

1. A person who is just learning to skin dive usually begins in water that is somewhere between twenty-five and fifty feet deep.
2. At this depth there is no danger from pressure, and there is an abundance of fish and plant life.
3. After the person has been diving in shallow water for several weeks or months, he may go on to deeper water.
4. Below one hundred feet there is the problem of pressure, and one must be especially careful to avoid the hazards of deep diving.
5. One of the most common hazards that threaten the deep diver is caisson disease, or "the bends."
6. Nitrogen builds up in his bloodstream when he dives below one hundred feet.
7. If, when the diver is ready to surface, he ascends too quickly, the nitrogen expands and then forms bubbles in his bloodstream and body tissues.
8. The nitrogen bubbles cause extreme pain.
9. If the case is very severe, the person may die, but the effects of caisson disease are not usually that serious.
10. Fortunately, a cure was discovered in the late nineteenth century.

11. When a person is put back under pressure, the nitrogen bubbles dissolve, and the person no longer feels pain.
12. Now a recompression chamber is used for a diver who suffers from the bends.
13. Another hazard of deep diving is nitrogen narcosis.
14. The nitrogen that the diver breathes is under pressure and consequently has a strange effect on the brain.
15. When a diver is suffering from nitrogen narcosis, he acts very much like a drunk man.
16. He may do many ridiculous things.
17. On one occasion a diver who was suffering from nitrogen narcosis began to play golf underwater.
18. He used fish for his clubs.
19. Luckily he did not choose a shark for one of his clubs, or the story would not be funny.
20. Like caisson disease, nitrogen narcosis can be fatal to the unwary diver.

Practice Exercise M

The following sentences are compound-complex. Underline the separate clauses and indicate whether they are *independent* or *subordinate*.

1. When we returned from camp, we were very tired, but we had many pleasant experiences to remember long afterward.
2. On our way up to the camp, which is built around a lake in the mountains, we sang songs, and some of the counselors entertained us with stories about past summers at the camp.
3. The minute that the bus stopped at the campsite, we all climbed hurriedly out, for we were anxious to see our cabins.

4. Some cabins were in the woods, and because they were shaded by many trees, they were cool.

5. We were all pleased with our accommodations, and we set to work immediately to find names for our cabins so that we would really feel at home.

6. Later in the day, a committee came around to judge the names, and from the many good ones that were tacked above the cabin doors, the committee finally chose "Linger Longer" as the best name.

Practice Exercise N

Write ten simple sentences or use the same sentences written earlier. Then by subordination make five complex sentences from the ten simple sentences.