

Universidad de Los Andes  
Facultad de Humanidades y Educación  
Escuela de Idiomas Modernos

### **Practicing Adverb Clauses (Answers)**

I. Choose the correct answer.

**Example:** B I get angry and upset, I try to take ten deep breaths.  
A. Until      B. Whenever      C. Whereas      D. For

1. B Paul brings the money for our lunch, we'll go right down to the cafeteria.  
A. Since      B. As soon as      C. Now that      D. Until
2. The first time I went swimming in deep water, I sank to the bottom like a rock. D I've learned to stay afloat, I feel better about the water, but I still can't swim well.  
A. As soon as      B. The first time      C. When      D. Now that
3. It's obvious that neither the workers C to fight the new rules.  
A. nor the manager intend      C. nor the manager intends  
B. intend nor the manager      D. intend nor the manager intends
4. C I heard the telephone ring, I didn't answer it.  
A. Because      B. Only if      C. Even though      D. So
5. After C to 45 minutes of an extremely boring speech, I found myself nodding off.  
A. was listening      B. listen      C. listening      D. having listen
6. Why did I stay until the end? I am never going to stay and watch a bad movie again! A  
I am in that situation, I'm going to leave the theater immediately.  
A. The next time      B. Now that      C. After      D. Until
7. "Why aren't you ready to go?"  
"I am ready."  
"How can that be? It's freezing outside, D you're wearing shorts and a T-shirt!"  
A. for      B. so      C. because      D. yet
8. Erin likes to swim, jog, and B tennis.  
A. plays      B. play      C. to play      D. playing
9. Since C to a warmer and less humid climate, I've had no trouble with my asthma.  
A. upon moving      B. I moving      C. moving      D. I move

10. While D to help Tim with his math, I got impatient because he wouldn't pay attention to what I was saying.  
A. I am trying                      B. having tried                      C. I try                      D. trying
11. We're going to lose this game A our team doesn't start playing better soon.  
A. if                      B. unless                      C. although                      D. whereas
12. Some fish can survive only in salt water, D other species can live only in fresh water.  
A. since                      B. unless                      C. if                      D. whereas
13. Joe seemed to be in a good mood, C he snapped at me angrily when I asked him to join us.  
A. for                      B. so                      C. yet                      D. and
14. A Jan arrives, we will have finished this group project.  
A. By the time                      B. Until                      C. Now that                      D. Since
15. For the most part, young children spend their time playing, eating, and B a lot.  
A. they sleep                      B. sleeping                      C. sleep                      D. they are sleeping
16. D I get back from my next business trip, I'm taking a few days off. I'm worn out!  
A. Every time                      B. Since                      C. Now that                      D. Once
17. B unprepared for the exam, I felt sure I would get a low score.  
A. Having                      B. Being                      C. Because                      D. Upon
18. Ever since A Ted the bad news, he's been avoiding me.  
A. I told                      B. told                      C. telling                      D. having told
19. C my daughter reaches the age of sixteen, she will be able to drive.  
A. Having                      B. Since                      C. Once                      D. Because
20. Matt will enjoy skiing more the next time he goes to the Alps C he has had skiing lessons.  
A. unless                      B. before                      C. now that                      D. and

II. *Directions:* Combine the sentences, using the word or phrase in parentheses. Add commas where necessary. Make two sentences for each, showing the two possible positions of the adverb clause. Underline the adverb clause. Look at the example.

**Example:** Our flight was delayed. We decided to take a long walk around the terminal. (*since*)  
Since our flight was delayed, we decided to take a long walk around the terminal.  
We decided to take a long walk around the terminal since our flight was delayed.

1. My registration was canceled. I didn't pay my fees on time. (*because*)  
MY REGISTRATION WAS CANCELED BECAUSE I DIDN'T PAY MY FEES ON TIME.  
BECAUSE I DIDN'T PAY MY FEES ON TIME, MY REGISTRATION WAS CANCELED.
  
2. Erica has qualified for the Olympics in speedskating. She must train even more vigorously. (*now that*)  
NOW THAT ERICA HAS QUALIFIED FOR THE OLYMPICS IN SPEEDSKATING, SHE MUST TRAIN EVEN MORE VIGOROUSLY.  
ERICA MUST TRAIN EVEN MORE VIGOROUSLY NOW THAT SHE HAS QUALIFIED FOR THE OLYMPICS IN SPEEDSKATING.
  
3. We decided not to buy the house on Fourth Street. It's directly below flight patterns from the nearby international airport. (*since*)  
WE DECIDED NOT TO BUY THE HOUSE ON FOURTH STREET SINCE IT'S DIRECTLY BELOW FLIGHT PATTERS FROM THE NEARBY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.  
SINCE THE HOUSE ON FOURTH STREET IS DIRECTLY BELOW FLIGHT PATTERNS FROM THE NEARBY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, WE DECIDED NOT TO BUY IT.

III. *Directions:* Complete the sentences with *even though* or *because*. Look at the examples.

**Examples:**

- a. I put on my raincoat even though it was a bright, sunny day.
  - b. I put on my raincoat because it was raining.
1. BECAUSE Sue is a good student, she received a scholarship.
  2. EVEN THOUGH Ann is a good student, she didn't receive a scholarship.
  3. EVEN THOUGH it was raining, we went for a walk.
  4. BECAUSE it was raining, we didn't go for a walk.
  5. This letter was delivered EVEN THOUGH it didn't have enough postage.
  6. That letter was returned to the sender BECAUSE it didn't have enough postage.
  7. I'm going horseback riding with Judy this afternoon EVEN THOUGH I'm afraid of horses.
  8. I'm going horseback riding with Judy this afternoon BECAUSE I enjoy it.

9. **EVEN THOUGH** you've made it clear that you don't want any help, I have to at least offer to help you.
10. I knew that I should get some sleep, but I just couldn't put my book down **BECAUSE** I was really enjoying it.
11. **EVEN THOUGH** Tom didn't know how to dance, he wanted to go to the school dance **BECAUSE** he felt lonely sitting at home and staring blankly at the TV while all of his friends were having fun together.
12. My hair stylist subscribes to three different fashion magazines **EVEN THOUGH** she's not interested in clothes. She subscribes to them **BECAUSE** her customers like them.

IV. *Directions:* Change the adverb clause to a modifying phrase. Look at the example.

*Example:* Since he opened his new business, Bob has been working 16 hours a day.  
**Since opening his new business, Bob has been working 16 hours a day.**

1. I shut off the lights before I left the room.  
**I SHUT OFF THE LIGHTS BEFORE LEAVING THE ROOM.**
2. While he was herding his goats in the mountains, an Ethiopian named Kaldi discovered the coffee plant more than 1200 years ago.  
**WHILE HERDING HIS GOATS IN THE MOUNTAINS, AN ETHIOPIAN NAMED KALDI DISCOVERED THE COFFEE PLANT MORE THAN 1200 YEARS AGO.**
3. Before they marched into battle, ancient Ethiopian soldiers ate a mixture of raw coffee beans and fat for extra energy.  
**BEFORE MARCHING INTO BATTLE, ANCIENT ETHIOPIAN SOLDIERS ATE A MIXTURE OF RAW COFFEE BEANS AND FAT FOR EXTRA ENERGY.**
4. After I had met the movie star in person, I understood why she was so popular.  
**AFTER MEETING THE MOVIE STAR IN PERSON, I UNDERSTOOD WHY SHE WAS SO POPULAR.**
5. I found my keys after I searched through all my pockets.  
**I FOUND MY KEYS AFTER SEARCHING THROUGH ALL MY POCKETS.**
6. When it was first brought to Europe, the tomato was thought to be poisonous.  
**WHEN FIRST BROUGHT TO EUROPE, THE TOMATO WAS THOUGHT TO BE POISONOUS.**
7. Since it was first imported into Australia many years ago, the rabbit has become a serious pest because it has no natural enemies there.  
**SINCE FIRST IMPORTED INTO AUSTRALIA MANY YEARS AGO, THE RABBIT HAS BECOME A SERIOUS PEST BECAUSE IT HAS NO NATURAL ENEMIES THERE.**

V. *Directions:* Underline the subject of the adverb clause and the subject of the main clause. Change the adverb clauses to modifying phrases, if possible. Look at the examples.

**Examples:**

- a. While Sam was driving to work in the rain, his car got a flat tire. → (*no change*)
- b. While Sam was driving to work, he had a flat tire.  
→ *While driving to work, Sam had a flat tire.*

1. Before Nick left on his trip, his son gave him a big hug and a kiss.

NO CHANGE

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2. Before Nick left on his trip, he gave his itinerary to his secretary.

BEFORE LEAVING ON THIS TRIP, NICK GAVE HIS ITINERARY TO HIS SECRETARY.

3. After Tom had worked hard in the garden all afternoon, he took a shower and then went to the movies with his friends.

AFTER WORKING HARD IN THE GARDEN ALL AFTERNOON, TOM TOOK A SHOWER AND THEN WENT TO THE MOVIES WITH HIS FRIEND.

4. After Sunita had made a delicious chicken curry for her friends, they wanted the recipe.

NO CHANGE

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5. Before a friend tries to do something hard, an American may say "Break a leg!" to wish him or her good luck.

NO CHANGE

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6. Emily always straightens her desk before she leaves the office at the end of the day.

EMILY ALWAYS STRAIGHTENS HER DESK BEFORE LEAVING THE OFFICE AT THE END OF THE DAY.

VI. *Directions:* Combine the two sentences, making a modifying phrase out of the first sentence, if possible. Look at the examples.

**Examples:**

- a. Larry didn't want to disturb his sleeping wife. He tiptoed out of the room.  
→ *Not wanting to disturb his sleeping wife, Larry tiptoed out of the room.*

2. Larry didn't want to disturb his sleeping wife. She needed to catch up on her sleep.  
→ (*no change*)

1. I misunderstood the directions to the hotel. I arrived one hour late for the dinner party.

MISUNDERSTANDING THE DIRECTIONS TO THE HOTEL, I ARRIVED ONE HOUR LATE.

2. I misunderstood the directions to the hotel. The taxi driver didn't know how to get there either.

NO CHANGE

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3. The taxi driver misunderstood my directions to the hotel. He took me to the wrong place.  
MISUNDERSTANDING MY DIRECTIONS TO THE HOTEL, THE TAXI DRIVER TOOK ME TO THE WRONG PLACE.
4. Ann remembered that she hadn't turned off the oven. She went directly home.  
REMEMBERING THAT SHE HADN'T TURNED OFF THE OVEN, ANN WENT DIRECTLY HOME.
5. I met Gina after work. She suggested playing tennis.  
NO CHANGE
6. My family and I live in the Pacific Northwest, where it rains a great deal. We are accustomed to cool, damp weather.  
LIVING IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, WHERE IT RAINS A GREAT DEAL, MY FAMILY AND ARE ACCUSTOMED TO COOL, DAMP WEATHER.

VII. *Directions:* Write completions using the ideas in the given list.

*She learned the problem was not at all serious.*  
*She was told she got it. He heard these words.*  
*He investigated the cause.*  
*I arrived at the airport.*  
*I reached the other side of the lake.*

**Example:** It had been a long, uncomfortable trip. Upon arriving at the airport, I quickly unfastened my seat belt and stood in the aisle waiting my turn to disembark.

1. I rented a small fishing boat last weekend, but I ended up doing more rowing than fishing. The motor died halfway across the lake, so I had to row to shore. It was a long distance away. Upon REACHING THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LAKE, I was exhausted.
2. At first, we thought the fire had been caused by lightning. However, upon INVESTIGATING THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE, the chief determined it had been caused by faulty electrical wiring.
3. Amy felt terrible. She was sure she had some dread disease, so she went to the doctor for some tests. Upon LEARNING THE PROBLEM WASN'T SERIOUS, she was extremely relieved.
4. Janet wanted that scholarship with all her heart and soul. Upon BEING TOLD SHE GOT THE SCHOLARSHIP, she jumped straight up in the air and let out a scream of happiness.

VIII. *Directions:* Complete the sentences with either *because*, *because of* or *therefore*, as appropriate. Add any necessary punctuation and capitalization. Look at the examples.

***Examples:***

- a. We delayed our trip ***because of*** the bad weather.
  - b. Sue's eyes were red ***because*** she had been crying.
  - c. Matt didn't feel well; ***therefore***, he didn't go to work yesterday.
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1. The water in most rivers is unsafe to drink **BECAUSE OF** pollution.
  2. **BECAUSE** young Joseph was an inquisitive student, he was always liked by his teachers.
  3. The television broadcast was interrupted in the middle of the eighth inning; **THEREFORE**, most of the audience missed the conclusion of the baseball game.
  4. **BECAUSE** it rained, we stayed home.
  5. It rained; **THEREFORE**, we stayed home.
  6. We stayed home **BECAUSE OF** the bad weather.
  7. The hurricane was moving directly toward a small coastal town; **THEREFORE**, all residents were advised to move inland until it passed.
  8. The residents moved inland **BECAUSE OF** the hurricane.
  9. **BECAUSE** the hurricane was moving directly toward the town, all residents were advised to move inland.
  10. Piranhas, which are found in the Amazon River, are ferocious and bloodthirsty fish. When they attack in great numbers, they can devour an entire cow in several minutes **BECAUSE OF** their extremely sharp teeth.
  11. The water in most rivers is unsafe to drink **BECAUSE** it is polluted.
  12. Some people think Harry succeeded in business **BECAUSE OF** his charming personality rather than his business skills.
  13. You can't enter this secured area **BECAUSE** you don't have an official permit.
  14. My lecture notes were incomplete **BECAUSE** the instructor talked too fast.
  15. It's unsafe to travel in that country **BECAUSE OF** the ongoing civil war.
  16. Sharon hid her feelings from everyone; **THEREFORE**, no one suspected the deep emotional pain she was suffering.

17. No one ever knows what's going on inside of Sharon **BECAUSE** she hides her feelings behind a mask of smiles.

IX. Complete the sentence with *due to*, *since*, or *consequently*, as appropriate. Add any necessary punctuation and capitalization.

1. **DUE TO** his poor eyesight, John has to sit in the front row in class.
2. **SINCE** John has poor eyesight, he has to sit in the front row.
3. John has poor eyesight; **CONSEQUENTLY**, he has to sit in the front row.
4. Sarah is afraid of heights; **CONSEQUENTLY**, she will not walk across a bridge.
5. Sarah will not walk across a bridge **DUE TO** her fear of heights.
6. Mark is overweight; **CONSEQUENTLY**, his doctor has advised him to exercise regularly.
7. **SINCE** a diamond is extremely hard, it can be used to cut glass.

X. *Directions:* Choose the correct completion.

**Example:**   B   I was tired, I went to bed.  
A. Because of            B. Since            C. For            D. Due to

1. The workers have gone on strike.   D  , all production has ceased.  
A. Because            B. So that            C. Now that            D. Therefore
2. A small fish needs camouflage to hide itself   A   its enemies cannot find it.  
A. so that            B. because            C. therefore            D. due to
3. Our apartment building has had two robberies in the last month,   C   I'm going to put an extra lock on the door and install a telephone in my bedroom.  
A. now that            B. so that            C. so            D. since
4. The Chippewas are Native North Americans. Their language is one of the most complex in the world,   D   it contains more than 6,000 verb forms.  
A. consequently            B. so            C. so that            D. for
5.   D   the bad grease stain on the carpet, we had to rearrange the furniture before the company arrived.

- A. Because                      B. Now that    C. For                              D. Because of
6. The price of airline tickets has gone down recently. C the tickets cost less, more people are flying than before.  
A. Consequently    B. Because of                      C. Because    D. For
7. Let's ask our teacher how to solve this problem A we can't agree on the answer.  
A. since                      B. because of                      C. consequently    D. so
8. The fire raged out of control. It got C bad that more firefighters had to be called in.  
A. such                      B. therefore                      C. so                              D. so that
9. Dolphins are sometimes caught and killed in commercial fishing nets B they often swim in schools with other fish, such as tuna.  
A. due to    B. because                      C. so                              D. therefore
10. We can finally afford to trade in the old car for a new one C I've gotten the raise I've been waiting for.  
A. so that    B. consequently                      C. now that                      D. so
11. Two of the factories in our small town have closed. A, unemployment is high.  
A. Consequently    B. Because    C. So that                      D. For
12. B I had nothing for lunch but an apple, I ate dinner early.  
A. For                      B. Since                      C. Due to                      D. Therefore
13. I needed to finish the marathon race B I could prove that I had the strength and stamina to do it. I didn't care whether I won or not.  
A. because of                      B. so that                      C. for                              D. therefore
14. The Eskimo way of life changed dramatically during the 1800s C the introduction of firearms and the influx of large numbers of European whalers and fur traders.  
A. because                      B. for                              C. due to                      D. so
15. During extremely hot weather, elephants require both mud and water to keep their skin cool D they have no sweat glands.  
A. and                      B. because of                      C. so                              D. due to the fact that