

Clauses

6a. A **clause** is a word group that contains a verb and its subject and that is used as a sentence or as part of a sentence.

A clause that expresses a complete thought is called an **independent clause**. A clause that does not make sense by itself is called a **subordinate clause**.

NOT A CLAUSE I enjoy **writing in purple ink**. [This word group is not a clause because it does not contain both a verb and its subject.]

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE **I write** when I am angry or confused.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE I write **when I am angry or confused**.

EXERCISE A For each of the following sentences, identify the subject and the verb in the underlined part of the sentence. Above the subject write *S*, and above the verb write *V*.

Example 1. At the local bookstore I bought a blank book.

- An antique map of the world is on the cover of my journal.
- To me, this map represents the undiscovered areas of my mind.
- When I read entries from months ago, I usually learn something about myself.
- I often write about experiences because I need an outlet for my emotions.
- I vent my frustrations in writing, and I feel better afterwards.

EXERCISE B For each of the following sentences, identify the underlined word group by writing above it *C* for *clause* or *NC* for *not a clause*.

Example 1. Writing down the angry comments that I think of is better than saying them aloud to a friend.

- If I let a few days go by, I usually do not feel the same anger.
- I then wonder what would have happened if I had actually said those things aloud!
- During the past two years, I have filled four blank books with journal entries.
- I know that many fascinating novelists and poets kept journals.
- Sometimes the writer will use his or her own experiences to inspire a story.
- Although I do not enjoy feeling sadness or fear, I am able to write about them convincingly.
- I can write convincingly because I have experienced these emotions myself.
- Several of my friends have told me that my stories should be published.
- Not even my best friend, whom I have known for three years, has ever read my journal.
- I believe that everyone deserves a certain amount of privacy.

The Independent Clause

6b. An **independent** (or **main**) **clause** expresses a complete thought and can stand by itself as a sentence.

EXAMPLES Sheldon can make homemade pizzas.
Sheldon can make homemade pizzas, and he made one for me.

EXERCISE A Underline the independent clause or clauses in each of the following sentences.

Examples 1. Sheldon made whole-wheat pizza dough, and then he spread the dough in a pan.

2. He used a nonstick pan because he wanted cleanup to be easy.

1. After he prepared the dough, Sheldon washed mushrooms, green peppers, and an onion.

2. He peeled the onion, and he chopped the vegetables into bite-size chunks.

3. The next step was sautéing the vegetables until they were tender.

4. I wanted to make myself useful, so I grated the mozzarella and Parmesan cheese.

5. Now we had two bowls of ingredients, which were the vegetables and the cheese.

6. I also opened a jar of pizza sauce, and I spread the sauce on the dough.

7. Then came the fun part!

8. Sheldon spread the vegetables evenly across the sauce, and I added the cheese on top.

9. After baking at 450° for twenty-five minutes, the pizza was ready.

10. What a delicious pizza it was!

EXERCISE B For each of the following sentences, identify the underlined word group by writing above it *I* for *independent clause* or *NI* for *not an independent clause*.

Example 1. ^{NI} Since I met you, I've become more interested in baseball.

11. I never watched baseball games on television before meeting you.

12. We then watched games for several weekends in a row.

13. Now I understand the game much better.

14. When the game makes sense, it is suspenseful and enjoyable.

15. Since I have never played baseball, you can teach me!

The Subordinate Clause

6c. A **subordinate** (or **dependent**) **clause** does not express a complete thought and cannot stand by itself as a complete sentence.

A subordinate clause must be joined with at least one independent clause to make a sentence and express a complete thought.

EXAMPLES **Since I was curious about acupuncture**, I looked it up in an encyclopedia.
The information **that I found** was fascinating.

EXERCISE A Identify the underlined clause in each of the following sentences by writing above it *SUB* for *subordinate clause* or *IND* for *independent clause*.

Example 1. Acupuncture, which is my research topic, is a Chinese medical technique. *SUB*

1. Although acupuncture is an ancient medical technique, it is still in use today.
2. The treatment is based on the idea that it helps bring into balance the yin and the yang.
3. Many areas of the world, including China, use this technique.
4. If you have a fear of needles, do not try acupuncture.
5. Acupuncture involves the insertion of tiny needles, which are made of metal, into the skin.
6. Since this technique uses no medication, some people may prefer it to prescription medicines.
7. For example, someone suffering mental depression might choose acupuncture over medication.
8. Other disorders that acupuncture treats are swollen joints, nosebleeds, and heart pains.
9. In China, patients who have surgery may choose acupuncture as anesthesia.
10. Until I'm braver, I won't try acupuncture.

EXERCISE B Underline the subordinate clause in each sentence.

Example 1. I studied the philosophy of yin-yang because it emphasizes balance.

11. According to ancient belief, the yin and the yang are two forces that make up all aspects of life.
12. The symbol of the yin and yang, which is a circle with intertwining black and white teardrop shapes, is familiar to many people.
13. Since yin, the female half, represents earth and darkness, it is the black half.
14. Because the yang, the male half, represents brightness and the heavens, it is the white half.
15. In yin-yang philosophy, which values harmony and balance, the black and the white are equally important.

Independent and Subordinate Clauses A

6b. An **independent** (or **main**) **clause** expresses a complete thought and can stand by itself as a sentence.

6c. A **subordinate** (or **dependent**) **clause** does not express a complete thought and cannot stand by itself as a complete sentence.

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE If you need me, **I will help you.**

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE **If you need me,** I will help you.

EXERCISE For each of the following sentences, identify the underlined word group by writing above it *IND* for independent clause or *SUB* for subordinate clause.

Example 1. The friend ^{*SUB*} who is visiting this weekend is Melody.

1. When Jeremy called last night, I was not at home.
2. I know the woman who owns that store.
3. John is the boy who is on the swim team.
4. It is hot today; please water the garden.
5. If he finishes his report on time, he can go to the beach Saturday.
6. This is the poem that I memorized last year.
7. The student whom I recommend for class president is Lindsey.
8. I can't concentrate when you practice the trumpet with your door open.
9. Although these colors are beautiful, I don't like the painting.
10. The man whom you met is the president of the group.
11. The girls who painted that mural live in my neighborhood.
12. When you reach the end of the hallway, turn right.
13. Please fold these clothes before they become wrinkled.
14. After we wrapped the presents, we hurried to the post office.
15. We didn't go to her party because we went camping that weekend.
16. The trees that my great-grandfather planted still shade the farmhouse.
17. Whenever you dust the shelves, I sneeze.
18. My aunt stays at our house when she comes to the city for business meetings.
19. The CD that you borrowed last week is due at the library today.
20. Preheat the oven to 350°, and take the chicken out of the refrigerator.

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Independent and Subordinate Clauses B

6b. An **independent** (or **main**) **clause** expresses a complete thought and can stand by itself as a sentence.

6c. A **subordinate** (or **dependent**) **clause** does not express a complete thought and cannot stand by itself as a complete sentence.

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE When you call Jane, **ask her for that book.**

SUBORDINATE CLAUSE **When you call Jane,** ask her for that book.

EXERCISE On the lines provided, add independent clauses to the following subordinate clauses to express complete thoughts. Make sure each sentence begins with a capital letter and has end punctuation.

Example 1. after we left the pizza parlor We went to a movie after we left the pizza parlor.

1. when I graduate from high school _____

2. whose sweater was lost _____

3. which is a good book _____

4. until Mark moved to Chicago _____

5. after the game was over _____

6. that caused the accident _____

7. since I met you in art class _____

8. until I call you on Friday _____

9. whom I assist as a student aide during my free period _____

10. because I didn't think before I spoke _____

The Adjective Clause A

6d. An **adjective clause** is a subordinate clause that modifies a noun or a pronoun.

Unlike an adjective phrase, an adjective clause contains both a verb and its subject.

ADJECTIVE PHRASE a shirt **with stripes** [has no subject or verb]

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE a shirt **that has stripes** [has a subject and verb]

EXERCISE A For each of the following sentences, identify the underlined word or word group by writing above it *ADJ* for *adjective*, *AP* for *adjective phrase*, or *AC* for *adjective clause*.

Example 1. The house ^{AP} with peeling paint is at the end of the street.

1. This thick sweater should keep me warm in the snow.
2. The CD that Thomas scratched will no longer play.
3. The puppy with white paws was chewing on your shoe.
4. The people whom I invited to my study session are bringing snacks.
5. Go find your waterproof boots.
6. The subway station that is near my apartment is closed for repairs.
7. The patient in the wheelchair has a broken leg.
8. That team member who raises the most funds will receive an award.
9. The injured bird was taken to the veterinarian.
10. This shade of paint, which is not very pretty, was on sale at the hardware store.

EXERCISE B Underline the adjective clause, and circle the word or words that it modifies.

Example 1. The sport that I tried out for is softball.

11. Softball is a popular game that is played throughout the United States.
12. The game, which comes from an 1880s indoor baseball game, resembles baseball.
13. People who play softball are aware of differences between the two games.
14. The field that is used for softball is smaller than a baseball field.
15. The game, which lasts only seven innings, is shorter than a baseball game.
16. A softball is larger and softer than the ball that is used for baseball.
17. Those who play softball are familiar with a variation called slow pitch.
18. Softball pitching, which is done underhand, is different from baseball pitching.
19. Players whom I especially envy can hit the ball out of the park!
20. The pitcher, whose pitches determine the course of the game, is my favorite player.

The Adjective Clause B

6d. An **adjective clause** is a subordinate clause that modifies a noun or a pronoun.

Unlike an adjective phrase, an adjective clause contains both a verb and its subject.

ADJECTIVE PHRASE a picnic spot **with shade** [has no subject or verb]

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE a picnic spot **that has shade** [has a subject and verb]

EXERCISE For each of the following sentences, identify the underlined word or word group by writing above it *ADJ* for *adjective*, *AP* for *adjective phrase*, or *AC* for *adjective clause*. Then, circle the word or words the adjective, adjective phrase, or adjective clause modifies.

Example 1. The test, ^{AC} which lasted only one hour, was not difficult.

- Nico wanted to find a chess set with magnetic pieces.
- This cat has long, silky fur.
- The soccer field in the park needs to be mowed.
- I should have warned you about the chair with the broken leg.
- The story that she told us was certainly fascinating.
- The boys found the old map in a box underneath the bed.
- The ship sank in a violent storm.
- My mother introduced us to her uncle, whom we had never met.
- The telephones in that office ring constantly.
- How much is the jacket with the red stripes on the sleeves?
- The bread, which was still warm from the oven, tasted wonderful.
- The weather announcer warned everyone about the hurricane that was near the coast.
- We will need to paint this old table, which my father bought at a garage sale.
- Don't forget about the clothes in the dryer!
- The new shoes, which he had left out in the rain, were ruined.
- Tricia and her sister made the decorations that you see on the walls.
- Did you remember to turn off the lights in the classroom?
- The student who sits next to me was born in China.
- The cathedral had magnificent stained-glass windows.
- The novel, which will be made into a movie, was hard to put down.

Relative Pronouns

An adjective clause is usually introduced by a *relative pronoun*.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS that, which, who, whom, whose

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES the book **that I read**; the man **who called**

EXERCISE A Each of the following items is a noun modified by an adjective or an adjective phrase. On the lines provided, rewrite each item so that it contains an adjective clause instead of an adjective or adjective phrase.

- Example 1.** the boy with the torn jacket the boy whose jacket is torn
1. the player with the bat _____
 2. the softball field at our school _____
 3. the best team _____
 4. the fastest runner _____
 5. the player with the best batting average _____

EXERCISE B Complete each of the following sentences with an adjective clause. Then, circle each relative pronoun.

- Example 1.** The concession stand, which sells hot dogs and pretzels _____, is open.
6. In the crowd I looked for the player _____.
 7. I envied the ticket holders _____.
 8. The banners _____ distracted me from the game.
 9. Arriving late, the father and son sat in the seats _____.
 10. They ordered the hot dogs _____.
 11. The home team's pitcher, _____, was playing well.
 12. The first batter, _____, struck out.
 13. Did you see the home run _____?
 14. Will the outfielder catch the balls _____?
 15. The shortstop is the one _____.

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The Adverb Clause A

6e. An **adverb clause** is a subordinate clause that modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb.

Unlike an adverb phrase, an adverb clause contains both a verb and its subject.

ADVERB PHRASE **With great speed**, Tomás ran the race.

ADVERB CLAUSE **Because Tomás ran the race with great speed**, he won.

EXERCISE A For each of the following sentences, identify the underlined word or word group by writing above it *A* for *adverb*, *AP* for *adverb phrase*, or *AC* for *adverb clause*.

Example 1. I started painting early so that I would finish by 3:00 P.M. ^{AC}

- The employee at the hardware store mixed the paint carefully.
- He matched the paint sample I brought with me.
- As much as I enjoy painting, I have other things to do.
- Do not paint the fence until you scrape off the old paint chips.
- You should also sand the wood so that the new paint adheres evenly.
- Before you start, spread an old towel or sheet under the work area.
- The dropcloth will catch paint if it drips from your brush.
- Because I did such a great job on our fence, the neighbor asked me to paint his fence.
- I can paint his fence sometime during summer vacation.
- As soon as I finish cleaning these brushes, I'm taking the rest of the day off.

EXERCISE B Underline the adverb clause in each of the following sentences. Then, identify the question the adverb clause answers by writing above it *how*, *when*, *where*, *why*, *how much*, or *under what condition*.

Example 1. Please come over whenever you finish your homework. ^{when}

- I ate a bowl of popcorn while I did my homework.
- We will have to hurry if we want to catch the 5:30 bus.
- From the top of the hill, you can see trees wherever you look.
- I need to borrow a pencil because I left mine at home.
- The puppies act as if they are hungry.
- A giraffe is taller than an elephant is.
- Before we left for our vacation, we unplugged the computer.
- Since I love mystery stories, I enjoy books by Agatha Christie.
- They watch more television programs than I do.
- Set the potted plants where they will get plenty of light.

The Adverb Clause B

6e. An **adverb clause** is a subordinate clause that modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb.

Unlike an adverb phrase, an adverb clause contains both a verb and its subject.

ADVERB She shoots the basketball **accurately**.

ADVERB PHRASE She shoots the basketball **with accuracy**.

ADVERB CLAUSE She made the basket **because she shot the ball accurately**.

EXERCISE For each of the following sentences, identify the underlined word or word group by writing above it *ADV* for *adverb*, *AP* for *adverb phrase*, or *AC* for *adverb clause*. Then, circle the word or words the adverb, adverb phrase, or adverb clause modifies.

Example 1. ^{AC} Although he ran as fast as he could, he missed the bus.

- The stonecutters worked slowly and carefully.
- Sweep the floor after you finish the project.
- We sleep with the windows open whenever the weather is pleasant.
- Before Sam went skating with his friends, he finished his homework.
- In August, it is really hot at four o'clock.
- The guide's canoe glided silently across the lake.
- I usually write in my journal after everyone else has gone to bed.
- The lioness crouched warily in the tall grass.
- After a hard day's work, I always sleep soundly.
- Yesterday I left my jacket in my locker.
- I raised my hand because I knew the answer.
- My father always waters his flower garden before he goes to work.
- On Tuesdays and Thursdays, we practice after school.
- The audience cheered and clapped enthusiastically.
- The fly buzzed around the room.
- As soon as you finish that book, please lend it to me.
- Tom and Julie met us at the restaurant.
- Never ride your bicycle without wearing a helmet.
- Call me after you have finished your chores.
- The lights went out during the thunderstorm.

Subordinating Conjunctions

Adverb clauses begin with **subordinating conjunctions**. Common subordinating conjunctions include *after, although, as if, as soon as, because, before, if, since, than, unless, until, when, wherever,* and *while*.

Some subordinating conjunctions, such as *after, as, before, since,* and *until*, can also be used as prepositions.

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION **After** I weed the garden, I put mulch around my new plants.

PREPOSITION It becomes too hot to garden **after** two o'clock.

EXERCISE A For each of the following sentences, indicate how the underlined word is used by writing above it *SC* for *subordinating conjunction* or *PREP* for *preposition*.

Example 1. ^{SC} After the rain soaked the earth, many seedlings appeared.

1. I have been trying to finish shelling these beans since yesterday.
2. Until you have read the instructions, do not prune that tree.
3. As the moon rose, coyotes slipped out of the trees.
4. I expected more flowers in the garden after I had planted so many seeds.
5. After this long, hot afternoon of garden work, I need a nap.

EXERCISE B Underline the adverb clause in each sentence, and circle each subordinating conjunction.

Example 1. I patched the garden fence after I noticed the rabbits' entry point.

6. As soon as the ground softens in the spring, plant your garden.
7. Some seeds take more time to sprout than others do.
8. If you want to grow morning glories, start the seeds under lights.
9. When the seeds sprout, you can transplant them into the garden.
10. Plant them near a fence or wall so that the plants can climb.
11. After the young plants grow strong, they will produce flowers.
12. The flowers will look as if they are big blue trumpets.
13. They're called morning glories because they open each morning.
14. When they are warmed by the morning sun, they open.
15. If the day is dark or stormy, they stay tightly shut, like closed umbrellas.

Adjective and Adverb Clauses A

6d. An **adjective clause** is a subordinate clause that modifies a noun or a pronoun.

6e. An **adverb clause** is a subordinate clause that modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE Did you hear about the cow **that jumped over the moon?**

ADVERB CLAUSE I feel **as if I've heard that nursery rhyme a hundred times.**

EXERCISE A For each of the following sentences, identify the underlined clause by writing above it *ADJ* for adjective clause or *ADV* for adverb clause. Circle the word or words that the clause modifies.

Example 1. Because I enjoy reading to my baby nephew, I ^{ADV} bought a book of nursery rhymes.

- The rhyme that I like the most is about Jack and the candlestick.
- Although I can't remember all the words, I like the poem about Mary and her garden.
- The woman whom I baby-sit for decorated her nursery with a Mother Goose theme.
- You'll probably overlook the tiny, thoughtful details unless you look closely.
- The night light, for example, turns on automatically whenever the overhead light goes out.
- The night light, which is made of plastic, bears the image of a cow jumping over the moon.
- Stars are painted on the ceiling with special paint that glows in the dark.
- Where the wall meets the ceiling, the letters of the alphabet are painted as a border.
- A chalkboard has been attached to the wall so that the child can write on the "wall."
- The child whose room this is enjoys spending time in his room.

EXERCISE B Underline the subordinate clause in each sentence. Then, identify the clause by writing above it *ADJ* for adjective clause or *ADV* for adverb clause.

Example 1. Linguistics, ^{ADV} as I learned recently, is the study of language.

- Some words that are in the English language come from people's names.
- Because Adolphe Sax invented the saxophone, it was named for him.
- Most American trains had steam engines until Rudolf Diesel invented the diesel engine.
- From *Caesar*, which was the title of Roman leaders, comes *czar*.
- Theodore Roosevelt, who was President of the United States, inspired the term *teddy bear*.
- We have the word *sideburns* because Ambrose Burnside had bushy whiskers.
- Many words that we use every day are borrowed from other languages.
- American Indians who lived in the Northeast gave us the word *chipmunk*.
- Although the French word *bureau* means "desk," we use it to mean "chest of drawers."
- From Spanish comes the word *patio*, which means "an open courtyard."

Adjective and Adverb Clauses B

6d. An **adjective clause** is a subordinate clause that modifies a noun or a pronoun.

6e. An **adverb clause** is a subordinate clause that modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE Do you recognize the people **who are in that photograph**?

ADVERB CLAUSE **Before you answer**, study their faces for a few minutes.

EXERCISE For each of the following sentences, identify the underlined clause by writing above it *ADJ* for adjective clause or *ADV* for adverb clause. Circle the word or words that the underlined clause modifies.

Example 1. ^{ADV} Although I shut the door tightly, the wind blew it open again.

- Are these the videotapes that you wanted to borrow?
- Please give that coat, which is too small for you, to your cousin.
- Whenever I hear that song, I remember my last birthday party.
- If we knew the telephone number, we could call the store for directions.
- Laura, whom we saw at the movies last night, lives next door to our teacher.
- My little brother, who is only three years old, knows the words to a lot of songs.
- Before we got out of bed, my father had already cleared the snow off the sidewalk.
- When I am older, I would like to travel in South America.
- Although she didn't mean to be unkind, her words hurt Camilla's feelings.
- Those documents, which had been missing for more than twenty years, were discovered in a kitchen drawer.
- Until we learned how to use the compass, we wandered around the woods for hours.
- That story is about a giant whose favorite food is Limburger cheese.
- My young cousins laugh whenever I read the story to them.
- People who like to fish must have a lot of patience.
- Please address the envelopes before you leave this afternoon.
- We brought this puppy to you because we know how much you like animals.
- The mail carrier who delivers the mail to our house is always in a good mood.
- The boys crouched behind the fence until they heard the car drive away.
- My garden includes some flowers that bloom all year long.
- The rug, which was woven by hand, once belonged to my grandmother.

Review A: Clauses

EXERCISE A For each of the following sentences, identify the underlined clause by writing above it *IND* for independent clause or *SUB* for subordinate clause.

Example 1. Although I don't like Brussels sprouts, I ^{*IND*} politely ate them.

1. The student who owns the wallet may claim it at the school office.
2. This weekend we will wash the car, which badly needs a good scrub.
3. The plant has small orange flowers that open every morning.
4. As soon as I finish my report, let's go to the movies.
5. Although she had never taken piano lessons, she could play very well.
6. Do you know the name of the boy whom we saw on the train?
7. We stopped for a picnic, which was very pleasant.
8. Please accept this gift that I made for you.
9. We practiced our roles in the play until we were sure of our lines.
10. I wonder where we should put the new plant we just bought.

EXERCISE B For each of the following sentences, underline the adjective clause and circle the relative pronoun. Then, draw an arrow from the clause to the noun or pronoun it modifies.

Example 1. Several friends who enjoy music are attending a concert with me.

11. The concert that we'll hear tonight includes music by George Gershwin.
12. George Gershwin, who was a great American composer, wrote *Porgy and Bess*.
13. This opera, which is set in South Carolina, features jazz rhythms.
14. "Summertime," which is a beautiful song, is a highlight of the show.
15. Gershwin did not write the lyrics that went with his songs.
16. The lyricist whom Gershwin most preferred was his brother, Ira.
17. George wrote the music, but it was Ira who wrote the words.
18. The Gershwin concert piece that I like the best is *An American in Paris*.
19. Gene Kelly stars in the movie that is based on this composition.
20. Kelly, who sings and dances to Gershwin's music in the film, is superb.

Review B: Clauses

EXERCISE A Underline the adverb clause and circle the subordinating conjunction in each of the following sentences. Above the clause, write whether the clause tells *how*, *when*, *where*, *why*, *how much*, *how long*, or *under what condition*.

Example 1. Before the parade, I polished my trumpet ^{how long} until it shone.

1. Because I am in the high school band, I will march in the parade.
2. The parade will begin after all the bands and floats are in position.
3. Our band is larger than the band from Zavala Junior High School is.
4. Since we are larger, we will play "The Star-Spangled Banner."
5. The parade will officially begin as soon as we finish the anthem.
6. After the parade, meet me where the band's buses are parked.
7. If it is raining, meet me in the lobby of city hall.
8. The sky filled up with storm clouds as if it might rain.
9. Wherever I go, the weather seems to work against me!
10. As soon as I start to play my horn, the weather becomes a music critic.

EXERCISE B Underline the subordinate clause in each sentence. Then, identify the clause by writing above it *ADJ* for adjective clause or *ADV* for adverb clause.

Example 1. The performer ^{ADJ} whom I researched is Will Smith.

11. Will Smith, who has acted in films and television, has also made musical albums.
12. One of Smith's songs, a rap solo performance that he made in 1998, won a Grammy.
13. Before he won this Grammy, he had costarred in a movie.
14. An actor with whom Smith has costarred is Tommy Lee Jones.
15. Before he started performing solo, Smith had been part of the duo called DJ Jazzy Jeff and the Fresh Prince.
16. After he and his partner won the first Grammy award for a rap performance, Smith starred in a popular television show.
17. If you have never seen a Will Smith performance, you have missed some fun.
18. Some of the movies that Smith has made are action-adventure films.
19. One film starring Smith was number one the year that it opened.
20. Smith's nickname was Prince Charming until he changed it to Fresh Prince.

Review C: Clauses

EXERCISE A For each of the following sentences, identify the underlined clause by writing above it *IND* for independent clause or *SUB* for subordinate clause.

Example 1. ^{SUB} After I found the lost dog, I put up posters to find her owner.

1. The research report that was assigned last month is due tomorrow.
2. Since the bicycle was on sale, I bought it.
3. I voted for the candidate who lost the election.
4. I'll let you know as soon as your package arrives.
5. Did you read the book before you saw the movie?
6. The flag should be brought indoors when the weather is bad.
7. After the final performance of the play, the cast had a party.
8. William Shakespeare is the best-known playwright in the world today.
9. You may borrow my book overnight if you'd like.
10. Please help me when it is time to decorate the gym for the dance.

EXERCISE B For each of the following sentences, underline the adjective clause or adverb clause. Then, circle the relative pronoun or subordinating conjunction.

Example 1. Juanita, who is my cousin, organized a fantastic party.

11. What costume did you wear to the party that Juanita had?
12. My costume, a chicken suit, won a prize because it was very well made.
13. My cousin, whom I took to the party, went as a huge mosquito.
14. Since the guests were in costume, I couldn't recognize many of the people there.
15. Did you recognize Hilary when you saw her in the gorilla costume?
16. The person whom I didn't recognize was Mingan.
17. His costume, which was quite original, was a large cardboard box.
18. The box, which was painted white and covered with clear plastic, was very shiny.
19. Mingan, who was hidden inside the box, kept saying, "I'm melting!"
20. As soon as I saw him, I got it—he was supposed to be an ice cube!