

UNIT 7 – WORD GROUPS THAT BUILD UP SENTENCES

Adverb Clauses

An adverb clause is used as an adverb. It answers the questions how? when? where? why? and modifies a verb. Since adverb clause signals are : as, if, while, where, since, when, until, through, unless, as if, before, because, and although. In the sentences below underline with one line the adverb clause and with two lines the word it modifies.

EXAMPLE : Jeff accepted the trophy as if he had expected it.

1. She remained where I left her.
2. Where you go, I will go.
3. As we came out of the theater, father met us.
4. Jim paced the floor as he recited his speech.
5. The party started after I came.
6. I will stay if you wish to go.
7. Mary will not play unless you do.
8. They will see you when they return.
9. The doctor came because he was needed.
10. Suzie writes because I do.
11. The policemen acted as if they were cross.
12. Take the umbrella because it may rain.
13. The dog barked when Alan knocked.
14. Your apology must be sent before I forgive you.
15. Chuck was feeling fine although he stood in the rain for hours.
16. When the nurse left, the patient was sleeping.
17. The clock struck midnight as Anne entered the house.
18. When Dad saw me on the corner, he stopped the car.
19. If you must leave now, I shall walk with you.
20. When spring comes, boys' thoughts turn to baseball.

In the sentences below underline with one line the adverb clause and with two lines the word it modifies.

1. Mother worried until he came.
2. The boat rocked as though it would sink.
3. They stopped the car when the blowout occurred.
4. Joe worked until he was told to stop.
5. Though it looked hopeless, they did not give up.
6. He expected no help unless he needed it.
7. You do well if you are not tired.
8. Since the game is almost over, we are going home now.
9. They visited the site where the battle took place.

10. He talked as if he meant it.

Combine the pairs of sentences by changing the underlined sentence to an adverb clause.

1. I can not come. I finish my work.
2. I will be there. The play is over.
3. I shouted. I heard the news.
4. Bad storms arise. Cold and warm ocean currents meet.
5. No planes were flying. The fog was thick.
6. The air must be clear. The planes will fly again.
7. It looks. We will have more snow.
8. He did the work. The others watched.
9. We are finished. We are given more work.
10. Call Mother. She calls you.

Adjective Clauses

An adjective clause is used as an adjective. It modifies a noun or pronoun (usually the word before the signal word). The adjective clause signals are who, which, what, that, whose, whom, and sometimes when and where. In the sentences below, underline with one line the adjective clause and with two lines the word it modifies.

EXAMPLE : Sally made a mistake which could be corrected.

1. She attended the class which meets on Saturday.
2. They are the students who won the awards.
3. George is the student who called the meeting to order.
4. It is the last examination which counts.
5. Mary wrote the poem that won first prize.

6. The students chose the colors that they wanted for their class.
7. They selected the student who wrote the class poem.
8. The rose is the flower which was selected by the class.
9. It was the largest class that the school ever had.
10. The officers had important duties which they handed very well.
11. Summer is the time that we like best.
12. Jim has a summer job which takes him to the beach.

In the sentence below, underline with one line the adjective clause and with two lines the word it modifies.

1. This is the house that Jack built.
2. The boy whose house was destroyed has moved to Philadelphia.
3. This is the park where I learned to roller skate.
4. A clause that modifies a noun is an adjective clause.
5. My teacher, whose judgment I respect, advised me to go to college.
6. The hour when he returns will go down in history.
7. Mary, who is never happy, is a wonderful person.
8. I have always lived in this town where I was born.
9. Jimmie greased the car that was on the lubricating rack.
10. Every living thing that was on the farm was destroyed.

Combine the pairs of sentences by changing the underlined sentence to an adjective clause.

1. A robin was trying to build a nest. It had been injured.
2. A jet pilot reported the accident. He had just landed the plane.
3. The tower can be seen for miles. It stands on a mountain.
4. The farmer has a barn. It is very large.
5. This is the building. I go to school.
6. Aunt May is my father's sister. She visits us in June.
7. The lady went to see a lawyer. She was accused of the crime.
8. The fullback was injured in that play. He carried the ball.

9. Mother approved of the books. The librarian had recommended.
10. He will be punished. He does wrong.
11. Mr. Bryer is my friend. You met him yesterday.
12. The suit needed ironing. He wore it yesterday.

Using Who and Whom

The word who is the subject form and is the simple subject. The word whom is the object form and is either a direct object or an object of a preposition. Whenever you are in doubt about who or whom, substitute he or him and see which makes sense. This simple test will make the choice of who and whom an easy one.

Underline the correct word in the following sentences. (The test explained above will apply to most of the sentences.)

1. I wish I could find the person (who, whom) is guilty.
2. (Who, Whom) just went out the door.
3. They invited (who, whom) they wanted.
4. Do you have a wish to see (who, whom) is at the door?
5. Have you decided for (whom, who) to vote?
6. (Who, Whom) won?
7. He asked us (who, whom) would be elected.
8. Was it she (who, whom) I called on the telephone?
9. I wonder (who, whom) owns that bicycle?
10. Did you notice (who, whom) was left?
11. Can you tell me to (whom, who) Charlie was whispering?
12. It will be we (who, whom) choose the candidate.
13. When will we know (who, whom) is the winner?
14. It was a well-balanced team (whom, who) defeated us.

Underline the correct word in the following sentences. (The test explained above will apply to most of the sentences.)

1. To (whom, who) does this handkerchief belong?
2. I said he didn't care to (who, whom) the message was given.
3. Do you know (who, whom) sent me this silly valentine?
4. It was he (whom, who) I guessed.
5. Have you heard (who, whom) will receive the citizenship award?

6. He is the person (who, whom) I advise.
7. She happens to be the one (who, whom) you can trust.
8. (Who, Whom) was chosen to play Emily in Our Town?
9. To (who, whom) did you give my best tie?
10. (Who, Whom) can I blame for this trouble?
11. The man (who, whom) lives next door came to dinner.
12. With (who, whom) did Margie go to the dance?
13. I don't know (who, whom) to appoint.
14. To (who, whom) does your instruction apply?
15. How did you know (whom, who) was there?
16. Do you know (whom, who) I met in the drugstore yesterday?
17. Mother said she doesn't know (who, whom) is coming.
18. Tell Esther (whom, who) to thank for the flowers.
19. Did you ever wonder (who, whom) she means?

Using Who, Which, and That

Write the letter of the correct sentence on the blank at the right

1. A. Our neighbors have a bird who can talk. _____
 B. Our neighbors have a bird which can talk. _____
2. A. The chief which prepared our lunch was newly employed. _____
 B. The chief who prepared our lunch was newly employed. _____
3. A. I like people which are jolly. _____
 B. I like people who are jolly. _____
4. A. Linda needs a vacuum cleaner who has attachments for doing draperies. _____
 B. Linda needs a vacuum cleaner which has attachments for doing draperies. _____
5. A. People who are lazy find excuses. _____
 B. People which are lazy find excuses. _____

Using –ing Word Groups

The sentence below uses an –ing word group.

EXAMPLE : John walked down the aisle, looking for his friends.

The word that ends in –ing is looking.

We call this an –ing word group looking for his friends.

Underline the –ing word groups in each of the following sentences.

1. Entering the harbor, the ship blasted its whistle.
2. Ned peeped in the door, hoping to see a friend.
3. Knowing the answer, Sue raised her hand.
4. Beverly got off the bus, forgetting her books.

5. Reading over my paper, I found several mistakes.
6. I sat on the dock, dangling my legs over the edge.

Combine the following sentences by changing the underlined sentence to an –ing word group.

1. He left quickly. He closed the door behind him.
2. He walked down the street. He met an old man.
3. Sue ran to the door. Sue called to the delivery man.

Appositives

A noun (or pronoun) set after another noun (or pronoun) to explain it is called an appositive.

EXAMPLE : Pete, my younger brother, has just started school.
 The appositive is brother.

An appositive usually has words that modify it.

EXAMPLE : Pete, my youngest brother, has just started school.
 The two words that modify the appositive “brother” are my and youngest. The
 appositive with its modifying words should be placed within commas.

Underline the appositives and their modifiers in the following sentences. Place commas where necessary.

1. Mrs. Blanco our Spanish teacher was absent.
2. Paul Brown our quarterback is captain of the team.
3. His car a convertible was wrecked in the accident.
4. Jim an honor student is an excellent athlete.
5. The fee five dollars is too much.
6. He was born in Austin the capital of Texas.
7. Sue Gibson the cheerleader is in my English class.
8. Mr. Reed the principal visited our class today.
9. The novel Huckleberry Finn was written by Mark Twain.
10. Mary the principal’s secretary is not here today.

UNIT 7 – WORD GROUPS THAT BUILD SENTENCES (ANSWERS)

Adverb Clauses

Word Modified	Adverb Clause
1. Remained	where I left her
2. Will go	where you go
3. Met	as we came out of the theater
4. Paced	as he recited his speech
5. Started	after I came
6. Will stay	if you wish to go
7. Will play	unless you do
8. Will see	when they return
9. Came	because he was needed
10. Writes	because I do
11. Acted	as if they were cross
12. Take	because it may rain
13. Barked	when Alan knocked
14. Must be sent	before I forgive you
15. Was feeling	although he stood in the rain for hours
16. Was sleeping	when the nurse left
17. Struck	as Anne entered the house
18. Stopped	when Dad saw me on the corner
19. Shall walk	if you must leave now
20. Turn	when spring comes
1. Worried	until he came
2. Rocked	as if it would sink
3. Stopped	when the blowout occurred
4. Worked	until he was told to stop
5. Did give	though it looked hopeless
6. Expected	unless he needed it
7. Do	if you are not tired
8. Are going	since the game is almost over
9. Visited	where the battle took place
10. Talked	as if he meant it

Combining Sentences – Adverb Clauses (other answers may be correct.)

1. I cannot come until I finish my work.
2. I will be there before the play is over.
3. I shouted when I heard the news.
4. Bad storms arise where cold and warm ocean currents meet.

5. No planes were flying while the fog was thick.
6. The air must be clear before the planes will fly again.
7. It looks as if we will have more snow.
8. He did the work while the others watched.
9. We are finished unless we are given more work.
10. Call Mother before she calls you.

Adjective Clauses

Word Modified	Adjective Clause
1. Class	which meets on Saturday
2. Students	who won the awards
3. Student	who called the meeting to order
4. Examination	which counts
5. Poem	that won first prize
6. Colors	that they wanted for their class
7. Student	who wrote the class poem
8. Flower	which was selected by the class
9. Class	that the school ever had
10. Duties	which they handled very well
11. Time	that we like best
12. Job	which takes him to the beach
1. House	that Jack built
2. Boy	whose house was destroyed
3. Park	where I learned to roller skate
4. Clause	that modifies a noun
5. Teacher	whose judgment I respect
6. Hour	when he returns
7. Mary	who is never unhappy
8. Town	where I was born
9. Car	that was on the lubricating rack
10. Thing	that was on the farm

Combining Sentences – Adjective Clauses

1. A robin that had been injured was trying to build a nest.
2. A jet pilot that had just landed the plane reported the accident.
3. The tower which stands on a mountain can be seen for miles.
4. The farmer has a barn (that or which) is very large.
5. This is the building where I go to school.
6. Aunt Mary who visits us in June is my father's sister.
7. The lady who was accused of a crime went to see a lawyer.

8. The fullback who carries the ball was injured in that play.
9. Mother approved of the books (which or that) the librarian had recommended.
10. He who does wrong will be punished.
11. Mr. Bryer whom you met yesterday is my friend.
12. The suit which he wore needed ironing.

Using Who and Whom

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|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. Who | 2. Who | 3. Whom | 4. Who | 5. Whom | 6. Who | 7. Who |
| 8. Whom | 9. Who | 10. Who | 11. Whom | 12. Who | 13. Who | 14. Who |
| 1. Whom | 2. Whom | 3. Who | 4. Whom | 5. Who | 6. Whom | |
| 7. Whom | 8. Who | 9. Whom | 10. Whom | 11. Who | 12. Whom | |
| 13. Whom | 14. Whom | 15. Who | 16. Whom | 17. Who | 18. Whom | |
| 19. Whom | | | | | | |

Using Who, Whom, and That

1. b 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. a

Using –ing Word Groups

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|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Entering the harbor | 2. hoping to see a friend | 3. Knowing the answer |
| 4. forgetting her books | 5. Reading over my paper | 6. dangling my legs over the edge |
1. He left quickly, closing the door behind him.
 2. Walking down the street, he met an old friend.
 3. Running to the door, Sue called to the delivery man.

Appositives

1. , our Spanish teacher,
2. , our quarterback,
3. , a convertible,
4. , an honor student,
5. , five dollars,
6. , the capital,
7. , the cheerleader,
8. , the principal,
9. , Huckleberry Finn,
10. , the principal's secretary,