

Review Exercises

Match the names of the sentence parts to the descriptions.

subject	direct object	predicate nominative
predicate	indirect object	predicate adjective

1. It tells to *whom* or *what* or *for whom* or *what* the action of the verb is done.
2. It follows a linking verb and renames the subject.
3. It receives the action of a transitive verb.
4. It tells *who* or *what* the sentence is about.
5. It follows a linking verb and modifies the subject.
6. It tells what the subject does or is.

110. Adverb Clauses

You know that a word or a phrase can be used as an adverb to tell *how*, *when*, *where*, or *why*. A *clause* can also be used as an adverb. Remember that a clause is any group of words with a subject and a predicate. In the following sentences, the underlined words are adverbs that tell *when*.

Snow was falling yesterday. (single-word adverb)

Snow was falling on Monday. (adverb phrase)

Snow was falling before we reached home. (adverb clause)

Adverb clauses can answer questions other than *how*, *when*, *where*, *why*, and *to what degree*. They can also tell *how long*, *how much*, *in spite of what*, *under what condition*, and other things.

Daniel was delivered because he trusted in God.

(modifies *was delivered* by telling *why*)

We shall be rewarded if we are faithful.

(modifies *shall be rewarded* by telling *under what condition*)

An adjective clause begins with a relative pronoun and modifies a noun or a pronoun. But an adverb clause begins with a *subordinating conjunction*, and it modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Here are some common subordinating conjunctions.

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1. indirect object
2. predicate nominative
3. direct object
4. subject
5. predicate adjective
6. predicate

Lesson 110

Purpose: To introduce *adverb clauses.

Oral Review:

1. What is a preposition? (a connecting word that begins a phrase)
2. What part of speech is the object of a preposition? (a noun or pronoun)
3. Prepositional phrases may be used as what parts of speech? (adjectives, adverbs)
4. What parts of speech may adverb phrases modify? (verbs, adjectives, adverbs)
5. What part of speech is the word *good*? (adjective)
6. When is *well* used as (a) an adjective? (b) an adverb? (a. when it means "healthy"; b. when it tells *how*)
7. Describe the following sentence parts.
 - a. predicate adjective (an adjective that follows a linking verb and modifies the subject)

- b. predicate nominative (a noun or pronoun that follows a linking verb and renames the subject)
- c. direct object (a noun or pronoun that receives the action of a transitive verb)
- d. indirect object (a noun or pronoun that tells *to whom* or *what* or *for whom* or *what* the action of the verb is done)

Lesson Introduction: Write the following sentences on the chalkboard. Underline the adverbs, and point out that they all tell *when*.

We mowed the lawn yesterday.

We mowed the lawn in the evening.

We mowed the lawn before it rained.

An adverb can consist of a single word, a phrase, or even a whole clause. In this lesson we will study adverb clauses.