

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

Adverbial Clauses (sometimes called Adverb Clauses) are a type of subordinate/dependent clause, which act like adverbs. Adverbial Clauses typically provide information about when, where, how, how often, how long, how far, for what purpose, etc.

Time (tells WHEN)

EX:

When the bell rings, the students want to go home.

Place (tells WHERE)

EX:

The school, **where the students attend**, is new.

Result (tells FOR WHAT PURPOSE, EFFECT, or CONSEQUENCE)

EX:

If the teacher likes you, home work is not necessary.

Concession (shows AN UNEXPECTED RESULT)

EX:

Although you do not have homework, you still have to learn.

Condition (tells UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCE)

EX:

I love to go to school **while my parents are at work**.

Cause/Purpose/Reason (tells FOR WHAT INTENTION/WHY)

EX:

I go to school **so that I may learn and spend time with friends**.

Manner/Distance/Frequency (tells HOW, HOW LONG, or HOW FREQUENTLY)

EX:

In school, I write **as often as I can**.

Opposition (shows CONTRAST)

EX:

I go to school, **whereas my parents go to work**.

Adverbial clauses make use of different types of subordinators to achieve their desired effect. Below are examples of different subordinators used for specific purposes.

TIME CLAUSES

After

As

As Soon As

Before

Later

Until

When
Whenever
While

PLACE CLAUSES

Anywhere
Everywhere
Where
Wherever

RESULT CLAUSES

So + Adjective/Adverb + So
Such a(n) + Noun + That
So Much/Many + Noun + That
So Little/Few + Noun + That

CONCESSION CLAUSES

Although
Even Though
Though

CONDITION CLAUSES

If
Unless

CAUSE/PURPOSE/REASON CLAUSES

As
Since
Because
So That
In Order That

MANNER/DISTANCE/FREQUENCY CLAUSES

As (manner)
As+Adverb+As (frequency)
As+Adverb+As (manner)
As If (manner)
As Though (manner)

OPPOSITION CLAUSES

Whereas
While