CHAPTER 9 – FINITE VERB CLAUSES – I

Exercise 9.1

The paragraph can be revised in a number of ways. Here is one way:

After Josephina had finished her homework, she logged on to the computer in her bedroom. She tapped out an e-mail message to Maria. While she stared at the screen, she toyed with her earring, and then she filed her nails. Although Maria had moved from Pomona to Reno only two days ago, Josephina missed Maria because they had been best friends and constant companions since childhood.

Exercise 9.2

This is an appropriate exercise for class discussion.

1. Complex sentence
   The newspaper is predicting record snowfall = independent clause [present + BE + {-ing} + predict]
   before winter actually begins = dependent clause [present + begin]

2. Compound sentence
   The tank is full of propane = independent clause [present + be]
   but the stove is still not functioning = independent clause [present + BE + {-ing} + function]

3. Complex sentence
   The ferry will be late today = independent clause [present + modal + be]
   that runs from Seattle to Victoria = dependent clause [present + run]

4. Simple sentence
   Fred avoids the freeway = independent clause [present + avoid]

5. Compound-complex sentence
   Even though Heather had practiced her speech = dependent clause [past + HAVE + {-en} + practice]
   she forgot its conclusion = independent clause [past + forget]
   and her professor asked her to start again from the beginning = independent clause [past + ask]
   (to start again from the beginning = infinitive phrase, not a clause)

Exercise 9.3

This exercise is a good one for individual or small group work. Since a variety of combinations is possible, it is interesting to have each sentence written on the board by a different group or person and to solicit alternatives and critiques from other members of the class.

1. As soon as the weather turned warm and sunny in late May, high school and college basketball players gathered in the park on Sundays for informal games.

2. The electricity was out all over this part of the city because lightning struck a transformer.

3. Although he had gone to bed especially early the night before, Chris fell asleep during the exam.
4. Susan plans to reduce her spending on movies and restaurants unless she receives an increase in pay for her child-care work.

5. Harry packed an extra battery in his camera bag in case the battery in his camera went dead.

Exercise 9.4

1. Test 1: Clauses can be reversed: *Whenever Roberto is at bat, the opposing pitcher walks him.*
   Test 2: Question can be formed using *wh*-adverb: *When does the opposing pitcher walk Roberto?*
   Test 3: A single adverb can substitute: *The opposing pitcher walks Roberto then.*
   Test 4: Fits frame: The opposing pitcher walks Roberto *whenever he is at bat.*
   *Whenever he is at bat* is an adverbial clause.

2. Test 1: Clauses cannot be reversed: *But Caroline was most attracted by the clothes that were not marked down, Nordstrom's was holding its half-yearly clothing sale.*
   Test 2: Question cannot be formed using *wh*-adverb.
   Test 3: A single adverb cannot substitute.
   Test 4: Fits frame? (Occurs in final position, but not in adverbial function). Not an adverbial clause.

3. Test 1: Clauses can be reversed: *As soon as classes got out, Carl had promised to pick her up.*
   Test 2: Question can be formed using *wh*-adverb: *When had Carl promised to pick her up?*
   Test 3: A single adverb can substitute: *Carl had promised to pick her up then.*
   Test 4: Fits frame: Carl had promised to pick her up *as soon as classes got out.*

4. Test 1: Clauses cannot be reversed: *That Las Vegas would be great fun, the visiting delegation from Beijing University believed.*
   Test 2: Question cannot be formed using *wh*-adverb.
   Test 3: A single adverb cannot substitute.
   Test 4: Fits frame? (Occurs in final position, but not in adverbial function.) Not an adverbial clause.

5. Test 1: Clauses can be reversed: *After the deadline had already passed, Marty applied for the scholarship.*
   Test 2: Question can be formed using *wh*-adverb: *When did Marty apply for the scholarship?*
   Test 3: A single adverb can substitute: Marty applied for the scholarship *then.*
   Test 4: Fits frame: Marty applied for the scholarship *after the deadline had already passed.*
   *After the deadline had already passed* is an adverbial clause.

6. Test 1: Clauses can be reversed: *As if he were going to attack, the pointy-eared dog barked at us.*
   Test 2: Question can be formed using *wh*-adverb: *How did the pointy-eared dog bark at us?*
   Test 3: No single adverb can substitute.
   Test 4: Fits frame: The pointy-eared dog barked at us *as if he were going to attack.*
   Even though it failed one test, *as if he were going to attack* is an adverbial clause.
Exercise 9.5

1. The room grew very quiet. [before she sang].

2. Pepe removed his suede shoes. [After he stepped in a puddle].

3. Jerry slept in class. [unless Paul nudged him gently].
Exercise 9.6

1. Alan loves the university’s science camp, which emphasizes hands-on learning.
   The university’s science camp, which Alan loves, emphasizes hands-on learning.

2. Marylou, who is a professor, expressed deep scepticism about technology replacing professors.
   Marylou, who expressed deep scepticism about technology replacing professors, is a professor.

3. George, whose talents as a host are well known, invited a group of friends to the opening of
   Stephanie’s ceramics studio.

4. Fred met Carol, who has been a train buff for years, on the California Zephyr.
   Carol, whom Fred met on the California Zephyr, has been a train buff for years.

5. Bangkok’s largest statue of Buddha, which has eyes formed of pearls, reclines inside the city’s most
   famous temple.
   Bangkok’s largest statue of Buddha, which reclines inside the city’s most famous temple, has eyes
   formed of pearls.
Exercise 9.7

The man [the man (who) sang in the shower] woke his tired, grumpy neighbor.

Betty didn’t understand the premise [my joke depends on the premise] (which).
3.

Carole drove car
[ *a car* (that) would bring male attention to her ] often

Carole | drove | car
often | a
that | would bring | attention
to her | male

Amir collected rabbits
with friends
calico
two
he lived
once
in house
whose

Amir collected calico rabbits with two friends [He lived in *two friends' house* (whose) once].
Exercise 9.8

1. which = El Niño [El Niño is a disruptive weather pattern originating in abnormally warm waters in the tropical Pacific Ocean.]

2. that = fires [Fires raged in Indonesian and Mexican rain forests.]

3. that = flood [An El Niño flood took the lives of 161 people.]

4. where = in California [El Niño produced up to three times the normal rainfall in California.]

5. whose = climatologists’ [We depend for a historical perspective on climatologists’ research.]

Exercise 9.9

This exercise can be done individually or in pairs, followed by class discussion.

1. **Truster**, which costs $149.99, is a new software program that claims to turn your PC into a lie detector.
   - Which costs $149.99 = nonrestrictive relative clause modifying **Truster**, set off with commas.
   - **Truster** already identifies the name of a particular brand of software.
   - That claims to turn your PC into a lie detector = restrictive relative clause modifying **program**, no commas.

2. **When you grow old**, you will have nostalgic feelings for the time **when you studied English grammar in college**.
   - **When you grow old** = adverbial subordinate clause at the beginning of the sentence, modifies **will have**, set off with a comma.
   - **When you studied English grammar in college** = restrictive relative clause modifying **time**, no commas.

3. The e-mail that Kelly hates is called “spam,” which is unsolicited “junk” mail.
   - That Kelly hates = restrictive relative clause modifying **e-mail**, no commas. The relative pronoun **that** can be deleted: “The e-mail Kelly hates . . . .”
   - Which is unsolicited “junk” mail = nonrestrictive relative clause modifying **spam**, set off with a comma.
4. I’ll leave the home where I grew up when I’m ready.
   Where I grew up = restrictive relative clause modifying home, no commas.
   When I’m ready = adverbial subordinate clause modifying leave, no comma.

5. Brandy is the name of a new perfume that was named after a New York City carriage horse.
   That was named after a New York City carriage horse = restrictive relative clause modifying perfume, no commas. Relative pronoun that and was can be deleted.

Review Exercise

1. That will brighten the long, wintry, northern nights = restrictive relative (adjectival) clause modifying satellite.

2. After it is deployed = adverbial subordinate clause modifying will be. Passes all four tests for adverbial clauses (see Figure 9.2).

3. That can transmit calls to and from anywhere in the world = restrictive relative (adjectival) clause modifying satellites.

4. Who travel = restrictive relative (adjectival) clause modifying people.
   Although the charges can exceed $7 per minute = adverbial subordinate clause, modifying whole sentence. Passes tests 1 and 4 only.

5. As soon as the Secretary of State returns from China = adverbial subordinate clause, modifying will quiz. Passes all four tests.
   About whom very little is known = relative (adjectival) clause modifying vice premier.

6. Why so many teenagers smoke = restrictive relative (adjectival) clause modifying reasons.

7. Of whom one thousand will die of smoking-related diseases = nonrestrictive relative (adjectival) clause modifying kids.

8. Which is normally open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year = nonrestrictive relative (adjectival) clause modifying bar.
   When all electricity in the city was out for two days = adverbial subordinate clause modifying closed. Passes all four tests.

9. Whose instrument plugged in to an amplifier = restrictive relative (adjectival) clause modifying guitarist.

10. Even after all the wires, poles, and transformers had been repaired = adverbial subordinate clause modifying could remember. Passes all four tests.
    When ice storms had had such a devastating effect = restrictive relative (adjectival) clause modifying time.