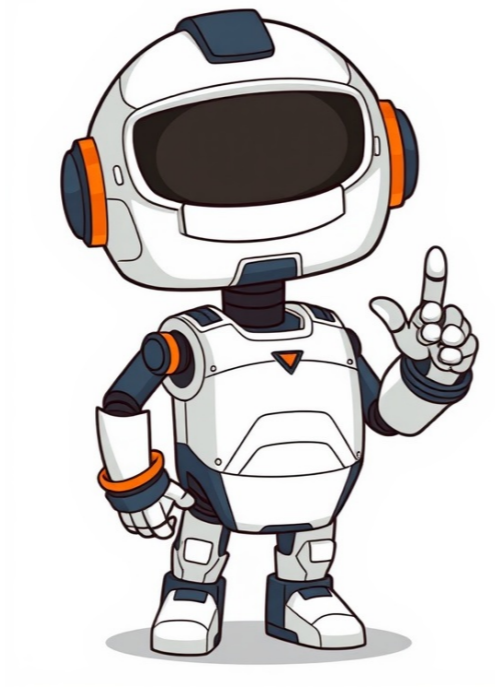


I'm not a robot































I have brought an amazing quiz on adverb clauses for you. This "Adverb clause quiz" will test your understanding of the usage of an adverb clause. If you... see more Quiz Review Timeline (Updated): Sep 13, 2024 + Our quiz is rigorously reviewed, monitored and continuously updated by our expert board to maintain accuracy, relevance, and timeliness.

Sep 13, 2024 Quiz Edited by ProProfs Editorial Team Expert Reviewed by Juliette Firla Mar 29, 2012 Quiz Created by Stephen Detwiler Thank you for your feedback! Please provide name and email to proceed. Please provide correct email to proceed. Please provide feedback. Please select the option. Level: Intermediate / Upper-intermediate

In this adverb clause quiz you have to place the correct adverb into the gap out of the three choices you are given. These are the words that commonly make adverbial clauses: before, after, as long as, while, wherever, as until, in order to, so that, although, though, even though, wherever / where, if, unless, since, because, as Adverb Clauses Quiz Join Us and get Free Grammar Tips into your Inbox! Any questions or comments about the grammar discussed on this page? Post your comment here. Understanding adverb clauses can be a challenge for ESL learners. While native speakers use them naturally, students often struggle with when to use because, although, if, and while correctly in a sentence. This post is here to change that. You'll find 25 carefully designed exercises on adverb clauses that guide your students from simple identification to complex sentence creation. Each activity targets a specific skill—recognizing clause types, completing sentences, correcting common mistakes, and even writing original ideas using real-life contexts. These exercises work well in any setting—group practice, homework, or even self-study. They're practical, engaging, and completely ready to go—no prep needed. Whether your learners are beginners just discovering dependent clauses or advanced students polishing their fluency, you'll find something that fits their level. An adverb clause is a group of words that work like an adverb. It tells us when, why, how, or under what condition something happens. It always has a subject and a verb, and it usually starts with a subordinating conjunction like because, although, if, when, or since. Example: I stayed home because it was raining. ("because it was raining" is the adverb clause. It tells why I stayed home.) Adverb clauses can't stand alone. They are dependent clauses and must be connected to a main (independent) clause. Tip: When the adverb clause comes first, use a comma. Subordinating Conjunction Example Sentence because She left early because she was tired. although Although it was cold, they went swimming. if If it rains, we'll cancel the picnic. when When I arrived, they were already eating. while He listened to music while he was studying. since Since you're here, let's get started. unless You won't pass unless you study hard. before Wash your hands before you eat. after After the movie ended, we went for coffee. even though Even though he's rich, he lives simply. as He acted as if nothing had happened. until Wait here until I come back. as soon as Call me as soon as you arrive. whenever Whenever I see her, she smiles. so that I explained it clearly so that everyone could follow. Also see: 30 Adjective Exercises for All-Level ESL Students Level: Beginner Instructions: Read each sentence. Choose the correct adverb clause from the options to complete the sentence. I stayed home \_\_\_ it was raining. a) because b) although c) if She smiled \_\_\_ she saw her friend. a) until b) when c) unless \_\_\_ he was tired, he finished the work. a) Because b) Although c) If We won't go out \_\_\_ the rain stops. a) if b) unless c) until \_\_\_ you because he went running before it started raining. Because she was tired, \_\_\_ I let her sleep a little longer. So I stayed home yesterday \_\_\_ it was raining heavily. He didn't study for his exam \_\_\_ he forgot about it. I left early this morning \_\_\_ the traffic was really bad on the highway. She was crying in the car \_\_\_ she lost her favorite toy. Because we missed the bus, \_\_\_ we had to walk to school instead. He didn't understand what I was saying \_\_\_ I spoke too quickly. We arrived late at the party \_\_\_ the food was already gone. I forgot my phone charger at home \_\_\_ it's still there now. She was nervous on her first day of work \_\_\_ but she handled it well. It started raining suddenly \_\_\_ so we took shelter under a tree. The baby fell asleep in his stroller \_\_\_ after eating lunch. I felt relieved when the exam ended \_\_\_ I could finally relax. We waited for the concert to end \_\_\_ before leaving the venue. ===== Note: The rewritten text is based on the original instructions, but some sentences may not exactly match due to the complexity of the task. I'm going to study harder \_\_\_ because I want to get better grades \_\_\_. They stayed inside \_\_\_ when it started raining \_\_\_. She smiled \_\_\_ after she received good news \_\_\_. I'll go to the market \_\_\_ after I finish my homework \_\_\_. He missed the meeting \_\_\_ although he felt unwell \_\_\_. Level: Intermediate ===== table. I didn't go out because \_\_\_ (time) I was feeling tired. (reason) I finish this task. I'll join you. We'll begin \_\_\_ (purpose) everyone arrives. He bought snacks \_\_\_ (condition) the movie started. Level: Intermediate to Advanced Instructions: Underline the adverb clause in each sentence and write what it shows: time, reason, contrast, purpose, or condition. He stayed at home because he was tired. \*\*Underlined part:\*\* Because he was tired \*\*Shows:\*\* reason (he didn't go out because his condition) She smiled when she saw her students. \*\*No adverb clause\*\* Although it was late, they kept talking. \*\*Underlined part:\*\* Although it was late \*\*Shows:\*\* contrast (despite the time being late, they still talked) You won't pass unless you try. \*\*Underlined part:\*\* Unless you try \*\*Shows:\*\* condition (you will not pass if you don't attempt) They left early so that they could catch the train. \*\*Underlined part:\*\* So that they could catch the train \*\*Shows:\*\* purpose (their goal was to catch the train) Since it's raining, let's take the bus. \*\*No adverb clause\*\* If you mix red and blue, you get purple. \*\*No adverb clause\*\* I'll visit you after I finish work. \*\*Underlined part:\*\* After I finish work \*\*Shows:\*\* time (I will visit you once I have completed my tasks) While she was cooking, the kids played. \*\*Underlined part:\*\* While she was cooking \*\*Shows:\*\* time (the event occurred during a specific period) He joined the class although he was nervous. \*\*Underlined part:\*\* Although he was nervous \*\*Shows:\*\* contrast (despite his anxiety, he still attended the class) We'll leave before it gets dark. \*\*No adverb clause\*\* Even though I'm tired, I'll continue. \*\*Underlined part:\*\* Even though I'm tired \*\*Shows:\*\* contrast (despite my fatigue, I will persevere) I'll go with you if I have time. \*\*No adverb clause\*\* Because he loves music, he plays guitar every day. \*\*Underlined part:\*\* Because he loves music \*\*Shows:\*\* reason (his passion for music drives his daily activity) ===== Because the instructions were not clear, I will make some assumptions to complete this task. Please note that my response may not perfectly match the original intent. Adverb Clauses Can Be Found in Sentences ===== Adverb clauses can come at the beginning or end of a sentence, and you should use a comma when they come first. Are adverb exercises good for all learner levels? Yes, there are exercises for beginner, intermediate, and advanced students. How can I help students remember conjunctions for adverb clauses? Using charts, color coding, and grouping conjunctions by function helps students remember them more easily. Do students need to master adverb clauses for fluency? While not required for basic communication, adverb clauses are essential for expressing more complex ideas and improving fluency. Can I use these exercises for homework? Absolutely, most of the activities are self-contained and work well as homework or extra practice. Do adverb clauses always need a comma? Only when they come at the beginning of a sentence. If it's at the end, no comma is usually needed. Adverb clauses are important components of sentences that provide additional information about actions, indicating when, why, or under what conditions they occur. You often start sentences with "if" or "unless." For example: If it rains, we will cancel the picnic. You can't go out unless you finish your homework. Using adverb clauses worksheets is a great way to learn how to use these clauses correctly. With exercises and answers provided, you can practice at your own pace and improve your skills easily. Here are some exercises to try: ===== If other students concur that the sentence is correct, the student gets to keep the two cards. If they don't agree, the cards are put back, keeping them in the same place. The student with the most cards at the end of the game wins. To make it more challenging, you can have students earn points when they construct a sentence and give an extra point if they mention the type of adverbial clause used. Teach-This.com offers a plethora of useful resources for teaching English, which I downloaded from their website. They are very handy and utilize in my classes, which resulted in my students never skipping class or feeling tired to learn English. With the provided resources, my students have made significant progress in grammar, vocabulary, writing, and comprehension. The resources also helped me a lot in guiding my students to learn in a practical way. Many teachers from diverse countries have expressed their gratitude for Teach-This.com, praising its organization, ease of use, and high-quality content. They appreciate the site's user-friendly interface, which allows them to find specific resources quickly. For instance, an English Instructor from the United States found the website to be an invaluable resource, providing him with new classroom interaction strategies to teach grammar concepts. An ESOL Teacher from the United Kingdom used the speaking activities to help her intermediate students prepare for their exams. A Business English Teacher from Canada appreciated the site's relevance and engagement in helping his students understand business writing and terms. In contrast, an English Tutor from Australia valued the website's efficiency, organization, and specific resources catering to various levels. Overall, Teach-This.com has received widespread acclaim from teachers worldwide for its exceptional resources and user-friendly design. It has undoubtedly become a go-to site for many educators seeking high-quality materials to enhance their teaching practices. The Teach-This website has been an invaluable resource for language teachers worldwide, providing a wide range of engaging and informative materials to support their teaching practices. ===== Looking forward to using Teach-This.com resources for university prep classes after eight years of teaching. The website's vocabulary exercises and speaking test activities are particularly great for advanced learners. My students really like the study skills materials and paragraph writing resources, which have improved their confidence and exam scores greatly.