CHAPTER 9 - FINITE VERB CLAUSES PART 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

1. Fern made a list = independent clause [past + make]
   [Before packing her suitcase is a nonfinite verb phrase.]

2. There would be a pool at her hotel = independent clause [present + MODAL + be]
   she would need a bathing suit = independent clause [present + MODAL + need]

3. She had forgotten suntan lotion = independent clause [past + HAVE + {-en} + forget]
   when she went to the store = dependent (subordinate) clause [past + go]

4. she needed a pair of flip flops = independent clause [past + need]
   so that she could walk on the beach comfortably = dependent (subordinate) clause
   [present + MODAL + walk]

5. She added suntan lotion and flip flops to her shopping list = independent clause [past + add]

6. When she had packed everything = dependent (subordinate) clause [past + HAVE + {-en} + pack]
   she closed her suitcase = independent clause [past + close]

7. After she had locked the suitcase = dependent (subordinate) clause [past + HAVE + {-en} + lock]
   she could not remember the things = independent clause [present + MODAL + remember]
   that she had packed = dependent clause [past + HAVE + {-en} + pack]
8.  By the time her plane left = dependent (subordinate) clause [past + leave]
    she had remembered several forgotten items = independent clause [past + HAVE + {-en} + remember]
    she had decided to purchase them at her destination = independent clause [past + HAVE + {-en} + decide] [To purchase is a nonfinite verb phrase.]

Exercise 9.3

1. Simple sentence
2. Compound sentence. It contains two independent clauses.
3. Complex sentence
4. Complex sentence
5. Simple sentence. It contains only one clause
6. Complex sentence
7. Complex sentence
8. Compound-complex sentence. It contains one dependent and two independent clauses.

Exercise 9.4

These are merely suggested combinations. Students may come up with others.

1. When children did poorly on the soccer field, parents or coaches sometimes shouted insults at them.
2. Last year 30 parents and coaches clashed on a soccer field when an adult tried to pick a fight with a teenager from the opposing team.
3. Because some adults have been unsportsmanlike, managers of a youth soccer league in California have instituted “Silent Soccer.”
4. Although the team may be doing poorly, parents and coaches cannot utter any sounds during a game this season.
5. If a team member doesn’t clear the ball fast enough, the coach can only throw his arms into the air.

6. When someone has done well, adults can clap their hands.

7. If children score goals, their parents can jump up and down.

8. One “Soccer Mum” doesn’t want to watch because the games seem like practice games if she cannot shout encouragement.

**Exercise 9.5**

1. Test 1: Clause cannot be moved. *A ridge is situated 1,086 feet below the surface that lies between San Clemente Island and the mainland of California.*
   Test 2: Question cannot be formed using a wh-adverb (why/where/when/how).
   Test 3: A single adverb can substitute for the clause (*A ridge there is situated 1,086 feet below the surface*).
   Test 4: Does not fit the adverbial frame sentence.
   It fulfills only one criterion. Not an adverbial clause.

2. Test 1: Clauses can be reversed. *Whenever they have time for game fishing, Californians head for that undersea ridge.*
   Test 2: Question can be formed using a wh-adverb: *When do Californians head for that undersea ridge?*
   Test 3: A single adverb can substitute for the clause: *Californians head for that undersea ridge then.*
   Test 4: Fits the adverbial frame sentence: *Californians head for that undersea ridge whenever they have time for game fishing.*
   An adverbial clause.

3. Test 1: Clause cannot be moved. *A warm-water current sends nutrients upward, creating a concentrated feeding ground for marlin that flows against the submerged mountains.*
   Test 2: Question cannot be formed using a wh-adverb (why/where/when/how).
   Test 3: A single adverb cannot substitute for the clause.
   Test 4: Does not fit the adverbial frame sentence.
   Not an adverbial clause.
4. Test 1: Clause cannot be moved. *To which big-game fishing clubs are invited the Balboa Angling Club sponsors a Master Angler’s Billfish (Marlin) Tournament each September.*
Test 2: Question cannot be formed using a *wh*-adverb (*why/where/when/how*).
Test 3: A single adverb cannot substitute for the clause.
Test 4: Does not fit the adverbial frame sentence.
Not an adverbial clause.

5. Test 1: Clause can be moved. *They wait for the 6:00 a.m. start before dropping their lines after they pick their spot.*
Test 2: Question can be formed using a *wh*-adverb: *When do they wait for the 6:00 a.m. start before dropping their lines?*
Test 3: A single adverb can substitute for the clause: *Then they wait for the 6:00 a.m. start before dropping their lines.*
Test 4: Fits the adverbial frame sentence. *They wait for the 6:00 a.m. start before dropping their lines [complete sentence] after they pick a spot.*
An adverbial clause.
*Before dropping their lines* does not contain a finite verb.

6. Test 1: Clause can be moved. *Five rods ride in sockets set into the stern while the boat moves along at 7 knots.*
Test 2: Question can be formed using a *wh*-adverb: *When do five rods ride in the sockets set into the stern?*
Test 3: A single adverb can substitute for the clause: *Five rods ride in sockets set into the stern then.*
Test 4: Fits the adverbial frame sentence. *Five rods ride in sockets set into the stern [complete sentence] while the boat moves along at 7 knots.*
An adverbial clause.

7. Test 1: Clause can be moved. *All fish must be released afterwards, although the fleet of contestants can catch 20 marlin in a day.*
Test 2: Question cannot be formed using a *wh*-adverb (*why/where/when/how*).
Test 3: A single adverb can substitute for the clause: *All fish must be released afterwards anyway.*
Test 4: Fits the adverbial frame sentence. *All must be released afterwards [complete sentence] although the fleet of contestants can catch 20 marlin in a day.*
An adverbial clause, even though it fails one of the tests.
8. Test 1: Clause cannot be moved. \*That identifies him or her as Master Angler of the Year, the winner gets a trophy.
Test 2: Question cannot be formed using a \textit{wh}-adverb (\textit{why/where/when/how}).
Test 3: A single adverb cannot substitute for the clause.
Test 4: \textit{Fits the adverbial frame sentence. The winner gets a trophy} [complete sentence] \textit{that identifies him or her as Master Angler of the year}. Occurs in final position, but not as an adverbial modifier.
Not an adverbial clause.

\textbf{Exercise 9.6}

1. Don's kitchen was a complete mess because Bill had cooked.
2. Robin opened the oven door before the soufflé was ready.
3. Robin’s mother felt rather sheepish after Bill complained.
4. Robin eats too fast unless his mother nudges him gently.
Exercise 9.7

1. Wimbledon, which is the oldest championship tournament in tennis, is the third Grand Slam event of the year.
   Wimbledon, which is the third Grand Slam event of the year, is the oldest championship tournament in tennis.

2. The tournament, which is the only Grand Slam played on grass courts, lasts for two weeks.
   The tournament, which lasts for two weeks, is the only Grand Slam played on grass courts.

3. No matches are scheduled for “Middle Sunday,” which is considered a day of rest.
   “Middle Sunday,” on which no matches are scheduled, is considered a day of rest.

4. A committee evaluates applicants who wish to play at Wimbledon.
   Applicants, whom a committee evaluates, wish to play at Wimbledon.

5. An applicant who has a sufficiently high world ranking is directly admitted to the tournament.
   An applicant who is directly admitted to the tournament has a sufficiently high world ranking.

6. An applicant who does not have a high enough world ranking may be admitted as a “wild card.”
   An applicant who may be admitted as a “wild card” does not have a high enough world ranking.

7. Other applicants who win in preliminary qualifying matches that are held a week before Wimbledon may also participate in the tournament.
   Other applicants who may also participate in the tournament win in preliminary qualifying matches that are held a week before Wimbledon.

8. The Main Court, which seats 14,000 spectators, contains the Royal Box, from which members of the Royal Family can watch the matches.
   The Main Court, which contains the Royal Box, from which members of the Royal Family can watch the matches, seats 14,000 spectators.
Exercise 9.8

1. Police officers fined an 83-year-old Australian woman who uses a walking stick 30 dollars.
2. They objected because she crossed the road too slowly.
3. She was slightly amused by the ticket that the police gave her.
4. The community in which she lives was outraged by the fine.
5. The police, who were surprised by the public outcry, have withdrawn the fine.
Exercise 9.9

1. that = A new Bio-Optic Organized Knowledge device [The new Bio-Optic Organized Knowledge device has been named “BOOK.”]

2. which = BOOK [BOOK has no electric circuits to be switched on.]

3. who = someone [Someone is sitting in an armchair.]

4. which = OPT [OPT allows them to print on both sides of a sheet of paper.]

5. that = Pages [Pages have been scanned optically by the reader.]
   To be flicked by a finger to get to the next page does not contain a finite verb.

6. that = an “index” feature [An “index” feature allows readers to find the exact location of any bit of information.]

7. that = an optional “BOOKmark” accessory [An optional “BOOKmark” accessory allows you to open BOOK at exactly the place where you quit reading before.]
   where = the place [you quit reading at the place before.]

8. who = readers [Readers want to write notes in the margins of BOOK.]
   that = accessories [Accessories are called “Portable Erasable Nib Cryptic Intercommunication Language Styluses” (PENCILS).]

Exercise 9.10

1. In the 1950s young people who were racing hot rods on Kern County’s rural roads became a dangerous problem.
   Who were racing hot rods on Kern County’s rural roads = restrictive relative (adjectival) clause identifying which young people; no comma required.

2. With the sheriff’s help, the kids formed a nonprofit group that arranged legal drag races on a taxiway of the town’s little-used airport.
   That arranged legal drag races on a taxiway of the town’s little-used airport = a restrictive relative (adjectival) clause identifying which group; no comma required. That cannot be deleted.
3. Three generations of local families have gathered to watch the races at the runway on which the young people race.  
   *On which the young people race* = a restrictive relative (adjectival) clause identifying which runway; no comma required.  
   *Which* cannot be deleted.

4. The racers have paid $1,000 per racing day to the Inyokern Airport, which allowed them to schedule drag races several times a year.  
   *Which allowed them to schedule drag races several times a year* = nonrestrictive relative clause; comma required.  
   The proper name, *Inyokern Airport* identifies the airport.  
   The clause adds additional information.

5. Although some drivers reached speeds of 200 mph, other homemade dragsters merely sputtered down the quarter-mile track.  
   *Although some drivers reached speeds of 200 mph* = dependent (subordinate) adverbial clause.  
   Since it occurs before the subject of the main clause, a comma is required.

6. Because Californians are known to love fast cars, the National Hot Rod Association is headquartered there.  
   *Because Californians are known to love fast cars* = dependent (subordinate) adverbial clause.  
   Since it occurs before the subject of the main clause, a comma is required.

7. After 51 years, the FAA has threatened the airfield’s federal funding unless they stop non-aviation activities at the field.  
   *Unless they stop non-aviation activities at the field* = dependent (subordinate) adverbial clause; no comma required.

8. If the young people cannot race on the airport runway, most fear a rise in the illegal street racing that prompted the track’s founding in the first place.  
   *If the young people cannot race on the airport runway* = dependent (subordinate) adverbial clause.  
   Since it occurs before the subject of the main clause, a comma is required.  
   *That prompted the track’s founding in the first place* = restrictive relative (adjectival) clause modifying *illegal street racing*; no comma required.

**Review Exercises**  
**Distinguishing between Simple, Compound, and Complex Sentences**

1. Complex sentence: an independent clause (*Henry II was one of the most effective of English monarchs*) and a subordinate clause (*Because he established a stable, independent central government*).
2. Complex sentence: An independent clause (Richard I spent only six months of his ten-year reign in England) and a relative clause (who was known as “Richard the Lion-Hearted”).

3. Compound sentence: Two independent clauses joined by a coordinator neither . . . nor. [According to some historians is a prepositional phrase.]

4. Complex sentence: An independent clause (Henry IV invaded England) and a subordinate clause (while Richard II was fighting in Ireland).

5. Compound-complex sentence: Two independent clauses (Richard III was the last of the Plantagenet dynasty and he was the last English king to die on the battlefield joined by the coordinator and); one dependent relative clause (which had ruled England since 1154).

6. Simple sentence: There is only one finite verb phrase: is overshadowed.

7. Complex sentence: An independent clause (Mary I’s first act was to repeal the Protestant legislation of her brother, Edward VI) and a dependent relative clause (which threw England into a period of religious persecution). [To repeal the Protestant legislation of her brother, Edward VI does not contain a finite verb.]

8. Compound-complex sentence: Two independent clauses (Elizabeth I had a terrible temper in private) and (she was able to maintain calm and peace as a ruler), joined by the coordinator but, and one dependent relative clause (who was the last of the Tudor monarchs).

**Identifying Dependent Clause Types**

1. that was presumably dumped illegally in Lake Machado in Los Angeles = an adjectival relative clause that modifies An alligator.

2. when he grew to be 10-feet long = an adverbial subordinate clause. It passes all four tests.

3. After it had paid a Colorado alligator hunter $800 a day for a couple of fruitless days = an adverbial subordinate clause. It passes all four tests.

4. from which they hoped to spot Reggie = an adjectival relative clause that modifies boat.
5. *After he saw Lake Machado* = an adverbial subordinate clause. It passes all four tests.

6. *which he characterized as nothing but a mud hole* = an adjectival relative clause modifying *Lake Machado*.

7. *where he planned to shine a flashlight into Reggie’s eyes before capturing him* = an adjectival relative clause modifying *lair*.

8. *When a wrangler catches an alligator in Louisiana* = an adverbial subordinate clause. It passes all four tests.

9. *After the city took Reggie alive* = an adverbial subordinate clause. It passes all four tests.

10. *Months after Reggie was first spotted* = an adverbial subordinate clause. It passes all four tests.

**Restrictive/Nonrestrictive Relative Clauses**

1. People who have a DSL connection are likely to be online for many hours every day. *Who have a DSL connection* = restrictive relative clause identifying which *people*.

2. Internet surfers need software with which they can zap spam, viruses, ads, and cookies. *With which they can zap spam, viruses, ads, and cookies* = restrictive relative clause identifying *software*.

3. I have software on my computer that will block adware programs, which use cookies to track computer activities. *That will block adware programs* = restrictive relative clause identifying *software*  
   *Which are used cookies to track computer activities* = nonrestrictive relative clause (gives information about *adware programs*).

4. My antivirus program blocks worms and viruses that can make my computer crash. *That can make my computer crash* = restrictive relative clause identifying *worms* and *viruses*.

5. My e-mail provider has a setting that blocks spam, which is unsolicited junk mail. *Which is unsolicited junk mail* = nonrestrictive relative clause (gives information about *spam*).
6. The Internet firewall program that I use keeps hackers from identifying me.  
   *That I use* = restrictive relative clause identifying *program*

7. I also have a spyware program that looks for programs on my computer that track my actions online.  
   *That looks for programs on my computer* = restrictive relative clause that identifies *spyware program*.  
   *That track my actions online* = restrictive relative clause that identifies *programs*.

8. Just in case the spyware program misses a dangerous program, I have other spyware software that I occasionally run.  
   *that I occasionally run* = restrictive relative clause that identifies *spyware software*.

**Form and Function of Subordinate Clauses**

1. *of the relationship*  
   **FORM:** prepositional phrase  
   **FUNCTION:** adjectival - modifies *study*

2. *between low-calorie eating and health*  
   **FORM:** prepositional phrase  
   **FUNCTION:** adjectival - modifies *relationship*

3. *that were from seven litters*  
   **FORM:** relative clause  
   **FUNCTION:** adjectival - modifies *retrievers*

4. *it wanted*  
   **FORM:** reduced relative clause [*that has been removed*]  
   **FUNCTION:** adjectival - modifies *food*

5. *who were raised on a low-calorie diet*  
   **FORM:** relative clause  
   **FUNCTION:** adjectival - modifies *retrievers*

6. *if you cut down on your dog’s treats*  
   **FORM:** subordinate clause  
   **FUNCTION:** adverbial