



ESL970G Advanced Grammar and Editing with Marsha Chan

Types of Dependent Clauses **Answer Key**

Nature's lethal weapons

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/202344.stm>

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Description:

In AEG Chapter 10, you studied Adverbial, Relative, and Noun Clauses. This multiple answer quiz assesses your ability to recognize complex sentences and the kind of dependent clauses in them. You will be asked to read an article and mark whether specific sentences contain an Relative clause, an Adverbial clause of , a noun clause, or no dependent (subordinate) clause at all. 25 sentences.

30 minutes.

Instructions:

Read the article about hurricanes. You will see sentences from this article in the quiz portion below. Some are simple or compound, in which case they do not have dependent (subordinate) clauses; mark No DC.. Others are complex or compound-complex sentences, in which case they have dependent clauses. Mark the type(s) of clause(s) contained in each sentence. relative clause, Adverbial clause of , and/or noun clause. This is a multiple answer quiz; to receive a point, you must mark as many as apply.

In this Answer Key:

Simple sentences are green.

Compound sentences are purple. The coordinating conjunction is black.

Complex and compound-complex sentences are blue.

Dependent clauses are set within square brackets [xxx]; the subordinator is in **bold**.

Subjects are single-underlined: subject

Verbs are double-underlined: verb

1. Hurricanes, typhoons and cyclones are the world's most violent and destructive storms. Simple sentence with compound subjects. No DC.
2. They are giant whirlwinds [**where** air moves around a centre of low pressure - the eye of the storm - reaching high speeds in circular

- waves extending 20 or 30 miles from the middle]. Complex sentence. Relative clause modifies *whirlwinds*.
3. The word "hurricane" probably comes from the Mayan storm god Hunraken, or other Caribbean terms for evil spirit and big wind. Simple sentence. No DC.
 4. The terms "hurricane", "typhoon" and "tropical storm" all describe the same type of swirling wind activity. Simple sentence. No DC.
 5. [**When** cyclonic winds reach speeds of more than 64kmh], they are officially "tropical storms," and they are assigned a name. Compound-complex sentence. Adverbial clause of time.
 6. [**If** the winds reach 118 kmh], then they are redefined as hurricanes or typhoons, depending on location. Complex sentence. Adverbial clause of condition.
 7. The storm is a "hurricane" [**if it** is in the North Atlantic Ocean, the Northeast Pacific Ocean east of the dateline, or the South Pacific Ocean east of 160E]. Complex sentence. Adverbial clause of condition.
 8. Air circulation is counterclockwise in the northern hemisphere and clockwise in the southern hemisphere. Simple sentence. No DC.
 9. "Typhoons" occur in the Northwest Pacific Ocean west of the dateline. Simple sentence. No DC.
 10. Tropical storms are the only natural disasters with their own names. Simple sentence. No DC.
 11. Until 1978, they were given women's names, but then US weather forecasters bowed to political correctness and agreed to alternate them with men's names. Compound sentence. No DC.
 12. Have you ever wondered [**how** typhoons and hurricanes start]? Complex sentence. Noun clause object of *have wondered*.
 13. Tropical cyclones need a warm layer of ocean water and an unstable atmosphere to develop. Simple sentence. No DC.
 14. Cool ocean winds at low pressure force hot, humid air high into the atmosphere forming a column. Simple sentence. No DC.
 15. Moisture is forced up the column [**which** condenses and releases latent heat energy, the primary source of fuel for tropical cyclones]. Complex sentence. Relative clause, *which* refers to *moisture*.
 16. At the centre is a calm sunlit eye, measuring tens of kilometres across. Simple sentence. No DC.
 17. In simple terms, hurricanes are giant machines [**that** convert heat energy from tropical ocean water into wind]. Relative clause
 18. Violent winds, rain, waves, and storm tides make hurricanes one of the most dangerous natural disasters, accounting for an eighth of weather-related deaths. Simple sentence with compound subjects. No DC.

19. Hurricanes also affect the depths of the ocean. Simple sentence. No DC.
20. In 1975, instruments dropped from research planes in the Gulf of Mexico showed [**that** Hurricane Eloise disturbed the ocean hundreds of feet below the ocean's surface and created underwater waves] [**that** persisted for weeks]. Complex sentence. Noun clause, Relative clause
 S+V in IC: instruments showed (VT)
 DC N Cl: [**that** Hurricane Eloise disturbed the ocean hundreds of feet below the ocean's surface and created underwater waves]= object of *showed*.
 DC Rel Adj Cl: [**that** persisted for weeks] modifies *waves*.
21. In 1962 the US government began to look at ways to weaken hurricanes, but the project ended without results in 1983. Compound sentence. No DC.
22. However, one of the world's leading hurricane scientists, Hugh Willoughby, still believes [there just might be a way of disrupting hurricanes]. Complex sentence. Noun clause (that omitted)
 S+V in IC: one believes (VT)
 DC N Cl: [there just might be a way of disrupting hurricanes] = obj of *believes*.
23. One idea [**which** scientists are looking at] is to put black soot into the air by burning petroleum on ships near a hurricane. Relative clause
 S+V in IC: idea is
 DC Rel Adj Cl: [**which** scientists are looking at] modifies *idea*.
24. Black absorbs heat from the sun, [**which** would then create updrafts to break up the hurricane's normal wind patterns]. Relative clause
 S+V in IC: Black absorbs
 DC Rel Adj Cl: [**which** would then create updrafts to break up the hurricane's normal wind patterns] modifies *heat*.
25. Scientists are taking this idea seriously [**because** they think] [**if** they could cut hurricane winds by 10% or 15%,] [it could prevent many billions of dollars of damage]. Complex sentence. Adverbial clause of .
 S+V in IC: Scientists are taking
 DC Adv Cl of reason: [**because** they think] (VT)
 DC Adv Cl of condition: [**if** they could cut hurricane winds by 10% or 15%,]
 DC N Cl object of *think*: [(that) it could prevent many billions of dollars of damage] The subordinator *that* is omitted.

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