

## Expanding Sentences Through Modifiers

1. Adjective Phrases: It is a prepositional phrase that modifies a noun or a pronoun by telling what kind or which one.

Examples: Allan's paintings of flowers sell easily. (What kind of paintings?)

Ivana has a fear of worms. (What kind of fear?)

2. Adjective Clause: It is a subordinate clause that modifies a noun or a pronoun by telling what kind or which one. The adjective clause usually begins with one of the relative pronouns:

**that, which, who, whom, or whose relative adverbs such as when, where, why.**

Examples: Renz selected students who were best qualified for the job.

The city where I would like to live is Makati city.

3. Adverb Phrase: It is a prepositional phrase that modifies a verb, adjective, or adverb by pointing out where, when, in what manner, or to what extent.

Examples: Modifying a verb: You can ride a calesa in Intramuros. (can ride where?)

The tornadoes hit the village in the early morning hours. (hit when?)

Modifying an adjective: Her mother is patient with her.

Modifying an adverb: The heavy rains penetrated deep into the parched land. In the early evening, the fragrance of the dama de noche drifted into my bedroom. (drifter where and when?)

4. Adverbial Clause: It is a subordinate clause that modify verbs, adverbs, adjectives by telling where, when, in what manner, how, to what extent, under what condition, or why.

Examples: They decided to stay after the meeting ended.

The storm struck sooner than the forecasters expected.

Adverbial clauses start with subordinating conjunctions such as

where, wherever, while, when, whenever, until, unless, than, though, so that, since, in order that, if, even though, before, because, as long as, as if, although, after, etc.

Exercises in the use of the modifiers

I. Underline the modifier in the sentence and indicate its form as an infinitive phrase or participial phrase on the space before each item. Encircle the word it modifies.

1. The director of the camp is the person to notify at the earliest time.
2. Sailing leisurely, we didn't notice the banca approached.
3. Migs worked hard to improve his performance.
4. The lifeguard, using his megaphone, told us not to panic.
5. The boy wearing the blue sweater is Reggie.

II. Underline the prepositional phrase in each sentence and indicate its function as adjective or adverb. Encircle the word it modifies.

1. The man walked slowly downstairs and out into the garden.
2. He walked towards the door.
3. It has a golden horn in the middle of its forehead.
4. The man sat down among the roses and went to sleep.
5. She was very excited and there was a gloat in her eye.

III. Underline the adverbial clause and encircle the word it modifies.

1. Randolph takes his dog wherever he goes.

2. Have you heard from Krystal since I last saw Lawrence?

3. Vince stayed there until the report was finished.

IV. Underline the adjective clause and encircle the word it modifies.

1. Sampaguitas are usually the first flowers that bloom.

2. Ianne works in the town where the movie was filmed.

3. The boys who played handball with me go to Ateneo.

