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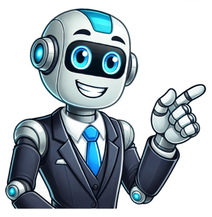

With adverbial clauses or adverb clauses, you can provide additional information in a sentence. Just like adverbs, they are useful for the readers to know when, why, how someone did something.As we know that most of the clauses in English grammar generally contain a subject, object, and verb. You can see that the sentences are inserted with subordinating conjunctions.Adverbial clause of time is a subordinate clause used to shows when something happens. It uses subordinate conjunctions like when, before, after, as, by the time, while, until, as soon as, until, till, since, no sooner than, as long as etc.We use Adverbs of time to introduce adverb clauses of time.To understand it in a better way, you need to check out some examples of Adverbial Clauses.Maria helped all the students with their homework because they did not understand any of the assignments. In the above example, you can see that the part "because…." is explaining why Maria helped all the students. So that part is considered as the adverbial clause. The adverbial clauses are also called the 'Time Clause' in English Grammar.Note: An adverb clause can come before or after the main clause. When it comes to the beginning it is usually separated with a comma.Let's begin to work with Adverbial Clauses Of Time and see some examples to understand how they are used.1. When: The word 'when' is generally used to indicate 'at the moment' or 'at the time'. You can also notice the difference in the tenses that are used. All these clauses are in relation to the clause which indicates that they are beginning with time. While you are using the word 'when' then make sure that it will take the form of simple past or simple present. Most of the dependent clauses change the tense in relation to the 'when' clause.Maria was talking on the phone when all her friends arrived at the party.She was walking down the lane when he was working on his programs. Meghna could wash the dishes when her baby was asleep. We can have lunch when you are done with your homework.2. Before: The word 'before' is used to indicate the 'before moment'. Make sure that you remember to use the word 'before' in a simple past or present.The food will be finished before Meghna arrives. She left for the train before I could call her. 3. After: The word 'after' will indicate the event which is happening 'after' something. The word is used to explain the future moments, past or past perfect.He will finish the homework after returning from the zoo. Mohana worked after I left the room. We will finish after he comes.She ate after I (had) left.4. While, as: The words 'while' and 'as' are used in combination which will both work in the past continuous tense. It explains the 'during that time' moment in the sentence. It will indicate the action in progress.I began working while I was washing the dishes.While all the students were writing, the teacher started a new chapter. 5. By the time: It is basically used to express or convey the idea of an event that is completed before another. You must note that this word is used as an adverbial clause in the past perfect tense and future perfect tense. It will impact the main clause of the sentence.By the time they finished, she had cooked dinner.Students will have finished their homework by the time teachers arrive.6. Until, till: With these adverbial clauses, you can express 'up to that time'. It will be used in either a simple past or simple present. Let's have a look at the examples.We should wait until she finished her cooking. Meghna will work until you finish yours. Conclusion:So, now you know about adverbs as well as adverbial clauses. With different types of adverbial clauses, you can form sentences that are meaningful and also explain the specific purpose behind it. The most essential point to note here is that these adverbial clauses are dependent clauses but they can always add meaning and extra information to the sentences. Home » English Grammar » Clauses » Adverbial Clauses (time, cause, condition, contrast, purpose) » The Complete List of Adverbial Clauses (Time, Cause, Condition, Contrast, Purpose) with ExamplesEstimated reading time: 10 minutesAdverbial clauses are a powerful tool in English grammar, allowing you to add depth and clarity to your sentences. These dependent clauses act like adverbs, modifying verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs by providing information about time, cause, condition, contrast, or purpose. Mastering them will not only improve your writing but also make your spoken English more fluent and precise.If you've ever struggled to express complex ideas clearly, understanding how adverbial clauses function can make a huge difference. They help you answer questions like When did it happen? Why? Under what conditions?—all essential for effective communication. To gain full confidence in using these structures, check out The English Master Course, the best English grammar course on Udemy.Table of contentsAdverbial clauses of time help express when an action takes place. These dependent clauses modify the verb in the main sentence, providing context about time relationships between events. Understanding them allows you to create clearer, more natural sentences in both writing and speech.Time clauses are introduced by specific subordinating conjunctions, such as:when – I'll call you when I get home.while – She was reading while he cooked dinner.before – She left before the meeting started.after – We'll go out after it stops raining.as soon as – Call me as soon as you arrive.since – I haven't seen her since she moved to London.until – Wait here until I come back.By practicing these structures, you can make your English more precise and natural.A time clause can appear at the beginning or end of a sentence, but incorrect placement can cause confusion. Before you go, please turn off the lights. Please turn off the lights before you go. (Correct but less clear in some contexts)Time clauses follow specific tense rules. In most cases, the present simple is used instead of the future tense after time subordinators. I'll call you when I arrive. I'll call you when I will arrive. (Incorrect)Want to reinforce your understanding of these grammar rules? Check out this resource on MosaLingua to practice with flashcards and spaced-repetition learning.Adverbial clauses of time are essential for fluent communication, and learning how to use them correctly will elevate your English skills. In The English Master Course, you'll find step-by-step lessons on sentence structure, grammar, and real-world examples to help you speak and write with confidence.Adverbial clauses of cause explain why something happens by providing a reason for the action in the main clause. These clauses help clarify meaning and improve sentence flow, making your writing and speech more precise.Cause clauses begin with subordinating conjunctions that indicate a reason. Some of the most common include:because – She stayed home because she was sick.since – Since it was raining, we canceled the picnic.as – As he was late, we started without him.due to the fact that – They postponed the trip due to the fact that the weather was bad.Using these structures correctly helps express logical relationships in English.To make writing more engaging, mix up sentence placement and avoid always starting with "because" or "since." Because she was tired, she went to bed early. She went to bed early because she was tired.Both sentences are correct, but varying structure can create a smoother reading experience.Some learners mistakenly add unnecessary words when using cause clauses, making sentences awkward. Since it was raining outside, we decided to stay indoors. (The word "outside" is redundant.) Since it was raining, we decided to stay indoors.Want to practice speaking and sentence-building with native speakers? Check out Italki, where you can get personalized feedback on using adverbial clauses in real conversations.Using adverbial clauses of cause correctly makes your English sound more natural and sophisticated. In The English Master Course, you'll get expert instruction on sentence structure, grammar rules, and practical exercises to help you communicate with confidence.Adverbial clauses of condition explain the circumstances under which something happens. These clauses express possible situations and their outcomes, helping you form logical, cause-and-effect statements in English.Conditional clauses typically begin with these subordinating conjunctions:if – If you study, you will pass the test.unless – You won't improve unless you practice every day.provided that – You can borrow my book provided that you return it on time.in case – Take an umbrella in case it rains.as long as – You can go out as long as you finish your homework.Mastering these structures will help you express hypothetical situations with clarity.There are different types of conditional clauses, and confusing them can change the meaning of a sentence.Zero Conditional (General Truths)If you heat water to 100°C, it boils.First Conditional (Real Future Possibilities)If you study, you will pass the test.Second Conditional (Unreal Present or Future Situations)If I had more time, I would learn another language.Third Conditional (Hypothetical Past Situations)If she had left earlier, she wouldn't have missed the train.Conditional clauses follow specific verb tense patterns. Using the wrong tense can make your sentence grammatically incorrect. If you will study, you will pass the test. (Incorrect) If you study, you will pass the test. (Correct)Want to practice real-world reading exercises that include conditionals? Check out LingQ to learn from authentic texts, videos, and audio lessons.Understanding adverbial clauses of condition is essential for expressing possibilities and hypothetical situations clearly. In The English Master Course, you'll get detailed lessons on conditional clauses, verb tense rules, and practical exercises to help you use them naturally in conversation and writing.Adverbial clauses of contrast help express differences between two ideas, often showing an unexpected outcome. These clauses add depth to your sentences by highlighting contradictions or opposing viewpoints.Contrast clauses typically begin with these subordinating conjunctions:although – Although it was cold, they went for a walk.even though – Even though she was tired, she finished the project.whereas – She studies hard, whereas her brother prefers to relax.while – While I enjoy coffee, my friend prefers tea.Using these clauses correctly helps make your writing and speaking more dynamic and expressive.Many learners mistakenly use although and but together in the same sentence. However, these words serve the same purpose, so using both is incorrect. Although it was raining, but they still went outside. (Incorrect) Although it was raining, they still went outside. (Correct)Alternatively, you can use but in a separate independent clause: It was raining, but they still went outside.Contrast clauses can appear at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence. Choosing the right placement can help emphasize the contradiction.Although she had little experience, she got the job. (Emphasizes the unexpected result.)She got the job although she had little experience. (More neutral.)Want to see contrast clauses used in real conversations and media? Check out FluentU, where you can learn through movie clips, music videos, and news segments with interactive subtitles.Understanding contrast clauses will improve your ability to express complex ideas clearly. In The English Master Course, you'll get expert guidance on sentence structure, grammar rules, and practical exercises to help you speak confidently and naturally.Adverbial clauses of purpose explain why an action is performed, helping to clarify intent in a sentence. These clauses make speech and writing more precise by answering the question: For what reason?Purpose clauses are introduced by specific subordinating conjunctions, such as:so that – He speaks slowly so that everyone can understand.in order that – She left early in order that she wouldn't be late.for the purpose of – The training was designed for the purpose of improving teamwork.Using these structures correctly will make your sentences clearer and more effective.Both so that and to + verb express purpose, but they are used slightly differently.So that is typically followed by a subject + verb: She studies so that she can pass the exam. She studies so that pass the exam. (Incorrect)To + verb is a more direct way to express purpose: She studies to pass the exam.Using overly formal structures like in order that can make sentences sound unnatural in everyday conversation. Instead, so that or to + verb are better choices. I exercise in order that I may stay healthy. (Too formal) I exercise so that I stay healthy. (More natural) I exercise to stay healthy. (Most natural)Want to refine your sentence structure and see how purpose clauses are used in real English? Check out British Council English Online for expertly crafted lessons.Learning how to use adverbial clauses of purpose fluently will make your speech and writing more polished. In The English Master Course, you'll get step-by-step lessons on sentence construction, grammar rules, and practical exercises to help you speak confidently.Adverbial clauses are a key part of fluent English, allowing you to express time, cause, condition, contrast, and purpose with precision. By mastering these structures, you can create more natural and sophisticated sentences in both spoken and written communication.The best way to improve is through practice. Try writing sentences using different types of adverbial clauses, and pay attention to how they are used in books, movies, and conversations. Speaking with native speakers and using real-life examples will help reinforce your understanding.Want to take your English skills to the next level? Enroll in The English Master Course for in-depth lessons, expert guidance, and plenty of practice exercises to help you master adverbial clauses and much more!What is an adverbial clause?An adverbial clause is a dependent clause that functions as an adverb, modifying a verb, adjective, or another adverb. It provides information about time, cause, condition, contrast, or purpose. For example: She left early because she had a meeting. (Cause) I'll call you when I arrive. (Time)If you want to master adverbial clauses and sentence structure, check out The English Master Course, the best English grammar course on Udemy.What are the five types of adverbial clauses?Adverbial clauses are categorized based on their function:Time – I'll wait here until you return.Cause – Since it was late, we left early.Condition – If it rains, we'll stay inside.Contrast – Although she was tired, she kept working.Purpose – He studied so that he could pass the test.How do I avoid common mistakes with adverbial clauses?Keep the clauses connected to the main idea to avoid confusion.Use correct punctuation when starting with an adverbial clause (Although it was late, we continued working.).Choose the right subordinating conjunction for the intended meaning (Because vs. Even though).Want to reinforce your understanding with real-world examples? Try LingQ for reading exercises that help improve sentence comprehension.Can adverbial clauses be placed anywhere in a sentence?Yes! An adverbial clause can appear at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence. However, different placements create different effects:Because I was late, I missed the bus. (Beginning – emphasizes the reason.)I missed the bus because I was late. (End – more neutral.)How can I improve my spoken English using adverbial clauses?The best way to improve is through practice and real conversations. Try using adverbial clauses in everyday speech by making simple statements like:If I finish work early, I'll call you.Even though it's raining, we can still go out.For live practice with native speakers, use Italki to book one-on-one English lessons.What's the fastest way to master adverbial clauses?To truly master adverbial clauses, you need structured lessons, real-life examples, and plenty of practice. The best place to start is The English Master Course, where you'll learn how to use them fluently and confidently in writing and conversation! In this lesson, we learn what adverbs of time are, and how to use them in a sentence. Definition: an adverb of time modifies a verb and tells us when it happens. It can also tell us 'how often' and 'for how long' an action takes place. Adverbs of time are quite common to find in sentences. Here is the list of adverbs of time that modify a verb and tell us 'when' an action takes place: Today Tomorrow Later Now Then Last night That day/month/year Next week/month/year Tonight These adverbs of time tell us 'a certain point in time' when an action takes place. Examples: I'll finish the assignment today. Sam is coming to my place tomorrow. Last night, we celebrated his birthday and danced the entire night. I will call you later. They are playing chess now/right now. He wasn't feeling well that day. Rosia is getting married next month. Are you doing anything tonight? Here's the list of adverbs of time that modify a verb and tell us 'how often' an action takes place, took place, or will take place: Always Daily Usually Frequently/often Sometimes Occasionally Rarely Seldom Hardly ever Never Generally Normally Hourly Weekly Monthly Yearly Quarterly Fortnightly Regularly These adverbs of time modify a verb and tell us how frequently an action takes place. They are called adverbs of frequency. Examples: I always meditate before having breakfast. We daily play cricket. My friend Moxey usually has dinner at my place. They often come here and drink. My friends sometimes play pranks on me. Monu and I go on random trips occasionally. My school friends rarely call me. I seldom draw cartoons. You should never play with snakes. I generally don't teach high school students, but I'm down this time. Max comes to see us regularly. He gets paid hourly. The group meets weekly at the park. The company pays us monthly. The reports are evaluated quarterly. We'll call the kids and check on them fortnightly. We have been working out regularly. Here's a list of adverbs of time that modify a verb and tell us 'for how long' an action takes or took place: For 3 days For all night/all night For all-day For 20 minutes For some time (indefinite time period) For some days/weeks/months/years (indefinite time period) Since last night Since last year Since 2010 Since the beginning of the year Examples: I haven't been sleeping for 3 days. We have been working out all night. She had been waiting for 20 minutes when you arrived there. We have been working here for some time. We have known each other since our childhood. Sam has lived here since 1996. They have been facing legal troubles since the beginning of the year. Here's a list of adverbs of time that modify a verb but don't refer to a specific time: Earlier Before Early Already Eventually Finally Later Lately Yet Recently Just Next Soon Still Examples: He had come to see me earlier too. We will have to get this project done before the deadline. She went to bed early. The cab arrived earlier than the expected time. The fight has been booked already. Have you seen us before? If you keep working hard, you will achieve your goals eventually. Finally, they approved my project. I will talk to him later. We have had a lot of fights lately. The food has not been cooked yet. The shop has been moved to a different location recently. I recently visited his hotel. We just finished the food. He just left for the office. The last episode of the series will be aired next. Let's meet soon. The match is starting soon. It is still raining. We are still waiting for the bus. Here are some adverb phrases of time: In some time Before the match After the meeting While playing Once a week Twice a day Thrice a month On Monday mornings Every day Every month All the time In the summer The day after tomorrow The day before yesterday Very soon Very late During the winter In 1999 In 30 minutes Examples: The event is starting in some time. We can finish it before the match. I will call you after the meeting. He broke his left hand while playing football. Julie checks on her mother once a week. My father still does yoga twice a day. We all feel blue on Monday mornings. Archit makes a new friend every month. My friends prank me all the time. I don't feel like moving out of my house in the summer because of the heat. The store will be closed the day after tomorrow. Jon saw a movie actor the day before yesterday. We will open up the store very soon. He got up very late. Children love coming here and playing cricket during the winner. Adam started the business in 1999. The food will be delivered in 30 minutes. Adverb clauses of time are dependent clauses that modify a verb in terms of time. They start with the following subordinating conjunctions: when, after, before, as soon as, until, the moment, while, since, etc. Examples: I will call you back as soon as the meeting gets over. Nancy got angry and left the party when Jon started talking about her obesity. Let's join the classes before the seats are full. We started jumping with joy as soon as he hit the winning six. Don't move out of the place until we come back. We all got panicked the moment the tiger came out of the cage. ADVERBS OF TIMEMEANINGPOSITIONEXAMPLESAlwaysrefers to a frequency (time) of an action that is 100 percentAfter the subject• She always carries a water bottle.• I always tell the truth.Usuallyrefers to a frequency (time) of an action that is close to 90 percent1. After the subject (common)2. At the end of the sentence• We teacher usually has fun while teaching.• Ron doesn't drink usually.Frequently/Oftenrefers to a frequency (time) of an action that is close to 75-80 percent1. After the subject (common)2. At the end of the sentence• Jon frequently comes to the school and meets the kids.• She doesn't swear often.Sometimesrefers to a frequency (time) of an action that is close to 40 percent1. After the subject (common)2. At the end of the sentence3. Beginning of the sentence• He sometimes acts strangely.• Sometimes, I feel like becoming a monk.• Jon follows my orders sometimes.Occasionallyrefers to a frequency (time) of an action that is close to 30 percent1. After the subject 2. At the end of the sentence (common)3. Beginning of the sentence• We occasionally wear this dress.• They went out on a date occasionally.• Occasionally, he would bring us pancakes.Rarelyrefers to a frequency (time) of an action that is close to 20 percent1. After the subject (common)2. Beginning of the sentence• She rarely attended computer classes.• Rarely do I listen to English music.Seldomrefers to a frequency (time) of an action that is close to 10 percent1. After the subject • He seldom took us to movies.• The teachers seldom talk about mental health.Hardly everrefers to a frequency (time) of an action that is close to 5 percent1. After the subject• Alex hardly ever joined the meetings.• He hardly ever gives tips to waiters.Neverrefers to a frequency (time) of an action that is zero percent1. After the subject (common)2. Beginning of the sentence• You should never give up on your goals.• Never did we enjoy being at his place.Todayrefers to the present day (does not indicate a specific time of the day though)1. After the object/modifier (common)2. Beginning of the sentence• I bought a cat today.• Today, she feels sick.Yesterdayrefers to the previous day1. After the object/modifier (common)2. Beginning of the sentence• The kid lost his bag yesterday.• Yesterday, we celebrated Jon's birthday. Nowrefers to the present time1. After the object/modifier (common)2. Beginning of the sentence• I am coming to see you now.• Now I understand what you are going through.Then Refers to a past time that both the speaker and the listener know aboutAfter the object/modifier (common)• He was taking a class then. SoonRefers to a future time that's close to the presentAfter the object/modifier • The classes will be starting soon.• The HR will call you soon. Be ready and available!TonightRefers to the night of the present day1. After the object/modifier (common)2. Beginning of the sentence• We are playing video games .• Tonight, the Prime Minister will address the citizens.LaterRefers to an unspecific future timeAfter the object/modifier • We will do it later.YetUsed in a negative sentence and refers to the present timeAfter the object/modifier• I have not received my salary yet.• Joe hasn't arrived yet.Dailydone on a daily basisAt the end of a sentence (after the object or modifier)• I meditate daily.• He will call you daily to check on you.Weeklydone once a weekAt the end of a sentence (after the object or modifier)• They pay him weekly.• We will be coming here weekly.Fortnightlydone every two weeksAt the end of a sentence (after the object or modifier)• The students at the hostel pay for the food fortnightly.• The group is called fortnightly for a meeting.Hourlydone once an hourAt the end of a sentence (after the object or modifier)• Some people are paid hourly.Monthlydone once a monthAt the end of a sentence (after the object or modifier)• The teachers are told to check the papers monthly.Quarterlydone once every three monthsAt the end of a sentence (after the object or modifier)• The taxes are recorded quarterly.Yearlydone once a yearAt the end of a sentence (after the object or modifier)• The parade at the ground happens yearly.Regularlydone at a regular interval (equal amount of time space between two events)1. After the object/modifier (common)2. After the subject• We meet regularly to prepare for the exams and help each other.• He regularly colors his hair.Earlierhappening or done before the usual or expected timeAt the end of a sentence (after the object or modifier)• She won't come earlier; she never does.• I created the application earlier than my friends.• The cops had come earlier too.Beforerefers to a time earlier than the other time or the present timeAt the end of a sentence (after the object or modifier)• I should have informed you before.• If we had known him before, he would have been on our team.Earlybefore/earlier than the time that was expectedAt the end of a sentence (after the verb, the object, or the modifier)• We arrived early at the party.• His part in the film came quite early.Already to focus on the focus that something (action) was completed before something else (action)1. After the object/modifier 2. After the subject or the helping verb (common)• The train had left already when we reached the station.• We have already finished the assignment. Eventuallyat the end of a period or process (unknown though)1. After the object/modifier (common)2. After the subject or the helping verb• Keep up the good work; you will get the position eventually.• He will eventually understand his mistakes.Finallyafter a long time (uncertain)1. After the subject2. Beginning of the sentence• Ron finally got married to Annie.• He finally got a teaching job.• Finally, he has left the job.Laterrefers to a future time (uncertain)At the end of a sentence (after the object or the modifier)• They asked us to come later.• We can eat later. Let's call him first.LatelyRecently, a time in the past which is close to the present At the end of a sentence (after the verb, the object or the modifier)• He has been acting strange lately.• Virat hasn't been scoring runs lately.Recentlylately, refers to a time that is close to the present1. After the subject2. At the end of the sentence (common)3. Beginning of the sentence• My parents recently discovered my job.• Recently, Jane had surgery on her.• Recently, you have been spending a lot of money.Yetuntil the present timeAt the end of a sentence (after the object or the modifier)• She hasn't come home yet. • We haven't boarded the train yet.Justa time extremely close to the present time (a short time ago)After the subject or the helping verb• Your father has just called me.• Simran just broke up with me.• I have just started teaching.Nextright after something elseAt the end of a sentence (after the object or the modifier)• What are they doing next?• We will open the box next.Stillused for saying that an action or a situation continues to exist up to a particular time, especially when it seems surprisingAfter the subject or the helping verb• I am still working on my project.• Jon was still eating lunch when the class started. Now, we know what adverbs of time are. Feel free to share your question, doubt, or feedback in the comment section, and also, share the post with the people that need it. For one-on-one classes, contact me at . Adverb Clause of Time You might know that an adverb clause is a dependent clause that functions as an adverb in a sentence. There are different kinds of adverb clauses in English; in addition, the subordinators can distinguish the different types of adverb clauses. In this lesson, you will learn how to use an adverb clause of time. The adverb clause connectors, such as after, before, when, while/as, by the time, since, until/till, as soon as/once, as long as/so long as, and whenever can be used to form adverb clauses of time. Examples: After I am done with my homework, I will study the adverb clause of time. As soon as we finish Step 4, we will start the TOEFL iBT preparation program. As long as some troublemakers exist around here, you will not be able to improve your business. Related Articles: Exercise 1: Directions: Complete the following. Pay special attention to verb tenses. Last night, I went to bed after I _____ my homework. Tonight, I will go to bed after I _____my homework. Ever since I was a child, I _____ afraid of dogs. Jacquie's contact lens popped out while she _____basketball. Be sure to reread your composition for errors before you _____ it in to the teacher tomorrow. By the time, I left my apartment this morning, the mail carrier _____ the mail. I have known my best friend since her _____ten years old. A black cat ran across the road as I _____ my car to work this morning. By the time I leave this city, I _____ here for four months. Whenever Mike _____ angry, his nose gets red. I _____ to the beach whenever the weather was nice, but now I do not have time to do that because I have to study. We will have a big party when _____. The next time I _____ to Hawaii, I'm going to visit Mauna Loa, the world's largest volcano. I had fried chicken the last time I _____ at that restaurant. Exercise 2: Directions: Make sentences with until from the given situations. I can't pay my bills. I haven't gotten my paycheck yet. I can't pay my bills until my paycheck comes. We can't leave yet. We have to wait for Carmen. Tell me the truth, or I am not going to leave this room. Finally, he arrived. Before that, it had been a dull party. Dinner won't be ready for a while. I think we should just sit here by the fire. When I go to bed at night, I like to read. After a while, I get sleepy. Exercise 3: Directions: Combine the ideas by using either as soon as or once. (As soon as and once basically have the same meaning. but as soon as is more immediate. Often, just is used with as soon as to emphasize the idea of "immediately": I'll call him just as soon as I get home. The taxi will get here in five minutes or so. Then we can leave for the airport. As soon as the taxi gets here, we can leave for the airport. The rice will be done in about ten minutes. Immediately after that, we can eat. First, I have to graduate. Then I can return home. Spring will come and the weather will be nice again. Then we can start playing tennis every morning before class. My roommate walked into the room. Immediately, I knew that something was wrong. Your English will get better. Then you will begin to feel more comfortable living in the United States. Immediately after the singer finished her song, the audience burst into applause. I'm watching a baseball game on TV, but it will be over in a few minutes. Then I'll take out the garbage. Exercise 4: Directions: Using the given information, make a sentence in which you use just after, just before, or just as. Notice that just adds the idea of "immediately." I got to the airport at 8:15. My plane left ten minutes later. I got to the airport just before my plane left. You shouldn't eat a heavy meal and then go to bed immediately afterward. I went to bed at 11:00. The phone rang at 11:05. We were sitting down to eat. At that moment, someone knocked on the door. I was getting on the bus. At that moment, I remembered that I had left my briefcase at home. I got up to give my speech. Immediately before that, I got butterflies in my stomach. The guests will come at 7:00. At 6:55, I'll light the candles. I was bending over to pick up my pencil. My pants split. Answers: Exercise 1. Last night, I went to bed after I did my homework. Tonight, I will go to bed after I do my homework. Ever since I was a child, I was afraid of dogs. Jacquie's contact lens popped out while she was playing Be sure to reread your composition for errors before you give it to the teacher tomorrow. By the time I left my apartment this morning, the mail carrier had sent the mail. I have known my best friend since she was ten years old. A black cat ran across the road as I was driving my car to work this morning. By the time I leave this city, I will be here for four months. Whenever Mike is angry, his nose gets red. I was going to the beach whenever the weather was nice, but now I don't have time to do that because I have to study. We will have a big party when you come. The next time I go to Hawaii, I'm going to visit Mauna Loa, the world's largest volcano. I had fried chicken the last time I was at that restaurant. Exercise 2. I can't pay my bills until my paycheck comes. We can't leave yet until Carmen come. Tell me the truth, until I leave this room. Finally, he arrived until it had been a dull party. Dinner won't be ready for a while until we sit here by the fire. When I go to bed at night, I like to read until I get sleepy. Exercise 3. As soon as the taxi gets here, we can leave for the airport. As soon as the rice is done, after that, we can eat. As soon as I graduate, I can return home. One the spring comes the weather will be nice again and then we can start playing tennis every morning before class. Once my roommate walked into the room immediately, then I knew that something was wrong. Once your English gets better, then you will feel more comfortable living in the United States. As soon as the singer finished her song, the audience burst into applause. I am watching a baseball game on TV, but as soon as it's over, I'll take out the garbage. Exercise 4. I got to the airport just before my plane left. You shouldn't go to the bed just after eating a heavy meal. I went to the bed just before the phone rang. Just as we sat down to eat, someone knocked on the door. Just as I got on the bus, I remember that I had left my briefcase at home. I got butterflies in my stomach just before I got up to give my speech. I will light the candles just before the guests come. My pants split just as I bent myself to pick up my pencil. Conclusion: Attempt the adverb clause of time exercises, then compare your answers with the given answers above. In addition, please feel free to write your feedback about the article (adverb clause of time) using the comment section below. What are adverbs of time?We use adverbs of time to give information about when something happens. Adverbs of time can tell us about how often, how long or the time period when something occurs.1.Frequency (how often?)Some adverbs of time give us information about how often something happens. The adverbs in this group include: hourly, daily, weekly and monthly. They tell us that something happens 'every day' (daily) or 'every month' (monthly). These adverbs can also function as adjectives.When used as an adverb the most common sentence position is after the verb. When used as an adjective, words like 'daily' appear before a noun. Compare the two examples below:Adjective (describes the noun)Adverb (describes the verb)My hourly rate is fifteen pounds.As a babysitter, I am paid hourly.2. Relationships in timeThis group of adverbs is used to compare periods of time. They allow the speaker to compare time periods or to clarify when something happened. Adverbs like previously, lately, earlier, recently and before give more information about when an action happened.3. Points of timeThese adverbs fix events in time. They include adverbs such as tonight and tomorrow. They allow the speaker to give specific information about when something happened. They may include adverb phrases, such as: the day before yesterday.4. Now and thenThese two adverbs are commonly used and have many different functions in a sentence. Now suggests that we are doing something at this moment. We tend to think of then as referring to the past, but it can also refer to the future, depending on the context. It just means 'at that time'. Compare these two examples:I lived in Germany then. (past) I'll be living in Germany then. (future)6. Past, present and futureAdverbs of time can also show us whether the action is happening in the past, present or future.PastPresentFutureYesterday, last year, just, before, previously, recentlyStill, today, nowTomorrow, soon, next week, laterBut, be careful! The use of adverbs of time depends on context, so some of these adverbs can refer to the past, present or future. For example, we think of the word today as referring to the present, but it can also refer to the past or the future. Compare the following sentences:I am feeling happy today. (present) I bought lots of books at the shop today. (past) I'm going to see my friend Sally today. (future)7. Adverbials of timeAn adverbial of time is a phrase that functions in the same way as an adverb of time. It gives more information about the verb. Some examples are:I lived in France for a year. I have lived in London since 2001. How do we use them?1. Sentence positionAdverbs of time usually occur at the end of a clause. They appear after the main verb.Subject + main verb + adverb of time e.g. I went swimming today.The position of the adverb does not change in a negative sentence:Subject + main verb + adverb of time e.g. I didn't swim today.Adverbs of time can also be placed after the object. Subject + main verb + object + adverb of time e.g. I haven't read the book yet.An adverb of time cannot be put between a verb and its direct object. So we cannot say: I haven't read yet the book. (wrong!)Adverbs of time can appear at the beginning of the sentence to emphasise when something happened.Adverb of time + Subject + main verb + object E.g. Eventually, I arrived at the hotel. E.g. Today, I am going to finish my essay!Only a few adverbs of time from this list can appear before the verb. Adverbs that can appear in this position include: recently, finally, eventually and previously.Subject + Adverb of time + main verb + object E.g. Andrew eventually arrived at the station.2. Word order: How long? How often? When?Adverbs of time can express how often something happened, when and for how long. To make a sentence with more than one time adverb, follow the order: How long? How often? When?How long?How often?When?I take/took my dog for a walkfor an hourdailylast yearI go/went on holidayfor a weekFour timesevery yearI work(ed) onlinefor five hoursEvery weeklast yearExample i. How long? How often?I take my dog for a walk for an hour each day.Example ii. How long? When?I go on holiday for a week every year.Example iii. How long? How often? When?I worked online for five hours every week last year.Example iv. How often? When?I go on holiday four times every year.3. Word order with more than one adverbIn a sentence with adverbs of time AND place, the adverb of place appears before the adverb of time:e.g. I went out yesterday. e.g. I'm staying indoors tomorrow.4. LaterThe adverb later can appear in three different sentence positions: at the beginning of the sentence, at the end of the sentence, or before the verb. Compare the examples below:Later, I went to the cinema.I went to the cinema later.I later went to the cinema.In the final sentence, positioning the adverb before the verb adds more formality. This sentence position is used to report something that has happened. We often find it in stories or official reports, e.g. She later remembered that she had seen the man approaching the bank. 35 Adverbs of degree: A-Z list with examplesAgo I lived in France a long time ago. He gave up smoking ages ago.Already Where is the cake? Oh, I have already eaten it! Have you finished your coffee already?Annually She renews her house insurance annually. Are you going to get a pay rise? I'm not sure. My pay is reviewed annually.Before Who is that? I don't know. I have never seen him before! Yes, I have told you that before!Daily (every day) I take a vitamin pill daily. The milkman delivers milk every day.Early They got seats on the train because they arrived early. He always gets up early.Eventually She found her purse eventually. Eventually, the cat climbed down from the tree.Put an adverb of time at the beginning of the sentence when you want to emphasise when something happened, e.g. Finally, I understand how adverbs work! This adds more emotion to the sentence.Finally He finally passed his driving test. Finally, I would like to thank my mother and father.First First, he started running as a hobby, but then he decided to enter a race. He arrived at the party first.Formerly That hotel was formerly a school. I formerly wrote to you regarding my complaint.The adverb formerly has a similar meaning to previously. It describes a situation that was different in the past. This word is not used much in spoken English. It is mainly used in printed texts, such as newspaper reports.Fortnightly (every 2 weeks) She visits her grandmother fortnightly. The finance department met fortnightly to set budgets.Hourly The London Ghost Tour sets off from here hourly. When her mother was ill, she checked her temperature hourly.Just I've just remembered where I put the key! Why are you so late? Sorry, I have just walked back from the station.Last When did you see her last? I last saw Helen in the summer.Late I planned the trip carefully, but I still arrived late. The shops are open late on Fridays!Lately I haven't slept well lately. Have you read any good books lately? Long I'm going to the shop. I won't be long. I'll be with you in a moment. Sorry this is taking so long.Monthly Most office workers are paid monthly. My mother has her windows cleaned monthly. Next I'd like to visit Italy next. When I next saw her, she was driving a red car.Nightly The security guard has to organise a patrol around the site nightly. She has to take a sleeping pill nightly.No longer / not any longer She no longer believes in the tooth fairy. He doesn't live with his mum any longer.Now I think I'd like to go home now. She now realised why the door was locked. Now, let's see if we can find your missing hat! The examination has finished. Please, stop writing now. Previously I previously worked as a receptionist. Previously, she lived in a small house on the other side of town. Recently I have recently moved to the neighbourhood. What have you been doing recently?Quarterly (4 times a year) My favourite magazine is published quarterly. The company publishes its financial results quarterly?Since I had an argument with Steven and I haven't seen him since! Jan moved to Edinburgh in 2000 and she has lived there ever since.Soon I hope we will be able to meet up again soon. How soon can you fix my car?The adverbs that tell us the number of times an action happens, such as daily, weekly and annually can also be used as adjectives (e.g. a daily routine). An adjective occurs before a noun, whereas these adverbs of time usually go at the end of a clause.Still Oh! You have still got that old car! I can still remember my first day at school.Then If you wait until the summer, the weather will be better then. Just then, there was a loud knock at the door.Today I saw my friend Sheila today. Today, there are a lot of social problems in our big cities.Tomorrow I will do my homework tomorrow. Honestly! Tomorrow, I'll pick you up after work.Tonight Let's go out tonight! I really enjoyed the party tonight.Yearly She meets up with her school friends yearly. The interest is added to my bank account yearly.Yesterday Mum and Dad went on holiday yesterday. Yesterday, there was a huge crowd in town.The adverb yet is only used in negative sentences and questions. It refers to something which has not happened or we think has not happened. Use it to ask questions: Have you finished with that book yet?Yet I haven't done my university application yet. The application has not yet been received. Adverbs of Time: ExercisesWhich one of the following pairs are adverbs of time?quickly and slowlythis and thatnow and thenhere and thereWhich one of these adverbs suggests a definite time?Which one of these sentences is correct?I'm going tonight to the cinema.I'm going to the cinema tonight.I haven't go to the cinema since last week.I'm going to the cinema since.Which adverb of time is spelled incorrectly?quarterlynightlytomorowlaterWhich one of the following is an adverb of time?Match the adverb on the right with the phrase on the left.I am meeting my friend Pat _____. a. weeklyI _____ haven't phoned my Grandma. b. recentlyI usually get paid _____. c. yetI haven't been eating well _____. d. stilll haven't finished my homework _____. e. tomorrowExercise 3Choose the best adverb to complete each sentence._____, we arrived at the hotel. a. Nightly b. Finally c. LatelyI have never eaten lobster _____. a. already b. just c. beforeIt was unusual for Steve to arrive _____. a. early b. quarterly. c. soonShe could _____ play the piano when she was five. a. previously b. next c. alreadyHave you been skiing _____? a. yesterday. b. before c. soonExercise 4Which sentence tells us that the person has finished reading the book?I eventually read the book.I still haven't read the book.I read the book daily.I'll read the book soon.Which sentence refers to an event that has already happened?I haven't booked my holiday yet.I still haven't booked my holiday.I've just booked my holiday.I'm booking my holiday.Which one of these adverbs of time has a similar meaning to previously? a. first b. early c. formerly d. latelyWhich one of these time adverbs can be used to talk about the future? a. already b. soon c. yesterday d. lateWhich sentence tells us about an event that happens very often?I get a bonus annually.I get paid monthly.I drive to work daily.I go to the supermarket weekly.————————————————————————————————————Answers:Exercise 1now and thenyesterdayI'm going to the cinema tonight.tomorrowearlyExercise 2tomorrowstillweeklyrecentlyyetExercise 3Finallybeforeearlyalreadybefore Exercise 4I eventually read the book.I've just booked my holiday.formerlysoonI drive to work daily. An adverb clause of time shows when something happens. It is usually introduced by time adverbs. Examples are: before, after, as, when, while, until, as soon as, since, no sooner than, as long as etc. Note that all adverb clauses are subordinate clauses. They cannot stand on their own and must be attached to an independent clause. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate adverb. Answers I always take a bath before I go to bed. Will you wait here until I am ready? I was not at home when he came to see me. Do not disturb me when I am busy with my work. As soon as she finished that project, she started working on the next. After I have finished my work, I will accompany you to the park. Whenever I think of her, my eyes get misty. I will start when I am ready. (NOT I will start when I will be ready. I will not go until I get my money back. (NOT I will not go until I will get my money back.) Notes An adverb clause of time can come before or after the main clause. When it comes before the main clause, we usually separate it with a comma. Commas are not necessary when the adverb clause goes after the main clause. Tense If you are talking about something that is yet to happen in the future, use a present tense in the adverb clause and a future tense in the main clause. An adverb of time shows when, how long, or how often an action happens. It adds timing to a verb, using words like yesterday, often, or soon. These adverbs help explain the order and frequency of events. Understanding adverbs of time improves sentence accuracy and helps express actions more clearly in daily English. This post simplifies the topic with examples and visuals for better learning.Adverbs of time help us understand when something happens. They tell us about the timing, frequency, or duration of an action. These words answer questions like "When did it happen?" or "How often does it happen?" Some adverbs give exact times—like yesterday, now, or tomorrow. Others describe general time, like soon or later.For example, in the sentence "She arrived early," the word early is an adverb of time. It tells us when she arrived.Below is a list of common adverbs of time with example sentences:Now: She is studying French now.Yesterday: We went to the park yesterday.Tomorrow: We'll meet tomorrow.Soon: The bus will arrive soon.Early: I woke up early