

Lesson 276 - Adjective, Adverb, and Noun Clauses

The adjective clause is used to modify a noun or a pronoun. It will begin with a relative pronoun (*who, whose, whom, which, and that*) or a subordinate conjunction (*when and where*). Those are the only words that can be used to introduce an *adjective clause*. The introductory word will always rename the word that it follows and modifies except when used with a preposition which will come between the introductory word and the word it renames. Examples: The student *whose hand was up* gave the wrong answer. *Whose hand was up* is the adjective clause with *whose*, the relative pronoun, renaming and modifying *student*. Jane is a person *in whom I can place my confidence*. *Whom I can place my confidence* is the adjective clause with *whom*, the relative pronoun, with the preposition *in* between it and *person* the word that *whom* renames and modifies.

An *adverb clause* is a dependent clause that modifies a verb, adjective or another adverb. It usually modifies the verb.

Adverb clauses are introduced by *subordinate conjunctions* including *after, although, as, as if, before, because, if, since, so that, than, though, unless, until, when, where, and while*. These are just some of the more common ones.

Example: They arrived before the game had ended. ("before the game had ended" is the adverb clause modifying the verb *arrived* telling when.)

A *noun clause* is a dependent clause that can be used the same ways as a noun or pronoun. It can be a *subject, predicate nominative, direct object, appositive, indirect object, or object of the preposition*. Some of the words that introduce *noun clauses* are *that, whether, who, why, whom, what, how, when, whoever, where, and whomever*. Notice that some of these words also introduce adjective and adverb clauses. (To check a noun clause substitute the pronoun *it* or the proper form of the pronouns *he* or *she* for the noun clause.) Examples: I know who said that. (I know it.) Whoever said it is wrong. (He is wrong.) Sometimes a noun clause is used without the introductory word. Example: I know that he is here. (I know he is here.)

Find the adjective, adverb or noun clauses in these sentences. If it is an adjective or adverb clause, tell which word it modifies, and if it is a noun clause, tell if it is used as the subject, predicate nominative, direct object, appositive, indirect object, or object of the preposition.

1. Donna is my mother-in-law who died several years ago.
2. Atlantic City is where the Boardwalk is located.
3. The man had another back operation because he ruptured another disk.
4. A nurse can find a job wherever she goes.

5. Now I understand why you didn't want to attend.

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1. You can make a shirt from whatever material I don't use.

2. What the audience wanted was another selection.
3. Whenever Barbara does well, she is really excited.
4. The boy was working faster than I could.
5. I gave whoever wanted one a pamphlet.

Lesson 278 - Adjective, Adverb, and Noun Clauses

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1. Then I learned the truth, that I had been cheated.
2. The trick that he played on me was not funny.
3. He hopes that he can learn to ski.
4. It is obvious that you want no help.
5. The truth is that freedom is not free.

Lesson 279 - Adjective, Adverb, and Noun Clauses

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1. That the tiger was gentle and tame was not certain.
2. Do not use that comb which has no teeth.
3. If the treaty is signed, the President will leave at once.
4. Patty explained how embalming is done.
5. Jack asked why the game had been canceled.

Lesson 280 - Adjective, Adverb, and Noun Clauses

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1. This year was the warmest year that we have had.
2. We waited for hours until we received word of his rescue.
3. The hiker whom I saw on Mount Timpanogos was eighty years old.
4. Mike thinks that he will win the lottery.
5. Who lost this wallet is a mystery to me.

Lessons 276 - 280 Quiz - Adjective, Adverb, and Noun Clauses

Find the adjective, adverb or noun clauses in these sentences. If it is an adjective or adverb clause, tell which word it modifies, and if it is a noun clause, tell how if it is used as the subject, predicate nominative, direct object, appositive, indirect object, or object of the preposition.

1. If the manager is unable to help, try the assistant manager.
2. The mayor is the person to whom you should write the letter.
3. The man whose neck was broken has recovered completely.
4. The scientist said that the ozone levels were dangerous.

5. The city council objected when the mayor changed his mind.
6. It is unfortunate that Mr. Jones will not return.
7. Why you don't do your work is ridiculous to me.
8. This cemetery is where your Grandfather is buried.
9. The report that the island is under water is very misleading.
10. We offered whoever told the truth clemency.

Answers 276

1. who died several year ago = adjective clause modifying the predicate nominative *mother-in-law*
2. where the Boardwalk is located = noun clause used as the predicate nominative
3. because he ruptured another disk = adverb clause modifying the verb *had*
4. wherever she goes = adverb clause modifying the verb *can find*
5. why you didn't want to attend = noun clause used as the direct object

Answers 277

1. whatever material I don't use = noun clause used as the object of the preposition
2. What the audience wanted = noun clause used as the subject
3. Whenever Barbara does well = adverb clause modifying the predicate adjective *excited*
4. than I could (work fast) = adverb clause modifying the adverb *faster*
5. whoever wanted one = noun clause used as an indirect object

Answers 278

1. that I had been cheated = noun clause used as the appositive

2. that he played on me = adjective clause modifying the subject *trick*
3. that he can learn to ski = noun clause used as the direct object
4. that you want no help = adverb clause modifying the predicate adjective *obvious*
5. that freedom is not free = noun clause used as the predicate nominative

Answers 279

1. That the tiger was gentle and tame = noun clause used as the subject
2. which has no teeth = adjective clause modifying the direct object *comb*
3. If the treaty is signed = adverb clause modifying the verb *will leave*
4. how embalming is done = noun clause used as the direct object
5. why the game had been canceled = noun clause used as the direct object

Answers 280

1. that we have had = adjective clause modifying the predicate nominative *year*
2. until we received word of his rescue = adverb clause modifying the verb *waited*
3. whom I saw on Mount Timpanogos = adjective clause modifying the subject *hiker*
4. that he will win the lottery = noun clause used as the direct object
5. Who lost this wallet = noun clause used as the subject

Answers 276-280 Review

1. If the manager is unable to help = adverb clause modifying the verb *try*
2. whom you should write the letter = noun clause used as the object of the preposition
3. whose neck was broken = adjective clause modifying the subject *man*
4. that the ozone levels were dangerous = noun clause used as the direct object
5. when the mayor changed his mind = adverb clause modifying the verb *objected*

6. that Mr. Jones will not return = adverb clause modifying the predicate adjective *unfortunate*

7. Why you don't do your work = noun clause used as the subject

8. where your Grandfather is buried = noun clause used as the predicate nominative

9. that the island is under water = noun clause used as the appositive

10. whoever told the truth = noun clause used as the indirect object