**Lesson 8: Noun Clause, Adjective Clause, Adverb Clause**

1. **Noun Clause**

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| * A **noun clause** is a dependent clause that acts as a noun. Noun clauses begin with words such as how, that, what, whatever, if, when, where, whether, which, whichever, who, whoever, whom, whomever, *whose* and why. * **Noun clauses** can act as subjects, direct objects, subject complement, or objects of a preposition. |

* **Functions of Noun Clause**

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| 1. Noun clause can act as a *subject* in the sentence | * Whatever you choose will be fine. (subject of a verb “will”) * What Alicia said made her friends cry. (subject of a verb “made”) |
| 1. Noun clause can act as a *direct object* in the sentence. | * She wonders **who that man is**. **(direct object of verb “wonder”)** * He didn't know **why the stove wasn't working**. **(direct object of verb “know”)** |
| 1. Noun clause can act as *subject complement* that will always modify, describe, or complete the subject of a clause. | * Carlie's problem was **that she didn't practice enough**. * Harry's crowning achievement at school was **when he became class president**. |
| 1. Noun clause can act as *object of preposition*. | * Josephine is not responsible for **what Alex decided to do**. (object of preposition “for”) * I cannot rely on **what he says**. (object of preposition “on”) |

**Exercise Practice**

**Instruction 1:** *Underline the clause and identify its function (direct object, object of preposition, subject complement, or subject)*

1. I forgot what you said. \_ \_ **direct object**\_ \_ \_

2. Who the new captain will be has not been announced. \_\_\_\_\_**subject**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. How it happened is still a mystery. \_\_\_**subject**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Everyone agreed that the price was reasonable. \_\_\_**direct object**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. No one knew what to do next. \_\_\_\_**direct object**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Frank doesn’t know what he should wear. \_\_\_\_\_**direct object**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Whatever you choose will be fine. \_\_\_**subject**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. This organization provides help to whoever needs it. \_\_**object of preposition**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Derrick’s problem was how he could earn the money. \_\_\_**sentence complement**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Paula decided what we should bring. \_\_\_\_**direct object**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. What the members want is a new club room. \_\_\_\_**subject**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. The team had decided where they are moving. \_\_\_**direct object**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. The engineer stated that she could design the foundation. **direct object**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. Nancy knew where the museum was. \_\_\_\_\_**direct object**\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. A cheeseburger is what I ordered. \_\_\_\_\_**Subject complete**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. The solution was that Margaret would leave early. \_\_\_\_**sentence complement**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. The audience was amazed by how the trick was done. \_\_**object of preposition**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. Passengers were told why the flight was delayed. \_\_\_**direct object**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Instruction 2:** *Rewrite each sentence using noun clauses*

1. Who is she? **I don't know who she is.**

2. When did Tim leave? **I don't know when Tim left**.

3. What is that? **Do you know what that is**.

4. What are those? **Can you tell me what those are**.

5. Whose book is that? **I don't know whose book that is.**

6. Where can I buy a good radio? **Do you know where I can buy a good radio**.

7. What is a wrench? **Do you know what a wrench is**?

8. Who is that woman? **I wonder who that woman is**

9. Whose house is that? **I wonder whose house that is**

10. What did he say? **I didn't hear what he said**.

**Instruction 3:** *Make your own examples of Noun Clause.*

1. I didn’t believe **what she had said**.
2. She is worry **about what she have do yesterday**.
3. **What he have said** I don’t care.
4. Vanny’s mother **who she is happy person**.
5. **Adjective Clause**

* An **adjective clause** is a dependent clause that, like an adjective, modifies a noun or pronoun.
* Adjective clauses begin with relative pronouns such as that, when, where, who, whom, whose, which, and why.
* Mr. Jackson is the teacher **who helped me with my math problems. (**The clause modifies the noun teacher)
* The bad weather is the reason **why I decided to drive instead of walk**. (The clause modifies the noun reason)
* Mia is the person **whose family owns a horse ranch. (**The clause modifies the noun person)
* This is the *park* **where we can walk the dogs. (**The clause modifies the noun park)
* Do you remember the time **when we almost missed the swim meet**? **(**The clause modifies the noun time)

1. **Where is adjective clause from?**

**Example:** The book belongs to me.

**2 sentences** The book that is on the table belongs to me.

The book is on the table.

**Adjective Clause**

* These two sentences can combine into a single sentence with the help of a relative pronoun. First, the relative pronoun **that** replaces the subject the **book**in the second sentence to form the adjective clause that is on the table. Then the adjective clause attaches to the noun book in the first sentence to form the sentence **The book that is on the table belongs to me.**

1. **How to use relative pronouns**

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| **Who** refers to people (used as subject)   * They caught the man **who** spied for china. | **Where** refers to a particular place   * We visited the house **where** our father was born. |
| **Which** refers to things or animal   * I lost the map **which** she gave me. | **Why** refers to reason   * I don’t know the reason **why** you hate the Math subject. |
| **Whose** refers to possession   * She complained to the man **whose** dog bit her. | **Whom** refers to people (used as object)   * Dara saw a man **whom** he spoke with yesterday. |
| **When** refers to a moment in time   * Christmas Day is a day **when** people are happy. | **That** refers to people, animal or thing   * This is the book **that** everyone is talking about. |

1. **Functions of relative pronouns in adjective clause**

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| 1. Relative pronouns act as subject in adjective clause. | * Harry Potter is the boy wholived. * The history is an interesting subject whichillustrates historical stories or events*.* * The teacher punished the students that cheated on the test. |
| 1. Relative pronouns act as object in adjective clause. | * The baby whomher husband watches is their niece. * Students don’t understand IT lesson which teacher is teaching. * Bora gets a new toy car that his father bought for him. |
| 1. Relative pronouns act as possessive determiner in adjective clause. | * The man whose dog she walks is her neighbor. * I really enjoy the author *whose* books were just published. * Mary is the woman whose children play with mine. |
| 1. Relative pronouns act as adverbial in adjective clause. | * The reason why you handed in your homework late sounds like a lie. * Do you remember the time when we ate an entire pie in one sitting? * The hotel where we stayed on vacation had lovely rooms. |

**Exercise Practice**

**Instruction 1:** *Underline adjective clauses in the following sentences.*

1. I bought a car from Merdine, and it turned out to be a lemon.
2. The car **that I bought from Merdine** turned out to be a lemon.
3. Pandora, **who had recently celebrated a birthday**, opened the box of gifts.
4. Lila, **who has been the fire warden for 30 years**, lives in a trailer with some scrappy dogs and cats.
5. Lila, **who lives in a trailer** with some scrappy dogs and cats, has been the fire warden for 30 years.
6. People **who smoke cigarettes** should be considerate of nonsmokers.
7. Jacob, **who smokes cigarettes**, is considerate of nonsmokers.
8. Mr. Mann has small, dark eyes, **which peer inquisitively from behind metal-rimmed glasses**.
9. My wedding ring is worth at least ten dollars, and now I have lost it.
10. I have lost my wedding ring, **which is worth at least ten dollars**.

**Instruction 2:** *Identify the function of relative pronoun in adjective clause. (Subject, object, possessive determiner, or adverbial)*

1. Can you return my book that I gave you last week? **Subject**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Who is that man whose shoes are torn? **object** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I want to stay in a town, which is very green. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Please pick up your clothes, which are scattered all over the house. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. 2007 was the year when I graduated from college. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Do you know the girl who started in grade 5 last week? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. I gave him the pen, which was mine. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Narin loves going to the beach, where she can relax. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. The woman who is sitting under the tree is my aunt. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. The reason why I changed my workplace is working environment. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Instruction 3:** *Combine two sentences together to make one sentence. Put the adjective clause after the noun that it describes.*

Example: The student is a very nice person. She comes from Japan.

                The student who comes from Japan is a very nice person.

1. We sent a package to our relatives. They live in Iowa.

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2. The woman works as a cashier. She sits next to me in class.

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3. That's the book. Everyone is reading it.

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4. I want to visit Siem Reap. There are a lot of temples in Siem Reap.

   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. The car has a bad engine. I bought it last month.

   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. I lived in an apartment building. It had a very slow elevator.

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7. You should see a doctor. He can help you with your back problems.

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8. I want to meet Dara. His wife is my sister.

   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. We saw the woman at the grocery store. She lives next door to us.

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10. My wife returned the pants. They were too big for me.

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1. **Adverb Clause**

* An **adverb clause** is a dependent clause that, like an adverb, modifies an adjective, an adverb, or a verb or verb phrase.
* Subordinating conjunction will help you recognize an adverb clause. Below are some examples, which are grouped by what type of adverb question they answer:
* **When**: after, when, until, soon, before, once, while, as soon as, whenever, by the time
* **How**: if, whether or not, in case, unless, even if
* **Why**: because, as, since, that, so, in order that
* **Where**: wherever, where
  + 1. **Types of Adverb Clauses**

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| 1. Adverb of time | * **Before she completed the cooking,** the visitors had left. * The boy ran away **when he saw the police**. |
| 1. Adverb clause of place | * The plane crashed **where it was difficult to locate.** * He travelled **where no one could reach him**. |
| 1. Adverb clause of reason | * **Because he has money**, he believes he can get away with the crime. * He was not happy **that he could not make the list**. * She may not be charged to court **since she has returned the stolen funds**. |
| 1. Adverb clause of condition | * I will only attend the event **if you personally invite me.** * You need to remain calm **even if everyone else panics** * **Unless you hurry**, you will be late for school. |

* + 1. **How adverb clauses modify in the sentence**
* Gretchen’s latest novel is funnier **than her previous book was. (The clause modifies the adjective “funnier”)**
* This computer works better **than my last one did**. (The clause modifies the adjective “better”)
* They arrived **before the game had ended**. (The clause modifies the verb “arrived”)
* **When he was frightened by his friend**, he ran away. (The clause modifies the verb “ran away”)
* **If Brian fixes his flat tire today**, he can go for a bike ride. (The clause modifies the verb “can go”)

**Exercise Practice**

**Instruction 1:** *Underline adverb clauses in the following sentences.*

1. I waited for my friend until he arrived.
2. He hid where his pursuers could not find him.
3. Whether you like it or not, you have to go to bed now.
4. As he was not there, I left a message with his mother.
5. Unless you run fast, you will miss the bus.
6. She was so tired that she could barely stand.
7. If you eat too much, you may fall ill.
8. Give us a call when you get back from your trip.
9. If you do not tell me everything, I will not be able to help you.
10. Do not go until I get ready.

**Instruction 2:** *Find the adverb clauses in the following sentences and tell what they modify.*

1. You clean the bathroom while I clean the carpet. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Ann was confident that she would play the best. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Bring in the toys before they get destroyed. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. When we went to the zoo, we saw a lion and a bear. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Your face becomes red when you are angry. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Keiko’s report was the best **because she did the most research**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. We will wait until Charlie finishes making his lunch. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Marcel will make a restaurant reservation when we choose a night to go. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Dad is worried about driving**because the weather has gotten worse.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. His people were angry that he was not elected their representative. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Instruction 3:** *Make your own examples of Adverb Clauses.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_