

GRAMMAR HANDOUT #3 CLAUSES

CLAUSES CONTAIN A SUBJECT AND A VERB.

1. **INDEPENDENT CLAUSES** can stand alone as a sentence because they express a complete thought.

Most seniors apply to several colleges.

2. **DEPENDENT CLAUSES** (also called subordinate clauses) cannot stand alone as a sentence because they do not express a complete thought.

When I graduate from high school

THERE ARE 3 KINDS OF DEPENDENT CLAUSES:

a. **ADVERB CLAUSES**-function like an adverb, modifying verbs, but also adjectives and adverbs. Adverb clauses answer the questions how, when, where, how much and to what extent. An adverb clause also answers why and under what condition.

- I finished my quiz after the other students had left class. (answers when about the verb finished)
- Because I wanted to get a good grade, I met with my teacher for extra help. (answers why about the verb met)
- Susan is older than I am. (answers to what extent about the adjective older)
- Becky runs faster than I do. (answers how much about the adverb faster)

AN ADVERB CLAUSE BEGINS WITH A SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTION:

after	so that
although	than
as (and its variations)	though
because	unless
before	until
even though	when
if	whenever
in order that	where
since	wherever
while	

**REMEMBER THE PUNCTUATION RULE FOR INTRODUCTORY ADVERB CLAUSES:

When my sister gets home, we'll eat dinner.

We'll eat dinner when my sister gets home.

b. Adjective Clauses -function like an adjective, modifying nouns and pronouns. Adjective clauses answer the questions "which one?" and "what kind?".

Adjective clauses usually begin with a relative pronoun:

who, whom, whose, which and that.*

Some adjective clauses begin with where and when.

- This is the corner where we found the dog.

Relative pronouns function like nouns. They can be one of the following parts of a clause:

subject -who gave the donation

direct object -whom I know well (I know whom well)

object of preposition -to whom we gave the ticket

They can also show possession: whose leg is hurt.

***Remember the punctuation rule:** Commas set off nonessential clauses. That is used with essential clauses.

- The dog that followed me home scared me.
- Rover, the dog that followed me home, scared me.

c. Noun Clauses -function like nouns within a sentence. They can be one of the following parts of a sentence:

subject -Whoever left the door open let the dog out.

direct object -Beth showed Neal how the printer works.

indirect object -The teacher told whoever asked the answer.

object of the preposition -The girl gave cookies to whoever asked.

predicate adjective -What I want is what I get.

nominative

Common introductory words for noun clauses:

how, if, that, what, whatever, when, where, whether, which, who, whoever, whom, whomever, whose, why (See p. 87)

Sentence Types:

	One independent clause	More than one independent clause
No dependent clause	Simple (S)	Compound (Cd)
At least one dependent clause	Complex (Cx)	Compound-Complex (Cd-Cx)

Punctuation Rules:

- DC, IC
- IC DC
- **Restrictive Adjective Clauses – no comma**
- **Non-Restrictive/Non-Essential Adjective Clause – enclose in commons**

- IC ; IC
- IC , cc IC
|
Fairboys

Clause or Phrase?

1. The driver of the shiny, new Porsche was Aunt Mabel.
2. He pulled up to the curb when the policeman signaled to him.
3. Uncle Gus, who is in the insurance business, has been very good to the family.
4. When I was twelve years old, I wrote my first book.
5. As soon as I am old enough to get a driver's license, my father will let me drive his car.
6. As he is always good natured and pleasant, he is a nice person to visit.
7. Hester is a person of considerable business ability.
8. Before your mom bought her new car, she drove a car from Germany.
9. Oliver has a wonderful laugh that people greatly enjoy hearing.
10. My cousin's new car is green with a beige interior.
11. A starfish cut in two will become two starfish.
12. I will meet you in the library after I go to my locker.
13. Otto often forgets to water his plants, but they thrive anyway.
14. To repair this car will be difficult.

Review for the Grammar Quiz on "The Noun Clause"

Enclose each noun clause in brackets and label its grammatical function in the sentence.

- 1) Because of the crowd's restlessness, Clyde gave whoever asked his money back.
- 2) "Boys will be boys," decided the exasperated paramedic.
- 3) How you can be so sweet to Rufus bugs the heck out of my mom.
- 4) I seriously questioned whether you would show up for our date.
- 5) Why Susan chose yellow contact lenses was known only to Susan.
- 6) A 400-kilogram duck sits on whatever he wants.
- 7) It is curious that you didn't hear the explosion or smell the burnt cupcakes.
- 8) Behind his back, Susie called Raymond whatever she wished.
- 9) My first inclination is that all of you are guilty.
- 10) The belief that green is the prettiest color will be written in our by-laws.

Review for the Grammar Quiz on "The Adjective Clause"

Enclose each adjective clause in brackets and draw an arrow to the word it modifies.

- 1) The Exes, whose new single just hit #1, were all married to each other at one time.
- 2) I left my heart in Kansas City, where lots of hearts are left every year.
- 3) Constantine, who thinks constantly, can't concentrate with this racket.
- 4) In the car that I drive, I keep old bananas for their delicate fragrance.
- 5) Tripod is the only three-legged dog I know.
- 6) The girl whom I adored purposely pierced her left cheek with a protractor.
- 7) This is the water bottle in which I hid the fungal sample.
- 8) People whose noses are sewn shut will often sneeze through their belly buttons.
- 9) This is the moment when you should think twice about joining the circus.
- 10) Sadly, the log cabin in which I grew up was torn down and replaced by a Motel 6.

Review for the Grammar Quiz on "The Adverb Clause"

Enclose each adverb clause in brackets and draw an arrow to the word it modifies.

- 1) I am so happy that I could kiss your pet armadillo!
- 2) You kids can stop the fight when someone's nose bleeds.
- 3) After my pencil broke for the third time, I gave up on the SAT.
- 4) I parked on the sidewalk, although technically I wasn't supposed to.
- 5) If mom and dad won't ease up, we will go on strike.
- 6) My scheme failed because my deodorant failed!
- 7) I became sadder as the circus continued.
- 8) A communist's political views are more conservative than yours.
- 9) Since my baby left me, I've found a new place to dwell.
- 10) Until you say you're sorry, I'm not leaving this tree house.

Adverb and Adjective Clauses: A Review

Directions:

1. Underline the subordinate clause in the following sentences. Identify them as Adverb or Adjective.
2. If Adverb, circle the subordinating conjunction.
3. If Adjective, draw an arrow to the word it modifies.
4. If Adjective, circle the relative pronoun and label its function in the clause (s, do, pn, possessive)
5. Add punctuation where needed and be able to explain why.
Intro word, phrase, clause or **Nonessential** word, phrase or clause

Sentences:

1. Shall we wait until you've washed the dishes to start the movie?
2. The sweater that he purchased was on sale.
3. Jeremy whose parents are both biologists is very interested in science.
4. If a person is interested in art galleries are the place to go.
5. He was the leader who brought peace to the country
6. We haven't heard news of Tom since July.
7. While Susan vacuumed the hall Will made beds.
8. Listen carefully to the tips that the experts offer.
9. The trip which lasted three hours was on the James River.
10. Having a good attitude matters when you compete.