

Adjective and Adverb Clauses

- ❖ Identifying
- ❖ Writing
- ❖ Combining

A complex sentence is
made up of an
independent clause and
a dependent clause.

There are two kinds of dependent clauses:

❖ adjective clause

❖ adverb clause

Adjective Clause Pretest

- Adjective Clauses modify _____ and _____.

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- Adjective Clauses begin with _____ pronouns or a few _____ conjunctions.

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Adjective Clause Pretest

- Adjective Clauses modify _____ and _____.
- Adjective Clauses begin with _____ pronouns or a few _____ conjunctions.
- Adjective Clauses usually modify the word they _____.
- A sentence with at least one adjective clause must be either _____ or _____ - _____.

Adjective Clause Pretest

- Adjective Clauses modify ___ **nouns** ___ and ___ **pronouns** ___.
- Adjective Clauses begin with _____ **relative** _____ pronouns or a few ___ **subordinating** _____ conjunctions.
- Adjective Clauses usually modify the word they _____ **follow** _____.
- A sentence with at least one adjective clause must be either ___ **complex** _____ or ___ **compound** ___ - ___ **complex** _____.

Adjective Clause

- 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, where, and since*).

- 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**.

Examples

- Jane is a person *in whom I can place my confidence.*
- *In whom I can place my confidence* is the adjective clause
- *Whom* is the relative pronoun
- the preposition *in* comes between *whom* and *person*, the word that *whom* renames and modifies.

Combining Sentences

- Using the various kinds of clauses can give variety to your sentences.
- Adjective clauses can be used for this purpose.
- A sentence with one independent clause and one or more adjective clauses would be an example of a **COMPLEX SENTENCE**.

Find the **adjective clause** in the following sentences.

- 1. I play a kind of music that nobody likes.
- 2. The man whom you saw was not the famous actor.
- 3. I remember the day when I took my first airplane ride.
- 4. I have a neighbor whose parents live in Australia.
- 5. The hint that I learned about cleaning the walk saved me much work.

Answers

- 1. *that nobody*
- 2. *whom you saw*
- 3. *when I took my first airplane ride*
- 4. *whose parents live in Australia*
- 5. *that I learned about cleaning the walk*

Find the **adjective clause** in the following sentences and tell which **word it modifies**.

- 1. The singer that you see on stage is my sister.
- 2. The owner is a woman by whom many things have been accomplished.
- 3. The teacher who gives the girls piano lessons lives next door.
- 4. The man whose leg was broken was taken to the hospital.
- 5. This is the place where the Donner Party perished.

Answers

- 1. *that you see on stage* modifies **singer**
- 2. *by whom many things have been accomplished* modifies **woman**
- 3. *who gives the girls piano lessons* modifies **teacher**
- 4. *whose leg was broken* modifies **man**
- 5. *where the Donner Party perished* modifies **place**

Use an adjective clause to combine the following sentences. Use the introductory words *who, whose, whom, which, that, when, where, or since* to begin the adjective clause.

- 1. The doctor examined the patient. The patient had fallen from a cliff.
- 2. The mechanic repaired my sister's car. The car had a warped block.
- 3. The restaurant had closed permanently. The customers were shot there.
- 4. The day was a wonderful day. Terri was married on that day.
- 5. The parents had great respect for the teacher. The teacher had taught their children.

Answers

- 1. The doctor examined the patient *who had fallen from a cliff*.
- 2. The mechanic repaired my sister's car *that had a warped block*.
- 3. The restaurant *where the customers were shot* had closed permanently.
- 4. The day *when Terri was married* was wonderful.
- 5. The parents had great respect for the teacher *who had taught their children*.

Placement of Adjective Clauses

- In using an adjective clause, you should always place it as near to the word it modifies as possible.
- If you misplace the adjective clause, the result is a ridiculous sentence or one that is unclear, in other words, A MISPLACED MODIFIER.

Examples:

- **(incorrect)** = I waved to my dog from the car *that had just licked my face*. (The car did not lick my face; the dog did.)
- **(correct)** = From the car I waved to my dog *that had just licked my face*. (Now the clause is as close as it can be to the word it modifies. That is, next to *dog*.)

Rewrite the following sentences placing the adjective clause in the correct place.

- 1. They drove to the lake in their new car where they love to fish for bass.
- 2. The large limousine pulled up to the curb which was loaded with students for the prom.
- 3. The new tricycle was smashed on the driveway that had been delivered yesterday.
- 4. We showed the pictures to our friends that we had taken at the wedding.
- 5. We caught several fish with the new bait which we cooked for dinner.

Answers

- 1. They drove in their new car to the lake *where they love to fish for bass.*
- 2. The large limousine *which was loaded with students for the prom* pulled up to the curb.
- 3. The new tricycle *that had been delivered yesterday* was smashed on the driveway.
- 4. We showed to our friends the pictures *that we had taken at the wedding.*
- 5. We caught with the new bait several fish *which we cooked for dinner.*

Rewrite the following sentences placing the adjective clause in the correct place.

- 1. The little dog was running behind the boy that was growling and barking fiercely.
- 2. The trunk of the passenger was placed on the train which was covered with travel stickers.
- 3. A dog ran onto the football field which looked like the team mascot.
- 4. The car is now in our garage that was in a wreck yesterday.
- 5. The crickets were the targets of our poison bait which were destroying our crops.

- 1. The little dog *that was growling and barking fiercely* was running behind the boy.
- 2. The passenger's trunk, *which was covered with travel stickers*, was placed on the train.
- 3. A dog *which looked like the team mascot* ran onto the football field.
- 4. The car *that was in a wreck yesterday* is now in our garage.
- 5. The crickets *which were destroying our crops* were the targets of our poison bait.

The Adverb Clause

- The adverb clause is a dependent clause that modifies the verb, adjective, or adverb in the independent clause of a complex sentence.
- It tells how, when, where, why, and under what conditions.
- Adverb clauses begin with common subordinating conjunctions.

Common Subordinating Conjunctions

- *After*
- *Although*
- *As*
- *Because*
- *Before*
- *It*
- *Since*
- *So that*
- *Than*
- *Though*
- *Unless*
- *Until*
- *When*
- *Whenever*
- *Where*
- *Whereas*
- *Wherever*
- *While*

**Find the adverb clause in the following sentences
and list the subordinating conjunction.**

1. I haven't spoken with Jane since she moved.
2. I'll wear my sandals if the weather is warm.
3. Tomatoes are best when they are fully ripened.
4. Grace swims better than she dives.
5. When the principal called her name, Baley stepped forward.

Answers

1. I haven't spoken with Jane **since she moved**.
2. I'll wear my sandals **if the weather is warm**.
3. Tomatoes are best **when they are fully ripened**.
4. Grace swims better **than she dives**.
5. **When the principal called her name**, Baley stepped forward.

Key: **Subordinating conjunctions-**
green/dependent clause blue