

# Types of Subordinate Clauses


## Clauses that Function as Adjectives

- What parts of speech do adjectives modify? \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- List four questions that adjectives might answer about the words they modify:
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- What classification of words most often begins adjective clauses? \_\_\_\_\_  
List them: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- What other classification of words can begin an adjective clause? \_\_\_\_\_  
List some: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the difference between an essential (restricted) and a non-essential (non-restricted) clause?

How do you handle punctuation for each? Why?

- What is an elliptical clause?

Example:


- A. In the following sentences, underline each main clause, place <angle brackets> around each adjective clause, and draw an arrow  to the word the adjective clause modifies.

1. The record that you requested will play soon.
2. The line of cars, which stretched for miles, crept slowly toward the exit ramp.
3. March is the month when cold winds blow.
4. Anna is a girl whose personality is warm and friendly.
5. Is this the corner where we turn left?
6. There's the spot where the dog buries his bones.

7. Is this the book you were reading?
8. Jim Bridger is the scout who discovered South Pass.
9. The goal for which we are striving is a clean environment.
10. Everyone who intends to work in science must study mathematics.

B. Rewrite each sentence below, adding an adjective clause containing the material in parentheses. Be sure to use the correct form of any relative pronoun.

1. We enjoyed the letters . . . (You wrote them from Japan.)
2. Dr. Wilson is a woman . . . (Everyone admires her.)
3. The boys camped on a high point . . . (They could see across the lake from there.)
4. The officers found the place . . . (The money had been hidden there.)
5. This is the building . . . (It must be torn down.)
6. You put too much sugar in those cookies . . . (You baked them.)
7. Dillon is the young actor . . . in that movie. (The director selected him to play the lead.)
8. One trap held a lobster . . . (The lobster weighed eight pounds.)
9. Do you have tools . . . for changing tires? (The tools are the ones you need.)
10. Carrie finally got the book . . . (She had been wanting it.)

C. On your paper one, combine the following sentences by writing one or more of the sentences as adjective clauses. Place <angle brackets> around each adjective clause, and draw an arrow  to the word the adjective clause modifies.

Sample:


Last week Leo and Brad went on a whale-watching trip. Leo and Brad were visiting us. The trip allowed them to view whales from a distance of only a few feet.

Answer:

Last week Leo and Brad, <who were visiting us>, went on a whale-watching trip, <which allowed them to view whales> from a distance of only a few feet.

1. Rita recited her favorite folk tale. She had received recognition for her acting. The folk tale tells the story of a legendary cowboy.
2. The tourist arrived at the gorge to see the sunset. The sunset looks very dramatic from this spot.
3. Electricians wired the second floor of the split-level house. The electricians worked diligently. The house was being built for the Rodriguez family.
4. I cannot find my trigonometry textbook. I brought it home because I have an assignment.
5. As a short cut, we walked through the parking lot. We saw the lead actress in the parking lot.
6. Daphne gave Corinne a handmade ceramic vase. She has known Corinne for at least five years. The gift was a graduation present.
7. This morning Walter heard the howling of coyotes. The coyotes were probably miles away. Walter is always exceptionally cautious.
8. For our vacation we would like to stay at Van's seaside resort. Our vacation begins in three weeks. The resort is peaceful and interesting.
9. Did Chiyo finish her entry for the upcoming contest? The contest is for young composers. Chiyo won the prize for her last piece.
10. The father helped the child. The child's skate laces had become untied.



C. Underline each main clause and place <angle brackets> around each adjective or adverb clause in the sentences below, drawing an arrow  to the word the adj. or adv. clause modifies. Then after each sentence that has one, label the subordinate clause as an ADJ or ADV and write the question it answers about the word it modifies.

1. The electrician broke his leg when his ladder slipped.
2. Candice is going to Florida, but her sister must stay home.
3. After she saw the sky show, Jamie wanted to be a pilot.
4. Neither the teacher nor the students heard the bell.
5. Because the piano was out of tune, the choir had to sing *a capella*.
6. Mary collects paperweights; Kara collects glass and ceramic ornaments.
7. Marnie paid for her car what her grandfather once paid for his house.
8. These papers must be sorted, stapled, and filed before we can leave.
9. Until you are confident behind the wheel, you should take an experienced driver with you.
10. The cheerleaders tried to keep the crowd hopeful, but even they were discouraged.

### **Clauses that Function as Nouns**

➤ As what parts of a sentence can a noun function?

■ \_\_\_\_\_

Definition:

Example:

■ \_\_\_\_\_

Definition:

Example:

■ \_\_\_\_\_

Definition:

Example:

■ \_\_\_\_\_

Definition:

Example:

■ \_\_\_\_\_

Definition:

Example:

■ \_\_\_\_\_

Definition:

Example:

➤ The words that most often introduce noun clauses are \_\_\_\_\_

Examples: