

## Adjective, Adverb, and Noun Clauses A

**15d.** An *adjective clause* is a subordinate clause that modifies a noun or a pronoun.

**EXAMPLE** *Hannah, which is spelled the same way backward and forward*, is an example of a palindrome. [The adjective clause modifies the noun *Hannah*.]

**15e.** An *adverb clause* is a subordinate clause that modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb.

**EXAMPLE** *Whenever the Moscow Circus performs*, it draws a large crowd. [The adverb clause modifies the verb *draws*.]

**15f.** A *noun clause* is a subordinate clause that is used as a noun.

**EXAMPLE** *What they saw on the treasure map* confused the explorers at first. [The noun clause is the subject of verb *confused*.]

**EXERCISE** Underline each subordinate clause in the following sentences. Then, write over the clause *ADJ* if it is an adjective clause, *ADV* if it is an adverb clause, or *N* if it is a noun clause.

**Example 1.** Whenever the weather was nice, Jackie and Nicci played in the backyard.

- Jeri, who learned to dance from his grandmother, taught us the Charleston.
- Because her favorite program was on, Stacy wanted to stay home.
- Any author whose books make the bestseller list is likely to make a lot of money.
- Whoever spilled the mustard all over the floor should clean it up.
- Esai rode his bicycle whenever he had errands to run.
- This is the garden where we grow tomatoes.
- He told his story to whoever would listen.
- Mother explained why we should change the oil in the car.
- If we want to get to the game on time, we should leave now.
- The play on which the film is based is quite good.