

**Adjective clause**

A dependent clause that acts like an adjective in a sentence.

An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun. An **adjective clause** is used in a sentence exactly like an adjective.

**EXAMPLES**

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|-------------------|--|
| Adjective:        | The <b>middle</b> girl is my sister.               |
| Adjective phrase: | The girl <b>in the middle</b> is my sister.        |
| Adjective clause: | The girl <b>who is in the middle</b> is my sister. |

**Activity A** Write on your paper whether the bold words in each sentence are *adjectives*, *adjective phrases*, or *adjective clauses*.

- 1) Terry is the player **who scores the most**.
- 2) The **best** and **most popular** player on our team is Terry.
- 3) The player **with the most points** on our team is Terry.
- 4) Ms. Nichols, **who has played soccer all her life**, is the coach.

Like an adjective phrase, an adjective clause follows the noun or pronoun it describes.

**EXAMPLES**

- The book **that I gave him** was expensive.  
(What book? the book *that I gave him*)
- Are you the one **whom I met at the party**?  
(Which one? the one *whom I met at the party*)
- Jim invited Sandy, **who was his partner on the science project**. (Which one is Sandy? the one *who was his partner*)

**Activity B** Write the adjective clause in each of these sentences. Beside each clause, write the noun it describes.

- 1) A girl whom I know won first prize in a contest.
- 2) The present that Gayle gave Susan was for Susan's birthday.
- 3) The answer that she gave was wrong.
- 4) The boy who sits in the first seat has been absent all week.
- 5) We bought a new refrigerator that has its own ice maker.

An adjective clause may be introduced by a relative pronoun. Some common relative pronouns are *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which*, *what*, and *that*.

An adjective clause may also be introduced by the words *where* and *when*.

**EXAMPLE** The small town **where my dad grew up** is now a large city.

**Activity C** Write the adjective clause in each of these sentences. Underline the relative pronoun.

- 1) The band went to Florida, where a contest was held.
- 2) The contest that someone organized for high school bands is an annual event.
- 3) The director of the band, whose name is Mr. Smith, was very pleased.
- 4) The band, which had never been in a contest before, performed well.
- 5) We all hoped that the band would win first place.

**Activity D** Write these sentences on your paper. Add an adjective clause that describes the noun or pronoun in bold.

- 1) The bus took the band to **Florida**.
- 2) **Pedro** and Chris had a wonderful trip.
- 3) They stayed in a **hotel**.
- 4) **Everyone** enjoyed the warm weather.
- 5) The **contest** was exciting.

## Lesson 4 Review

**Lesson Review** Write these sentences on your paper. Underline the adjective clauses. Beside each clause, write the noun or pronoun it describes.

**Example** Spring is the season that I like best.—season

- 1) Please get the bread that is baked at the grocery store.
- 2) Did you know the people who gave the party?
- 3) Mike is the one who plays right field.
- 4) The man whose brother drives our bus is very nice.
- 5) The outfit that Jenna wore to the party was new.
- 6) The girl who was in line behind me bought the last tickets.
- 7) The man who lived next door moved to Florida.
- 8) Sue's favorite actor is the one whom you liked in that movie.
- 9) Dwayne read the book, which Joanie suggested, in one night.
- 10) We rented a new apartment that had three bedrooms.
- 11) Nori showed me the notes that she had taken for the test.
- 12) Eduardo's uncle who is an airline pilot arrived in time for the party.
- 13) She was well-prepared for the test, which she passed with a high grade.
- 14) The time when you should be thinking about your future is now.
- 15) I am the person whose book you found.

Sentences may be grouped according to purpose (statement, question, command, or expression of surprise). They may also be grouped according to one of many patterns.

Sentences may also be grouped according to structure. A sentence may be either *simple*, *compound*, *complex*, or *compound-complex*.

A simple sentence has one independent clause.

**EXAMPLE** S V Prep. Phrase  
I will drive to school.

### Complex sentence

A sentence that has one main, or independent, clause and at least one dependent clause.

A **complex sentence** has one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

**EXAMPLE** S V S V Pred. Adj.  
I will drive if you are tired.

**Activity A** Write these sentences on your paper. Label the subject and the verb of each clause as shown. Then write whether the sentence is *simple* or *complex*.

**Example** S V S V  
The team was behind until José hit a home run—  
**complex**

- 1) Every afternoon the baseball team practices.
- 2) When practice is over, the players are tired.
- 3) The team begins with warm-up exercises.
- 4) If they don't warm up well, injuries are likely.
- 5) Baseball is not usually played in the rain.

A complex sentence may have more than one dependent clause.

**EXAMPLE**

Adjective Clause

Richard Wright, **who was born on a plantation**, worked as a

Adverb Clause

dishwasher **before he became the author of *Native Son***.

To find an independent clause in a complex sentence:

1. Identify the dependent clause or clauses in the sentence.
2. Read all the words that are not in the dependent clause or clauses. These words make up the independent, or main, clause of the sentence.

**Activity B** Answer these questions about the sentence shown in the box. Write the answers on your paper.

Richard Wright, who was born on a plantation, worked as a dishwasher before he became the author of *Native Son*.

- 1) What is the independent clause in the sentence?
- 2) What is the subject of the independent clause?
- 3) What is the verb of the independent clause?
- 4) Is the verb transitive or intransitive?
- 5) What are the parts of speech of the words in the phrase *as a dishwasher*?
- 6) What noun does the adjective clause describe?
- 7) What question does the adverb clause answer?
- 8) What are the subject and the verb of the adjective clause?
- 9) What are the subject and the verb of the adverb clause?
- 10) There are three verbs (or verb phrases) in the sentence. Which one is a linking verb? What word completes the idea in that clause?

A compound sentence has two independent clauses.

**EXAMPLE** S V S V P. Adj.  
I would drive, but I am too tired.

### Compound-complex sentence

A sentence that has two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

A **compound-complex** sentence has at least two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

**EXAMPLE** S V S V P. Adj. S V P.N.  
I will drive if you are too tired, but it is your decision.

When you want to know how a sentence is constructed, analyze it. To analyze means to break something down into its parts. You can analyze a sentence to find out whether it is compound, complex, or compound-complex.

Here are the steps to analyze sentences.

Nick knows that a college education is important, but if he doesn't get a scholarship, he must wait until he saves some money.

**Step 1** The independent clauses are *Nick knows* and *he must wait*. They are joined by the conjunction *but*.

**Step 2** The noun clause *that a college education is important* is the direct object of the first independent clause.

**Step 3** *If he doesn't get a scholarship* and *until he saves some money* are adverb clauses that tell about the verb *must wait*.

**Step 4** This sentence has three independent clauses and two dependent clauses. This is a compound-complex sentence.

**Step 5** These are the sentence patterns of each clause:

S	V		D.O.		Conj.	S
Nick knows (that a college education is important), but if he						
	V	D.O.	S	V	S	V
doesn't get a scholarship, he must wait until he saves some						
	D.O.					
money.						

**Activity C** Write each of these sentences on your paper. Find the independent clauses and the dependent clauses. Beside each sentence, write whether it is *complex* or *compound-complex*.

- 1) Mr. and Mrs. Johnson play golf when the weather is warm.
- 2) What I would like is a vacation.
- 3) Alicia works at the daycare center that is located next to the high school, and her sister works there, too.
- 4) Because of bad weather, the game was canceled, but it will be played tomorrow.
- 5) Both of us know that we must study hard, or we will not get into good colleges.

Direct and indirect quotations within sentences are noun clauses.

**EXAMPLES**

S            V            Direct Object  
Mrs. King said, "I enjoyed our golf game."

S            V            Direct Object  
Mrs. King said that she enjoyed the golf game.

**Activity D** Change each of these indirect quotations to direct quotations. Punctuate your quotation properly.

- 1) Mrs. King said that she wants a new putter.
- 2) I told my boss that I could not come to work today.
- 3) Anita said that her mother was going back to college.
- 4) My brother Elvin whispered that he had a surprise for me.
- 5) Tina told me that she had found my book in her desk.
- 6) Matthew thought that we should go to a movie.
- 7) He said his favorite actor was Clint Eastwood.
- 8) He told his friend Jeffrey that he would stop by and pick him up.
- 9) Jeffrey said he would be waiting on the front porch.
- 10) Matthew told him he would be there in fifteen minutes.

The same idea may be expressed in different kinds of sentences.

### EXAMPLES

Simple:	Ralph is a student and a part-time cashier.
Compound:	Ralph is a student, but he also has a part-time job.
Complex:	Ralph, who is a student, also has a part-time job.
Compound-Complex:	Ralph is a student, but he also has a part-time job that he has had since July.

**Activity E** Answer the following questions about the examples above. Write the answers on your paper.

- 1) Which sentence provides the most information?
- 2) What is the independent clause in the third example?
- 3) What kind of dependent clause is *who is a student* in the third example? Is it a noun, adjective, or adverb clause?

**Activity F** Write these sentences on your paper. Underline the independent clauses once and the dependent clauses twice. Then write whether the sentence is *simple*, *compound*, *complex*, or *compound-complex*.

- 1) After school gets out, Tanya hopes that she can find a summer job.
- 2) She asked Vic's uncle about a job, but he was not hiring.
- 3) She became discouraged about her job search.
- 4) Tanya kept on looking because she needed money for college, and she knew there was a job for her somewhere!
- 5) A person like Tanya who doesn't give up easily will look until she finds a job.

## Lesson 5 Review

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**Part A** Write on your paper whether each of these sentences is *simple*, *compound*, or *complex*.

- 1) I'd like to help you; however, I am very busy today.
- 2) Do you know what Willie said?
- 3) I think that I've seen that movie before.
- 4) The person in the middle of the line is my brother Willie.
- 5) Cliff said he was hungry.

**Part B** Analyze each of these sentences. Write on your paper whether a sentence is *simple*, *compound*, *complex*, or *compound-complex*.

- 1) Mrs. Huang planned a party for Kim because she was graduating from high school.
- 2) She invited Lisa, Elena, Cliff, and Enrique to the party.
- 3) Mr. Huang thought that Kim's friends should come to the party as their favorite person in history.
- 4) "It could be fun," Elena told the others.
- 5) The day of the party arrived, and everyone showed up at the Huang's house in costume.
- 6) Kim wanted a new watch for a graduation gift.
- 7) Because she was a swimmer, she wanted one that was waterproof.
- 8) Almost all good watches are waterproof today.
- 9) Kim went to the store with her friend Angie, and together they shopped for a waterproof watch that was not too expensive.
- 10) She found the perfect watch in the first place they looked, and she bought it.

## Chapter 13 Review

*Part A* Write on your paper whether each of these groups of words is a phrase or a clause. Remember, a clause always has a subject and a verb.

- 1) who planned the party
- 2) to the party
- 3) for Kim and her friends
- 4) that everyone will enjoy
- 5) because Kim is graduating
- 6) during her senior year
- 7) when you leave good friends
- 8) after so many years
- 9) after all her friends have gone
- 10) except for a few

*Part B* Write on your paper whether each clause in bold is an *adjective clause*, an *adverb clause*, or a *noun clause*.

- 1) The person **who is planning the party for Kim** is her mother, but we said that we would help.
- 2) Alex, **who has already graduated**, has gotten Kim a present **that he purchased in Bermuda**.
- 3) The party will be held **after the graduation exercises are over**.
- 4) Mrs. Huang has planned a surprise for **whichever guest arrives first**.
- 5) **Whoever it is** will be surprised.
- 6) **Because the party is for Kim**, the guests will not expect a gift.
- 7) Mrs. Huang will prepare plenty of food **for whoever is hungry**.
- 8) Mr. Huang, **who is a great cook**, is making vegetable egg rolls.
- 9) **After the party is over**, Kim invited some of her friends for the night.
- 10) Their house, **which is quite large**, once belonged to a rock star.

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**Part C** Read the sentence below. Then follow the directions and answer the questions. Write your answers on your paper.

The gift that Mrs. Huang bought for the first guest is a CD.

- 1) Find the independent clause in the sentence. Write it on your paper.
- 2) Label the parts of the independent clause.
- 3) Write the dependent clause on your paper.
- 4) What are the subject and the verb in the dependent clause?
- 5) Is the dependent clause an adjective, an adverb, or a noun?
- 6) Is the sentence simple, compound, complex, or compound-complex?
- 7) Is the purpose of the sentence a statement, a question, or a command?
- 8) Write the sentence on your paper. Add an adjective phrase or an adjective clause to describe *CD*.
- 9) Add an adverb clause.
- 10) Write a sentence that follows the same pattern as the sentence above.

**Part D** Write on your paper whether each of these sentences is *simple*, *compound*, *complex*, or *compound-complex*.

- 1) What a wonderful time we had at the party!
- 2) We all enjoyed the food that Mrs. Huang prepared, and the music was great, too.
- 3) Who won the CD that Mrs. Huang bought?
- 4) Carrie and Mark came together, and they arrived first.
- 5) Mark said that Carrie could have the CD, which was nice of him.

**Test Taking Tip**

When studying for a test, review the topics in the chapter. Then make up a practice test for yourself.