

## Adjective, Adverb, and Noun Clauses B

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

**EXAMPLE** The panda, **which is an endangered species**, eats mainly bamboo plants. [The adjective clause modifies the noun *panda*.]

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

**EXAMPLE** After the game, the pitcher felt **as if she had strained a muscle in her right arm**. [The adverb clause modifies the verb *felt*.]

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

**EXAMPLE** My parents strongly suggested **that I clean my room**. [The noun clause is the direct object of the verb *suggested*.]

**EXERCISE** Underline each subordinate clause in the following sentences. Then, write above 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.** Brigitte has read more of the assignment <sup>*ADV*</sup> than Sven has read.

1. He rode his bicycle wherever he wanted to go.
2. The poet to whom she is referring is Robert Frost.
3. Whatever you want to do tonight is okay with me.
4. He is the artist whose sculptures are placed in the courtyard.
5. As soon as she got home from the library, she started the book.
6. Ernesto studied hard so that he could pass the sergeant's exam.
7. We often visited Dr. Ito on Sunday evenings, when he usually cooked a traditional Japanese meal.
8. At last, Carla remembered what she had meant to say before.
9. Because he had a cold that evening, Stevie missed the premiere of the film.
10. The hostess gave whoever came to the party a paper hat and a noisemaker.