

TESOL

Grammar Workshop

Noun Clauses

What You'll Learn:

- How to identify **Noun Clauses** in a sentence.

Why It's Important:

- To further your understanding of **Grammar** and **Sentence Structure**.

Main Clause:

There are two types of Clauses: **Main** and **Subordinate**.

A **Main Clause** contains a subject and a predicate. This type of clause is also called **Independent**, because it can stand alone in a sentence.

For Example:

The baby cried.

Subordinate Clauses:

A Subordinate Clause, or Dependent, Clause contains a subject and a predicate but cannot stand alone.

This type of clause must be used with a main clause in order to make sense.

It usually begins with a **Subordinating Conjunction**, such as: *after, although, as, as if, because, if, since, so that, than, unless, until, when, where, or while.*

A **Relative Pronoun** such as: *who, whose, whom, which, that, or what.*

Or a **Relative Adverb** such as: *when, where, or why.*

For Example:

The baby cried when the dog barked loudly.

Noun Clauses:

A Noun Clause, is a Subordinate Clause that is used as a noun.

A Noun Clause may be used as a *subject*, a *direct object*, an *indirect object*, an *object of the preposition*, an *appositive*, or a *predicate nominative*.

A Noun Clause usually begins with one of these words: *how*, *that*, *what*, *whatever*, *when*, *where*, *which*, *whichever*, *who*, *whom*, *whoever*, *whose*, *why*.

For Example:

Cindy did not know where the beakers were kept. (DO)

What makes them different is their ability to change colors to blend with their environment. (Subj.)