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 Clauses, 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 Clauses, 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.)