Adjectival clauses

Clauses are groups of words that must have a subject and a verb and can also contain an object. Main clauses make sense by themselves while dependent clauses depend on other clauses to make sense. **Adjectival clauses** are dependent clauses.

Like adjectives, adjectival clauses give information about nouns or pronouns in a sentence. Adjectival clauses usually begin with the relative pronouns *who, whom, which, that* or *whose*.

Examples:

The boy who was a volunteer helped the old lady.

- The adjectival clause begins with *who* when the noun is a person.
- verb

She burnt the cake which she had baked.

- verb
- The adjectival clause begins with *which* when the noun is a thing.

The cat hissed at the goose that walked close by.

- verb
- The adjectival clause begins with *that* when the noun is a thing or an animal.

The woman whose money was stolen was very upset.

- verb
- The adjectival clause begins with *whose* to show that something belongs to a noun.

1. Underline the adjectival clauses in the following sentences. Circle the noun that each clause describes.
   a) The girl who is wearing a blue dress is my sister.
   b) We live in a house which my uncle built.
   c) I gave food to a woman who was hungry.
   d) That is the man whose car was stolen.
   e) The dog that is barking belongs to our neighbour.
2. Match a suitable adjectival clause with its main clause. The first one has been done for you.

Main clause	Adjectival clause
a) I gave a present to the girl _____	that are in the yard
b) I live in a house _____	which have happy endings.
c) The chickens _____ belong to my aunt.	who came first in class.
d) The boy _____ was upset.	which is painted yellow.
e) I enjoy stories _____	whose cellphone was stolen

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Adverbial clauses

All **clauses** must contain a subject and a verb and can also contain an object. Main (independent) clauses make sense by themselves but dependent clauses do not. They depend on main clauses to make sense. **Adverbial clauses** are dependent clauses.

An adverbial clause tells us more about the verb in the main (independent) clause.

main (independent) clause

Example: They studied every day after they got home from school.

subject — verb — The adverbial clause tells us more about the verb in the main clause.

Like adverbs, there are different types of adverbial clauses.

Example	Adverbial clause type
They walked *as fast as they could*.	Adverbial clause of manner answers the question *How?*
They walked *while the dawn broke*.	Adverbial clause of time answers the question *When?*
They walked *where the river had flooded*.	Adverbial clause of place answers the question *Where?*
They walked *because the taxi broke down*.	Adverbial clause of reason answers the question *Why?*

1. Underline the different adverbial clauses in the following sentences. Write what type of adverbial clause has been used in each sentence. The first one has been done for you.

   a) Thandiwe rode her bike <u>as fast as she could</u>. <u>adverbial clause of manner</u>

   b) Thandiwe likes to ride her bike where the roads are tarred.

   _____

   c) When she finishes her chores, Thandiwe rides her bike.

   _____

   d) Thandiwe decided to ride her bike to school because she wanted to get there early.

   _____

   e) As slowly as a snail moves, Thandiwe rode to the top of the hill.

   _____

2. Underline all the finite verbs in the text below. Then place brackets round the adverbial clauses. The first one has been done for you.

> We <u>saw</u> many wild animals in the park (when we <u>looked</u> for them). The lions sat in the shade while they rested. We saw the elephants as they walked out from behind the trees. The ranger noticed a baby elephant where it was hiding behind its mother. We had to leave at sunset because the park was closing.

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