A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb. An independent clause is a complete sentence. It contains the main subject and verb of a sentence. A dependent clause is not a complete sentence. It must be connected to an independent clause.

### Adjective Clauses

An adjective clause is a dependent clause that modifies a noun. It describes, identifies, or gives further information about a noun. It can be introduced by words like **that**, **which**, **who**, **whom**, **whose**, **when**, **where**, and **why**.

#### Common Verbs Introduced by That-Clauses

- agree that
- assume that
- believe that
- conclude that
- decide that
- discover that
- doubt that
- dream that
- feel that
- figure out that
- find out that
- forget that
- guess that
- hope that
- imagine that
- indicate that
- know that
- learn that
- notice that
- observe that
- predict that
- presume that
- pretend that
- prove that
- read that
- realize that
- recall that
- recognize that
- regret that
- remember that
- reveal that
- say that
- show that
- suppose that
- suspect that
- teach that
- think that
- understand that
- wonder that

#### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun Clauses</th>
<th>Adjective Clauses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I know</td>
<td>I don't know wonder...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I understand</td>
<td>I didn't know know...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>think</td>
<td>am sure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don't know wonder...</td>
<td>I don't know wonder...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>economics is a difficult subject.</td>
<td>they will be late.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the train arrives.</td>
<td>it wasn't easy for you to pass this test.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he hasn't done any exercises.</td>
<td>to do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to go.</td>
<td>to ask for help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to submit this paper.</td>
<td>advice to follow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subject to choose.</td>
<td>to solve this problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to believe him of not.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Verb Examples

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- teach that
- think that
**IMPORTANCE**

vital, crucial, critical, imperative, essential, important,
necessary, urgent, ...

**ADVICE, SUGGESTION**

advise, propose, recommend, suggest, counsel, urge, ...

**DEMAND, ORDER**

ask, demand, request, insist, order, command, ...

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**REPORTED SPEECH**

Reported speech refers to using a noun clause to report what someone has said. If the reporting verb is in a past form, the verbs in the noun clause are also in a past form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>He said</th>
<th>He said that he</th>
<th>He said</th>
<th>He said</th>
<th>He said</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“I am studying now.”</td>
<td>was studying then.</td>
<td>“I will study.”</td>
<td>was studying then.</td>
<td>was studying then.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“I have studied.”</td>
<td>had studied.</td>
<td>“I will study.”</td>
<td>had been studying.</td>
<td>had been studying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“I have been studying.”</td>
<td>had been studying.</td>
<td>“I will study.”</td>
<td>would study.</td>
<td>would study.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“I will study.”</td>
<td>would study.</td>
<td>“I will study.”</td>
<td>studied.</td>
<td>studied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“I will study.”</td>
<td>studied.</td>
<td>“I will study.”</td>
<td>had studied.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>“I will study.”</td>
<td>had studied.</td>
<td>“I will study.”</td>
<td>could study.</td>
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<td>could study.</td>
<td>“I will study.”</td>
<td>might study.</td>
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<tr>
<td>“I will study.”</td>
<td>might study.</td>
<td>“I will study.”</td>
<td>had to study.</td>
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<td>“I will study.”</td>
<td>had to study.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

She ordered, “Clean your room.”
He told me, “Do your tasks.”

He asked, “Do you have any problems?”
She asked, “Are you listening?”

NO CHANGE:

He said, “I should study.”
He asked if I had any problems.
She asked whether I were listening.

He said, “I ought to study.”
He said that he should study.

He said, “The world is round.”

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**TIME**

adverb clauses

after
before
when
while
as
so long as
as soon as
since
until

by the time
once
as/so long as
every time
the first time
the last time
the next time

**CAUSE AND EFFECT**

because
now that
since

even though
although
though

**CONTRAST**

even though
although
though

**CONDITION**

if
unless (= if not)
only if
whether or not
even if
in case
in the event that

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**DIRECT CONTRAST**

while
whereas