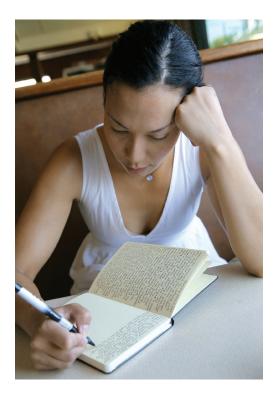
# Punctuation Rules and Applications, Speaking and Listening

## Section Objectives:

- Speaking and listening: Listen to a podcast on a controversial topic
- Grammar: Students will be able to identify and demonstrate understanding of noun clauses.





## Noun Clauses

Noun clauses are dependent clauses used as nouns. The can be used as subjects, predicate nouns, direct objects, appositives, and objects of the prepositions.

Noun clauses can be introduced by **indefinite relative pronouns** such as **that**, **what**, **whatever**, **who which**, **whoever**, **whichever**. **Indefinite relative pronouns do not have antecedents**.

Noun clauses can also be introduced by **indefinite relative adjectives** such as **whose**, **which**, **whatever**, **etc**.

Finally, noun clauses can be introduced by **indefinite relative adverbs**, such as **where**, **when**, **how**, **etc**.

Like the adjective clause, the introductory word can introduce the clause and serve as a part of the sentence as well.

Because the noun clause is an integral part of the independent clause, one cannot separate the dependent and independent clauses as one can do with adverb and adjective clauses.

#### Examples:

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Whoever refuses to go will have to stay here for two days.
          P
INTROD
WORD
S
(SUBJECT)
We know what you want.
                   P
        INTROD S
        WORD
      (DIRECT OBJECT)
This is what we decided to do.
                P
      INROD S
      WORD
      (PREDICATE NOUN)
He had only one goal - that he would win.
                   INTROD S
                              P
                   WORD
                   (APPOSITIVE)
We listened carefully to what the man had to say.
                               S P
                    INTROD
                    WORD
                   (OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION)
```

Punctuation: Noun clauses have no punctuation, except for the appositive.

### Practice Noun Clause

Directions: Underline the noun clause

Put the introductory word in all caps.

Boldface the subject.

Italicize the predicate.

Tell how it used – S, PN, DO, APP, OP.

- 1. Whoever did this will be sorry.
- 2. Give it to whoever opens the door.
- 3. Her one objection is that we expected too much.
- 4. Describe slowly how you did that.
- 5. She promised her support to whoever needed it.
- 6. She wondered about one thing, what would she do when it rained?
- 7. Whatever you choose will make a difference.
- 8. How you did it is a mystery to us.
- 9. Sam's hope that no one would recognize him haunted him.
- 10. I forgot where I put the stamps.

## Growth Activities

1. Try writing your own noun clauses in your compositions.