

- (1) We live in a house. The house has been sold.
- (2) You sent for a book. I will lend you the book.
- (3) The man is my friend. You saw him at my house.
- (4) We came in a carriage. The carriage went directly back.
- (5) Here is a boy. I borrowed his sled.

CLAUSES.

A man who tells the truth will be believed.

In this sentence, *who tells the truth* performs the office of the adjective *truthful*.

I saw him when he was here.

When he was here performs the office of the adverb *then*.

That you know better, is certain.

That you know better performs the office of a noun, *the fact*.

A subordinate statement that performs the office of an adjective, an adverb, or a noun, is called a **clause**.

A clause that performs the office of an adjective is an **adjective clause**; one that performs the office of an adverb is an **adverbial clause**; and one that performs the office of a noun is a **noun clause**.

A clause may be connected with the word on which it depends, by a relative pronoun or a subordinate