



Hi, I am EeeBee



Clauses

Learning Outcomes

- Students will understand the types of clauses (main, subordinate, relative, etc.).
- They will identify clauses in sentences.
- They will construct sentences using different types of clauses.



Lead in

Read the sentence made of two clauses.

Clause-1

(a)



I met my friend in the market.

Clause-2

(b)



He studied with me in school.

Clause

Read the following sentences:

1. Rahul is a man **of good health**.
2. Rahul is a man **who enjoys good health**.

In both these sentences the highlighted words do the same work.

In both the sentences, the highlighted words describe the noun Rahul.

We can easily identify the words **of great wealth** to be a phrase in sentence 1.

But what about the expression of highlighted words in sentence 2, **who enjoys good health**.

This expression has a finite verb **enjoys** and it also has a subject - **who**, It is called a **clause**.

Phrase, Clause and Sentence

- A **Phrase** is a group of words that makes some sense but not complete sense.
- ⊙ A phrase has no finite verb.





- A **Clause** is a group of words that forms part of a sentence.
 - ⦿ A clause has a subject and a finite verb in it.
- A **Sentence** is a group of words that makes complete sense.
 - ⦿ A sentence must always contain a finite verb.
 - ⦿ A sentence may have only one clause or more than one clause.



Grammar Byte

- ⦿ **A Phrase** can never stand on its own.
- ⦿ **A Sentence** can always stand on its own.
- ⦿ **A Clause** may or may not stand on its own.
- ⦿ *If a clause stands on its own, then it is also a sentence. If it does not, it must be part of a longer sentence made up of two or more clauses.*

Kinds of Clauses

Clauses are of different kinds.

We will learn about three main kinds of clauses.

1. Noun Clause
2. Adjective Clause
3. Adverb Clause

1. Noun Clause

A noun clause is a group of words which does the work of a noun.

Read the following sentences:

1. She hoped **to win**.
2. She hoped **that she would win**.

In both these sentences, the highlighted words answer the question - **hoped what?**

So, they are the objects of the verb **hoped**.

It means they are doing the work of a noun.

In sentence 1, the expression **to win** conveys only an incomplete meaning and does not have a finite verb. Therefore, it is a phrase.

In sentence 2, the expression - **that she would win** has a subject - **she** and a finite verb **would win**.

So, it is a **clause**. Since it is doing the work of a noun, it is a **noun clause**.

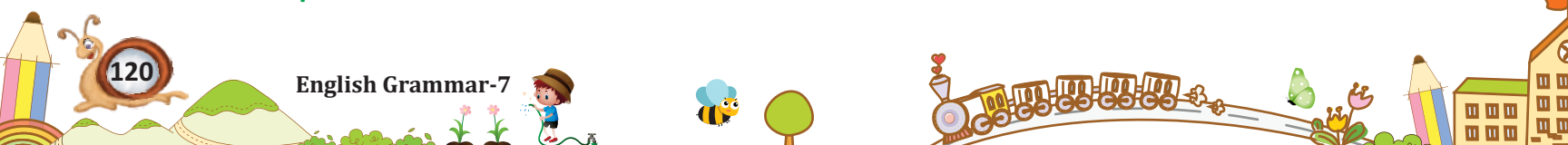
Here are some more examples of noun clauses.

1. I hope **to pass the test**. (Noun phrase acting as the object of verb **believe**)
2. I hope **that I will pass the test**. (Noun phrase acting as the object of the verb **believe**)

More About Noun Clause

- A noun clause may usually function as the subject of a verb, the object of a verb, the object of a complement, or the object of a preposition, an infinitive or a participle etc.
- A noun clause is often introduced by **that**.

Example : I know **that** he was innocent.





- A noun clause may be introduced by question words like **what, why, how**, etc.

Example : She knows **what** my name is.

- A noun clause may be introduced by **if** or **whether**.

Examples : She wanted to know **if** I had any query.

A. Underline the noun clause in the following sentences.

1. I am sure that he would pass the test.
2. Scientists claim that they would invent the Covid vaccine.
3. He said that he was quite satisfied.
4. She wanted to know if I had any objection.

2. Adjective clause

An **adjective clause** is a group of words that work as an adjective in a sentence.

Read the following sentences:

1. The woman **wearing a red saree** is my mother.
2. The woman **who is wearing a red saree** is my mother.

In both of these sentences, the highlighted words describe the noun **woman**. So they are acting as an adjective.

In sentence 1, **wearing a red saree** does not have a finite verb in it, so it is an adjective phrase.

In sentence 2, **who is wearing a red saree** has a subject - **who** and finite verb **is wearing**.

So, these words act as an **adjective clause**.

Here are some more examples of adjective clause.

1. He is a man **without fear**. (adjective phrase)
2. He is a man **who has no fear**. (adjective clause)

More about Adjective Clauses

- An adjective clause describes a noun.
- It usually answers the question **which one** or **which type**.
- An adjective clause is usually introduced by the words who (whose, whom), which and that. **Who** is used for (living) beings; **which** is used for non-living things and animals ; **that** may be used for both.

Examples :

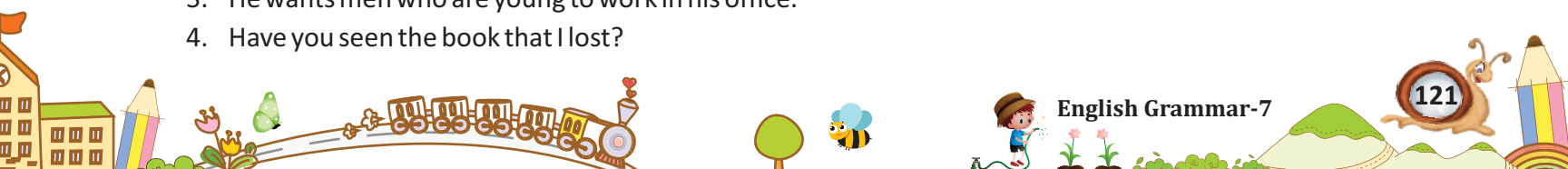
1. The boy **who** is wearing the blue shirt is my brother.
 2. His share of money **which** consisted 1,00,000, was given to him on Tuesday.
- Very occasionally an adjective clause may also be introduced by **as, when, where** etc.

Examples :

1. Such people **as** do not speak the truth are hardly believed by others.
 2. I can't exactly remember the time **when** we last met.
- An adjective clause should be put as close as possible to the noun it describes.

B. Underline the adjective clauses in the following sentences.

1. I have no respect for the people who don't keep their promise.
2. All that glitters is not gold.
3. He wants men who are young to work in his office.
4. Have you seen the book that I lost?





3. Adverb Clause

An **adverb clause** is a group of words that works as an adverb in a sentence.

An adverb clause usually modifies a verb.

Adverb clause are usually introduced by the following words.



Grammar Byte

Time	: before, after, when, whenever, till, while, as soon as, since
Place	: where, wherever
Condition	: if, unless, until
Manner	: as, as if
Cause or Reason	: because, as, since
Effect or Result	: so...that, such...that
Purpose	: so that, that, lest
Contrast	: though, although, yet, even if, even though
Comparison	: as...as, so...as, than

C. Underline the adverb clauses in the following sentences.

1. If you eat too much, you may fall ill.
2. She was so sad that she could barely speak.
3. He waited for his friend until he arrived.
4. Mrs Sharma can't attend the meeting unless she finds a baby sitter.
5. Don't count your chickens before they hatch.
6. He read the book since it was recommended by a friend.
7. While the cat is away, the mice will play.

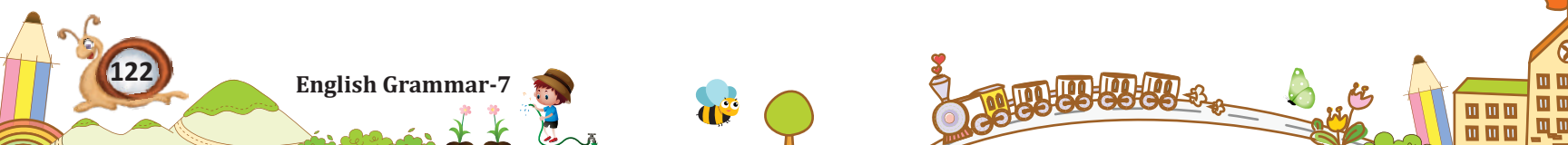


Skills/Level
WRITING & READING/B2



Points to Remember

- A group of words that forms parts of a sentence and has a subject and a finite verb of its own is called a **Clause**.
- A clause has only **One finite verb in it**.
- A phrase is a group of words that makes some sense **but not Complete Sense**.
- A **Sentence** is a group of words that makes complete sense.
- A **Phrase can never stand** on its own.
- A **Clause may or may not stand** on its own.
- A **Sentence can always stand** on its own.
- A **Noun Clause is a group** of words which does the work of a noun.
- An **Adjective Clause** is a group of words which does the work of an adjective in a sentence.
- An **Adverb Clause is a group** of words that work as an adverb in a sentence.





My Activity Corner

Complete the following sentences using a suitable clause.

1. If my friend falls ill _____

2. If I go to Paris this year _____

3. If you visit your friend _____

4. She wanted to know _____



My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

