



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH- (2024-25)

NOTES AND WORKSHEET

CLAUSES

Class: IX

Subject: ENGLISH

CLAUSES:

Sentences are made up of clauses.

A clause is a group of words which contain a subject and a verb. A clause or a main clause is a complete sentence.

Clause fall under two categories:

1. Independent Clause:

It has a subject and a verb which expresses a complete idea.

E.g. Mom knows
 (subject) (verb)

An independent clause can stand alone.

2. Dependent Clause:

It usually takes a subject and/or a verb which is needed in order to express an idea but it does not form a complete sentence.

E.g. what mom likes

A dependent clause cannot stand alone.

Noun clause

It is a dependable clause that functions as a noun within a sentence.

A noun clause works as a subject of verb in a sentence.

E.g. How the prisoner escaped is a complete mystery.

"Why are you so late", were his first words.

A noun clause works as an object of verb in a sentence.

E.g. He did not tell when we should meet again.

George said (that) he was pleased to meet me.

A noun clause works as the object of a preposition.

E.g. He only laughed at what we said.

She always pays attention to whatever the instructor says.

A noun clause works as the complement of a verb.

E.g. That is not what I want.

What surprised me was that he spoke English so well.

In apposition to a noun

E.g. The idea that you can do this work without thinking is quite wrong.

I got the news that our team has won.

Used with predicative adjectives (A predicate adjective is an adjective that follows a linking verb and modifies.)

I am afraid that you may not get good grades.

It is possible that I may not be able to come.

Adverb Clause

► Adverb clause is a dependable clause.

► Adverb clause is different from the noun clause and adjective clause i.e.; this clause doesn't modify words in a sentence.

(A noun clause modifies or acts as a noun in a sentence for specific functions to something in the independent clause. It could be subject or object of the verb. An adjective clause always modifies or identifies a noun in a sentence.)

► The adverb clause shows a relationship. Some of the relationships are as follows:

(a) Adverb Clause of Time

Adverb clause of time modifies verb in the main clause to tell the time when an action takes place.

Subordinating Conjunctions: when, whenever, anytime, before, after, till, until, while, since, just as, as soon as, as often as, now that, as long as, etc.

Examples:

► She ran away while I was away from home.

► While I was sleeping, she ran away.

(b) Adverb Clause of Place

Adverb clause of place modifies verb in the main clause to tell the place where an action takes place.

Subordinating Conjunctions: where, as far as, as near as, wherever, anywhere, etc.

Examples:

Seema's house is nearby.

I am not afraid of the pen, the scaffold, or the sword. I will tell the truth whenever I please. (Mother Jones)

(c) Adverb Clause of Manner

Adverb clause of manner modifies verb in the main clause to tell how an action takes place.

Subordinating Conjunctions: as if, as though, as, etc.

Example:

The boy speaks as if he is scared.

(d) Adverb Clause of Cause/Reason

Adverb clause of cause/reason modifies verb in the main clause to tell the cause of an action that takes place.

Subordinating Conjunctions: because, as, for, that, etc.

Example:

I come here because I want to meet you.

(e) Adverb Clause of Condition

Adverb clause of condition modifies verb in the main clause to tell the condition in which an action takes place or someone does something.

Subordinating Conjunctions: if, whether, if ... not, unless, supposing that, provided that, in the condition that, as long as, etc.

Example:

► You won't pass unless you work hard.

(f) Adverb Clause of Purpose

Adverb clause of purpose modifies verb in the main clause to tell the aim of someone who does something or something happens.

Subordinating Conjunctions: so that, in order that

Example:

► I tell him every day so that he can remember.

(g) Adverb Clause of Concession/Contrast

Adverb clause of concession/contrast modifies verb in the main clause and it is introduced by the below-written subordinating conjunctions:

Subordinating Conjunctions: though, however, even though, even if, although, so, in spite of the fact that, the fact that, despite that, whether or, granted that, whoever, whatever, whichever, no matter what, whereas, while.

Examples:

- I have never stolen anything, although I am poor.

Identifying an adverb clause

An adverb clause will meet three requirements:

- First, it will contain a subject and verb.
- A subordinate conjunction that keeps the clause from expressing a complete thought.
- The clause answers one of these four adverb questions: How? When? Where? or Why?

Adjective Clause (Relative Clause)

- It is a dependable clause.
- It gives some information about a noun somewhere in the sentence.

Adjective clause is of two types:

1. defining/identifying (no comma)



Pointing to the noun telling something about the noun.

2. modifying (comma is used)



It gives a little more information about a noun.

- An adjective clause begins with a relative pronoun. This is basically the conjunction of the clause.
- Some of these adjective clauses can be the subject of the clause and some of them cannot.
- The subordinating conjunctions: that, which, who, whom, whose, when, where, why.
- Adjective clause must always come right after the noun it modifies.

Exercises:

I. Underline the noun clauses in the following sentences:

1. I don't know where Sumi and James studied.
2. My friends told me why I should go to the library.
3. Mathew is good at chemistry. He can tell you how to balance chemical equations.

4. Sammy is very happy because she has learnt how to cook well.
5. Last week Sarah and Emma went to the zoo. What they saw was quite disappointing.
6. I can't understand why Becky left the school forever.
7. Kelly always remembers where she saw Johny for the first time.
8. The children broke Mrs. William's window. What they did was a terrible mistake.
9. My father always tells me how to be a good singer.
10. I'm not sure what kind of job my neighbour has.

Answers:

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2. Underline the adverb clause.

1. I went to the dentist because I had a toothache.
2. The maid did her work as she was asked to do.
3. Susan studied very hard so that she could do well
4. The travellers stopped where they could rest for the night.
5. The food smelt delicious when it was cooked.
6. Everyone hated Hitler because he was extremely cruel.
7. Several people were killed when the bomb went off
8. She rode the horse although she was a cowboy.
9. I cannot work unless I take rest.
- 10 We could not go because it was raining heavily.

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3. Underline the adjective clauses.

1. This is the portal that provides free lessons.
2. The actors, who perform in commercials, receive good package.
3. At the zoo we saw some animals that were sluggish
4. The theatre, where we saw the drama, was burned to the ground.
5. Winter, which happened to be my favourite season is a great time of the year.
6. Beethoven was a composer whose music is still enjoyed by the people.
7. Thomas Edison, whose inventions changed the world, was born in 1847.
8. I saw the man who robbed the house.
9. The man, who lives next door, is a registered doctor.
10. A politician, who is trustworthy, has the support the people.

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