

CLAUSES AND ITS TYPES



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◆ What is a Clause?

A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a predicate (verb). It can be a complete sentence or part of a sentence.

A clause must have:

- A subject (who/what the sentence is about)
- A predicate (a verb that tells what the subject does or is)
- ▶  Clauses differ from phrases, which do not contain both a subject and verb.

▶ **Phrase** Examples:

in the morning

under the bed

to win the prize

Clause

She studies in the morning.

The cat hid under the bed.

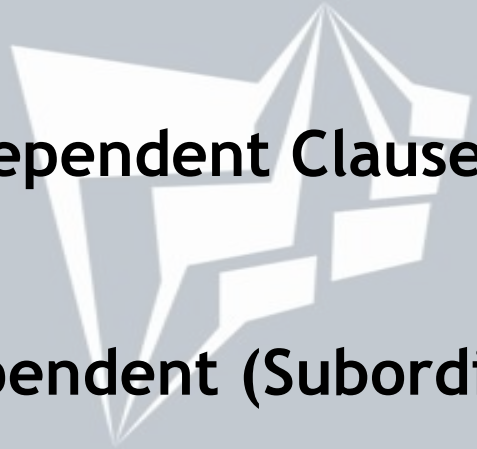
He tried to win the prize.

◆ Types of Clauses

Clauses are broadly divided into two categories:

1. Independent Clauses

2. Dependent (Subordinate) Clauses



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◆ Independent Clause

✓ Definition:

An independent clause makes complete sense on its own. It forms a simple sentence or part of a compound/complex sentence.

✨ Examples:

- They went to the park.
- She sings beautifully.
- We can stay here, or we can leave. (two independent clauses joined by “or”)

🔍 Tip: You can combine two independent clauses using coordinating conjunctions:

FANBOYS = *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*

Example:

- I wanted to play, but it started raining.

◆ Dependent Clause

✓ Definition:

A dependent clause cannot stand alone. It relies on an independent clause to make complete sense.

✨ Example:

- ✗ "Because I forgot my keys." → (Incomplete idea)
- ✓ "Because I forgot my keys, I couldn't open the door." →
(Complete sentence)

▶ ◆ 3 Types of Dependent Clauses

◆ 1. Adjective Clause (Relative Clause)

✓ What it does: Describes or gives more information about a noun or pronoun

✓ Introduced by: who, whom, whose, which, that (called relative pronouns)

✦ Examples:

- The woman who helped me was kind.
→ ("who helped me" gives more info about "the woman")
- I saw a dog that was barking loudly.
→ ("that was barking loudly" describes "dog")

▶ 🔍 Tip: Adjective clauses come right after the noun they describe.

◆ 2. Adverb Clause

- ✓ What it does: Acts like an adverb—modifies a verb, adjective, or adverb
 - ✓ Tells: when, where, why, how, under what condition
 - ✓ Starts with: because, although, if, when, since, unless, while, before, etc.

✦ Examples:

- I stayed home because it was raining.
→ (Why did I stay home? Because it was raining.)
- When the bell rang, the students left.
→ (When did they leave? When the bell rang.)
- You can come if you finish your homework.
→ (Under what condition? If you finish homework.)
- ▶ 🔍 Tip: Adverb clauses often come at the beginning or end of a sentence.

◆ 3. Noun Clause

- ✓ What it does: Acts like a noun (subject, object, or complement)
- ✓ Starts with: what, that, who, whether, why, how, if, etc.

✦ Examples:

- What you said was surprising. → (Subject)
 - I believe that he is innocent. → (Object)
 - My question is why you left early. → (Complement)
- 🔍 Tip: You can test it by replacing the clause with a single noun:
- "What you said" → "Your comment"
 - "That he is innocent" → "His innocence"

► **Quick Tips to Identify Clauses:**

Test	How it helps
Look for a subject + verb	If both are there → It's a clause
Can it stand alone?	Yes → Independent, No → Dependent
Does it describe a noun?	Yes → Adjective Clause
Does it answer when/why/how/etc.?	Yes → Adverb Clause
Does it act like a noun?	Yes → Noun Clause

Sentence Examples with All Clause Types

Sentence:

👉 “I know that she is coming because she promised, which made me happy.”

- Independent clause: "I know"
- Noun clause: "that she is coming" (object of "know")
- Adverb clause: "because she promised" (tells why she is coming)
- Adjective clause: "which made me happy" (describes the situation)

◆ Identify the Clause

👉 *Instructions: Underline the clause in each sentence.*

1. She laughed when I told her the joke.
2. The boy who won the race is my cousin.
3. I believe that the story is true.
4. Because it was raining, we stayed indoors.
5. He bought the book that you recommended.
6. You can come if you finish your homework.
7. The girl who sings well joined the choir.
8. What he said surprised everyone.
9. I stayed home because I was sick.
10. The cake which she baked was delicious.

◆ Intermediate - Type of Clause

👉 *Instructions: Identify the underlined clause as Noun, Adjective, or Adverb.*

1. I don't know why she left.
2. This is the book that I borrowed from the library.
3. We left after the movie ended.
4. What he did shocked everyone.
5. The man who helped us was very kind.
6. She smiled as if she knew the secret.
7. That he lied was unexpected.
8. The boy whose dog ran away is sad.
9. You can't go out unless you clean your room.
10. He didn't understand what the teacher meant.

◆ Combine Sentences Using Clauses

👉 *Instructions: Combine each pair of sentences using a suitable clause (noun, adjective, or adverb).*

1. I lost my phone. It was expensive.
2. He didn't come. He was sick.
3. I don't know the reason. She left suddenly.
4. The girl is talented. She won the competition.
5. The road is closed. We usually take that road.
6. They failed the test. They didn't study.
7. That is the boy. His father is a scientist.
8. She was happy. Her painting was selected.
9. I didn't eat the cake. You made it.
10. The bell rang. The students ran out.

◆ Identify and Label All Clauses

👉 *Instructions: Underline and label each clause in the sentence. State whether each clause is Independent or Dependent. Also identify the type (Noun/Adjective/Adverb).*

1. When the show was over, we went home.
2. The teacher praised the student who got full marks.
3. What you said during the meeting was impressive.
4. I will wait here until the bus arrives.
5. This is the restaurant that everyone talks about.
6. If you are honest, people will trust you.
7. I know that he is right.
8. The boy who lost his bag was crying.
9. Because it was late, we decided to leave.
10. Do you remember what she wore to the party?

◆ Creative Application - Compose Sentences

👉 *Instructions: Write your own sentence for each condition.*

1. A sentence with a noun clause as subject.
2. A sentence with a noun clause as object.
3. A sentence with an adjective clause describing a person.
4. A sentence with an adjective clause describing a thing.
5. A sentence with an adverb clause of time.
6. A sentence with an adverb clause of reason.
7. A sentence with an adverb clause of condition.
8. A sentence with two dependent clauses and one independent clause.
9. A sentence where the adjective clause comes in the middle.
10. A sentence that begins with a dependent clause.