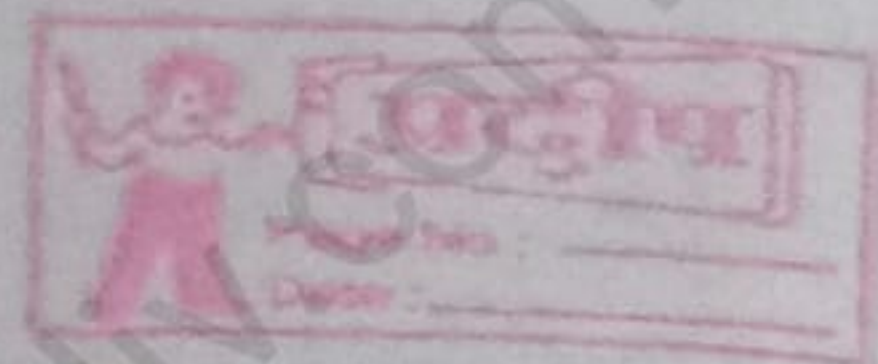


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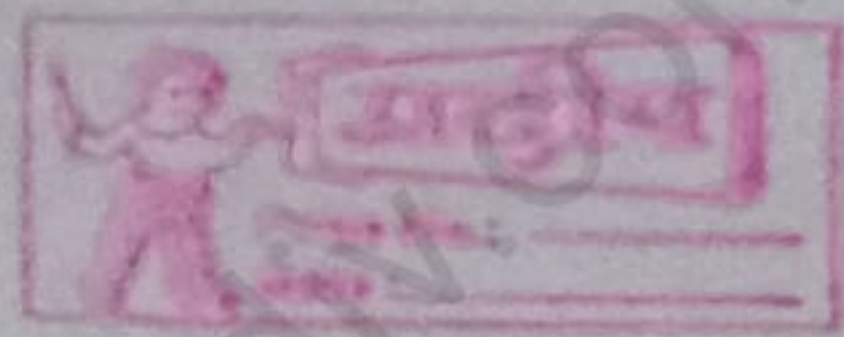
Clauses

A clause is a group of words having a subject and verb of its own, which it forms a part of a sentence. In other words, a clause is a single sentence within a larger sentence, made of 2 or more than 2 clauses which are joined by suitable conjunctions.

Clauses are of ~~two~~ ^{three} types:-

1. Principal or main clause
2. Coordinate clause
3. Sub-ordinate clause

1. Principal or main clause - This is the most important clause in a sentence. It is also called independent clause. Eg:- I love the city where I was born.
2. Co-ordinate clause:- A clause which is equally independent like principal clause it is joined by co-ordinate conjunctions like and, but, so, or, otherwise, etc. Eg:- Work hard otherwise you will fail.
3. Sub-ordinate clause:- It is dependent on the principal clause. Eg:- I know that you are a good boy.



Subordinate clause are of 3 types:-

1. The noun clause

* Functions of noun clause:-

→ Subject to a verb Eg:- That he will recover is certain
Subject

→ Object to a verb:- Eg:- I asked when he would return
Object

→ Object to proposition:- Eg:- Please attend to what I say

→ Object to infinitive:- Eg:- I am glad to hear that you have passed.

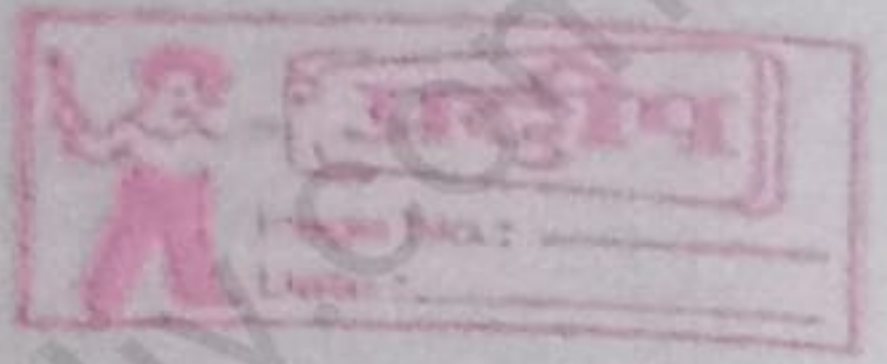
→ Object to gerund:- Eg:- She believes in sharing whatever she has

→ Object to a participle:- Eg:- Believing that he was innocent, I pardoned him.

Noun clauses begin with following connectives

1. Pronouns:- what, which, who, ~~that~~ whose, whom
2. Adverbs:- when, where, why, how
3. Conjunctions:- If, that, whether

to



→ Combine each of sentence into a complex sentence by using noun clause

1. You will pass. I am confident.
I am confident that you will pass.

2. I said something. I am sorry for it.
I am sorry for what I said.

3. I was right. The teacher told me so.
The teacher told me that I was right.

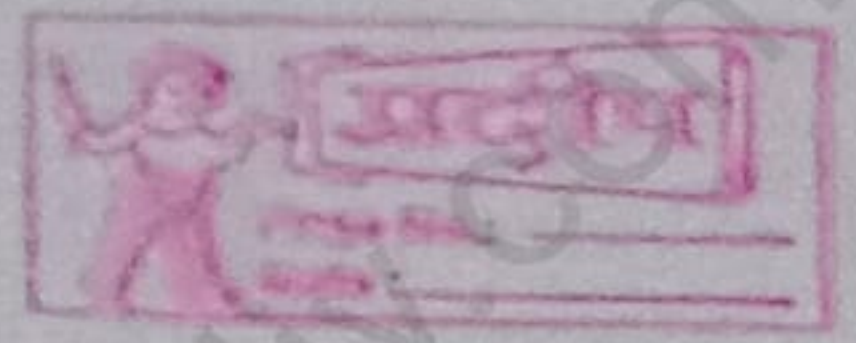
4. How did he succeed in the examination? Every one is confused.
→ Everyone is confused how he succeeded in the examination.

5. Will you help me in this case? I want to know this.
I want to know if you will help me in this case.

6. I had written something. I found him revising it.
I found him revising what I had written.

7. When will the train arrive? The time is uncertain.
When the train will arrive is uncertain.

8. I was delighted. I heard about my brother's safe arrival.



- I was delighted to hear ~~my~~ about my brother's safe arrival.
9. He will improve. This is our hope.
Our hope is that he will improve.
10. The child will be well soon. The doctor is hopeful of this.
The doctor is hopeful that the child will be well soon.
11. She won a scholarship. I am happy to learn it.
I am happy to learn that she won a scholarship.
12. There had been a big fire in the library.
The rumour proved to be true.
→ The rumour proved to be true that there had been a big fire in the library.

The adjective clause

Adjective:-

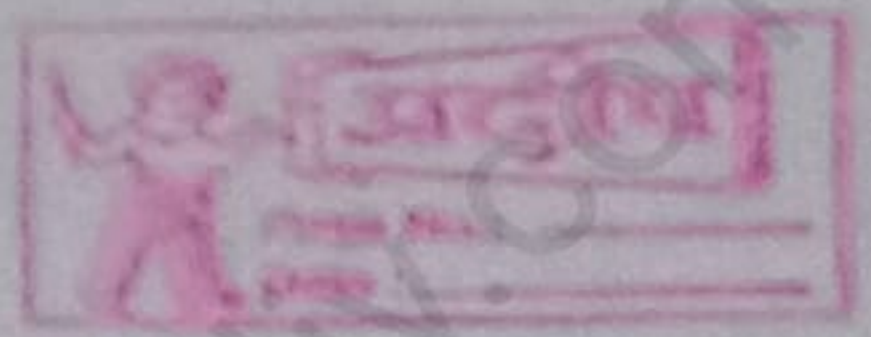
→ which tells the quality of noun.

The adjective clause does the function of adjective in a function. We could ^{put} an adjective immediately after the noun to the person, thing, or group we are talking about. It is also

It may begin with such, some, but It answers the question which person or thing

Ques- Combine each of simple sentences into one complex sentence containing an adjective clause

1. I know the boy, He stole your purse.
I know the boy who stole your purse
2. When does the train arrive? Do you know the time?
~~When~~ Do you know the time when train arrives
3. I was born in this house. This house is now ruins.
The house where I was born is ~~is~~ now in ruins.
4. He owns a dog the children afraid of it.
He owns a dog which the children are afraid of.



Relative Pronoun	For persons	For things
Nominative Case	who, that	which that
Objective Case	whom, who, that	which that
Possessive Case	whose	whose of which

5. I Drive home with Aditi. She has a Maruti car of her own

5. Aditi with whom I drove home has a Maruti car of her own.

6. She is my Cousin. I often play with her.

6. She is my Cousin with whom I play

7. A lady wrote this book. She is coming to dinner

7. A lady who wrote this book is coming to dinner

8. Where were you born? Do you know the place?

Do you know the place where you were born



9. An accident took place yesterday. I remember the time it took place.

I remember the time when accident took place.

10. This is Mrs. Johns Her son won a prize yesterday

This is Mrs. Johns whose son won a prize yesterday.

11 I gave you a camera, ^{yesterday} please return it. Please return the camera which I gave you yesterday.

12. Hung over the garden wall. The fox ^{saw} the grapes

The fox saw the grapes which hung over the garden wall.

→ The adverb clause

A clause that does the work of an adverb is known as the adverb clause.

Functional



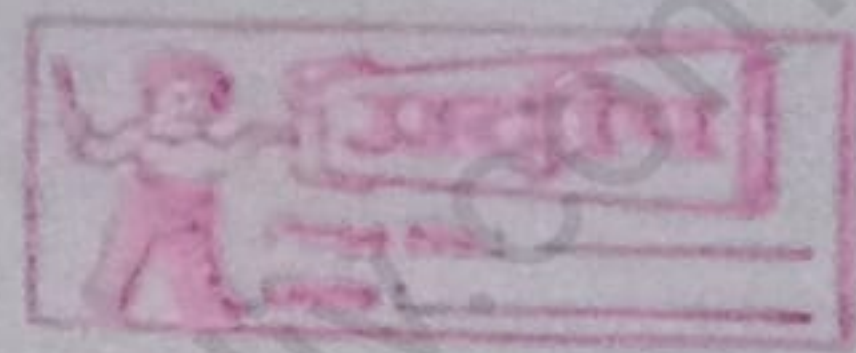
Functions of Adverb clause

Kind	Answers	Connectives
(i) Time	when, while, as before, as long as as soon as, whenever, since	while, as, before as long as, as soon as, whenever since
(ii) Place	where	where, wherever
(iii) Manner	How	as, according as, as if, as though
(iv) Purpose	for what	so that, in order that, less
(v) Reason or Cause	Why	Because, since, as, that, now
(vi) Condition	Suppose	If, unless, supposing provided
(vii) Comparison	How Similar	so as, as-as than
(viii) Contrast	How different	though, although, even, if
(ix) Proportion	How much	as far as, as much as



Q - Combine each set of simple sentence into complex sentence containing an adverb clause

1. He should work hard. Otherwise he will fail.
→ If he does not work hard, he will fail.
2. Meeta is wise. Her sister is equally wise.
→ Meeta is ^{as} wise as her sister.
3. Patriots died. They wanted India to be free.
→ Patriots died that India might be free.
4. Don't drop this glass. It will break.
→ If you drop this glass ~~it~~ it will break.
5. Mohit is ill. He still attends school.
→ Although Mohit is ill. He attends school.
6. His wife burnt the toast. He got angry.
→ He got angry because his wife burnt the toast.
7. Time passed on the patient became worse and worse.
→ As the time passed on the patient became worse and worse.
8. You will see the green light. Start immediately.
→ Start as soon as you see the green light.



9. You may go anywhere. I shall follow you.
→ I shall follow you, wherever you go.
10. I was not such otherwise. I would have helped you.
→ If I had been such, I would have helped you.
11. You may run quite hard. You can't catch the train.
→ Even if you run hard, you can't catch the train.
12. Getting blood from a stone is impossible. Getting money from him is equally impossible.
→ Getting money from him is like getting blood from stone.