

Class - VIIMs Jaswinder KaurSubject - English LanguageChapter - 19 ClausesGood morning students

Today we will be discussing the topic 'Clauses' as a part of your English language assignment. This topic has been taken from your English language book titled Collins English Grammar and Composition. Students in your previous lessons you have learnt about sentences and types of sentences based on their meaning and structure. Here you will learn about clauses.

Students, now pay attention we are going to discuss the topic 'Clauses'. This is a new topic for you.

- A clause is a group of words that forms part of a sentence or a sentence by itself. It has a subject and a finite verb of its own.
- A clause has only one finite verb in it.
- It can be a sentence by itself or be a part of a sentence.
- It can stand on its own and make complete sense, but not always.

Students, look at these examples very carefully to understand the

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difference between a phrase, a clause or a sentence.

Examples

- Some students are sitting on the last bench. (phrase)
- All the students who are sitting on the last bench came late. (clause)
- All the students who are sitting on the last bench came late. (sentence)
- Some students are sitting on the last bench. (clause as well as sentence)
- * Students, here you can see that a phrase has no finite verb and it cannot stand on its own.
- * A clause has only one finite verb and it may or may not be able to stand on its own.
- * A sentence has at least one finite verb and it can always stand on its own.
- * If a clause cannot stand on its own, it is a part of a sentence.
- * If a clause can stand on its own, it is also a sentence.

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* kinds of Clauses

1. Main clause or Principal clause
2. Subordinate clause or dependent clause

* Main Clause

A main clause does not depend on other clauses for its meaning. It is also called independent clause.

Examples

- Father told us that he was going to Delhi.

In this sentence the underlined part is main clause as it does not depend on other clause to clear its meaning. So, a main clause has a subject and a finite verb and makes complete sense by itself.

* Subordinate clause -

A subordinate clause depends on the main clause to make its meaning clear as it depends on other clause so it is also called dependent clause.

Example

- The body breaks down the food that we eat to produce energy.

- This sentence consists of two clauses.

- The body breaks down the food to produce energy. (can stand on its own - hence, main clause)
- that we eat (cannot stand on its own, hence, Subordinate clause)

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So, here you have learnt a clause that cannot stand on its own is called subordinate clause or dependent clause.

★ Kinds of Subordinate Clause

- Adjective clause
- Adverb clause
- Noun clause

— Adjective Clause

An adjective clause does the work on an adjective and qualifies a noun. The noun that an adjective clause qualifies is called antecedent.

The adjective clause is introduced by relative pronouns who, whom, whose etc.

— The adjective clause qualifying a person begins with who, whom or whose. The adjective clause qualifying an animal or thing begins with which, that or those.

Examples:

- 1 This is the pen that I write with.
- 2 The children who are obedient are liked by all.

In these sentences the underlined parts of the sentences are adjective clauses.

So here you learnt that a subordinate clause that acts as an adjective in a sentence is called an adjective clause.

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Adjective clause is also known a relative clause.

Students, we will be doing adverb clause and noun clause in our next lesson.

Alright students, in this lesson we have discussed about clauses, main and subordinate clause and types of subordinate clause. We will continue with the topic in our next lesson to discuss about adverb and noun clause.

Now all of you are required to revise the provided content carefully and attempt exercises A to E given on page no. 119 to 122 as a part of your home assignments.

Students, answers to the home assignments will be provided you in the answer key on Thursday. Thank you.

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