

Class - VIIMs JaswinderSubject - English LanguageChapter - 19 Clauses [Continued]

Good morning students,

Today we will continue with our previous topic 'Clauses' as a part of your English Language assignment. This topic has been taken from your book titled 'Collins English Grammar and Composition'. Students this topic is new for you as you have not done it in your previous classes. All of you are required to pay attention properly to get this lesson.

Students, in our previous lesson we have discussed about clauses, the meaning of clauses and types of clauses. We have learnt that a clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a finite verb. A clause can be a part of a sentence or it can be a sentence by itself. We have also learnt that there are two types of clauses, the main clause and the subordinate clause. Then we learnt that the subordinate clause can be an adjective clause, an adverb clause

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Class - VII

Subject - English Language

Page - 2

Chapter - 19 Clauses (Continued)

or a noun clause. We have discussed about the adjective clause that an adjective clause describes, qualifies or defines a noun or a pronoun. An adjective clause answers the question which? in relation to the noun it qualifies. In this lesson we will learn about the adverb clause and the noun clause. Let us learn

★ Adverb Clause -

A subordinate clause that performs the function of an adverb in a sentence is called an adverb clause. An adverb clause is introduced by the subordinating conjunctions like before, after, when, where, because, if, unless, so that etc.

i. Adverb clause of Time -

It indicates when the action was carried out by the verb. It can be identified by asking the question When? in relation to the verb.

Example

- When the thief saw the policeman, he ran away.

ii Adverb clause of place -

It shows where the action was carried out by the verb. It can be identified by asking the question 'where?' in relation to the verb.

Class - VII

Subject - English Language

Page - 3

Chapter - 19 Clauses (Continued)

Example

- Where he lived was not known.

iii Adverb clause of reason or Purpose

It shows why the action indicated in the verb is carried out. It can be identified by asking question why? in relation to the verb.

Example

- I left the class early because I was not well.

iv Adverb clause of Manner-

It shows how the action indicated by the verb is carried out.

Example

- It appears as if it might rain.

v Adverb clause of Condition-

It shows the condition under which the action under which the action indicated by the verb can be done or completed.

Example

- She will come if you invite her.

vi Adverb clause of Comparison-

It shows comparison in degree or manner. It begins with the conjunction than or the adverb as.

Example -

- It is warmer today than it was yesterday.

Class - VII

Subject - English Language

page - 4

Chapter - 19 Clauses (continued)

VII Adverb Clause of result

It shows the result of the action of the verb.

Example -

The conditions were so bad that it was impossible to climb further.

Students, now let us take a break.

You will be asked a few question after listening to the questions carefully and try to answer the asked questions:

Q1. Underline the adverb clauses and write their kinds.

- i. She was angry because we came late.
- ii. He did what he was told.
- iii. where there is peace there is prosperity.
- iv. It appears as if she might shout.
- v. It is raining heavily that it was raining yesterday.

Students, break is over we will discuss the answers

- i. - because we came late - (reason)
- ii - what he was told - (Adv clause of Manner)
- iii. - where there is peace (place)
- iv - as if she might shout (manner)
- v - that it was raining yesterday
(Adv clause of Comparison)

Class - VII

Subject - English Language

Page - 5

Chapter - 19 Clauses (Continued)

Students, now we will continue with the topic -

We have discussed the types of subordinate clauses, adjective clauses and adverb clauses. Now let us learn about the noun clauses.

* Noun Clauses -

A noun clause acts as a noun in a sentence. It may be used as a subject or as an object in a sentence. The noun clause can be introduced by the words that, if, what, whatever etc.

Examples

i - What you said was unbelievable.

(as a subject clause)

- You will be punished if you come late.

(as an object clause)

- Students, we can combine two independent sentences by changing one to a noun clause by using pronouns like who, what, which, whom, whose, that, if, when, where, why and how.

Examples

- How did you perform the trick?

It was surprising for all.

- How you performed the trick was surprising for all.

Class - VII

Subject - English Language

Chapter - 19 Clauses (Continued)

ii - Father said to son. They would visit the zoo on Sunday.

Father said the son that they would visit the zoo on Sunday.

Alright students, we have done with the topic Clauses. You have learnt the meaning and types of Clauses. You have learnt adjective clauses, adverb clauses and noun clauses. Now you all are required to revise the provided content carefully and try to attempt exercises-F to J given in your book on page no-123 to 125 as a part of your home assignment.

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

— last page —