

Class - VIII

Subject - English Language

Chapter - 18 Phrases and Clauses

(Continued)

Good morning students,

Today we will continue with our previous topic 'Phrases and Clauses' as a part of your English Language assignment which will be submitted to you on dated 2nd August 2021. All the students are requested to open page number - chapter - 18 of your English Language book titled 'Collins English Grammar and Composition'. Students, keep your practice notebook ready as during this chapter, you will be asked a few questions in order to check your understanding of the topic.

Students now pay attention and read these sentences carefully

- The man whom you met yesterday is my neighbour.
- The girl whose toy was broken was crying.
- I know the boy who stole your pen.

Students the parts of sentences that are underlined have subjects and finite verbs of their own. They are clauses.

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► Students, in your previous lesson you have learnt about phrases and types of phrases in this lesson you will be learning about clauses and different types of clauses.

* A clause is a group of words that contains a verb, a subject and a predicate of its own. Clauses are the building blocks of sentences. It can be a part of a sentence or a sentence by itself. Clauses are of the following kinds:-

1. Main Clauses

2. Subordinate clauses

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

• Example -

- Father told us that he was going to Delhi.

In the above sentence, the underlined part is the main clause as it does not depend on other clause to make its meaning clear.

* A subordinate clause depends on the main clause to make its meaning clear. It is also called dependent clause.

• Example -

- Father told us that he was going to Delhi.

In the above sentence the underlined part is a subordinate clause.



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★ Types of Subordinate Clauses

The kind of a clause depends upon the mark or function of that clause in a sentence. There are three types of subordinate clauses.

- i) Noun Clauses
- ii) Adjective Clauses
- iii) Adverb 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 -

- What you said was unbelievable. (as a subject)

- You will be punished if you come late.
(as an object clause)

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.

• Example -

- How did you perform the trick? It was surprising for all.

- How you performed the trick was surprising for all.

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- Students, now let us take a short break in order to check your understanding of the topic. You will be asked a few questions and after listening to the questions you may pause the audio for three minutes to write your answer.

Q1. Underline the subordinate clauses and circle the main clauses in these sentences.

- i. As she was not at home, I couldn't invite her for the party.
- ii He left the train which was on time.
- iii I love the painting that hangs in the drawing hall.
- iv. God helps those who help themselves.
- v. The child decided to speak the truth even if his father might scold him.
- vi As soon as the match was over, all the viewers stood up.

Students, break is over we will continue with the topic.



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* Adjective Clause

A clause that act as an adjective in a sentence is called an adjective clause.

Examples

1. The man who is the tallest is my father.
2. The building that I have bought is beautiful.

- In the first sentence, the clause who is the tallest is telling about the noun man.

- In the second sentence, the clause that I have bought is describing the noun building, so these are adjective clauses here.

- An adjective clause is usually introduced by the words who, which, that etc.

* Adverb Clause

A clause that works as an adverb and modifies verbs, adjectives or other adverbs is called an adverb clause. An adverb clause may tell the time, place or manner of the action.

- Types of Adverb Clauses

1. She ran away when she saw a dog coming towards her.

(adverb clause of time)

2. Wherever Mona looked, she saw trees and rolling fields.

(adverb clause of place)

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3. She will come if you invite her.
(adverb clause of condition)
4. I left the class early because I was not well.
(adverb clause of reason)
5. It is warmer today than it was yesterday. →
6. She packed everything carefully lest she (comparision)
should forget something important.
(adverb clause of purpose)
7. The conditions were so bad that it was
impossible to climb further.
(adverb clause of result)
8. It appears as if it might rain.
(adverb clause of manner)

Alright students we have done with the topic 'Phrases and Clauses'. Now you all are required to revise the content carefully and try to attempt exercises - E to L given on page no-110 to 116 as a part of your home assignment. Thank you.

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