

Examrace: Downloaded from examrace.com

For solved question bank visit doorsteptutor.com and for free video lectures visit [Examrace YouTube Channel](#)

Clauses: Learning Clauses in English Grammar

Get top class preparation for IAS right from your home: Get [detailed illustrated notes covering entire syllabus](#): point-by-point for high retention.

A **clause** is the smallest grammatical unit that can express complete proposition and it **consists of a subject and a predicate**, the latter typically a verb phrase, a verb with any objects and other modifiers.

- Independent clause (Subject + verb)
 - Example, My **dog loves** pizza crusts: dog = subject and loves = verb)
- Dependent clause (before, after, because, since, in order to, although, though)
 - Example, **Because** my **dog loves** pizza crusts, he never barks the delivery man
- Relative clause (relative pronouns: who, whom, whose, which, that) , (relative adverbs: when, where, why)
 - Example, **Who** loves pizza crusts
 - Where he chews and drools with great enthusiasm.
 - Complete sentence: My dog Angie, **who** loves pizza crusts, eats them under the kitchen table, **where** he chews and drools with great enthusiasm.

Here are some practice questions:

1. My cat loves grain free biscuits. Identify the type of clause in the sentence.

- (A) Main or Independent Clause
- (B) Subordinate or Dependent Clause
- (C) Adjective or Relative Clause
- (D) None of these

Answer: a

Why? **Main or Independent Clause** follows the pattern: Subject + Verb . Every sentence must have at least one main clause.

- **Cat** is subject **and loves** is **verb**.
2. Because my mother heard songs, she never gets bored. Identify the type of clause in the sentence.

- (A) Main or Independent Clause
- (B) Subordinate or Dependent Clause
- (C) Adjective or Relative Clause
- (D) None of these

Answer: b

Why? **Subordinate or Dependent Clause** follows the pattern:

Subordinate Conjunction + Subject + Verb . Subordinate Clause can *never* stand alone as complete sentences. To complete the thought, we have to **attach** each **subordinate clause to a main clause**. **Subordinate conjunctions** are like ‘whenever, because, as, before, after, since, in order to, although, though, etc.’

- **Because** is **subordinate conjunction**, **my mother** is **subject** and **heard** is **verb**.

3. Where Ms. Patel threw the ball? Identify the type of clause in the sentence.

- (A) Main or Independent Clause
- (B) Subordinate or Dependent Clause
- (C) Adjective or Relative Clause
- (D) None of these

Answer: c

Why? **Adjective or Relative Clause** begins with **relative pronouns** like who, whose, whom, which, that or **relative adverbs** like when, where, why.

- This sentence starts with **relative adverb ‘where’** , so it contains relative clause.

4. Her brother became first ranker all over the city. Identify the **Main clause** from the sentence.

- (A) First ranker
- (B) Brother becomes
- (C) All over the city
- (D) Her brother

Answer: b

Why? **Main or Independent Clause** follows the pattern: Subject + Verb . Every sentence must have at least one main clause.

- **Brother** is **subject** and **becomes** is **verb**.

5. Find the sentences which contain subordinate clause.

(1) I felt weakness because fever spreads in whole body.

(2) Neha ran till she reached to the end line.

(3) Whenever you got free, call me for study.

(A) (1) and (2)

(B) (2) and (3)

(C) (1) and (3)

(D) All of these

Answer: c

Why? **Subordinate or Dependent Clause** follows the pattern:

Subordinate Conjunction + Subject + Verb . Subordinate Clause can *never* stand alone as complete sentences. To complete the thought, we have to **attach** each **subordinate clause to a main clause. Subordinate conjunctions** are like ‘whenever, because, as, before, after, since, in order to, although, though, etc.’

- “I felt weakness because fever spreads in whole body” , here **because** is **subordinate** conjunction, **fever** is **subject** and **spreads** is **verb**.
- “Whenever you got free, call me for study” , here **whenever** is **subordinate conjunction**, **you** is **subject** and **got** is **verb**.

6. Find the sentence which contains **Adjective Clause**.

(A) Misha marks the place where she went in rainy days.

(B) I am curious as my brother prepares surprise for me.

(C) My school is selected winner from all other schools.

(D) None of these

Answer: a

Why? **Adjective or Relative Clause** begins with **relative pronouns** like who, whose, whom, which, that or **relative adverbs** like when, where, why.

- So, the first sentence “Misha marks the place where she went in rainy days” which contains **relative adverb ‘where’** , so it contains **adjective or relative** clause.
- “I am curious as my brother prepares surprise for me” contains **subordinate or dependent** clause “**as my brother prepares**” where ‘as’ is subordinate conjunction, ‘brother’ is subject and ‘prepares’ is verb.

- “My school selected winner from all other schools” contains **main or independent** clause “**My school is selected winner**” where ‘my school’ is subject and ‘selected’ is verb.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

I want to english for competitive exam (exam for revision to this materiel so i want to easy to understand this concept)

(- ko...@ on 07-Apr-2017)

1 Answer

For english postal course visit - <https://www.examrace.com/Study-Material/English/English-FlexiPrep-Program/Postal-Courses/Examrace-Verbal-Skill-for-English-Students.htm>

- **Examrace** on 21-Apr-2017

Developed by: [Mindsprite Solutions](#)