

UNIT-II : FOUNDATION MODULE

Chapter

4

Kinds of Sentences and Clauses

What is a Clause?

A group of words that forms a part of a sentence and has a subject and a finite verb of its own is called a **clause**. The number of finite verbs in a sentence joined by conjunctions determines the number of clauses.

Kinds of Sentences

There are three kinds of sentences as mentioned below.

- I. Simple sentence
- II. Complex sentence
- III. Compound sentence

I. **Simple Sentence** : A sentence which has only one finite verb is a simple sentence. It may have non-finite verbs, if required. *For example—*

- (i) She is walking.
- (ii) He has written a letter to help his son.

II. **Complex Sentence** : A complex sentence consists of a principal/main clause with one or more subordinate clauses. It means that a complex sentence has more than one finite verb. Sub-ordinate clauses are joined by sub-ordinating conjunctions. *For example—*

- (i) I know that he is a good man.
- (ii) I know the man who was here last month.
- (iii) When you do this work, I shall help you with money.

III. **Compound Sentence** : A compound sentence consists of two or more principal clauses. These clauses are joined by co-ordinating conjunctions such as—
'and, but, so, therefore, otherwise, or, else, nor, while, for, whereas, still, yet, nevertheless, however, as well as, all the same, indeed but'. (otherwise = or else)

The clauses of a compound sentence are called co-ordinate clauses. *For example—*

- (i) My brother came **and** he handed over money to me.
- (ii) She is rich **but** she is not vain.
- (iii) Speak **or** you will die.

- (iv) She is ill **so** she will not come.
- (v) She is intelligent **while** her sister is dull.
- (vi) It was dark, **however** we went out.
- (vii) He was convicted **as well as** fined.
- (viii) I was feeling tired **all the same** I went to office.
- (ix) It is cold **indeed**, **but** I will go out.

More About a Complex Sentence

As stated earlier a complex sentence consists of more than one clause. A Principal clause with one or more sub-ordinate clauses forms a complex sentence. There are three kinds of sub-ordinate clauses joined by their respective sub-ordinating conjunction. *For example—*

- (a) I know that he is a good boy.
- (b) I know the man who was here yesterday.
- (c) When you do this work, I shall give you money.

These sentences represent three kinds of sub-ordinate clauses—

1. Noun Clause—In the sentence (a) 'I know' is a principal clause.

'that he is a good boy' is a noun clause.

Noun clause explains the verb, noun and pronoun of the main or some other clause.

(Explanation)

2. Adjective Clause—In the sentence (b) 'I know the man' is a principal clause.

'who was here yesterday' is an adjective clause.

Adjective clause qualifies an antecedent (noun or pronoun) as the case may be.

(Qualification)

3. Adverb Clause—In the sentence (c) 'I shall give you money' is a principal clause.

'When you do this work' is an adverb clause.

Adverb clause is required to modify a verb, adverb or adjective in the main or some other clause.

(Modification)

More about Sub-ordinate Clauses

(1) Noun Clause

Take care of the rules given below while writing a noun clause—

- (a) Use the conjunctions '**that, if, whether, when, where, how, why, what (whatever), who, whose, whom, which.**'
- (b) Tense of the noun clause should be in the past if the verb of the main clause is in the past. The tense of **universal truth** does not change.
- (c) Noun clause should never be expressed in interrogative form.

Work Book Exercise (A)

Directions : A student is required to complete the following sentences with Noun clause

1. Object to a Transitive Verb

1. I say
2. I said
3. I cannot say
4. She refused
5. I don't know what
6. I know what
7. I wonder
8. I doubt
9. I am certain
10. The police suspected
11. She confessed/admitted
12. She denied

Note : When noun clause begins with interrogative pronouns (conjunctions of noun clause) and is followed by principal clause, 'that' is used before interrogative pronouns : 'what, when, where' etc.

For example—

- (i) She says that when he will come is uncertain.
- (ii) She said that whether she would pass was doubtful.

2. The Case in Apposition to a Noun or a Pronoun (Apposition means placing near)

1. She never believed in his statement
2. No one heard the news
3. It is true
4. It is not known

3. The Subject of a Verb

Noun clause as a subject is used in place of pronouns 'it, this, that'? For example—

It is true **what he knows**.

What he knows is true.

1. What you are doing
2. Whether he will come
3. How she disappeared
4. That he is honest

Note :

5. Where she came from or where she lived is difficult to tell.
6. What he says and what he does are difficult to tell.

4. Object of Infinitive, Participle and Preposition

1. I was pleased by
2. Listen to
3. Everybody was pleased to note
4. Good students ought to realise
5. She kept on asking

5. Complement of a Verb

1. The hope is

2. The fact is

Note : Noun clause following the verbs—'to be, become, seem, appear, grow, taste, smell, prove, look, make' etc.—performs the function of a complement of these verbs (in place of predicate).

(2) Adjective Clause

While writing an adjective clause a student is required to observe the following rules :

- Adjective clause should be placed after the **antecedent** (noun/pronoun) qualified by the adjective clause. **'Those' is used for 'They' and 'Them' as an antecedent.**
- The verb of the adjective clause should be (singular/plural) in accordance with the antecedent.
- Use of **connectives** (relative pronouns)

Who, whose, whom	for living beings.
Which, of which, which	for non-living things and animals.
'That' may be used	for 'who & which'. But 'that' is usually used if the antecedent is preceded by 'the same, all, only, nothing, little, few, superlative degree, interrogative pronoun, some, any.'
'As' is used	after 'the same or such' in place of who or which . [Refer to Note (2) under the Box]
'Why' is used	after reason as an antecedent.
'When' is used	after time as an antecedent.
'Where' is used	after place as an antecedent.
'How' is used	after manner as an antecedent.

Note :

(1) Conjunctions **when, why, where, how** used in adjective clause are **relative adverbs**.

They express their meanings as follows :

- I remember the year **when** she was married. (in which year)
- She explained the reason **why** she had to tell a lie. (for which reason)
- Has he told you the place **where** the accident took place? (at which place)
- She told me the **manner** how her sister completed the work. (in which manner)

(2) **The use of 'As' and 'That' with the 'Same'** (is what way/manner)

(I) **'That' is used when 'The same' is used with a noun both in the case of qualification and resemblance.**

- I shall buy the same perfume that my friend bought. (resemblance)
- She is the same girl that asked me for books yesterday. (qualification)

(II) **'As' is used when 'The same' is used either without a noun or when the verb is unexpressed in the case of resemblance.**

- Just do the same as I do. (resemblance)
- I like the same perfume as she. (likes) (resemblance)
- I shall buy the same perfume that my friend bought. (resemblance)

[Refer to Rule on Pronouns]

Work Book Exercise (B)

Directions : A student is required to complete the following sentences with Adjective clause.

1. I know the man
2. This is my pen
3. I don't know any man
4. He is such a man
5. I have met all the boys
6. This is the best book
7. I have invited Mohan whose
8. I have invited Mohan whom
9. He is the man whose leg
10. It is the table the leg of which
11. I know the time
12. This is the reason
13. It is I
14. He is one of those boys
15. This is only one of her novels
16. This book is the same
17. She bought the same pearls
18. He settled in the town
19. Who am I
20. Let us help only those

(3) Adverb Clause

Adverb clause is one of the three sub-ordinate clauses. It does the work of an adverb. It modifies some verb, adverb or adjective in the main clause. Adverb clause may be classified as follows—

- (A) Adverb Clause of Time
- (B) Adverb Clause of Condition
- (C) Adverb Clause of Purpose
- (D) Adverb Clause of Place
- (E) Adverb Clause of Result
- (F) Adverb Clause of Reason
- (G) Adverb Clause of Concession or Contrast
- (H) Adverb Clause of Manner
- (I) Adverb Clause of Comparison

Note—Future tense in an adverb clause becomes Present.

(A) Adverb Clause of Time

- (a) This clause is introduced by conjunctions of time such as—

'when, whenever, as soon as, as, while, before, after, by the time, until, till, since, ever since, as long as.'

- (b) One should be careful in distinguishing between simultaneous and preceding/succeeding actions. Preceding action should be expressed in perfect tense as the case may be.

Study the following sentences carefully—

- (i) When she will arrive, she will tell us about the expedition.
(Change 'will arrive' to 'arrives'.)

- (ii) When he completed the letter, he posted it.
(Change 'completed' to 'had completed'.)

- (iii) As the teacher arrived, the students stood up. (Correct)

- (c) **Avoid the use of 'not' in the clause beginning with 'until'.**

Please do not go until I return. (Correct)

- (d) Clause beginning with 'since, ever since' should be in Past Indefinite/Past Perfect and the main clause should be according to the rules of time expression. (Perfect tense or perfect continuous) *For example—*

- (i) Since she came to Nagpur, she has not met me.
(ii) Since I returned from America, I have been working here.

Study the following sentences carefully—

- (i) I can't say when he will go. (Noun clause)
(ii) I know the time when he will go. (Adjective clause)
(iii) I shall give you money when you return my book. (Adverb clause)
(iv) It is (or it has been) a long time since we met. (Correct)
(v) It was (or it had been) a long time since I had met her. (Correct)

(B) Adverb Clause of Condition

- (a) There are three types of conditional clauses. Each kind contains a different pair of sequences as follows :

Condition	Conditional Clause	Principal Clause
(i) Present likely condition	Present Indefinite	Shall/will
(ii) Present unlikely condition/Regret, wish	Subjunctive mood	Should/would
(iii) Past condition	Past Perfect	(Would, should, could, might) + have

Present likely

- (i) If he runs, he will get here soon.
(ii) You will pass if you work hard.

Present unlikely/Regret, wish

- (i) If I had a stamp, I would give it to you.
(ii) If I were rich, I would help you.
(iii) I wish I were a queen.
(iv) If I knew her address, I would send her a message.

Past condition

- (i) If she had written the letter, she would have got reply yesterday.
(ii) If she had brought money, she could have enjoyed the picnic.

(b) Conditional clauses are introduced with following connectives—

If, unless, I wish, would that, I would, if only, suppose, on condition that, provided, in case. For example—

- (i) If you come by car, we will take you to temple.
- (ii) In case you don't waste time, you can live here.

(c) Sometimes sub-ordinate conjunction 'if' is omitted in adverb clause of condition. ('Should, were, had' are used instead.) For example—

- (i) **Should** you work hard, you will pass. (Present condition)
- (ii) **Were** she intelligent, she would not do it. (Present unlikely condition)
- (iii) **Had** I done it, I would not have repented. (Past condition)

(d) Avoid the use of 'not' in the clause beginning with 'unless'.

You will not pass unless you work hard.

(e) 'Would that, I wish, I would & if only' are used to express regret or dissatisfaction with the present. Such expressions are expressed in subjunctive mood. For example—

- (i) Would that I were intelligent.
- (ii) I wish I had money now.
- (iii) If only I hadn't met her last year.
- (iv) I wish I had had money then.

Note : 'Would' should be used when the subjects of the clauses differ, eg.
I wish you would help my brother.

(C) Adverb Clause of Purpose

Adverb clause of purpose is introduced by the conjunctions 'that, so that, in order that, lest'. For example—

- (i) He goes to Delhi every month so that he **may** see his ailing father.
- (ii) She came in order that she **might** borrow money.
- (iii) Work hard lest you **should** fail.

Note : 'not' is avoided in a clause beginning with **lest**

(D) Adverb Clause of Place

Adverb clause of place is introduced by the conjunctions 'where & wherever' but Adverb clause of place does not qualify any place given in the main clause. For example—

- (i) I shall go to Delhi where my father lives. (It is an adjective clause because it qualifies the noun 'Delhi')
- (ii) I shall follow you where you go. (Adverb clause)
- (iii) I do not know where he lives. (Noun clause)

(E) Adverb Clause of Result

Adverb clause of result is expressed by **'that'** in the adverb clause preceded by **'so'**, **'such'** in the main clause. *For example—*

- (i) He was **so** late **that** he had to miss the dinner.
- (ii) He is **such** an intelligent boy **that** he can easily pass.

(F) Adverb Clause of Reason

Adverb clause of reason is introduced by **'because, since, as, now that, that.'**

- (i) I did it because my father told me to do it.
- (ii) As he was absent, he was punished.
- (iii) Since she came late, so she was fined. (Remove 'so')
- (iv) I am happy that you are successful. ("That" means because)

Note : **'so'** and **'therefore'** should be avoided in the main clause.

(G) Adverb Clause of Concession or Contrast

Adverb clause of contrast is introduced by **'Although, though, even if, however, whatever no matter what, no matter how, no matter where, no matter that etc., notwithstanding that admitting that, as, whether, even though, much as, come what may, say what you will'.**

For example—

- (i) Though she is rich, she is unhappy.
- (ii) Rich as she is, she is not happy.
- (iii) Even if it is cold, I shall go.
- (iv) Though he was intelligent but he failed. (remove 'but')
- (v) No matter what I say, no body listens to me.
- (vi) I shall do it whether you like it or not.
- (vii) Much as I like to give you money, I can't do so.
- (viii) However rich he may be, he is not kind.

Note : The main clause following the adverb clause of contrast should not begin with **'but, nevertheless & still'**. A student may write the main clause with **'yet'**.

(H) Adverb Clause of Manner

Adverb clause of manner is introduced by **'as, as if and as though'**.

Conjunctions **'as if'** and **'as though'** are used to express a **contrary to fact statement**.

Subjunctive mood is used in this kind of statements. *For example—*

- (i) She did it as she was advised.
- (ii) She talks as if she were the landlady.
- (iii) She talks as if she had belonged to a very rich family before her marriage.
- (iv) He looks as if he is my brother. (Resemblance) (Correct)

In sentence (iv), **manner clause** is not a **contrary to fact statement**. It means that he **looks like** my brother. (Resemblance)

(I) Adverb Clause of Comparison

Adverb clause of comparison is introduced by 'than and as'.

Comparison should be made **between the same cases of pronouns or between two persons or things being compared**. For example—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) She is as good as he is. | (Affirmative) |
| (ii) She is not so active as they are. | (Negative) |
| (iii) She is as intelligent like her brother. | ('like' is a preposition, use 'as') |
| (iv) He is wiser than me. | (Use 'I' in place of 'me') |
| (v) My house is larger than her. | (Use 'hers'/'her house' in place of 'her') |
| (vi) The price of my book is less than your book. | (Insert 'that of' after 'than') |
| (vii) I found her smarter than he. | (Use 'him' in place of 'he') |

Work Book Exercise (C)

Directions : Fill up the proper forms of verbs alternatives to make Adverb clause.

- When you the book, I shall help you. (write)
- I will do this work when you me to do it. (ask)
- As I the bus stand, the bus arrived. (reach)
- As soon as the teacher the classroom, the boys will stand up. (enter)
- When you your exams, I shall take you to hill station. (take)
- When she the letter, she posted it. (write)
- My brother before we took our dinner. (come)
- My brother by the time we took our dinner. (come)
- After we our dinner, my brother came. (take)
- My brother will come after we our dinner. (take)
- We already our dinner when the guest arrived. (take)
- Since my father for Mumbai, he has not written to me. (leave)
- Since she arrived, she from cold. (suffer)
- She ill since she arrived. (be)
- While it , no one went out. (rain)
- He will not come until you this place. (leave)
- As long as you in the town, he will not return. (be)
- Many students by the time the match begins. (arrive)
- Many students by the time the match began. (arrive)
- Please wait till I (go)
- If you hard, you will pass. (work)
- If it tomorrow, we shall not sail. (rain)
- Unless you hard, you will not pass. (work)
- If I his address, I would tell you now. (know)
- If I money, I would give you. (have)
- If it possible, I would help him. (be)
- I wish I present there tomorrow. (be)
- Were I a doctor, I him. (treat)
- If I his address, I would have told you then. (know)
- If I money, I would have given you. (have)

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 31. He works hard so that he first. | (stand) |
| 32. He worked hard in order that he first. | (stand) |
| 33. Walk carefully lest you | (fall) |
| 34. She so hard that she could get first class. | (work) |
| 35. Although he worked hard, he | (pass) |
| 36. As he is intelligent, he | (pass) |
| 37. Since he came late, he | (punish) |
| 38. She talks as if she rich. | (be) |
| 39. She did this work as I her. | (tell) |
| 40. He is wiser than | (her she) |
| 41. He loves both of us but he loves her more than | (I me) |
| 42. Both of us love her but he loves her more than | (me I) |
| 43. His shirt is cheaper than | (I me my mine) |
| 44. The shirt of Mohan is cheaper than | (that of Sohan Sohan's) |
| 45. She is as good as | (me I) |

Revision Exercises

(Based on Noun, Adjective and Adverb Clauses)

Exercise (A)

(Based on Noun and Adjective Clauses)

Directions : Correct the following sentences :

1. He believed that he will turn out to be a cheat.
2. Why he came is difficult to understand.
3. I cannot say that he has passed.
4. It was difficult to pretend that I am penniless.
5. We did not see that man in the room who was standing in the corner.
6. Please go and ask him that he is going there.
7. I did not know that why is he not staying there.
8. No such boy who is living here will do this.
9. You should follow the same method which he does.
10. Let us help them who are in greater need than he.
11. What you did it cannot be pardoned.
12. All the books what you bought are not upto the mark.
13. There was every reason to believe that he has changed.
14. Tell me the reason that they could not marry.
15. It is better to write with a pen whose nib is smooth.
16. The boy who you know is not going there.
17. He gave me a book and which I like very much.
18. He told me that he saw his father last month.

19. I doubt that you can pass the examination.
20. I cannot say as to why he was annoyed.
21. Man is the only animal which can laugh.
22. The teacher who met us he teaches us Hindi.
23. Please find out that what he has done.
24. It was no use believing that he is honest.
25. She gave the reason that she was ill.
26. I asked him where he was going and he could give me a lift to college.
27. Those who have common sense should realise what is life.
28. He was talking of the women who, he told, he met in America.
29. He always tells me that If I work hard, I will pass.
30. My friend came to see me who was my classmate in school.
31. What you say and what you do is not tolerable.
32. I asked him that if he was still living in Delhi.
33. My problem is the same that yours.
34. They do not know anything what we know.
35. The teacher told the students that honesty is the best policy.

Exercise (B)

(Based on Adverb Clause)

1. I shall do this work when you will pay me.
2. I shall lend you my car if you will not misuse it.
3. I would have believed if I saw with my own eyes yesterday.
4. If I were you, I shall never help him.
5. If she had a book yesterday she would not have refused to give.
6. Nothing is so good like we think.
7. You have done it because I forbade you.
8. Carry it carefully lest it will break.
9. Let us not behave as though we are indifferent to others.
10. When you complete this work, I shall buy you sweets.
11. By the time the sun set he typed all letters.
12. I have not seen her since she has come back from Delhi.
13. Unless she does not mend her behaviour, I shall send her out.
14. After you go through the book, please return it to me.
15. As she is obstinate so she will not obey you.
16. The child is out since her mother went to market.
17. Though he ran fast still he could not escape from the police.
18. He is a good student but I have much pleasure in granting him scholarship.
19. He started early because he might not get late.
20. He had reached office before it started raining.

21. She rang me up after she decided to go out.
22. She is as tall like her mother.
23. Supposing if he refuses you money, what will you do?
24. When the boys were playing, the teachers were watching them.
25. Don't go out until you do not hear gun shot.
26. You will not get well until you take medicine regularly.
27. If I know him, I would invite him.
28. I shall show you my garden after you take rest.
29. She is too weak that she cannot run.
30. She is very kind to me since I fell ill.

Exercise (C)

(Based on Miscellaneous Clauses)

1. I know something what my mother told you.
2. I cannot say what is she doing these days.
3. Maruti is one of those motor car which are liked very much.
4. I doubt that my father will help you.
5. She was singing which I did not like.
6. Don't go out until you are not well.
7. Sanskrit is one of the oldest languages that was spoken by the Aryans.
8. Have you ever met such a boy who has not travelled by train?
9. She behaves with her neighbour as though she is the landlady.
10. He said that what he was doing was not correct.
11. I shall come back by the time you get up.
12. It is the tree whose fruit is not sweet.
13. Though he ran fast still he could not escape from the police.
14. When she will marry, she will invite you.
15. Who knows that when will the result be out?
16. When you complete your service, you will be retired on pension.
17. You must carry on so that you will succeed.
18. Twelve years passed since his uncle has died.
19. He cannot see clearly unless he will wear glasses.
20. Don't go out until you complete the work.
21. They are working hard so that they will pass.
22. If they had run faster, they could catch the thief last night.
23. Were she I, she will not allow you to go.
24. They stole the books before the lady returned.
25. As they were in trouble therefore they did not attend marriage.
26. Which you did cannot be pardoned.

27. When you take your food, see me in the office.
28. Her name is as glorious in our history as any other leader.
29. The location of your house is more suitable than my house.
30. If she had his intelligence, she would have made a mark in her early life.
31. Please explain the reason that you did not make the payment on time.
32. What India needs are honest leaders.
33. What your mother told me and why she told me is not clear to me.
34. I do not know that when will he like to go.
35. I told her when she went to Mumbai, I would give her money.