

# Clause Analysis

## INTRODUCTION

A Clause is a part of a sentence having its own subject and predicate. Clause Analysis is the complete course in mastering the art of breaking up simple or complex or compound sentences into their different components for better understanding. It contains various rules for analysing different kinds of clauses with several examples.

The exact nature of each clause should be figured out from the kind of function it serves in the sentence. A COMPLEX sentence is made up of a MAIN CLAUSE and a SUBORDINATE CLAUSE, which starts with a subordinator. The main clause is the one that can stand on its own. The subordinate clause depends upon the main clause and starts with a subordinator.

- Simple (consisting of one clause)
- Compound (consisting of two co-ordinate main clauses)
- Complex (containing at least one subordinate clause)

*Simple:* I was reading the newspaper.

*Compound:* I read the newspaper, but nothing caught my interest.

*Complex:* I was reading the newspaper that I subscribe to.  
I was reading the newspaper while I was having breakfast.  
I was reading the newspaper while having breakfast.

### The structure of a complex sentence (main clause)

{-----Matrix clause-----}{-----Subordinate clause-----}

I read in the newspaper that the president is facing further criticism.

Matrix clause = main clause minus subordinate clause.

### The structure of a compound sentence

{-----Main clause-----} C {-----main clause-----}

I read the newspaper, but nothing caught my interest.

C = Connector

## TYPES OF CLAUSES

There are different types of Clauses. Some of them are as follows:

### A. INDEPENDENT CLAUSE

An independent clause is a *clause* that can stand alone as a *sentence* (i.e., it expresses a complete thought). An independent clause, like all clauses, has a *subject* and *verb*.

When there is no *dependent clause* in the same sentence and only independent clauses, the independent clause is a *simple sentence*.

*For example:*

- I like coconut macaroons.  
(This is an independent clause and simple sentence)
- I like coconut macaroons even though I dislike coconut.  
(This is an independent clause and a dependent clause in this sentence. This is a *complex sentence*)

### Independent Clauses have three components :

1. They have a subject - they tell the reader what the sentence is about.
2. They have an action or predicate - they tell the reader what the subject is doing.
3. They express a complete thought - something happened or was said.

An independent clause can be simply formed with a subject and a verb:

- Jim reads.

Jim is the subject. Reads is the action or verb. A complete thought was expressed--something was said, and the reader now knows that Jim likes to read.

Independent clauses can also be joined to other independent clauses, if the independent clauses are related. However, they **MUST** be joined using the proper punctuation.

- Jim read a book; he really enjoyed the book.

The first clause is an independent clause. Jim is the subject, read is the action, book is the object.

The second clause is an independent clause. He is the subject, enjoyed is the action and the book is the object.

The independent clauses are related, so they can be joined to create a complex sentence. They are correctly joined by a semicolon.

### Independent clause can be connected in a variety of ways

1. By a comma and little conjunction (and, but, or, nor, for, yet, and sometimes so.)
  2. By a semicolon, by itself.
  3. By a semicolon accompanied by a conjunctive adverb (such as however, moreover, nevertheless as a result, consequently etc.)
  4. And of course, independent clause are often not connected by punctuation at all but are separated by a period.
- Independent clauses can be quite complex, but the important thing to remember is that they stand on their own and make sense alone.

### TYPES OF INDEPENDENT CLAUSE

Meaning	Coordinators	Conjunctive Adverb	Examples
To add an Idea	And	in addition, furthermore, moreover, also	Women follow more healthful diets, and they go to doctors more often.
To show time or sequence		first, second, then, next, later, meanwhile, finally	First, robots can perform repetitive tasks without becoming tired or bored. Second, they can fulfill tasks requiring pinpoint accuracy.
To contrast	But, yet	however, nevertheless, in contrast, on the other hand	Increasing the size of airports is one solution to traffic congestion; however, this is a long-term solution whose benefits may not be seen for many years into the future.
To show result	So	therefore, thus, consequently, as a result	Native and non-native English speakers have different needs; therefore, most schools provide separate classes for each group.
To introduce an alternative	Or	otherwise	Students must take final exams; otherwise, they receive a grade of incomplete.
To emphasise		in fact, of course, indeed, certainly	The little girl hated spiders; in fact, she was terrified by them.
To provide an example		for example, for instance	In the operating room, robotic equipment can assist the surgeon. For instance, a robot can kill a brain tumor.
To generalise or summarise		in general, overall, in short	Hermes is not only the messenger of Zeus, but the patron of thieves. In general, he is the god of authorised and unauthorised transfers.

## B. DEPENDENT CLAUSE

A dependent clause is a clause that does not express a complete thought.

A clause can be dependent because of the presence of:

- Marker Word : (Before, after, because, since, in order to, although, though, whenever, wherever, whether, while, even though, even if)
- Conjunction (And, or, nor, but, yet)

Dependent clause can be identified and classified according to their role in the sentence.

### Steps to identify and analyse the clause:

- Identify the separate subordinator and the finite verb.
- Separate the main clause and subordinate clause.  
(Start with the subordinator and go on till the end until you come across another finite verb).

- ask questions to the main clause so that the answer is the subordinate clause
  - What – noun
  - Which – adjective
  - When, where, how – adverb

### C. NOUN CLAUSE

Noun clauses name a person, place, thing or idea. Since it acts as a noun, it can be a subject, object, a subject complement, an object complement or an appositive.

- A noun clause does the function of noun in the sentence.
- Asking the question “*what*” to the main clause can identify it.
- It can also *substitute with the pronoun*.
- The noun clause may either be in the *subject or object* position in a sentence.

**Example:** I know that the students have gone for a picnic.

I know – Main clause

that the students have gone for a picnic – Subordinate Noun Clause

Other examples of Noun Clauses are:

- Why she said that
- Whomever you like
- How they would get there
- Who let the cat out of the bag
- What she anticipated
- Whatever makes you happy
- That you are listening
- Whether he can drive that far
- If the dress is on sale
- Whoever shows up on time

### D. ADVERB CLAUSE

The adverb clause tends to tell us something about the sentence’s main verb, when, why, under what conditions. It modifies verbs and begins with subordinating conjunctions. Adjectives can often be changed into adverbs if “-ly” is added to them. Adverbs can be found on all three levels.

Word level: I’m leaving later. (When am I leaving?)

Phrase level: Put the book on the table. (Where should you put it?)

Clause level: Because she felt sick. Betty went home. (Why did she go home?)

Adverbs can modify verbs: Bill felt asleep quickly. (How did he fall asleep?)

Adverbs also modify adjectives: Our cat has bright green eyes. (What degree of green?)

They modify other adverbs, as well: I cannot run very quickly. (How quickly?)

**Note :** Qualifiers such as very, often, always, not, and never are adverbs

*Examples:*

- When the President arrives
- Because I can’t wait for the bus
- As if he knew what was going to happen
- Than his sister can
- If you can work on Sundays
- Until the sun sets
- While flowers continue to bloom
- Whenever you come to visit
- Since I don’t have enough money
- Although I had never considered it
- Unless you have the right size
- As the lights were dimming
- No matter how you look at it
- How he got elected
- Before the food gets cold
- Supposing that she really wanted to go

## E. ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

Adjective clauses modify nouns and usually begin with a relative pronoun and sometimes with a subordinating conjunction. They function as "modifiers" (change agents) in a sentence and can be labeled on all three levels.

**Word level:** Tommy pulled the red wagon down the street. (What kind of wagon?)

**Phrase level:** A man with a beard came into the room. (Which man?)

**Clause level:** All students whose cars are illegally parked will be ticketed. (Which students?)

Some examples of dependent clauses that are adjective clauses are:

- That I sold him
- Which is located in Italy
- Who is intelligent
- Whom we met after the movie
- Whose writing is always intriguing
- When the leaves turn colours and fall
- Where I went to elementary school
- Why the movie was a flop
- That was a bestseller
- Who live by the ocean

### Punctuation Marking

With noun clauses, no commas are used. Adjective restrictive clauses are not separated by commas, but with adjective descriptive clauses commas are used. Adverb clauses that come before the independent clause are followed by a comma, but if they come after the independent clause, no comma is used.

Types of clauses	Subordinators		Examples
1. Noun clauses	what, where, why, how, where, when, who whom, which, whose, whether, that, if		He knows that his business will be successful. That there is a hole in the ozone layer of the earth's atmosphere is well known.
2. Adjective clauses	who, whom, which, whose, that, where, when		Men who are not married are called bachelors. Last year we traveled to San Francisco, which is famous for its architecture.
3. Adverb clauses	a. time	when, before, after, until, since, as soon as	When he won the money, he decided to buy a car.
	b. place	where, wherever	She drove wherever she wanted.
	c. cause	because, as, since	She got a parking ticket because she parked illegally.
	d. purpose	so that, in order that	He drove fast so that he could get to work on time.
	e. result	so ... that, such ... that	He drove so fast that he got a speeding ticket.
	f. condition	if, unless	If she hadn't won the lottery, she would have been very unhappy.
	g. concession	although, even though	Although she thought she was a good driver, she got a lot of tickets for speeding.



# Practice Exercise



## LEVEL-I

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-10) :** *In the following questions, combine each of the following pairs of simple sentences into one complex sentence containing an adjective clause*

1. The theft was committed last night. The police has caught the man.
2. The French language is different from the Latin language. Latin was once spoken throughout Europe.
3. You are looking upset. Can you tell me the reason?
4. He had several plans for making money quickly. All of them have failed.
5. The landlord was proud of his strength. He despised the weakness of his tenants.
6. This is the village. I was born here.
7. You put the keys somewhere. Show me the place.
8. Paul was an old gentleman. He was my travelling companion.
9. A fox once met a crane. The fox had never seen a crane before.
10. The shop keeper keeps his money in a wooden case. This is the wooden case.

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-22) :** *Find out the noun clauses in the following sentences and state what purpose they serve.*

11. The king ordered that the traitor should be put to death.
12. He said that he would not go.
13. That he is not interested in the offer is known to us.
14. He said that he was not feeling well.
15. I cannot rely on what he says.
16. I don't know where he has gone.
17. He asked whether the servant had polished his shoes.
18. The news that he is alive has been confirmed.
19. The belief that the soul is immortal is almost universal.
20. It is certain that we will have to admit defeat.
21. It was fortunate that he was present.
22. The report that only ten persons were killed in the riots is not true.

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 23-27) :** *Choose the correct adjective clause subordinators.*

23. After a month, we finally got to India, where my dad worked/works/working.
24. My friend Seema, who/whom/whose car is black, is nineteen years old.
25. My mom would like to sky in Alaska in which/where/that is cold must part of the year.
26. She has two cats whose/which/that names are kitty and chococat.
27. I have a house which/where/in which is in a Maharashtra.

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 28-37):** *Combine each set of simple sentence into one complex sentence containing an adverb clause.*

28. I waited for my friend. I waited till he arrived.
29. He hid somewhere. His pursuers could not find him.
30. You are intelligent. I am intelligent.
31. He was not there. I left a message with his mother.
32. We wish to live. We eat for that purpose.
33. She was very tired. She could barely stand.
34. Don't eat too much. You may fall ill.
35. He started early. He finished late.
36. You must tell me everything. Otherwise I will not be able to help you.
37. I will get ready. Do not go till then.

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 38-45):** *Find the adverb clauses in these sentences. What are their meanings (time, place...)? If it is a reduced adverb clause, add the missing words.*

38. You seem very happy when you help other people.
39. While you wait, we will detail your car.
40. I am happier than I ever was before.
41. That horse is more obstinate than a mule.
42. The woman took notes while being taught to cook with broccoli.
43. Ben fields baseballs better than he hits.
44. As the lions approached the carcass, the cheetahs retreated once more.
45. While eating, I choked on a bone.

## LEVEL-II

**DIRECTIONS: (Qs. 1-23) :** Choose the right kind of clauses from the following.

1. They told us why they are doing that.  
(a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause  
(c) Adverb clause (d) wh-clause
2. They left early.  
(a) Noun clause (b) Declarative clause  
(c) Adjective clause (d) Adverb clause
3. The time when they left early  
(a) Noun clause (b) Relative clause  
(c) Adjective clause (d) Adverb clause
4. The claim that he expressed  
(a) Adjunct clause (relative clause)  
(b) Relative clause  
(c) Adjective clause  
(d) Adverb clause
5. We like the music that you brought.  
(a) Adjunct clause (relative clause)  
(b) Relative clause  
(c) Adjective clause  
(d) Adverb clause
6. That was when they laughed  
(a) Adjunct clause (relative clause)  
(b) Relative clause  
(c) Adjective clause  
(d) Predicative SV-clause
7. Bill stopping the project was a big disappointment.  
(a) Adjunct clause (relative clause)  
(b) Relative clause  
(c) Adjective clause  
(d) Non-finite gerund clause
8. I asked him when he would go there.  
(a) Noun clause  
(b) Adjunct clause (relative clause)  
(c) Relative clause  
(d) Adjective clause
9. I shall not tell you where he lives.  
(a) Adjunct clause (relative clause)  
(b) Noun clause  
(c) Relative clause  
(d) Adjective clause
10. I do not know if he will come.  
(a) Adverb clause  
(b) Adjunct clause (relative clause)  
(c) Noun clause  
(d) Relative clause
11. I do not know who came here last night.  
(a) Adverb clause  
(b) Adjunct clause (relative clause)  
(c) Noun clause  
(d) Relative clause
12. I cannot say whose book is this?  
(a) Adverb clause  
(b) Adjunct clause (relative clause)  
(c) Noun clause  
(d) Relative clause
13. Do you know which house is.  
(a) Adverb clause  
(b) Adjunct clause (relative clause)  
(c) Noun clause  
(d) Relative clause
14. I know that he will come.  
(a) Noun clause  
(b) Adverb clause  
(b) Adjunct clause (relative clause)  
(d) Relative clause
15. We come here that we may study.  
(a) Noun clause  
(b) Adverb clause  
(b) Adjunct clause (relative clause)  
(d) Relative clause
16. He is so weak that he cannot run.  
(a) Noun clause  
(b) Adjunct clause (relative clause)  
(c) Relative clause  
(d) Adverb clause
17. He is such a weak boy that he cannot run.  
(a) Noun clause  
(b) Adjunct clause (relative clause)  
(c) Relative clause  
(d) Adverb clause
18. He is such a boy as does not help anybody.  
(a) Adjective clause  
(b) Adjunct clause (relative clause)  
(c) Relative clause  
(d) Adverb clause
19. Since my brother came, he has been teaching.  
(a) Adjective clause  
(b) Adjunct clause (relative clause)  
(c) Relative clause  
(d) Adverb clause
20. I shall do whatever he says.  
(a) Adjective clause (b) Noun clause  
(c) Relative clause (d) Adverb clause
21. I do not know whether he will come tomorrow.  
(a) Adjective clause (b) Noun clause  
(c) Relative clause (d) Adverb clause
22. While it was raining, nobody went out.  
(a) Adjective clause (b) Noun clause  
(c) Relative clause (d) Adverb clause
23. It was dark, however we went out.  
(a) Adjective clause (b) Noun clause  
(c) Relative clause (d) Adverb clause

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 24 & 25):** Choose the appropriate option to complete the sentences and that will be a relative clause.

24. The term track and field refers to athletic events \_\_\_\_ include foot races and jumping and throwing events.  
(a) where (b) that  
(c) whom (d) in which



25. The moment \_\_\_\_\_ I learned the result of the art competition was one of the worst times in my life.  
 (a) which (b) when  
 (c) where (d) why

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 26-30):** Choose the clause type of the following sentences.

26. Get ready now.  
 (a) declarative (b) interrogative  
 (c) imperative (d) exclamative
27. Where did you leave the keys?  
 (a) declarative (b) interrogative  
 (c) imperative (d) exclamative
28. You should brush your teeth.  
 (a) declarative (b) interrogative  
 (c) imperative (d) exclamative
29. Rita wants to know where to buy cheap gifts.  
 (a) declarative (b) interrogative  
 (c) imperative (d) exclamative
30. Come in, sit down, and tell me why you were late.  
 (a) declarative (b) interrogative  
 (c) imperative (d) exclamative

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 31-40):** Determine the function of the highlighted dependent clause in each of the followings.

31. Some people buy expensive cars simply because they can.  
 (a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause  
 (c) Adverb clause (d) None of the above
32. Some people buy expensive cars simply because they can.  
 (a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause  
 (c) Adverb clause (d) None of the above
33. The bankers need to know what they should do.  
 (a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause  
 (c) Adverb clause (d) None of the above
34. Which one is the person who stole your car?  
 (a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause  
 (c) Adverb clause (d) None of the above
35. Wherever there is a large India city, there will be poverty.  
 (a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause  
 (c) Adverb clause (d) None of the above
36. The books which the professor assigned were very expensive.  
 (a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause  
 (c) Adverb clause (d) None of the above
37. Canada might give up its marketing boards if the European Community gives up its grain subsidies.  
 (a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause  
 (c) Adverb clause (d) None of the above
38. That is the place where American's and Japanese's armies fought.  
 (a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause  
 (c) Adverb clause (d) None of the above
39. Unless the crown can make a better case, the accused murderer will not be convicted.  
 (a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause  
 (c) Adverb clause (d) None of the above

40. It is important to ask whether the wedding is formal or semi-formal.  
 (a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause  
 (c) Adverb clause (d) None of the above

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-55):** Choose the correct alternatives.

41. Murat decided to give up smoking \_\_\_\_\_ he had had a heart attack two times.  
 (a) in case (b) although  
 (c) because (d) even if
42. \_\_\_\_\_ she was walking along the garden, she found a very rare flower.  
 (a) because (b) provided that  
 (c) so that (d) while
43. \_\_\_\_\_ my father woke up, he realised that he had forgotten to turn off the lights.  
 (a) when (b) unless  
 (c) while (d) even though
44. \_\_\_\_\_ he behaves well, Mary will never talk to him.  
 (a) although (b) unless  
 (c) if (d) in the even that
45. \_\_\_\_\_ my best friend Hasan five years older than me, he looks very young.  
 (a) until (b) when  
 (c) although (d) because
46. \_\_\_\_\_ they have passed the stamina test, they can get their scuba diving license.  
 (a) Now that (b) Even though  
 (c) Unless (d) When
47. I have decided to buy a car \_\_\_\_\_. I can go to work easily.  
 (a) in case (b) so that  
 (c) provided that (d) although
48. Meera looks at her husband \_\_\_\_\_ she hasn't seen him before.  
 (a) as if (b) when  
 (c) although (d) because
49. The soldiers in the camp will be punished \_\_\_\_\_ they didn't obey the rules.  
 (a) although (b) because  
 (c) even if (d) however
50. You must wear your helmet while riding a motorbike, \_\_\_\_\_ you may hurt seriously in case of an accident.  
 (a) but (b) although  
 (c) even though (d) otherwise
51. \_\_\_\_\_ you are in top form, your coach always shows you respect.  
 (a) Unless (b) As long as  
 (c) Although (d) As if
52. \_\_\_\_\_ Jinni did the ironing, \_\_\_\_\_ she had also prepared the breakfast.  
 (a) not only / but (b) not had only / but  
 (c) not only had / but (d) not only have / but

53. I don't want to invite Kamal to the party \_\_\_\_\_ he always talks about nonsense things.  
 (a) although (b) even if  
 (c) despite (d) because
54. I'm going to work harder \_\_\_\_\_ I can be promoted.  
 (a) when (b) so that  
 (c) because (d) in spite of
55. She was very exhausted \_\_\_\_\_ she didn't stop working.  
 (a) but (b) unless  
 (c) although (d) because
- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 56-75): Identify the underlined phrase or clause.**
56. Steven's book, which made Oprah's Book Club this month, is not in any stores.  
 (a) prepositional phrase (b) participial phrase  
 (c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase
57. While preparing for the speech, Joe couldn't help but worry about his entrance.  
 (a) prepositional phrase (b) participial phrase  
 (c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase
58. Ahmad wants to visit Quebec, but he will need to wait for his next vacation.  
 (a) prepositional phrase (b) participial phrase  
 (c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase
59. Hoping for a miracle, the doctors continued the surgery.  
 (a) prepositional phrase (b) participial phrase  
 (c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase
60. Our boss supports donating time to charity.  
 (a) prepositional phrase (b) participial phrase  
 (c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase
61. Melanie hoped to find a cure for the disease, but she tried to be realistic.  
 (a) prepositional phrase (b) participial phrase  
 (c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase
62. After the banquet, the cooks will take a well-deserved break.  
 (a) prepositional phrase (b) participial phrase  
 (c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase
63. Joey is hoping for a change to play pool with his uncle.  
 (a) prepositional phrase (b) participial phrase  
 (c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase
64. The dog that Sam chose from the litter seems to be healthy.  
 (a) prepositional phrase (b) participial phrase  
 (c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase
65. Sam Smith, who recently spoke to the youth group, excels at motivating young people.  
 (a) prepositional phrase (b) participial phrase  
 (c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase
66. Pushed beyond endurance, the runner dropped the baton.  
 (a) prepositional phrase (b) participial phrase  
 (c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase
67. The shoes he saw in the catalogue are available down the street.  
 (a) prepositional phrase (b) participial phrase  
 (c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase
68. The reporter crouched behind that tree got the best picture of the arrest.  
 (a) prepositional phrase (b) participial phrase  
 (c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase
69. Keith tried supporting both teams, but his heart was with Oregon.  
 (a) prepositional phrase (b) participial phrase  
 (c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase
70. Katrina, who resented being left at home, drew on the walls with her crayons.  
 (a) prepositional phrase (b) participial phrase  
 (c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase
71. Arnold hoped to find an answer to the funding shortfall.  
 (a) prepositional phrase (b) participial phrase  
 (c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase
72. Pressed for time, the agent ran the red light.  
 (a) prepositional phrase (b) participial phrase  
 (c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase
73. His uncle thinks that working for the government is the key to stability.  
 (a) prepositional phrase (b) participial phrase  
 (c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase
74. Richard's chance to make his point slipped away.  
 (a) prepositional phrase (b) participial phrase  
 (c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase
75. Is it possible that Joshua will compete against that man?  
 (a) prepositional phrase (b) participial phrase  
 (c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase





## Hints & Solutions



### LEVEL- I

1. The police has caught the man who committed the theft last night.
2. The French language is different from the Latin language which was once spoken throughout Europe.
3. Can you tell me the reason why you are looking upset?
4. All the plans which he had for making money quickly have failed.
5. The landlord who was proud of his strength despised the weakness of his tenants.
6. This is the village where I was born.
7. Show me the place where you put the keys.
8. Paul who was an old gentleman was my travelling companion.
9. A fox which had never seen a crane before once met a crane.
10. This is the wooden case where the shopkeeper keeps his money.
11. Here the noun clause 'that the traitor should be put to death' is that object of the verb ordered.
12. Here the noun clause 'that he would not go' is the object of the verb said.
13. Here the noun clause 'that he is not interested in the offer' is the subject of the verb is.
14. Here the noun clause 'that he was not feeling well' is the object of the verb said.
15. Here the noun clause 'what he says' is the object of the preposition on.
16. Here the noun clause 'where he has gone' is the object of the verb know.
17. Here the noun clause 'whether the servant had polished his shoes' is the object of the verb asked.
18. Here the noun clause 'that he is alive' is in opposition to the noun news.
19. Here the noun clause 'that the soul is immortal' is in opposition to the noun belief.
20. Here the noun clause 'that we will have to admit defeat' is in opposition to the pronoun it.
21. Here the noun clause 'that he was present' is in opposition to the pronoun it.
22. Here the noun clause 'that only ten persons were killed in the riots' is in opposition to the noun report.
23. Works
24. whose
25. which
26. whose
27. which.
28. I waited for my friend until he arrived.
29. He hid where his pursuers could not find him.
30. I am as intelligent as you are.
31. As he was not there, I left a message with his mother.
32. We eat that we may live.

33. She was so tired that she could barely stand.
34. If you eat too much, you may fall ill.
35. Though he started early, he finished late.
36. If you do not tell me everything, I will not be able to help you.
37. Do not go until I get ready.
38. when you help other people (time)
39. While you wait (time)
40. than I ever was (happy) before (comparison)
41. than a mule (is obstinate) (comparison)
42. while (she was) being taught to cook with broccoli (time)
43. than he hits (baseballs well) (comparison)
44. As the lions approached the carcass (time)
45. While (I was) eating (time)

### LEVEL- II

1. (d) Subject-auxiliary inversion is absent in embedded wh-clause.
2. (b) Standard declarative clause
3. (b) Relative clause introduced by the relative form when and modifying the noun time
4. (a) Adjunct clause (relative clause) that modifies a noun
5. (a) Relative clause functioning as an adjunct that modifies the noun music
6. (d) Predicative SV-clause, i.e., a clause that functions as (part of) the main predicate
7. (d) The gerund stopping constitutes a non-finite clause
8. (a) Conjunction when denotes he
9. (b) Conjunction where denotes he
10. (c) Conjunction if denotes he
11. (c) Conjunction denotes who came
12. (c) Conjunction whose denotes book
13. (c) Here the conjunction denotes house
14. (a) Here the conjunction denotes he
15. (b) Here the conjunction that denotes study
16. (d) Here the conjunction that denotes run
17. (d) Here the conjunction that denotes run
18. (a) Here the conjunction as denotes anybody.
19. (d) Here the conjunction since denotes came
20. (b) Here the conjunction whatever denotes he
21. (b) Here the conjunction whether denotes he
22. (d) Here the conjunction while denotes raining
23. (a) Here the conjunction however denotes we
24. (b) We use relative clauses to give additional information about something without starting another sentence. Here that gives additional information about athletic events.
25. (b) Here when gives extra information
26. (c) This is an imperative clause. The second person subject you has been omitted.

27. (b) This is an interrogative clause. Note the use of subject auxiliary inversion (did you leave... rather than you did leave...).
  28. (a) This is a declarative clause. (Although it may function as a directive it has the form of a declarative - note that the second person subject you is not omitted.)
  29. (a) This is a declarative clause.
  30. (c) This is a series of imperative clauses. The second person subject you has been omitted.
  31. (a) This clause answers the question "why," showing cause, so it is an adverb clause. It does not act as a subject or object, and it does not modify a noun or pronoun.
  32. (a) The clause answers the question "what?", and acts as the direct object of the verb "hope."
  33. (a) This clause does not tell you which bankers need to know, but rather, it tells you what they need to know -- since it answers the question "what?" (and acts as the direct object of "to know"), it is a noun clause.
  34. (b) The relative pronoun "who" might have confused you here; however, the clause itself does not answer the question "who?", but the question "which person?", showing that it modifies the noun "person" and is acting as an adjective clause.
  35. (c) This clause tells where poverty will exist, and specifying a location is the function of an adverb or (in this case) of an adverb clause.
  36. (b) This clause modifies the noun "books," and modifying a noun or pronoun is the function of an adjective or (in this case) of an adjective clause.
  37. (c) This clause provides the conditions under which Canada might give up its marketing boards, and it is an adverb or an adverb clause which answers the question "under what conditions?"
  38. (b) This is a very tricky example, and the subordinating conjunction "where" could have fooled you. In fact, the clause does not answer the adverb question "where?", but the adjective question "which place?" This is an adjective clause, modifying the noun "place."
  39. (c) This clause provides the conditions under which the accused murderer will not be convicted, so it must be an adverb clause.
  40. (a) This clause is the direct object of the infinitive "to ask," answering the question "what is it important to ask?"

41. (c)	42. (d)	43. (a)
44. (b)	45. (c)	46. (a)
47. (b)	48. (a)	49. (b)
50. (d)	51. (b)	52. (a)
53. (d)	54. (b)	55. (a)

  56. (a) Prepositional phrase
  57. (c) Gerund phrase
  58. (d) Infinitive phrase
  59. (b) Participial phrase
  60. (c) Gerund phrase
  61. (d) Infinitive phrase
  62. (a) Prepositional phrase
  63. (d) Infinitive phrase
  64. (a) Prepositional phrase
  65. (c) Gerund phrase
  66. (b) Participial phrase
  67. (a) Prepositional phrase
  68. (b) Participial phrase
  69. (c) Gerund phrase
  70. (a) Prepositional phrase
  71. (d) Infinitive phrase
  72. (b) Participial phrase
  73. (a) Prepositional phrase
  74. (d) Infinitive phrase
  75. (a) Prepositional phrase