

Clauses Exercises

◆ Structure of Sentences:

According to their grammatical structure, sentences can be classified into three types:

1. Simple sentence
2. Compound sentence
3. Complex sentence

1. A Simple Sentence has only one clause, i.e., one subject and one predicate, e.g.
The students are learning grammar.

2. A Compound Sentence has two or more main clauses joined together by coordinating conjunctions like and, but, yet, still, so and so, therefore, for, now, otherwise, either or, neither, nor, not only but also, e.g.

(i) The child ran fast and won the race.

(ii) Hari works hard and therefore stands first.

3. A Complex Sentence has one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses, e.g.
I read the book which I had bought from the Book Fair.

◆ Subordinate Clauses are of three kinds:

- Noun Clause
- Adjective Clause
- Adverb Clause

1. Noun Clause:

The Noun Clause does the work of a noun in the sentence. It is introduced by the following connectives:

Pronouns: *who, what, which, whom, whose*

Example:

- I know who he is.

Adverbs: *when, where, why, how*

Examples:

- I asked him if he knew where the post office was.

- I don't know why he does not study.

Conjunctions: *that, whether, if*

Examples:

- I think that Raghu is a liar.
- I asked her whether she wanted a book to read.

2. Adjective Clause:

Adjective Clauses describe a noun or a pronoun in the main clause or in another subordinate clause.

Adjective clauses are also known as relative clauses as they are usually introduced by relative pronouns like 'who', 'whom', 'whose', 'which', 'that', e.g.

The house which has large glass windows was burgled yesterday.

The adjective clause describes the noun 'house' in the main clause.

I know the boy who won the national championship.

The adjective clause describes the noun 'boy' in the main clause.

He who laughs last laughs the best.

The adjective clause describes the pronoun 'He' in the main clause.

3. Adverb Clause:

The adverb clause functions as an adverb, i.e. it modifies verbs. Therefore, an adverb clause may appear anywhere in a sentence. It tells us why, where, under what conditions, or to what degree the action occurred or the situation existed. Unlike adjective clauses, they frequently change their position within the sentence. Example: When the timer rings, we know the cake is done.

OR

We know the cake is done when the timer rings.

Adverb Clauses may be classified as Adverb Clauses of Condition, Time, Place, Reason, Manner, Purpose, etc.

Question 1.

Vipul and Mahesh are discussing their plans for the summer vacation. Complete their dialogue in an appropriate manner. Write your answers in the space provided. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Answer:



How are you going to spend your summer vacation?

I haven't thought about it yet.

How do you like the idea (a) (Shimla)?

That's nice, (b) (but).

I'll come to your house today (c) (and).

- Mahesh: Oh! that'll be fine.
- Vipul: (d) in the evening?
- Mahesh: Yes, I don't think he is going out tonight.
- Vipul: OK. I'll certainly come and meet him.

Answer:

(a) that we should go to Simla?

(b) but I will have to take my father's permission.

(c) and request him to allow you to go to Simla.

(d) Should I come

Question 2.

Complete the sentences given below using subordinate clauses.

1. My eyes have become red
2. You should use sunglasses
3. I always wash my eyes
4. One should not use eyecare products
5. I hope

Answer:

1. because I have caught some eye infection.
2. if you cannot tolerate glare.
3. when they become red.
4. which have not been produced by a reputable company.
5. your eyes are free of infection soon.

Question 3.

Complete the dialogue using subordinate clauses.

1. Customer: Will you tell me?
2. Shopkeeper: The price of this watch is 900.
3. Customer: I want to know
4. Shopkeeper: Yes sir, the guarantee is of one year



5. Customer: Of course, no one will damage it purposely.

Answer:

1. what this watch costs?
2. which/that you are looking at
3. if it carries a guarantee.
4. if it is not damaged carelessly.
5. who buys it

Question 4.

Complete the letter given below with suitable clauses.

Dear son,

I am well. Hope you are taking good care of yourself. You must lock the doors properly at night (a)

You are alone (b) There is no need to be afraid (c) I shall come back (d) I miss you (e)

Yours affectionately
Dad

Answer:

- (a) because there have been some thefts in the neighbourhood
- (b) and so you must be careful
- (c) because you can depend on our neighbours for help
- (d) when the work in hand is finished.
- (e) and am looking forward to being with you.

Question 5.

Chiki and Miks are planning to visit Kurukshetra during Vacation. Complete the dialogue between them using the given clauses.

- (i) how are we going
- (ii) what are we carrying?
- (iii) when I was a child

Chiki: I'm really excited about the trip.

Miki: Let's decide what we are going to require for the journey.

- (a) Miki: I have been to this place long back
- (b) Chiki: Tell me by car or by train?
- (c) Miki: We'll be going by train. Have you decided
- (d) Chiki: I'm not very good at packing. Do you know how to pack the rucksacks?

Answer:

- (a) When I was a child



- (b) how are we going
- (c) what we are carrying?

Question 6.

Fill in the blanks in the following conversation with meaningful clauses.

Sheela: Tomorrow is my birthday. I want to prepare a cake myself. Please tell me (a)

.....

Radha: I can make many types of cakes. Tell me (b)

Sheela: I am very fond of chocolates and want to prepare a chocolate cake.

Radha: Please let me know (c) so that I can come and help you.

Sheela: Oh! Thank you.

Answer:

- (a) how I should start
- (b) what you want to make
- (c) when you wish to make the cake

Question 7.

Fill in the blanks with suitable clauses.

1. He ran so fast
2. You should act
3. He is the boy

Answer:

1. that he became breathless
2. as you feel right
3. who deserves admiration.

Question 8.

Complete the dialogue using the clauses given in the box.

if you want; what you require for packing; how I should pack

it nicely

Chiki: Have you bought a birthday gift for Pooja?

Miki: Yes, but I don't know (a)



Chiki: I can help you (b)

Miki: That's really nice of you. Tell me (c)

- (a) how I should pack it nicely
- (b) if you want
- (c) what you require for packing

Question 9.

Complete the following using clauses given in the box.

which make housing difficult for the poor; that the poor suffer the most; how it should cut down the cost of housing,

The finding of a housing study shows (a) The lack of resources, rising cost of material, and of land are the problems (b) The government's worry is (c) so that the poor can buy houses.

Answer:

- (a) that the poor suffer the most
- (b) which make housing difficult for the poor
- (c) how it should cut down the cost of housing.

Question 10.

Complete the following letter using appropriate clauses to fill in the blanks.

Answer:

Dear Sonia

How are you? I haven't heard from you (a) I wanted to send you the books (b) We are all eagerly waiting to catch a glimpse of the man (c) Do send a quick reply.

Yours affectionately

Raina

Answer:

- (a) or received any communication
- (b) that you wanted
- (c) who wrote them

Question 11.

Combine the following sets of sentences using clauses.



1. You have met Ashok. He is my friend's brother.
2. A laser is a new device. It makes the light shine in a red beam.

Answer:

1. You have met Ashok who is my friend's brother.
2. A laser is a new device which makes the light shine in a red beam.

Question 12.

Complete the sentences using a noun clause with the words given in brackets.

1. The Principal announced that (holiday after the Annual day).
2. Everybody cheered and felt that (good idea).
3. the day after the Annual Day would be a holiday.
4. it was a good idea.

Question 13.

Given below are some sets of simple sentences. Combine each set into a complex sentence by using one of the sentences in each set into an adjective clause.

1. The dog has been shot dead. It went mad.
2. The lady brought to the party the little box. She was very fond of it.
3. She is a girl. I wanted to meet her.

Answer:

1. The dog that went mad has been shot dead.
2. The lady brought to the party the little box that she was very fond of.
3. She is the girl whom I wanted to meet.

