

**English Language for Competitive Exams**  
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**Week - 10**  
**Lecture - 48**  
**Grammar - Part 4**  
**Clauses**

Good morning. So, we continue with our grammar we have been doing quite a bit in the fast few days, we have already done what are prepositions, what are maybe you know different kinds of a grammatical categories, that go in to sentence, a sentence correction we have done a lot of that. Today we will be doing clause because I thought this is an integral part of grammar, and something that all of us know we have done this, but what when the time comes we do not recall it. So, what is the clause after all? So, clause is a group of words that includes a subject under verb that is the primary definition; it is the group of words that includes a subject and a verb not necessarily complete.

Clause is different from a phrase, which may not contain a subject and the verb. So, phrase may need not or does not, but clause is a sentence in itself or at least a part of a sentence. And independent clause expresses a complete thought, it is a standalone sentence. Meera drank coffee after breakfast; Meera is a subject, drank is the verb, coffee is an object. So, full meaning full sentence in itself it is a simple sentence and after breakfast is the clause that adds to it. A dependent clause is supporting addition to another wise clause complete sentence, and it cannot stand by itself as a meaning full proposition or as a meaning full sentence.

So, what I am trying to tell you is that we have to look out for what is the category, and if part one matches part two; the first part matches the second part if there are clauses, Meera drank coffee after breakfast, after breakfast is not to make a sentence, but adds meaning to the first clause when? A Meera drank coffee at the cafe. So, where? It adds meaning even Meera drank coffee is enough we understand she drank coffee, but when and where with whom. So, all this add to the meaning of the sentence. So, we have to understand that after breakfast at the cafe with her friends, they are dependent clauses and meaning to the first part. There are three kinds of clauses: noun, adjective, adverb. Noun clause behaves like a noun, what she wore to a party I cannot remember, I cannot

remember what she wore to a party. So, it is the noun adjective clause a clause my daughter or my son who loves to have chocolate refused to have chocolate today.

So, who is an adjective performing the role of describing the person, the noun daughter or son they do not like chocolate or ice cream or whatever so this is the qualifier. Today they refuse to have it, but who loves generally to have a chocolate or ice cream or whatever; adverb clause he lost his memory after the accident. So, this what does it mean; how did he lose his memory after the accident. So, when? Adjective clause is are sometimes called relative clauses, relative clauses are refer to those clauses that add information to the sentence by using a relative pronoun like who, whom, which, whose and also that, that can also that is the tricky one what is the tricky one? It can also stand for noun what she wore at the party. So, here that is the noun; what I meant by this here it is a noun clause, but when I say or that that person who we were talking about is that is the noun clause, but this in another sentence a lemon is a fruit that is yellow in color this is an adjectival clause. So, you should understand the meaning. Korean is a person who is from Korea. So, who is an adjective?

Now, the dog was brown the students filled into file into class the book was one the table; you no these are predicates. Predicates adds to the readers knowledge of the subject, we also have simple compound classifications as simple compound and complex sentences all these things are basic categories, basic grammar all these things you should know I want to repeat and revise these things very often, because in competitive exams when such questions come in front of you come before you, they are quite tricky.

You need to have very strong control over these categories; it is very easy to get confused. A simple sentence Meera drank coffee Liza was playing football. So, a compound sentence consist of two complete clauses, Liza was playing football and Meera was having coffee and is the connection, it is a compound and is the connector, we will be doing connectives also soon in details so do not panic, even if you do not know, but words like an, and, but and as well as these are connectors they connect sentences. So, you have to understand how this whole category works a complex sentence this is difficult.

Now, difficult in the sense sometimes people in order to use complex sentences; they start making lot of mistakes. Mistakes in the sense that they start in a certain way and

they mix up certain other categories, and they there is a lot of mélange of various things happening here, and they end up making mistakes here. So, complex sentence one independent clause one dependent clause, they are generally join by conjunctive adverb like more or less or nevertheless or all in all though or; however, etcetera although it was hot Liza was playing football, although is a category although it was hot. So, Liza was playing it can you cannot say although it was hot Liza is playing football.

Remember coordinate conjunctions are for and nor, but or yet. So, these are the common, but then there are more complex words also.

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**Exercise---Sentence Identification: Simple, Compound and Complex**

1. The training rooms of these college athletes smell of grease and gasoline.
2. Their practice field is a stretch of asphalt, and their heroes make a living driving cars.
3. Their tools are screwdrivers and spanners rather than basketballs and footballs.

So, now here I am going to give you a list of sentences please look at the slide. This is an exercise sentence identification; simple, compound, complex. First sentence the training rooms of these college athletes smell of grease and gasoline, their practice field is a stretch of asphalt, and their heroes make living driving cars their tools are screwdriver and spanners rather than basketballs and footballs.

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4. This new brand of college athlete is involved in the sport of auto racing.

5. Most of the students are engineering majors, and they devote every minute of their spare time to their sport.

Next please look at it this new brand of college athlete is involved in the sport of auto racing. Next sentence most of the students are engineering majors and they devote every minute of their spare time to their sport.

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**Sentence Identification: Simple, Compound and Complex**

6. Although the sport is new, it has already attracted six collegiate teams in the South.

7. The students work on special cars designed for their sport.

And next is although the sport is new, it has already attracted six collegiate teams in the South. Next sentence the students work on special car designed for their sport.

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8. The cars are called Legends cars, models of Fords and Chevys from 1932 to 1934, and they are refitted by the students with 1200 cc motorcycle engines.

9. Although their usual speed ranges from 50 to 90 miles an hour, Legends cars can move up to 100 miles an hour on a straightaway.

10. The Saturday morning races of the competing teams have attracted as many as 3,500 fans, but the students concede they are no threat to the nation's fastest growing sport of stock car racing.

The cars are called Legend cars, models of Fords and Chevy's from 1932 to 1934, and they refitted by the students with 1200 CC motorcycle engine engines.

Although their usual speed ranges from 50 to 90 miles an hour, legend cars can move up to 100 miles an hour on a straightaway. The Saturday morning races of the competing teams have attracted as many as 3500 fans, the students concede they are no threat to the nation's fastest growing sport of stock car racing. What are these what kinds of sentences are these? So, let us discuss answers now. First sentence the training of this college athlete's smell of grease and gasoline.

So, is it a compound where is the connector? Training rooms of these college athletes this is the whole subject, smell of. So, smell of what of this and that is a simple sentence. Their practice field is stretch of as felt and. So, and is the (Refer Time: 09:52) give away their heroes make living driving cars is a compound sentence. And next one there again look at it carefully it may look a little lengthy, but is it a complex one the tools has screwdrivers and spanners do not get confused by that tricky, and here it is not joining two parts of a sentence therefore, it is not compounded it is a simple sentence.

This new brand of college athlete is involved in the sport of auto racing, very clear is this is a demonstrative it is a simple sentence, there is no compound no complex. Most of the students are engineering majors, and now see most of the students are engineering majors it is a complete sentence by itself; they devote every minute of this (Refer Time:

10:41) sport (Refer Time: 10:42) complete sentence enjoying by and compound it is a compound sentence joined by and. And next one was complex that give away in the marker although coordinator although, although the sport is new etcetera etcetera it has already attracted six collegiate teams in the South.

So, complex sentence seventh one, the students work on is not students who work on special cars designed for their sport are very a diligent it is not like that it is a simple sentence. And then you have though longest sentences, the cars are called Legends cars models of force and Chevy's from 32 to 1934 and they are refitted by the students with 1200 cc motorcycling and it is a compound sentence and. And then next one although. So, it is a complex sentence, although their usual speed ranges from 50 to 90 miles an hour, legends cars can move up to 100 miles an hour on a straightway. The Saturday morning last one I am doing Saturday morning races of the computing teams have attracted as, but now, but is that give a away the sent students and see there no threads to the nations fast is growing sport of stock car racing, this is the compound sentence. Two sentences of equal standing are joined together using a coordinator, but now look at this exercise.

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Clause Identification: Dependent or Independent?

1. Catherine read a novel before she went to bed.
2. I don't like potato.
3. If you go now, you can meet her.
4. I want a haircut.
5. She is very fit because she goes swimming in the pool daily.
6. When I lived in Paris, I drank wine daily.
7. I know why he was absent last class.
8. We decided to have the party outside although the sky was cloudy.
9. Before you leave work, you should meet Mr. Varma.
10. Since the weather was bad, we had dinner at home.

Clause identification dependent or independent; Catherine read a novel before she went to bed. I do not like potato all the once in a highlighted in red if you have to identify that. If you go now you can meet her, I want to hair cut number five she is very fit because

she goes swimming in the pool daily. 6 when I lived in Paris I drank wine daily, I know why he was absent last class; 8 we decided to have the party outside although the sky cloudy, and before you leave work you should meet Mister Varma since the weather was bad we had dinner at home. And the answers are Catherine read a novel before she went to bed, Catherine read a novel is independent I do not like potato is an independent simple sentence.

If you go now what does it mean what will do if go now; it is a dependent clause. I want a haircut it is an independent one. She is very fit because she goes swimming in the pool. So, she is very fit is, but because she goes it require something else. So, that is a dependent clause. When I leaved in Paris I drank wine daily; I drank wine daily is the independent, when I leaved in Paris is dependent. 7 I know why he was absent last class is, I know is independent we decided to have the party outside that was the highlighted that is independent although the sky was cloudy is dependent, and before you leave work that is the dependent clause, since the weather was bad we had dinner at home is independent.

I can give you some more examples, now listen to me some of the sentences; Anitha who graduated from Smith College last year is working on a project. So, what is it who graduated from smith college or whatever college it is an adjectival clause. Migrate is fear is growing sick, it is a noun clause. I will stay in the home until you arrive time. So, adverb; the movies is the all these are clauses all these are clauses, they no doubt about that. The movie was better than I expected it to be its an adverbial clause comparative degree, better then I expected to be; it to be real challenge is how we are going to satisfy a cline this is the noun clause.

A sentence like the person who took my order forgot to bring me my drink adjective; and if Liza wants to come long she can meet us at theater it is an adverb a conditional if. A sentence like the house which received fire damage as insurance, has had extensive renovation this is an adjectival clause. He did not realized that the stove was of and noun clause. So, I am just giving you a series of examples how these things work Smith where that was Smithsonian where there was fire last year is now back to normal. So, where is denoting a place where there was, is actually qualifying the place it is an adjectival not an adverb.

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Exercise Answer using **who, which or whose**.

1. I talked to the girl \_\_\_ car had broken down in front of the shop.
2. Mr Richards, \_\_\_ is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.
3. We often visit our aunt in Norwich \_\_\_ is in East Anglia.
4. This is the girl \_\_\_ comes from Spain.
5. That's Peter, the boy \_\_\_ has just arrived at the airport.
6. Thank you very much for your e-mail \_\_\_ was very interesting.
7. The man, \_\_\_ father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.
8. The children, \_\_\_ shouted in the street, are not from our school.
9. The car, \_\_\_ driver is a young man, is from Ireland.
10. What did you do with the money \_\_\_ your mother lent you?

Now, look at the slide here, this is an exercise answer using who which or whose first one. I talk to the girl dash car had broken down in front of the shop. So, I can mister Richards dash is a taxi driver lives on the corner, we often visit our aunt in Norwich dash is in east Anglia this is the girl dash comes from Spain, that is peter the boy dash has just arrive at the airport. Thank you very much for your email dash was very interesting, the man dash father is a professor forgot his umbrella, the children dash shouted in the street are not from our school, the car dash driver is a young man is from Ireland what did you do with the money dash your mother lent you.

I will give you the answers I talk to the girl whose car had broken down in front of the shop. Mr Richards who is the taxi driver lives on the corner, we often visit our aunt in Norwich dash is in east Anglia, this is the girl who comes from Spain, that is peter the boy who has just arrived at the airport, thank you very much for your email which was very interesting, the man whose father is a professor forgot his umbrella, the children who shouted in the street are not from our school, the car whose driver is a young man is from Ireland, what did you do with the money which your mother lent you which.



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**FORM RELATIVE CLAUSES**

For eg: Nigeria is a country in Africa. It is by the coast.  
Nigeria, **which** is by the coast, is a country in Africa.

1. We spent our holiday in Scotland last year. Scotland is in the north of Great Britain.  
Last year we \_\_\_\_\_.
2. People live in Scotland. They are called Scots.  
The people \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We first went to Edinburgh. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.  
We first \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh. He wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories.  
Arthur Conan Doyle \_\_\_\_\_.

Now, look at the slide and form relative clauses for example, the first one the first one done for you. Nigeria is the country in Africa it is by the coast, Nigeria which is by the coast is a country in Africa. We spent our holiday in Scotland last year Scotland is in the north of Great Britain. Start your sentence with last year we second; people live in Scotland they are called scots, start your sentence with the people. Next one we first went to Edinburgh, Edinburgh is the capital of the Scotland. Start your sentence with we first forth; Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh he wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories Arthur Conan Doyle dash.

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5. Then we visited a lake. It is in the Highlands.  
The lake \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Loch Ness is 37 km long. People know it for its friendly monster.  
Loch Ness \_\_\_\_\_.
7. There we met an old man. He told us that he had seen Nessie.  
An old man \_\_\_\_\_.
8. We then travelled to a mountain. The mountain is near the town of Fort William.  
We then \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The mountain is the highest mountain in Great Britain. It is called Ben Nevis.  
The mountain \_\_\_\_\_.
10. I sent you a postcard. It was written on the summit of Ben Nevis.  
The postcard \_\_\_\_\_.

Then we visited a lake it is in the highlands the lake dash, Loch ness is 37 kilometer long people know it for its friendly monster loch ness, there we met an old man he told us that he had seen Nessie an old man dash.

Next one we then travelled to a mountain the eighth one, the mountain is near the town of fort William, we then dash. Next one the mountain is the highest mountain in Great Britain it is called ben Nevis the mountain I sent you a postcard, it was written on the summit of ben Nevis the postcard. Let us look let us do the answers now; first one would be last year we spent our holidays in Scotland which is in the north of Great Britain; second the people who leave in Scotland are called scots I hope you are getting all these answers, we first went to Edinburgh which is the capital Scotland. Fourth Arthur Conan Doyle whose who wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories was born in Edinburgh. Fifth the lake we then visited in the highlands; sixth loch ness which people know for his friendly monster is 37 kilometer long, an old man we met that told us that he had seen Nessie, eighth one we then travel to a mountain which is near the town of fort William, nine the mountain which is the highest mountain in the great Britain it is called Ben Nevis, then the postcard has sent to was written on the summit of ben Nevis.

So, three kinds of clauses: noun, adjective, adverb. Now why do you need to understand these clauses? Understand that even when you do your writing practices, it is just not enough that you have the right vocabulary or you have enough ideas, you need to use a variety of simple compound and complex sentences for your writing. Remember this is no longer an eighth grade kind of a composition writing, you have to the higher you go and the more competitive things get or things become for you, you need to have more sophisticated range of vocabulary as well as sentences, using complex sentences makes your writing more varied.

Now, understand that what we mean by more varied; we need to have come some kind of a range you cannot just say last year I went to dash, last year I saw this, then I met x y z. You need to have lots of information packed in certain space. So, you need complex sentences compound sentences to add variety to that. So, it is all right when you to use simple sentences only when you are very unsure of your writing, but a more confident user of the English language we will use structurally more allegiant sentences. Now there is always a catch here in your frenzy to use complex sentences, please make sure that they are grammatically correct, they are not like a run on sentences. Many sentences are

breathless they go on and on and on and then we forget, how it is started and how it ended there has to be a nice coordination between the first and the last part of your sentence that is called a good user a good usage.

So, thank you very much and we will do more on clauses and particularly coordinators in our subsequent classes.