

## Clauses - Overview

### Introduction

1) A clause is a combination of words containing a subject and a predicate.

*Peter goes to the gym. (one clause)*

*Peter goes to the gym after he finishes his work. (two clauses)*

2) There are two types of clauses in English:

a) an independent (main) clause contains a subject and a predicate and expresses a finished thought. Thus it can stand alone as a sentence.

*Pam likes drawing and painting.*

*Andy is currently unemployed.*

Note that the independent clause is a simple sentence when dependent clauses within one sentence are absent.

b) a dependent (subordinate) clause gives additional information to the main sentence, thus it cannot stand alone as a separate sentence.

*Mr. Klarkson, **whose works are critically acclaimed**, has published a new book.*

*Mary started laughing **when she saw a pug wearing a costume**.*

An independent clause forms a complex sentence together with a dependent clause.

*I'd like to know **why I can't book a room at this hotel**.*

*The woman stood crying **as people were passing by**.*

## Short Story Dialogue

- *Have you decided where you'd like to go this summer?*
- *I haven't asked my family if they plan on doing a huge family gathering.*
- *Well, until you get the details, we can't book anything.*
- *I understand that. I promise that I'll call my parents today. You can join us; everyone is super friendly.*
- *I'm not sure that I'm ready to meet your huge family yet.*

## Independent Practice - Clauses - Overview

### 1) Mark independent clauses as I and dependent ones as D.

- a. Students have to finish their assignments by 6 p.m.
- b. The cafe that is located across the street serves the best coffee.
- c. She doesn't like the men who smoke.
- d. I doubt that it'll rain tomorrow.
- e. Nick's aunt, who speaks 5 languages, lives in Spain.
- f. Apple pies that don't have a lot of apples in them are not worth my attention!
- g. My mom wants to go to Paris and see the Eiffel Tower.
- h. I will keep on fighting until I reach my goals.
- i. I'd rather stay at home tonight; the weather is depressing.
- j. The teacher was asking questions but no one answered.

---

## Independent Practice: Answers - Clauses - Overview

### 1) Mark independent clauses as I and dependent ones as D.

- a. Students have to finish their assignments by 6 p.m. (I).
- b. The cafe **that is located across the street (D)** serves the best coffee (I).
- c. She doesn't like the men (I) **who smoke (D)**.
- d. I doubt (I) **that it'll rain tomorrow (D)**.
- e. Nick's aunt, **who speaks 5 languages (D)**, lives in Spain (I).
- f. Apple pies **that don't have a lot of apples in them (D)** are not worth my attention (I)!
- g. My mom wants to go to Paris and see the Eiffel Tower (I).
- h. I will keep on fighting (I) **until I reach my goals (D)**.
- i. I'd rather stay at home tonight (I); the weather is depressing (I).
- j. The teacher was asking questions (I) **but no one answered (D)**.

---

## Independent Clause

### Introduction

1) An independent (main) clause contains a subject and a predicate and expresses a finished thought. Thus it can stand alone as a sentence.

*Sarah wants to study Spanish.*

2) The independent clause is a simple sentence when dependent clauses within one sentence are absent.

*I don't want to go to the pub tonight. (simple sentence)*

*I have to work tomorrow. (simple sentence)*

The independent clause forms a complex sentence together with a dependent clause. In this case, use a conjunction.

*I don't want to go to the pub tonight **because** I have work tomorrow. (complex sentence consisting of an independent clause and a dependent one; two clauses are connected with the help of a conjunction **because**)*

Two independent clauses can form a sentence. In this case, use a *semicolon (;)*.

*My little sister doesn't like reading; she falls asleep within 2 minutes.*

*Lucy has a business trip in a week; Lucy's mom will help with the kids.*

### Short Story Dialogue

– ***Why can't I have a sleepover? Mom, you promised me that I could invite my friends over this week!***

– ***I'm sorry, honey, but let's do it some other time. Our grandma is staying with us; it would be too noisy.***

– ***But mom! You promised me!***

– ***I'm very sorry, sweetheart. Let's do it next Friday, OK?***

---

## Independent Practice - Independent Clause

### 1) Underline independent clauses.

- a. She walked as if she were on a runway.
- b. I don't like the idea of you buying a motorbike as it is extremely dangerous and you are likely to get injured.
- c. We don't sell coffee here.
- d. When she heard the news, Mia burst into tears.
- e. George will probably decline our invitation; he's been busy at work.
- f. Although it seemed impossible, Kate got a full scholarship.
- g. She wouldn't have succeeded if it weren't for her parents.

### 2) Rewrite the sentences so that each clause is independent.

a. Peter wanted to study abroad as he liked the idea of working in an international team. .....
b. She couldn't answer the question since she wasn't even listening. .....
c. I didn't want to go to the supermarket because it was raining. .....

---

## Independent Practice: Answers - Independent Clause

### 1) Underline independent clauses.

- a. She walked as if she were on a runway.
- b. I don't like the idea of you buying a motorbike as it is extremely dangerous and you are likely to get injured.
- c. We don't sell coffee here.
- d. When she heard the news, Mia burst into tears.
- e. George will probably decline our invitation; he's been busy at work.
- f. Although it seemed impossible, Kate got a full scholarship.
- g. She wouldn't have succeeded if it weren't for her parents.

### 2) Rewrite the sentences so that each clause is independent. Sample Answers:

- a. Peter wanted to study abroad. He liked the idea of working in an international team.
- b. She couldn't answer the question. She wasn't even listening.
- c. I didn't want to go to the supermarket; it was raining.

---

## Dependent (Subordinate) Clause

### Introduction

1) A dependent (subordinate) clause gives additional information to the main sentence, thus it cannot stand alone as a separate sentence.

*When she comes back home after a long day at work, she likes to take a bath.*

2) Dependent clauses can be divided into the following categories:

a) a noun clause is a dependent clause that acts as a noun, thus it can be a subject, an object, or an object of a preposition in the sentence.

***Whoever comes first wins!***

*We don't know **who left the note at the door.***

b) an adjective clause is a dependent clause that modifies nouns or pronouns providing additional information.

*A woman **who can cook well** will become my wife.*

*Broccoli, **which not everyone likes**, is part of my daily diet.*

c) an adverb clause is a dependent clause that modifies an adjective, an adverb, or a verb/verb phrase.

*We were swimming in the ocean **when we saw the lightning.***

*Let's eat dinner **before the food gets cold.***

### Short Story Dialogue

- Seth Rogen, **whose humour I absolutely adore**, is filming a new movie.
- Oh, really? What's the title?
- Flarsky, **if I'm not mistaken. If everything goes well**, it should be out in 2019.
- It's cool that we never argue about **what movies to watch together!**
- Yeah, we have the same taste **when it comes to art.**

---

## Independent Practice - Dependent (Subordinate) Clause

**1) Underline dependent clauses. Decide whether they are noun, adjective, or adverb clauses.**

- a. The art classes that Phillip attended weren't very good.
- b. My parents are always talking about how they can start their own business.
- c. She is much taller than her sisters.
- d. Ashley, who has been my friend for a year, is moving to Italy.
- e. Megan couldn't help but try after she heard the news.
- f. The painting that was stolen from the gallery has been found.
- g. What we were talking about with Madison is none of your business.
- h. I didn't like the book that you gave me.
- i. When you finish your work, give me a call.
- j. No one could explain what happened at Gabe's birthday party.



---

## Independent Practice: Answers - Dependent (Subordinate) Clause

**1) Underline dependent clauses. Decide whether they are noun, adjective, or adverb clauses.**

- a. The art classes that Phillip attended weren't very good. (adjective clause)
- b. My parents are always talking about how they can start their own business. (noun clause)
- c. She is much taller than her sisters. (adverb clause)
- d. Ashley, who has been my friend for a year, is moving to Italy. (adjective clause)
- e. Megan couldn't help but try after she heard the news. (adverb clause)
- f. The painting that was stolen from the gallery has been found. (adjective clause)
- g. What we were talking about with Madison is none of your business. (noun clause)
- h. I didn't like the book that you gave me. (adjective clause)
- i. When you finish your work, give me a call. (adverb clause)
- j. No one could explain what happened at Gabe's birthday party. (noun clause)

## Noun Clause

### Introduction

1) A dependent (subordinate) clause gives additional information to the main sentence, thus it cannot stand alone as a separate sentence.

*When she comes back home after a long day at work, she likes to take a bath.*

2) A noun clause is a dependent clause that acts as a noun.

*She loves **violet**. (noun)*

*I know **that she loves violet**. (noun clause)*

A noun clause can begin with words such as *what, who, when, where, whether, which, why, how etc.*

*I don't know **who called me**.*

*It's important to state in your application **why you want to work at the company**.*

A noun clause can act as a subject, an object, or an object of a preposition.

***Why he did this** was beyond my understanding. (subject)*

*We would like to know **whether you see yourself coming back to our resort next year**. (object)*

*She told us about **how she managed to get her intern position**. (object of a preposition)*

### Short Story Dialogue

– *I wish I could grow up faster!*

– *Why?*

– *Well, I could do **whatever I wanted**, I could be **wherever I wanted**. No one would ask me **why I did something!***

– *Did you have a fight with your parents!*

– *No! I mean, sort of... They didn't like **that I came home past midnight**.*

– *Of course they didn't like it! And I guess you didn't even call them saying **that you'll be that late**.*

---

## Independent Practice - Noun Clause

### 1) Underline noun clauses.

- a. It was very noisy; David couldn't hear what his wife was saying.
- b. Let me know what I can do for you.
- c. We are what we eat.
- d. Sarah didn't tell us how long she plans on staying in London.
- e. Whichever place you pick is fine. I really don't have a preference.
- f. We wanted to know what was the cheapest way to get to Boston.
- g. He is always doing whatever he wants!

### 2) Write 3 sentences with noun clauses.

a.
b.
c.

---

## Independent Practice: Answers - Noun Clause

### 1) Underline noun clauses.

- a. It was very noisy; David couldn't hear what his wife was saying.
- b. Let me know what I can do for you.
- c. We are what we eat.
- d. Sarah didn't tell us how long she plans on staying in London.
- e. Whichever place you pick is fine. I really don't have a preference.
- f. We wanted to know what was the cheapest way to get to Boston.
- g. He is always doing whatever he wants!

### 2) Write 3 sentences with noun clauses. Sample Answers:

- a. Whoever has written this needs to be reported to the police.
- b. I couldn't explain why I wanted to eat strawberries with honey.
- c. What my mom likes doing the most is working in the garden.

---

## Adjective (Relative) Clause

### Introduction

1) A dependent (subordinate) clause gives additional information to the main sentence, thus it cannot stand alone as a separate sentence.

*When she comes back home after a long day at work, she likes to take a bath.*

2) An adjective clause is a dependent clause that modifies nouns or pronouns providing additional information.

*The house **where we were born** was demolished last month. (the adjective clause modifies the noun 'house')*

An adjective clause can begin with words such as *that, who, whom, whose, which, when, where, and why*.

*Children **whose parents spend a lot of time with them** are bound to be happier.*

There are two types of adjective clauses:

a) a restrictive (essential) adjective clause provides information that is necessary to distinguish the modified word, thus it cannot be omitted. These clauses usually begin with *that* and are not set off with commas.

*The English course **that Ann takes** is aimed at written skills. (There are different types of English courses, but the peculiarity of the course that Ann takes is that it is aimed at written skills.)*

b) a nonrestrictive (nonessential) adjective clause provides additional information, thus it can be omitted without any loss of meaning. These clauses usually begin with *which* and are always set off with commas.

*Bananas, **which I eat daily**, are packed with nutrients and vitamins. (Bananas are very healthy. **By the way, I eat them every day.** → This additional information doesn't change the fact that bananas are healthy.)*

### Short Story Dialogue

– The gym **where I spend most of my free time** is closing down in 3 weeks. Do you know any other cheap facility like that nearby?

– Gyms, **which are almost everywhere nowadays**, aren't that expensive. I'd recommend looking for one online though. I go to the gym **that is located at my office building**, so I've never really researched any other options.

– Yeah, I'd like to find a place **where additional classes are offered**. Maybe, yoga, or aerobics?

### Independent Practice - Adjective (Relative) Clause

#### 1) Underline adjective clauses.

- a. That time when we got lost I got really scared.
- b. The reason why Olly quit his job seemed made-up.
- c. Anything that is grown organically is quite expensive.
- d. I wouldn't trust a hairdresser whose hairstyle is not stylish.
- e. My parents love talking about the days when there was no Internet.
- f. Our company needs someone who has 5 years of experience in this field.

#### 2) Write 2 sentences with restrictive clauses and 2 sentences with nonrestrictive ones.

a.
b.
c.
d.

---

## Independent Practice: Answers - Adjective (Relative) Clause

### 1) Underline adjective clauses.

- a. That time when we got lost I got really scared.
- b. The reason why Olly quit his job seemed made-up.
- c. Anything that is grown organically is quite expensive.
- d. I wouldn't trust a hairdresser whose hairstyle is not stylish.
- e. My parents love talking about the days when there was no Internet.
- f. Our company needs someone who has 5 years of experience in this field.

### 2) Write 2 sentences with restrictive clauses and 2 sentences with nonrestrictive ones.

#### Sample Answers:

- a. This is the reason why Peter didn't show up.
- b. Do you remember my birthday when we spent the whole night celebrating outside?
- c. Emma, who is Mike's sister, will go to the concert with us.
- d. Vegetables, which kids don't really like, are vital for us.

---

## Adverb Clause

### Introduction

1) A dependent (subordinate) clause gives additional information to the main sentence, thus it cannot stand alone as a separate sentence.

*When she comes back home after a long day at work, she likes to take a bath.*

2) An adverb clause is a dependent clause that modifies an adjective, an adverb, or a verb/verb phrase providing additional information.

*Give me a call **when you get home**. (the adverb clause modifies the verb phrase)*

An adverb clause can begin with words such as *after, because, since, until, when etc.*

*We were at the beach **when it started raining**.*

*Mike is running every day **as he is going to run a marathon in a month**.*

An adverb clause can be placed at the beginning and the end of the sentence without a change in meaning. Use a comma if the clause is placed at the beginning of the sentence.

*You should brush your teeth **before you go to bed**.*

***Before you go to bed**, you should brush your teeth.*

### Short Story Dialogue

– *What do you want to do after you finish your studies?*

– *I don't really know yet. **Until I find a job**, I want to work on my English skills so that I can find a job abroad. But **before I apply**, I need to find a local internship.*

– *You're saying that you don't know yet, but it's seems like you've got it all figured out!*



---

## Independent Practice - Adverb Clause

### 1) Underline adverb clauses.

- a. Mr. Brooks had to leave while the meeting was still going.
- b. Could you put away the toys so that I don't trip over them?
- c. Although everything seems to be going well, I feel sad.
- d. You'd better go to the shower after you finish your workout.
- e. Whether you like it or not, you have to cook for yourself.
- f. Since you're going to the shop, could you buy some jam?

### 2) Write 4 sentences with adverb clauses using the words in brackets.

a. (because)
b. (after)
c. (once)
d. (than)

---

## Independent Practice: Answers - Adverb Clause

### 1) Underline adverb clauses.

- a. Mr. Brooks had to leave while the meeting was still going.
- b. Could you put away the toys so that I don't trip over them?
- c. Although everything seems to be going well, I feel sad.
- d. You'd better go to the shower after you finish your workout.
- e. Whether you like it or not, you have to cook for yourself.
- f. Since you're going to the shop, could you buy some jam?

### 2) Write 4 sentences with adverb clauses using the words in brackets. Sample Answers:

- a. Susan couldn't attend her friends' weddings because she has a business trip.
- b. Come downstairs after you finish your homework.
- c. Once Kyle learned the truth, he couldn't remain their friend.
- d. This job is obviously better than your previous one.