

UNIT - IIIANALYSIS OF COMPOUND & COMPLEX SENTENCESI Introduction by the Teacher

The introduction given in the beginning of Unit II which discusses the structural details of simple sentences holds good in the case of Unit III also as it deals with the structural details of complex and compound sentences. Therefore a glance over the matter therein discussed will not be a waste but rather an enlightenment which would help you in studying the matter dealt with in this unit.

You have learnt in the previous unit that all except simple sentences are made of clauses and therefore, if we want to go into the structural details of sentences other than simple sentences, we must have a thorough knowledge of clauses. Hence, perforce, we are compelled to embark upon a detailed study of clauses as that will alone throw light on the structural details of compound and complex sentences.

As you have already learnt, clauses are mainly divided into two namely independent and dependent clauses. Independent clauses always do the same function. They convey the central idea in a sentence. If a sentence is made up of more than one independent clauses, all the independent clauses in it has equal status. Hence, independent clauses always do the same function and therefore, are not further classified.

On the other hand the dependent clauses have a number of functions. According to the functions they have, we classify them into Noun clauses, Adjective clauses and Adverb clauses. We shall study in detail about them in this unit.

However, before we start with our studies, it will be advantageous to learn something in general about complex and compound sentences.

We have already seen the classification of sentence into complex, compound etc. This classification is based on the number of clauses and their nature.

Apart from this classification, sentences (complex and compound) also may be divided into two classes namely Periodic and Loose, according to the arrangements of their parts.

When the qualifying phrases or clauses are stated first and the main statement is kept until the end, the sentence is said to be a Periodic sentence.

(eg.) 'Whether the system, if it deserves such a name, now built on the ruins of that ancient monarchy, will be able to give better account of the population and wealth of the country, which it has taken under its care, is a matter very doubtful.'

The above sentence is an example of a periodic sentence because the sub-clause and phrases are given first and the main idea follows them.

A sentence is said to be Loose if the main statement comes first and the qualifying phrases or clauses follows.

(eg.) (1) 'Scarcely any one will inquire what instruction will fit youth for the business of life, although everyone is ready to endorse the abstract proposition that such instruction is of high and perhaps supreme importance'.

(2) 'It is clear that the ardent politician would never undergo the labours and make the sacrifices he does, did he not believe that the reform he fights for is the one thing needful.'

The above sentences are examples of loose sentences because the main statement comes first and the dependent phrases or clauses follow the main statement.

Of the two kinds of sentences, the Loose is the more common and the more natural as we have a tendency of expressing our main idea first and adding its qualifications afterwards. Writers who

want an easy and conversational style prefer loose sentences to periodic sentences. Periodic sentences are known for their characteristic feature of dignified prose. It has the power to hold the reader's attention by keeping the meaning in suspense until the end. Hence, a judicious mixture of the two types is desirable if agreeable variety is to be attained in ordinary prose writing.

I hope the above discussion on compound and complex sentences might have made you more familiar with them. You may like to know more about these sentences.

Now, let us take the self-instructional material (Unit III) and learn through it. The instructions given at the beginning of the first unit are applicable here also. Hence you are requested to follow the same.

II (Self-Instructional Material)

1. In unit two you have learnt the detailed analysis of _____ sentences. Simple
2. Now, we have to study the detailed analysis of the remaining types of sentences namely _____ and _____ sentences. Compound
Complex
3. You have already learnt that all sentences except _____ sentences are made up of more than one clause. Simple
4. While learning about the term 'Analysis' you also have learnt that as compound and complex sentences are made up of Clauses, the analysis of these sentences mainly depends on the breaking up of these sentences into _____ and then seeing the relationship existing among these clauses. Clause
5. As _____ and all kinds of compound sentences are made of clauses, and as the analysis of these sentences mainly depends on the breaking up of these sentences into Clauses, a detailed study of _____ is necessary. Clauses
6. You have already learnt that a clause is nothing but a subject-predicate group in a complex or compound sentence. This means that a clause is a part of a complex or compound sentence and each clause consists of a _____ and a _____. Subject
Predicate

7. While studying about Complex and Compound sentences, you have learnt about two varieties of clauses namely : I _____ and D _____
Independent
Dependent
-
8. Let us recall what an Independent clause means.
A clause that can stand independently and express its meaning without depending on other clauses is called an _____ Clause .
Independent
-
9. This means that an Independent clause depends /
does not depend on other clauses.
Doesn't
depend
-
10. Now, let us recall what a dependent clause is.
A clause that depends on other clause or clauses for the expression of its meaning is called a _____ Clause .
Dependent.
-
11. Now, let us see the following example :
'They saved the sailors who were ship wrecked'.
The above sentence has _____ clauses two
as it contains two subject-predicate groups. The first clause 'They saved the sailors' is the _____ clause of the sentence because it can stand alone and express its own meaning without depending on the other clause. Independent
-
12. Then what about the latter part of the sentence in the above frame ? The latter part of the sentence 'Who were ship wrecked', is not an _____ Clause as it depends on the other clause for the completion of its meaning. As the clause depends on the other clause, it is a _____ clause Independent
Dependent.
-
13. Let us see another example :
'Our friends had arrived when we got home'
In the above sentence the first clause 'Our friends had arrived' is the _____ clause of the sentence as it can stand alone and express its own meaning without depending on the other clause, whereas the second clause 'When we got home' is the _____ clause of the sentence as it depends on the main clause for the completion of its meaning. Independent
Dependent
-
14. In short, we could say that an _____ clause is independent of other clauses whereas a _____ clause depends on other clauses for the completion of its meaning. Independent
Dependent
-

15. Now, read the following sentence :

'She must weep or she will die'

The above sentence consists of _____ clauses

two

The first clause in the above sentence is :

She must weep

'_____'

The second clause

She will die.

in the above sentence is : '_____'

16. Are the two clauses in the sentence 'She must weep or she will die' independent clauses ? Yes / No

Yes

17. Yes, you are right. They are independent clauses having equal importance. This means both the clauses of the sentence are of equal / unequal importance.

equal

18. Now, read the following sentence :

'If the rain stops, I shall go for a walk'. two

The above sentence consists of _____ clauses as it contains two subject predicate groups.

19. Examine the sentence again : 'If the rain stops, I shall go for a walk'. We have seen that the above sentence consists of two clauses. Which of the two clauses conveys the main idea of the sentence ? The first / second clause conveys the main idea.

Second.

20. You are right. The second clause namely 'I shall go for a walk' conveys the main idea and it is the _____ clause of the sentence. On the other hand, the other clause 'If the rain stops' is subordinate or dependent and it does not convey the central or main idea. Therefore, the dependent clause is different / not different from the independent clause.

Independent

different

21. In a few of the above frames, you have learnt that all independent clauses have equal importance and they convey the main ideas of the sentences. You have also seen that _____ clauses are inferior to independent clauses and they do not convey the main idea of a sentence.

equal

main

dependent

22. In other words we could say that all _____ clauses are of equal importance and they convey the central or main idea while the _____ clauses are inferior as they do not convey the main idea. Independent dependent
23. All independent clauses always do the function of conveying the central or main idea. Therefore, there is only one variety of _____ Clauses. Independent
24. You have seen that independent clauses are of the same variety and are not further classified. Now let us see whether this is the same case with the other type of clauses we have studied namely the _____ clauses. dependent
25. Read the following sentences :
'What you spoke was interesting'
As the above sentence contains two clauses it is a _____ Sentence. Complex.
26. You have seen that the sentence : 'What you spoke was interesting' is a complex sentence because it has two clauses of which one is _____ and the other is _____. Dependent Independent
27. The dependent clause (of the sentence in the above frame) 'What you spoke' functions as the subject of the verb '_____', Was
28. Now, let us try to reduce the complex sentence 'What you spoke was interesting' to a simple sentence by changing the dependent clause to a noun. The dependent clause 'What you spoke' when reduced to a noun reads as 'your speech'. So when the complex sentence is reduced to simple sentence it reads 'Your _____ was interesting'. Speech.
29. You have seen that the dependent clause in the sentence : 'What he spoke was interesting' is the subject of the verb 'was' and therefore it does the work of a noun. You also have noticed that the dependent clause as it does the work of noun, can be reduced to a _____. This means that the dependent clause does the work of a _____. noun noun
30. You have noticed that the dependent clause in the sentence : 'What you spoke' was interesting' does the work of a noun. Therefore, we can call the dependent clause a N _____ clause. Noun.

31. In other words, a Noun clause is a _____ clause
that does the work of a noun. dependent
-
32. Now read the following sentence :
'What you request is reasonable'
The above sentence has two clauses of which
the former is a _____ clause and the latter dependent
is _____ Independent
-
33. Examine the sentence in the above frame once
again. The subject of the verb 'is' in the
sentence in the above frame is the clause
' _____ ' What you
request
-
34. You have seen that the dependent clause, 'what
you request' is the subject of the verb 'is'
and therefore, it does the work of a noun. As
the dependent clause does the work of a noun,
it is a _____ clause. Noun.
-
35. In a few of the above frames you have seen that
a dependent clause may do the work of a noun
and such a clause is called _____ clause. noun.
-
36. Let us proceed further and see whether depen-
dent clauses do any other function other than
that of noun. Now, read the following sentences:
- (a) He is a strong man.
(b) He is a man who is strong.
- Sentence (a) above is a simple / complex . Simple
sentence
- Sentence (b) above is a simple / complex sentence. Complex
-
37. You have noticed that sentence (a) in the
above frame is a simple sentence because it
has only one subject and one predicate whereas
sentence (b) in the above frame is a complex
sentence because it has an _____ Independent
and a _____ clause. dependent.
-
38. Let us examine the sentence (b) in frame 36
again :
'He is a man who is strong'
In the above sentence, the dependent clause
'Who is strong' does the work of an adjective
because it qualifies the noun _____ in the
independent clause. man
-

39. You have seen that the dependent clause 'who is strong' qualifies the noun 'man' in the independent clause. Therefore, the dependent clause does the work of an _____. adjective.
40. You have noted that the dependent clause 'who is strong' does the work of a single parts of speech called _____. Now, reduce the complex sentence : adjective
- 'He is a man who is strong' to a single sentence by changing the dependent clause to an adjective. When the complex sentence is reduced to a simple sentence, it reads : _____ He is a strong man.
41. This shows that the dependent clause in the sentence : 'He is a man who is strong' does the work of an _____. As it does the work of an adjective it can be called an A _____ C _____. adjective adjective Clause.
42. In other words an adjective clause is a dependent clause that does the work of an _____. Adjective.
43. Now read the following sentence :
'I discovered the umbrella that had been lost'.
The above sentence is a _____ sentence because it consists of an Independent and a dependent clause. Complex
44. The dependent clause of the sentence in the above frame i.e. 'that had been lost' functions as an _____ as it qualifies the noun 'umbrella' in the independent clause. adjective
45. Now reduce the complex sentence :
'I discovered the umbrella that had been lost' to a simple sentence by changing the dependent clause to an adjective. When the complex sentence is reduced to a simple sentence, it reads : _____ I discovered the lost umbrella.
46. This example once again shows that a dependent clause may also do the work of an _____. You have learnt that such dependent clauses that do the work of adjectives are called _____ Adjective Clauses.

47. You have already seen that dependent clauses may work as a _____ or as an _____. Now let us proceed further and see whether dependent clauses do any other functions other than that of a noun and an adjective.

noun -
adjective.

48. Now, read the following sentences :

(a) We set out at sunset,

(b) We set out when the sun set.

In sentence (a) the group of words 'at Sunset' is an adverb phrase because it is a group of words that does the work of an _____. In sentence (b) the group of words 'when the sun set' is / is not an adverb phrase because it has a subject and a predicate.

adverb

is not

49. Let us examine again the sentence (b) of the above frame :

'We set out when the sun set'

The main or independent clause of the above sentence is : _____ .

The dependent clause is : _____ ,

We set out.

When the sun set.

50. The dependent clause 'When the sun set' does the work of an _____ because it modifies the verb 'set out' in the independent clause.

adverb

51. You have seen that the dependent clause in the above frame modifies the verb of the Independent clause. Hence, the dependent clause does the work of an _____. A dependent clause that does the work of an adverb is called an A _____ C _____ .

adverb

Adverb Clause.

52. So, an adverb clause is a dependent clause that does the work of an _____

adverb

53. Now examine the following sentences :

(a) He fought bravely.

(b) He fought in a brave manner.

(c) He fought as I expected.

The word 'bravely' in sentence (a) is an _____ as it modifies the verb 'fought'

adverb

The group of words 'in a brave manner' in sentence (b) is an adverb phrase as it does the work of a single parts of speech called _____ .

adverb

The group of words 'as I expected' in sentence (c) is / is not an adverb phrase because it is a part of sentence and it contains a subject and a predicate.

is not

54. Let us take the sentence (c) of the above frame once again :

'He fought as I expected'

You have seen that the part of the sentence 'as I expected' is not an adverb phrase but a _____ as it consists of a subject and a predicate. It shows the manner in which he has fought. So the clause 'as I expected' modifies the verb 'fought' and therefore it does the work of an _____.

Clause

adverb.

55. You have seen that the group of words 'as I expected' is a dependent clause that does the work of an _____. A dependent clause that does the work of an adverb is called an Adverb clause. So the clause 'as I expected' is an _____.

adverb

adverb
clause.

56. You have noticed that an adverb clause and an adverb phrase do the same function of modifying. But, an adverb clause has a _____ and a _____ whereas an adverb phrase does not have a subject and a predicate.

subject
predicate.

57. Now, read the following sentence :

'He failed because he did not study'

The group of words 'because he did not study' is not a phrase but a _____ as it consists of a subject and a predicate.

clause

58. The dependent clause 'because he did not study' (above frame) shows the reason of his failure. So it modifies the verb 'failed' and therefore, does the work of an _____.

adverb

59. As the dependent clause mentioned in the above frame does the work of an adverb, it can be called as A _____ C _____.

Adverb
Clause.

60. So, an _____ is a dependent clause that does the work of an adverb.

Adverb
Clause

61. Let us revise what you have so far learnt about dependent clauses. Dependent clauses as you have seen, may do the function of a _____, _____ or _____.

noun, adjective,
adverb

As dependent clauses do the work of a noun, adjective or adverb, they are classified into _____. They are _____ clause, _____ clause and _____ clause.

three, noun,
adjective, adverb

A _____ clause is a dependent clause that does the work of a noun.

Noun

An Adjective clause is a dependent clause that does the work of an _____.

adjective.

An _____ clause is a dependent clause that does the work of an adverb.

Adverb

62. You have just now learnt that dependent clauses are classified into _____, _____ and _____ clauses.

Noun
Adjective
Adverb

Noun Clause

63. Now, we will study these clauses in detail. Let us take up Noun clauses first. Read the following sentences :

(a) My prediction was true.

(b) What I predicted was true.

In sentence (a) the subject of the verb 'was' is the noun '_____'

prediction

In sentence (b) the clause 'what I predicted' is the _____ of the verb 'was'.

subject.

64. In sentence (b) of the above frame, the clause 'What I predicted' can be reduced to a noun preceded by a possessive adjective. Now reduce the clause to a noun preceded by a possessive adjective. When the clause is reduced to a noun preceded by a possessive adjective, the sentence reads as 'My prediction was true'. As the clause can be reduced to a noun, it does the work of a _____.

noun

65. You have seen that the clause 'what I predicted' is the subject of the verb 'was' in the sentence 'What I predicted was true', and that it can be reduced to a noun. So the clause 'what I predicted' does the work of a noun and therefore it is a _____.

noun
clause.

66. You have seen that the dependent clause 'What I predicted' is a _____ clause and that it is used as the _____ of a verb.

Noun
Subject

67. So the noun clause in the sentence 'What I predicted was true' is an example of Noun clause used as _____ of a verb.

subject

68. Let us see some more examples of similar type of noun clauses. Read the following sentences :

(a) Her speech was ineffective.

(b) What she spoke was ineffective

The subject of the sentence (a) is _____.

Her speech

The subject of the verb 'was' in sentence (b) is

the clause : _____

What she spoke.

69. The dependent clause of sentence (b) of the above frame i.e. 'what she spoke' can be reduced to 'Her speech' which is a possessive adjective plus a noun. Hence the dependent clause does the work of a _____ .

noun

70. As the dependent clause 'What she spoke' does the work of a noun, it is a _____ clause and as it stands as the subject of the verb 'was', it is an example of Noun clause used as _____ of a verb

noun
subject.

Exercise III - 1

The underlined portions of the sentences given below are noun clauses used as subjects. Reduce each noun clause to a noun preceded by a possessive adjective. For illustration in the first sentence the noun clause is reduced to a noun preceded by a possessive adjective. Do it for remaining sentences yourself.

(a) What you say is contrary to our belief.

(b) Your speech is contrary to our belief.

(c) What you dream is untrue.

(d) What you propose is perfectly correct.

(e) What you request is ridiculous.

(f) What his name is interests one.

In the table given below, the Noun clauses in Column I are acting as the subjects of the verbs in column 2.

Table III - 1
(Noun Clause as Subject)

1.	2.	3.
What you say	is	Untrue.
What is said by him	is	perfectly correct.
What you proposed	was	senseless.
What you gave	was	inappropriate.
What he does	is	ridiculous.

71. The noun clause you learnt just now are used as _____ of verbs. Now, let us see whether noun subject clauses can be used in any other way than the one we have already learnt.

72. Read the following sentence :

'He believes that it is untrue'. The independent clause in the above sentence is _____ He believes
The dependent clause in the above sentence is : _____ That it is untrue.

73. You have learnt that if you ask the question 'What' ? to the transitive verb of a sentence, the answer you get would be the object. Let us use this principle to find the object of the transitive verb 'believe'. So let us ask the question : 'Believe what ?' As the dependent clause 'that it is untrue' comes as answer, it is the _____ object.

74. Let us examine the sentence once again : 'He believes that it is untrue'. You have seen that the dependent clause 'that it is untrue' is the object of the verb 'believe'. As the clause 'that it is untrue' is the object of a verb, it does the work of a noun. Hence, the dependent clause is a _____ clause used as _____ of the verb 'believe.' Noun, object.

75. Examine the following sentences :

(a) He asked her name.

(b) He asked what her name was.

Sentence (a) is a Complex / Simple sentence. Simple

Sentence (b) is a Complex / Simple sentence. complex

76. Let us examine again the sentence (b) of the above frame :

'He asked what her name was'.

As the dependent clause 'what her name was' comes as reply to the question 'asked what?' it is the object/subject of the verb 'asked' object.

77. You have seen that the dependent clause 'what her name was' is the object of the verb 'asked'. When the sentence 'He asked what her name was' is rewritten reducing the dependent clause to a noun it reads : 'He asked her name'. This shows that the dependent clause does the work of a noun. So the dependent clause is a _____ clause and it is used as _____ of the verb 'asked'.

Noun
object.

78. Read the following sentences :

(a) He says it.

(b) He says that the work has been done.

In sentence (a) the object of the verb 'says' is the pronoun '_____'

it

In sentence (b) the object of the verb 'says' is the dependent clause : _____

that the work
has been done

79. In sentence (a) in the previous frame the object is a _____ that stands instead of a noun. In sentence (b) in the previous frame the object, of the verb 'says' is the D_____ clause that does the work of a noun.

word

dependent

80. So, the dependent clause in the sentence :

'He says that the work has been done' does the work of a _____. As the dependent clause does the noun work of a noun, it is a noun clause and it is used as the _____ of the verb 'says'.

object.

81. In a few of the preceeding frames you have learnt that noun clauses may be used as _____ of a transitive verb.

objective

In the table given below, the Noun clauses in Column 3 are acting as objects to the verbs in Column 1.

Table III - 2
(Noun clauses as Object)

1.	2.	3.
He believes		he is innocent.
I think		the train is in the station.
He supposes	that	the work is finished.
They say		this book is interesting.
He believes		she will win.

82. Let us now see whether noun clauses can be used in any other ways. Now read the following sentences :

- (a) There is much truth in it.
 (b) There is much truth in his proposal
 (c) There is much truth in what he proposes.

Setence (c) is a <u>Simple</u> / <u>Complex</u> sentence.	Simple
Sentence (b) is a <u>Simple</u> / <u>Complex</u> sentence.	Simple
Sentence (c) is a <u>Simple</u> / <u>Complex</u> sentence.	Complex

83. In sentence (a) in the previous frame the object of the preposition 'in' is the word '_____' it which is a pronoun.

In sentence (b) in the same frame, the object of the preposition '_____' is the word 'proposal' which in is a noun.

In sentence (c) the object of the preposition 'in' is the clause 'what he proposes' which does the work of a _____ as it stands for the noun 'Proposal.' noun.

84. You have seen in frame 83 that the preposition 'in' takes a pronoun, a noun or a clause as its _____ object

85. Let us take the sentence (c) of frame 82. 'There is much truth in what he proposes'.
 You have seen that the object of the preposition 'in' is a clause that does the work of a noun.
 As the clause 'in what he proposes' does the work of a noun it is a _____ clause and it is used as the _____ of the preposition 'in'. Noun, object

86. Examine the following example :

'Don't you pay attention to what I say ?'
 The clause 'What I say' is the object of the preposition '_____'. to

87. You have learnt that the dependent clause 'What I say' is used as object of the preposition 'to'.
 Yes, you are right. Now let us try to reduce the sentence. 'Don't you pay attention to what I say?' to a simple sentence by reducing the dependent clause to a noun namely 'speech'. When the above sentence is reduced to a simple sentence, it reads :
 Don't you pay attention to my _____. my speech

88. The fact that the dependent clause 'what I say' c
can be converted to a noun shows that it does
the work of a _____. As the dependent clause does noun
the work of a noun, it is a _____ clause. Noun

89. Examine the sentence once again :

'Don't you pay attention to what I say?'
You have learnt that the dependent clause in
the above sentence is used as object of the
preposition 'to' and that the clause does the
work of a _____. Hence, the dependent clause noun
in the above sentence is an example of noun
clause used as _____ of a preposition. object

90. Let us see more examples for noun clauses used
as object of a preposition. Read the following
sentence. 'There were no remarks about you
expect that you were too simple'. The indepen-
dent clause in the above sentence is:_____

There were
no remarks
about you
except that
you were
too simple.

The dependent clause in the above sentence is:

91. The dependent clause in the previous frame is the
object of the preposition _____. As the depen- except
dent clause is used as the object of the preposi-
tion 'except', the clause does the work of a
noun. Therefore, the dependent clause is a _____ noun
clause used as the object of a _____. Preposition

In the table given below, the noun clause in column 3
is acting as object to the preposition in Column 2.

Table III - 3

(Noun clauses as object of the preposition)

1.	2.	3.
Pay careful attention	to	what he is going to say .
There is no meaning	in	what you say .
They were arguing	about	who should do it.
All depends	on	how it is done.
We cannot rely	on	what he says.

92. In some of the immediately preceeding frames you have learnt examples of noun clauses used as the object of a _____. preposition
-
93. Now, let us proceed to see another variety of noun clauses. Read the following sentences :
- 'I am unshaken in the conviction that he would come'.
- In this sentence the clause 'I am unshaken in the conviction' is the _____ clause and 'that he would come' is the _____ clause. Independent
Dependent.
-
94. The dependent clause in the previous frame does the work of the explanation of the noun '_____' in the independent clause. In other words we can say that the clause stands as apposition to the noun 'conviction'. conviction
-
95. You have seen that the dependent clause 'that he would come' (frame 93) is used in apposition or as explanation of the noun 'conviction'. Hence, the clause does the work of a noun. It is therefore, a _____ clause used in apposition to a _____. Noun
noun.
-
96. Let us see another examples of the same type of noun clause. Read the following sentence :
- 'Your statement that you are innocent will not be taken for granted.'
- In this sentence 'your statement will not be taken for granted' is the _____ clause. Independent
- The second clause 'that you are innocent' is the _____ clause. dependent.
-
97. The dependent clause 'that you are innocent' (frame 96) is used as apposition to the noun '_____' in the independent clause. As the dependent clause does the work of explanation of a noun, it is a _____ clause. statement
Noun.
-
98. You have learnt in the previous frame that the dependent clause 'that you are innocent' does the work of a noun as it stands as apposition to a noun. Hence, the dependent clause is an example of noun clause used in _____ to a _____. apposition,
noun.
-

99. Let us see another example. Read the following sentence :

'The news that he intended to come gave us much pleasure.'

'The news gave us much pleasure' is the _____ independent clause of the sentence.

'that he intended to come is' _____ clause of dependent the sentence.

100. The dependent clause 'that he intended to come' is a noun clause as it is used in apposition to the noun _____ in the independent clause news.

In the table given below, the noun clauses in Column 2 are acting as apposition to the nouns in Column 1.

Table III - 4

(Noun clause as apposition to a noun)

1.	2.	3.
The rumour	that he has resigned	is baseless.
Your statement	that you found the money in the street	will not be believed.
The question	whether he will help us or not	is very insignificant.
The fact	that he is a drunkard	grieves me.
The news	that he is captured	took me by surprise.

101. In the immediately preceeding frames you have learnt about noun clause used as _____ to a noun _____ apposition

102. Now let us proceed to see whether any other type of noun clauses are there other than the ones you have already learnt.

Examine the following sentence :

(a) My belief is it.

(b) My belief is that he will come.

Sentence (a) is a simple / complex sentence. simple.

Sentence (b) is a simple / complex sentence. complex

103. In sentence (a) of the previous frame the subject complement 'it' belongs to the parts of speech called _____ pronoun.

In sentence (b) the clause 'that he will come' is the complement of the subject 'My belief' because 'my belief' and 'that he will come' refers to the same matter. So the _____ dependent clause 'that he will come' does the work of the noun '(my) belief'. As it does the work of a noun, it is called a _____ clause. noun.

104. Examine the sentence once again :

'My belief is that he will come'
You have already learnt that the clause 'that he will come' is a _____ clause as the noun '(my) belief' and the clause are complementary to each other. noun

105. Now examine the sentence of frame 104 once again :

'My belief is that he will come'
You have seen the dependent clause in the above sentence is; _____ that he will come.
Then what about the independent clause ? 'My belief is' (it) is the predicate part of the independent clause complete ? Here the noun clause also does the work of completing the _____ part of Independent clause. predicate

106. You have noticed that the noun clause in the sentence :

'My belief is that he will come', does the function of completing the predicate part of the Independent clause. You have also learnt that the noun clause is used here as complement. Hence we can say that the noun clause here is used as complement of a verb of incomplete p_____ cation predication

107. Now, let us see another example :

'My constant hope is that I will succeed'
In the above sentence the noun '{my constant} hope' and the clause 'that I will succeed' refer to the same matter. So the clause 'that I will succeed' is the complement of the noun '_____ ' in the independent clause. Here as the clause and the noun refer to the same matter, the clause does the work of a _____ hope noun.

108. In the above sentence the noun clause, apart from complementing a noun, also completes the predicate of the independent clause. Hence, the noun clause 'that I will come' is used as c_____ of the verb of incomplete predication. complement

109. Now let us examine the following sentence :

'That is what no one can understand'

In the above sentence, the dependent clause 'what no one can understand' is used for completing the predicate part of the independent clause. Hence the dependent clause is used for completing the incomplete _____ of the independent clause. predicate.

110. As the dependent clause of the sentence in the above frame does the work of a noun and as it is used for complementing the verb 'is', it is an example of _____ clauses used as C _____ Noun complement. of a verb of incomplete prediction.

In the following table, the noun clause in column 3 is acting as complement of the verb in column 2

Table III - 5

(Noun clause as complement of verb)

1.	2.	3.
My view		that he will come.
This exactly		that I expected.
His great fear	is	that he might fail.
The question		whether he will help me or not.
This		where I live,

111. In a few of the immediately preceeding frames you have learnt about _____ clauses used as _____ of a verb Noun- of incomplete predication. clause complement

112. Now, let us spend some time in revising what you have learnt so far about noun clauses. You have learnt that noun clauses are dependent clause that do the work of _____ in complex or nouns complex - compound (Mixed) sentences.

113. You have noticed that noun clauses, since they do the work of nouns may be used in five ways. Let us try to recall them. A noun clause may be used:

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| (a) as _____ of a verb. | (a) subject |
| (b) as _____ of a transitive verb. | (b) object |
| (c) as _____ of a preposition. | (c) object. |
| (d) in _____ of a noun or pronoun. | (d) apposition |
| (e) as _____ of a verb of incomplete prediction. | (e) complement. |

Exercise : 2

Say whether the noun clauses (the portions underlined) in the following complex sentences are used as (1) the subject of a verb (2) the object of a verb (3) the object of a preposition (4) as apposition to a noun or (5) as complement to a verb of incomplete predication. You may make use of the above numbers in specifying the answer.

- (a) Do you think that the school will be open ?
- (b) Don't you believe that it is not true.
- (c) Why he left the school is a matter of secret.
- (d) Do not play with who are foolish.
- (e) When I shall return is almost uncertain.
- (f) My wish is that he should not succeed.
- (g) Do not speak against what is right.
- (h) All depends on how we do it.
- (i) The report that he was killed is untrue.
- (j) The truth is that we have been deceived.
- (k) It is feared that he will not come.

Exercise III - 3

You may check the correctness of your answers by comparing them with the correct answers given at the end of this unit. Let us have another exercise on the reduction of noun clauses to nouns or pronouns. Convert the following complex sentences into simple sentences by reducing the Noun clauses to nouns or pronouns.

- (a) What you gave was in appropriate.
- (b) What his name is interests me.
- (c) I asked what his name was.
- (d) This is what I believe.
- (e) I found what I wanted.

Exercise III - 4

You can check the correctness of your answers by comparing them with the answers given at the end of the unit. Another exercise on Noun clauses is given below. This exercise is meant for providing you with chances for distinguishing the independent clauses from the noun clauses.

Read the following sentences carefully. Pickout the Noun clauses and say whether they are used as subject, object, object of a preposition, complement of a verb of incomplete prediction or as apposition to a noun or pronoun :

- (1) I hear that the work is finished.
- (2) What he says will be used as evidence.
- (3) Don't you believe that this is the correct answer ?
- (4) What is written here is perfectly correct.
- (5) Pay careful attention to what he is going to say.
- (6) This is exactly what I expected.
- (7) It is evident that they will not call on us.
- (8) My belief is that we will fail.
- (9) There is no truth in what you say.
- (10) I am of the conviction that she will soon get married.

Adjective Clause

114. In the previous section of this unit you have learnt in detail about noun clauses. Now, let us proceed to the second variety of dependent clauses namely Adjective clauses. You have seen that adjective clauses are _____ clauses that do the work of _____ dependent adjectives.

115. Now, read the following sentences :

- (a) A biting dog seldom barks.
- (b) A dog that bites seldom barks.

Sentence (a) above is a Simple / Complex sentence

Simple

Sentence (b) above is a simple / complex sentence

complex

116. As the sentence 'A dog that bites seldom barks' is a complex sentence, it is made up of more than _____ clause. The independent clause in the above sentence is: _____ one A dog seldom barks

The dependent clause in the above sentence is:

' _____ '.

that bites.

117. Let us examine the sentence once again :

'A dog that bites seldom barks'

You have seen that the clause 'that bites' is the dependent clause as it depends on the independent clause 'A dog seldom bites'. What function does the dependent clause do here? It qualifies the noun ' _____ ' in the independent clause.

dog

118. As the dependent clause 'that bites' qualifies the noun 'dog', it does the work of an A____. Adjective
As the clause 'that bites' does the work of an adjective, it can be called an A____ clause. Adjective
-
119. In the above frame you have seen that an adjective clause does the work of an adjective.
Adjectives generally qualify a noun or pronoun.
As adjective clauses do the same work as _____ noun
adjectives, they may qualify a _____ or _____. pronoun.
-
120. In other words we could say that adjective clauses just like _____ qualify nouns or _____ adjectives
pronouns.
-
121. An adjective clause is always a _____ clause dependent
which qualifies a noun or pronoun in the independent clause. So the function of an adjective clause is to qualify a noun or pronoun in the _____ clause. independent
-
122. You have studied that the sentence 'A dog that bites seldom barks' is a complex sentence. Let us try to convert the sentence to a simple sentence by reducing the adjective clause into an adjective. Let us reduce the clause 'that bites' to 'biting'. Now the sentence reads as 'A _____ dog seldom barks'. biting.
-
123. Now let us see more examples of adjective clauses.
Read the following sentence :
'The girl whose father is a doctor won the prize'.
In the above sentence 'the girl won the prize is the _____ clause. 'Whose father is a _____ independent
doctor' is the _____ clause. dependent
-
124. In the example of the sentence in the previous frame, the dependent clause 'whose father is a doctor' qualifies the noun '_____ ' which is girl
the subject of the independent clause. As the clause does the work of qualifying a noun it is an _____ clause. adjective.
-
125. Let us examine the sentence once again :
'The girl whose father is a doctor won the prize'
You have seen that the adjective clause in the above sentence qualifies the noun 'girl' which is the subject of the independent clause. It means that the adjective clause is attached to the _____ of the independent clause. Subject.
-

126. Now read the following sentence :

'The man, whom everybody loved, is dead.'

In the above sentence, the dependent clause

'whom everybody loved' qualifies the noun

'_____' which is the subject of the independent clause. Therefore, this is another

...man

example for adjective clause attached to the

_____ of the dependent clause.

subject

In the following table, the adjective clauses in Column 2 are attached to the subjects (column 1) of the Independent clauses.

Table III - 6

(Adjective clause attached to the subject)

(1)	(2)	(3)
The boy	whom I met on my way to school	is intelligent.
The man	of whom I spoke yesterday	is no more.
The girl	whose father is a doctor	won the prize.
The student	to whom we gave the book	is coming tomorrow.
Gandhiji	who is the father of our nation	had given us this mandate.

127. In a few of the preceeding frames you have learnt about adjective clauses attached to the subjects of the independent clauses. Now, read the following sentence :

'I bought a pen that had fascinated me.'

The independent clause in the above sentence is _____.

I bought a pen

The dependent clause is: _____, that had fascinated me

128. You know that the dependent clause 'that had fascinated me' (in the previous frame), qualifies the noun '_____' which is the object pen of the verb in the independent clause 'I bought a pen'.

129. You know that the dependent clause in the previous frame is an _____ clause as it qualifies the noun 'pen' which is the object of the verb of the independent clause. So this adjective clause is an example for Adjective clauses attached to the _____ of the verb in the independent clause. adjective
object
-
130. Now, let us go to another example of the same sort. Examine the following sentence :
'I met a man who was brave'.
You know that the dependent clause 'who was brave' qualifies the noun '_____' which is the _____ of the verb of the independent clause. man,
object
-
131. As the dependent clause 'who was brave' qualifies the noun 'man' it is an _____ clause. Here the dependent clause qualifies the object of the independent clause. So it is another example for objective clauses attached to the _____ of the verb in the independent clause. adjective
object.
-
132. In the following table the Adjective clauses in Column 3 are attached to the object in column 2.

Table III - 7

Adjective clause attached to the object
of the verb of the independent clause

(1)	(2)	(3)
I did not see	the man	who asked me to make my seat.
She did not buy	the book	that she found uninteresting.
I vacated	the house	that did not suit me.
She did not accept	the proposal	that he made.
I bought	the car	which you have suggested.

132. You have already learnt about Adjective clauses attached to the _____ and _____ of independent clauses. subject
objects.
-
133. Let us see whether or not there are adjective clauses attached to other words of the independent clauses than the ones you have already learnt. Examine the following sentence.
'He sent to his wife who was sick a packet of sweets'.
In the above sentence the dependent clause 'who was sick' qualifies the noun 'wife' which is the _____ object of the independent clause. Indirect
-

134. As the dependent clause 'who was sick' does the work of an adjective, it is an _____ clause. This adjective clause, as you have already seen is attached to the indirect object of the verb in the independent clause. Hence, it is an example for adjective clauses attached to the _____ object. indirect.

135. Let us examine the sentence again 'He sent to his wife who was sick a packet of sweets'. You have noticed that the dependent clause in the above sentence does the work of an adjective. Let us convert this complex sentence to a simple sentence by reducing the dependent clause to an adjective, namely 'sick'. When the sentence is rewritten using the adjective, it reads 'He sent to his _____ sick. wife a packet of sweets.'

136. Now read the sentence given below :

'I asked him, who was my friend, the matter'

You know that the dependent clause 'who was my friend' is attached to the pronoun 'him' which is the indirect object of the verb in the _____ clause.

independent.

137. You have seen that the dependent clause in the example of the above frame does the work of an adjective. Therefore it is an _____ clause. adjective.

In the following table the adjective clause in Column 3 is attached to the Indirect object in Column 2.

Table III - 8

(Adjective clause attached to the Indirect object)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I showed	my wife	who accompanied me	Taj Mahal.
He gave	her	who was his beloved	a bag of sweets.
The head-master promised	the pupil	who would stand first	a sum of money.
The officer ^{sent}	to his wife	who was impatient	a letter.
The captain brought	the soldiers	whose arms were stolen	a cart full of arms.

138. You have just now learnt about adjective clauses attached to _____ of the verb of the independent clause Indirect objects.
-
139. Now read the following sentence:
'He was a teacher whom everybody liked'.
The independent clause in the above sentence is: _____ He was a teacher.
-
140. Let us examine the independent clause in the example of the previous frame :
'He was a teacher'. As the words 'He' and 'teacher' refer to the same person, the word 'teacher' is a Complement / object. complement.
-
141. Now let us examine the sentence ones again :
'He was a teacher whom everybody liked'
In the above sentence the dependent clause 'whom everybody liked' qualifies the word 'teacher' which is a subject _____. As the dependent clause qualifies a noun, it does the work of an adjective. As the clause does the work of adjective, it is an _____ clause. complement Adjective.
-
142. You have noticed that the dependent adjective clause in the example of the sentence of the previous frame is attached to a _____. So it is an complement example of _____ clause attached to a complement. adjective.
-
143. Now examine the sentence given below :
'She is the woman who crossed the river'
As the words 'she' and 'woman' refer to the same person, the word 'woman' is a _____ of the word 'she'. complement.
-
144. The dependent clause 'who crossed the river' (in the previous frame) qualifies the word 'woman' which is a subject _____. As the clause does the work of an adjective, it is an _____ clause. complement Adjective.
-
145. Let us examine the sentence once again :
'She is the woman who crossed the river'
In the above sentence the dependent adjective clause 'who crossed the river' is attached to the word 'Woman' which is a _____ complement. subject.
-

More examples of Adjective clauses attached to complements are provided in the table given below. The adjective clauses in column 4 of the table are attached to the complement after the verb in column 3.

Table III - 9

(Adjective clause attached to complement)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
He	became	the Chief Minister	Whom everybody respected.
He	was	a man	whom everybody liked.
She	appeared to be	a poetess	who could write nice poems
The officer	seemed to be	a man	whom we could trust.
Gandhiji	was	a man	whose real name was Mohandas.

-
146. You have already learnt that all adjective clauses do the work of qualifying a noun or pronoun in the independent clause. Hence, adjective clauses do the same function as _____ . adjectives.
-
147. Adjective clauses do the function of adjectives. Therefore in most cases they can be reduced to an adj _____ive. adjective.
-
148. Let us examine the following sentence 'Here is the boy who is sick'. In the above sentence the adjective clause 'Who is sick' qualifies the noun 'boy'. As the clause does the function of an adjective namely 'sick', let us replace the clause by the adjective 'sick'. When it is replaced by the adjective 'sick', the sentence reads 'Here is the _____ boy'. sick.
-
149. Let us see another example. Read the following sentence :
- 'Here is the man who is rude'
- You know that the dependent clause 'who is rude' qualifies the noun '_____'. As the clause man does the work of an adjective, let us try to replace the adjective clause by the adjective 'rude'. When it is replaced, the sentence reads 'Here is the _____ man'. rude.
-

Exercise III - 5

Reduce the complex sentences given below into a simple sentence by changing the dependent adjective clauses to single adjectives.

- (a) She is the woman who is sick.
 - (b) They need a doctor who is capable.
 - (c) He is a man who is rich.
 - (d) He was a teacher who was very kind.
 - (e) Tyrants are men who are often unsympathetic.
150. You have learnt in detail about adjective clauses. Let us revise what you have learnt so far about them. You know that _____ clause is a dependent clause that qualifies a _____ or _____ in the independent clause. adjective
noun,
pronoun
-
151. You have also learnt that Adjective clause may be found attached to the _____, _____ or _____ object or to _____ in the independent clause. subject
indirect
direct
complement.
-

Exercise III - 6

Read the following complex sentences carefully and pickout the adjective clauses in them. Write down whether each of the dependent clause is attached to subject, to object to indirect object or to complement after the verb.

- (a) The woman who told it is honest.
- (b) The man to whom we gave the money is missing.
- (c) He became a leader whom everybody loved.
- (d) We did not buy the car you liked so much.
- (e) He was an officer from whom we could not get the necessary information.
- (f) She did not purchase the book which we saw in the shop.
- (g) The police man brought the man whose watch was stolen.
- (h) He was not the one who revealed the secret.
- (i) The teacher gave the boy who stood first in the class a fountain pen.
- (j) The headmaster gave the girl who won the race a sum of money.

152. Before passing on to the next variety of dependent clauses, we have to learn something more about Adjective clauses. Now read the following sentences.

(a) Here is the house that I wanted to purchase.

(b) Here is the man who told me that story.

(c) That is the person whom I met last week.

The underlined portions of the above sentences belong to the dependent clauses called _____ adjective clauses.

153. Let us examine the examples of sentences in the previous frame once again :

The adjective clause in sentence (a) is introduced by the relative pronoun '____', that

The adjective clause in sentence (b) is introduced by the relative pronoun '____', who

The adjective clause in sentence (c) is introduced by the relative pronoun '____', whom.

154. In the above frame you have seen that an adjective clause may be introduced by relative pronouns such as _____, _____ or _____. that who, whom.

Exercise III - 7

You have learnt that adjective clauses may be introduced by relative pronouns such as 'that', 'who' or 'whom'. Write down the adjective clauses in the following sentences and underline the relative pronouns by which they are introduced.

(a) Here is the boy who won the prize.

(b) There is a tree that is dry.

(c) Here is the woman whom I despise.

(d) This is the house that Sonal built

(e) A friend who helps you in time of need is a real friend.

(f) The moment which is lost is lost for ever.

155. You have seen that adjective clauses are often introduced by relative pronouns. Let us now proceed to see whether or not adjective clauses are introduced by any other word other than relative pronouns. Examine the following sentences :

(a) The place where the building is located is nearby.

(b) The time when the boat leaves is not yet announced.

The underlined portions in the above sentences belong to the kind of dependent clauses called _____ adjective clauses.

156. Let us examine the examples of sentences in the previous frame once again :

The adjective clause of the sentence (a) in the above frame is introduced by the relative adverb '_____'.

where.

The adjective clause of the sentence (b) in the above frame is introduced by the relative adverb '_____'.

when.

157. In the above frame you have seen that adjective clauses also may be introduced by relative adverbs such as _____ and _____ .

where

when.

Exercise III - 8

You have learnt that adjective clauses may also be introduced by relative adverbs. Write down the adjective clauses in the following sentences and underline the relative adverbs which introduce the adjective clauses.

- (a) I remember the house where I was born.
- (b) The reason why he did it is clear.
- (c) We do not know the time when we will be no more.
- (d) One day, when you get married, you shall have it.
- (e) The reason why she has returned is that she did not get any job.

158. In a few of the immediately preceeding frames you have learnt that Adjective clauses are generally introduced by _____ pronouns or _____ adverbs. relative relative.

159. The most common relative pronouns by which adjective clauses are introduced are _____, _____, _____, or _____ that who whom which

160. The most common relative adverbs by which adjective clauses are introduced are _____, _____, or _____ where, why, when.

ADVERB CLAUSE

161. In the preceeding sections of this unit you have seen in detail about noun clauses and adjective clauses. There is yet another type of dependent clause namely adverb clauses to be studied. The kind of dependent clause that we have yet to study is _____ clause.

adverb

162. You have already learnt something about adverb clauses. Now let us recall what an adverb clause is. A dependent clause that does the work of an adverb is called an _____ clause. Adverb.

163. Let us examine the following sentences :

- (a) He spoke softly.
(b) This flower is very beautiful.
(c) He did the work quite nicely.

In sentence (a) the adverb '____' modifies the verb _____ softly, spoke
In sentence (b) the adverb '____' modifies the adjective '____'. very beautiful
In sentence (c) the adverb '____' modifies the adverb '____'. quite nicely.

164. In the previous frame you have seen that an adverb may modify a _____, an _____ or another _____ verb, adjective, adverb.

As an adverb clause does the work of an adverb, it also may modify a _____, _____ or another _____ in the independent clause. verb, adjective, adverb.

165. Now read the following sentences :

- (a) I ate late.
(b) I ate at night
(c) I ate when I was hungry.

In sentence (a) the adverb '____' modifies the verb '____'. late, ate
In sentence (b) the prepositional phrase 'at night' modifies the _____ 'ate', verb.
In sentence (c) the dependent _____ 'when I was hungry' modifies the verb '____'. clause ate.

166. Sentences (a) and (b) of the previous frame are _____ simple sentences as they are composed of one subject and one predicate, whereas sentence (c) is a _____ sentence as it is made up of an _____ clause and a _____ clause. complex. independent. dependent

167. Let us examine the sentence (c) of frame 165 once again :

'I ate when I was hungry'

You have seen that the above sentence is a complex sentence. You have also noticed that the dependent clause 'when I was hungry' modifies the verb 'ate'. As the dependent clause modifies the verb, it does the work of an adverb. As the dependent clause does the work of an adverb, it is an _____ clause. adverb.

168. You know that the dependent clause in the sentence 'I ate when I was hungry' is an adverb clause. Does the dependent clause 'When I was hungry' mention some aspect of time in which the action implied by the independent clause is carried out? Yes / No.

Yes

169. Now read the following sentence :

'They rode until they reached the fort'.

In the above sentence 'They rode' is the _____ independent clause.

'Until they reached the fort' is the _____ clause. dependent

170. The dependent clause of the sentence in the above frame modifies the verb _____ in the independent clause. As the clause modifies the verb, it does the work of an adverb. So the dependent clause is an _____ clause. Adverb.

171. Examine the sentence once again :

'They rode until they reached the fort'

The adverb clause 'until they reached the fort' mentions some aspect of time in which the action denoted by the verb of the independent clause was carried out. As the adverb clause mentions some aspect of time in which the action denoted by the verb of the independent clause is carried out, the clause can be termed Adverb Clause of _____.

Time

172. Read the sentence again :

(a) I ate when I was hungry

(b) They rode until they reached the fort.

In sentence (a) the adverb clause of time is introduced by the subordinating conjunction _____.

When.

In sentence (b) the adverb clause of time is introduced by the _____ 'until'.

subordinate conjunction

The table given below provides you with a number of Adverb Clauses of Time. Column 2 of the table shows the subordinating conjunctions by which the Adverb Clauses of Time in column 3 are introduced.

Table III - 10
(Adverb clauses of Time)

(1)	(2)	(3)
One of them stood up	as soon as	you left the room.
The wounded man stepped forward	as	I opened the door.
He broke it	while	you were away.
A few of us will stay here	until	the bell rings.
They stopped talking	when	you left the room.

Exercise III - 9

Given below are a few complex sentences. All of them contain Adverb Clauses of Time. Write down the adverb clauses and underline the subordinating conjunctions with which they are introduced.

- (a) I washed the dish after we finished dinner.
- (b) They stopped at the garden before they left.
- (c) She waited until he returned.
- (d) She sang as she walked.
- (e) I will pay when I receive the bill.
- (f) She visits them whenever she can.
- (g) As soon as they have finished, we can use the court.
- (h) Don't talk while she is talking.
- (i) Just as he entered the room, the clock struck.
- (j) I have not seen him since I returned from U.S.A.

173. The above exercise shows that a number of subordinating conjunctions are used for introducing Adverb Clauses of Time. The subordinating conjunctions by which Adverb clause of Time in the sentences of the previous exercise are introduced are _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, & _____.

after,
before,
until, as,
when, when-
ever, as
soon as,
while, just
as, since.

174. In other words subordinating conjunctions such as 'after', 'before', 'until', 'as', 'when', 'whenever', 'as soon as', while, 'just as', 'since' etc. are used to introduce adverb clauses of _____.
- Time
-
175. You have just learnt about Adverb Clauses of _____. Now let us proceed to another variety of adverb clauses. Read the following sentence :
'The sailors went where they expected to find the treasure'.
The above sentence is a _____ sentence as it is composed of an independent and a dependent clause.
- Time
- Complex
-
176. Let us examine the sentence again :
'The sailors went where they expected to find the treasure'
The independent clause in the above sentence is _____
The dependent clause in the above sentence is _____
- The Sailors went,
Where they expected to find the treasure.
-
177. The dependent clause 'where they expected to find the treasure' of frame No. 176 modifies the verb 'went' of the independent clause. As the dependent clause, modifies the verb in the independent clause it does the work of an _____.
As the dependent clause does the work of an adverb, it is an _____ clause.
- adverb
adverb.
-
178. Let us examine the dependent clause of the sentence 'The sailors went where they expected to find the treasure'. You have already learnt that the dependent clause of the above sentence does the work of an adverb. Does the dependent clause of this sentence mention some aspect of place where the action implied by the verb of the independent clause has taken place ? Yes/No
- Yes.
-
179. Yes, you are right. The adverbial clause tells about the place where the action has taken place. As the adverb clause tells about the direction or place in which the action has taken place, we can tell the dependent clause an Adverb Clause of _____.
- Place.
-
180. In other words we could say that an _____ clause of _____ tells where an action was done.
- Adverb
Place.
-

181. Let us proceed to see more examples of Adverb clauses of place. Read the following sentences:

(a) Stay there.

(b) Stay where you are

Sentence (a) is a _____ sentence in which the word 'there' modifies the verb 'stay'. Hence the word 'there' is an _____. Simple adverb

Sentence (b) is a _____ sentence in which the dependent clause, 'Where you are' modifies the verb 'stay'. As the dependent clause does the work of an adverb, it is an _____. Adverb clause.

182. Let us examine sentence (b) of the above frame (No.181) once again :

'Stay where you are'

In the above sentence the adverb clause 'where you are' mentions some aspect of place at which the action denoted by the verb in the independent clause is to be performed. As the adverb clause denotes some aspect of place, it can be termed Adverb Clause of _____. Place.

The table given below would give you more examples of adverb clause of place. Column I of the following table shows the independent clauses in the sentences. Column 2 of the table shows some subordinating conjunctions by which the adverb clauses of place in column 3 are introduced:

Table III - 11

Adverb Clause of Place

(1)	(2)	(3)
You may go	where ever	you like.
Drive the car	where	the roads are good.
Please stay	where	you are.
He makes friends	where ever	he goes.
He returned	whence	he came.

Exercise III - 10

Given below are a number of complex sentences. All of them contain adverb clauses of place. Write down the adverb clauses of place and underline the subordinating conjunctions with which they are introduced :

- (a) He will follow them where ever they go.
- (b) Where there are flowers, you will generally find bees.
- (c) Go quickly whence you come.
- (d) Please stay where you are.
- (e) Where there is a will, there is a way.

183. The sentences of the above exercise make use of three subordinating conjunctions by which Adverb Clauses of Place are introduced. These are the main sub-ordinating conjunctions which introduce Adverb clauses of Place. These subordinating conjunctions are _____ and _____ where ever
whence,
where

184. In some of the immediately preceeding frames you have learnt about Adverb Clauses of _____. Now Place.
let us proceed to another variety of adverb clause.

185. Now examine the sentence given below :
'I returned home because he was not there'
The above sentence is a _____ sentence, as it complex
is composed of one independent clause and one
dependent clause.

186. The dependent clause 'because he was not there' modifies the verb 'returned' of the independent clause As the dependent clause modifies the verb, it does the work of an _____. As the clause does adverb
the work of an adverb it can be termed an _____ adverb
clause.

187. You have seent that the dependent clause in the sentence, 'I returned home because he was not there' is an adverb clause. Now let us see what function does this adverb clause do. Does it state the cause of the occurance of the action mentioned in the independent clause ? Yes / No. Yes.

188. You are correct. The adverb clause actually states the cause of the occurrence of the action mentioned in the independent clause. As the adverb clause express the cause of the action expressed in the independent clause, we can call it, Adverb Clause of Cause
_____.

189. Let us see more examples of Adverb clauses of Cause, Read the following sentence :

'As we hadn't any money, we couldn't buy anything to eat'.

As the above sentence contains one independent and one dependent clause, it belongs to the group of sentences called _____ sentences.

complex.

190. Let us examine the sentence again :

'As we hadn't any money, we couldn't buy anything to eat'.

The independent clause in the above sentence is : _____
is : _____.

We couldn't
buy any-
thing
to eat.

As we
hadn't any
money.

191. The dependent clause 'As we hadn't any money' modifies the verb 'couldn't buy' of the independent clause. As the clause modifies the verb, it does the work of an _____. As the clause does the work of an adverb, it can be called an _____ clause.

adverb

adverb

192. Does the dependent clause given in the above frame (No. 191) state the reason or cause for the occurrence of the action expressed by the verb of the independent clause ? The dependent clause States / does not state the cause of the action mentioned by the independent clause.

states

193. You are right. The dependent clause actually states the cause for the occurrence of the action mentioned by the verb of the independent clause. As the adverb clause mentions the cause or reason of the occurrence of the action expressed by the independent clause, it can be termed Adverb Clause of _____ or _____. Cause, Reason

The following table will provide you with more examples of Adverb Clause of Cause. Column I of the following table gives the independent clause of the sentences. Column 2 of the table shows some of the subordinating conjunctions by which the Adverb clauses of Cause in column 3 are introduced.

Table III - 12

Adverb clauses of Cause or Reason

1	2	3
The girl took it	because	she wanted it.
I am glad	that	you have come.
I spoke to his brother	as	he was not there.
I will employ you	since	you swear to serve me. faithfully.
He told me a lie	because	he wanted some money.

Exercise III - 11

A number of complex sentences containing adverb clauses of cause are given below. Pick out the Adverb Clauses of Cause in each and write them down. Also underline the subordinating conjunctions by which each Adverb Clause of Cause is introduced.

- (a) As he was ill, he did not come.
- (b) I am glad that you like it.
- (c) I did not buy it because I did not like it.
- (d) Since that is your view, I have no more to say.
- (e) The thief ran away because he saw the police man.

194. The sentences of the above exercise make use of four subordinating conjunctions in order to introduce Adverb Clauses of Cause or Reason. These are the main subordinating conjunctions that are used for introducing Adverb Clauses of Cause. The main subordinating conjunctions by which Adverb Clauses of Cause are introduced are _____, _____, _____, and _____. as, that
because,
since

195. You have learnt that Adverb Clauses of Cause are introduced by the subordinating conjunctions such as 'as', 'that', 'because' and 'since'. Now read the following sentence :

'Since I speak no Gujarati, I remained silent'

Let us ask the question 'Why' to the independent clause 'I remained silent. The answer we get, states the cause or reason for my being

silent. This indicates that the dependent clause 'since I speak no Gujarati' states the reason or cause of the occurrence of the action referred by the independent clause. This means that Adverb Clauses of cause always answer / do not answer the question 'Why' ?

answer

196. In a few of the preceeding frames you have learnt that Adverb Clauses of _____ states the cause or reason for the occurrence of the action mentioned in the independent clause. You have also learnt that Adverb Clauses of Cause also answers the question '____?'. Moreover you have noticed that subordinating conjunction 'as', 'that' 'because' and 'since' are used for introducing Adverb Clauses of _____.

Cause

Why

Cause.

197. You have learnt about Adverb Clauses of Cause. Now let us proceed to another variety of adverb clause. Read the following sentence :

'Zabir is working hard so that he may pass his examination'

The above sentence is composed of two clauses of which one is _____ and the other is _____.

independent
dependent.

198. Let us take up the sentence once again :

'Zabir is working hard so that he may pass his examination'

The independent clause in the above sentence is: _____

Zabir is
working
hard.

The dependent clause in the above sentence is: _____

so that he
may pass
his exam-
ination.

199. The dependent clause 'so that he may pass his examination' modifies the adverb. As it modifies the adverb, the clause does the work of an _____. As the clause does the work of an adverb, we can call it an _____.

adverb

adverb
clause.

200. Now examine the same sentence again. Let us see how the dependent clause functions in relation to the independent clause :

'Zabir is working hard so that he may pass his examination'

Does the dependent clause of the above sentence indicate the purpose of doing the activity implied by the verb of the independent clause. Yes/No.

Yes.

201. Yes, you are right. The dependent clause actually shows the purpose of the action mentioned by the verb of the independent clause. As the dependent adverb clause 'So that he may pass his examination' shows the purpose of the action implied by the verb of the independent clause, we can call the dependent clause Adverb Clause of _____. Purpose.
202. In other words we can say Adverb Clause of Purpose indicates the _____ for doing something. Purpose
203. Now let us proceed to find more examples of Adverb clause of purpose. Read the following sentence :
 'The thief disguised himself, so that ^{no} one would recognise him.'
 In the above sentence 'The thief disguised himself' is the _____ clause of the sentence independent
 The second part of the sentence : 'So that no one would recognize him' is the _____ clause of the dependent
 sentence. As the above sentence has one independent and one dependent clause, it belongs to the group of sentences called _____ sentences. complex
204. As the dependent clause in the sentence of the above frame (Frame No. 203) indicates the purpose behind the thief's intention of disguising himself, it modifies the verb. As the dependent clause modifies the verb and as it also indicates the purpose behind the action implied by the verb of the independent clause, it is an example for _____ clause of _____. Adverb Purpose.

The following table provides you with a number of examples of Adverb Clauses of Purpose. Here the subordinating conjunctions in column 2 introduce the Adverb Clauses of Purpose in column 3. The independent clauses of the sentences are in Column 1.

Table III - 13
Adverb Clauses of Purpose

1	2	3
I stayed on	so that	he might not feel lonely.
Write it down	lest	you forget all about it.
We eat	that	we may live.
The prisoner presented to		
be asleep	so that	he might escape.
He ran hard	lest	he should miss the train.

Exercise III - 12

A number of complex sentences are given below. Each of them contain Adverb Clause of Purpose. Pick out the Adverb Clauses of Purpose in each and write them down. Also underline the subordinating conjunctions by which each of the Adverb Clauses of Purpose is introduced.

- (a) He dyed his beard so that we would not recognise him.
- (b) Ships carry life boats so that the crew can escape in the case of emergency.
- (c) We took an umbrella lest it shall rain.
- (d) He drew his sword that he might defend himself.
- (e) In order that they might return safely, we left the bridge intact.

205. You have already seen a number of Adverb clauses of Purpose. In the table provided to you and in the exercise you have just completed, you might have noticed that adverb clauses of purpose are mostly introduced by the subordinating conjunctions _____, _____ and _____.
so that,
in order
that
lest.

206. In other words the subordinating conjunctions 'so that' 'in order that' and 'lest' often introduce adverb clauses of _____.
Purposes

207. In some of the proceeding frames you have noticed that Adverb Clauses of Purpose show the _____ for doing something. You have also noticed that Adverb Clauses of Purpose are mostly introduced by subordinating conjunctions such as _____, _____, and _____.
purpose
so that,
in order
that,
lest

208. You have made a study on adverb clauses of purpose. Let us now see another variety of adverb clauses. Read the following sentence :
'They had such a fierce dog that no one dared to go near their house'
In the above sentence 'they had a fierce dog' in the _____ clause of the sentence independent
The second clause 'so.... that no one dare to go near the house' is the _____ clause of the sentence. dependent.

209. The dependent clause 'so... that no one dared to go near their house' modifies the adjective 'fierce' in the independent clause. As the dependent clause does the work of an adverb, it is an _____ clause. As the adverb clause shows the result or consequence of having a 'fierce dog' the dependent adverb clause can be called an Adverb Clause of _____ or _____.
adverb
Result, consequence
-
210. In other words Adverb Clauses of Result or Consequence show the _____ or _____ of doing something or having something.
result consequence.
-
211. Now let us see more examples of Adverb Clauses of Result. Read the following sentence :
'She runs so slowly that she will surely lose'
As the sentence given above is made of two clauses namely independent and dependent clauses, it is a _____ sentence.
complex
-
212. Examine the sentence again :
'She runs so slowly that she will surely lose'
The independent clause in the above sentence is : _____ , _____ .
she runs so slowly.
The dependent clause in the above sentence is : _____ .
that she will surely lose. slowly.
The dependent clause modifies the adverb '____' in the independent clause
-
213. You have noticed that the dependent clause modifies the adverb 'slowly'. As it modifies an adverb, the clause does the work of an _____. As the clause does the work of an adverb we can call it an _____ .
adverb
adverb clause
-
214. Now let us examine the dependent clause of the sentence :
'She runs so slowly that she will surely lose' in relation to the function implied by the verb of the independent clause. Does / indicate the result or cause or consequence of her running slowly ? Yes / No.
Yes.
-
- /the dependent clause

215. Yes, you are right. The dependent clause actually shows the result or consequence of the mode of action implied by the verb of the independent clause. As the adverb clause shows the insult or consequence of the mode of action implied by the independent clause, it can be called on _____ Clause of _____ or _____.
- Adverb
Result
Consequence.
-

The following table gives a number of Adverb Clauses of Result. Column 2 shows 'so' or 'such' that often proceeds the subordinating conjunction (column 4) by which the adverb clauses of result (column 5) are introduced. Columns 1 and 3 join together to form the independent clauses of the sentences.

Table III - 14

Adverb Clauses of Result or Consequence

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
He speaks	so	low	that	no one can hear it.
He ran	so	hard	that	he was out of breath.
She behaved in such	a manner	that		his reputation suffered.
He talked	such	nonsense	that	no one listened.
We were	so	absorbed in his speech	that	we never felt disturbed.

Exercise - 13

A number of complex sentences that contain Adverb Clauses of Result are given below. Write down the Adverb Clauses of Result. Also underline in each case the subordinating conjunctions by which the Adverb Clauses of Result are being introduced :

- (a) It was so cold that many died.
 - (b) He played such a manner that they were wonder struck.
 - (c) The prices were so high that we bought nothing.
 - (d) He studied so hard that he won the model.
 - (e) It is so simple that even a child can understand it.
-

216. You might have noticed from the Table and exercise given above that Adverb Clauses of Result or Consequence are introduced by the subordinating conjunction '_____' often preceded by 'so' or 'such'. In other words the subordinator 'so...that' or 'such...that' introduces the adverb clauses of _____ or _____.
- that
Result

217. We have just now learnt about Adverb Clauses of Result or Consequences. Let us revise what you have learnt about them. They show the ____ or ____ of having done or doing the thing mentioned in the independent clause. You have also noticed that the subordinator 'so...that' or 'such...that' is used for introducing the Adverb Clause of ____ or ____.

result
consequence

Result
Consequence

218. In the immediately preceding frames you have learnt about Adverb Clauses of Result in detail. Now let us study another variety of adverb clauses. Read the following sentence :

'If I find it, I'll send it to you'

The independent clause in the above sentence is :

I'll send it
to you.

The dependent clause is :

If I find it.

219. The dependent clause (if I find it) of the sentence in the above frame modifies the verb of the independent clause. As it modifies the verb, the clause does the work of an adverb. As the clause does the work of an adverb, it is an ____.

adverb clause.

220. Let us examine the sentence once again :

'If I find it, I'll send it to you.'

The dependent adverb clause in the above sentence tells the condition under which an action takes place. As the adverb clause shows the condition under which the action mentioned in the independent clause takes place, we could call the dependent clause Adverb Clause of ____.

condition.

221. In other words we could say that Adverb Clauses of Condition tells us the c____ under which an action takes place.

condition

222. Now let us see another example of adverb clause of condition. Read the sentence given below.

'Unless you work hard, you will fail'

In the above sentence, the clause :

'Unless you work hard' is ____ clause. The second clause 'you will fail' is ____ clause.

dependent
independent

223. The dependent clause 'unless you work hard' is an ____ clause as it modifies the verb of the independent clause. As the adverb clause tells us the condition under which the action implied by the verb of the independent clause takes place, it can be called adverb clause of C____.

adverb

condition

The following table provides you with a number of complex sentences containing Adverb Clauses of Condition. In column 1 of the table are given a number of dependent Adverb Clauses of Condition. Study them in relation to the independent clauses in column 2.

Table III - 15

Adverb Clauses of Condition

1.	2.
If that is the fact	we are very sorry.
Were I in your position	I would not have done that.
Unless you work hard	You will fail.
If we score	we will win.
Unless my wife decides against it.	we will buy the house.

Exercise III - 14

A few complex sentences that contain Adverb clauses of Condition are given below. Write down the Adverb clauses of Condition in each case and underline the subordinators by which the Adverb Clauses of Condition are introduced :

- (a) If I find the chain, I will return it to you.
- (b) I'll be there, provided that I' am free.
- (c) Unless you disapprove, I'll continue with my work.
- (d) I will forgive you on condition that you do not repeat the offence.
- (e) I cannot eat meat unless it is well cooked.

 224. The above examples of Adverb Clauses of Condition you have seen, might have given you some idea regarding the subordinators by which they are introduced. You might not have failed to notice that the main subordinators by which Adverb Clauses of _____ are introduced are Condition 'unless', 'if', 'provided that', and 'on condition that'

 225. In other words we could say that the subordinators that introduce Adverb Clause of Condition are _____, _____ and _____ unless, if, provided that, on condition that

226. In the immediately preceeding frames you have learnt about Adverb Clauses of Condition. Adverb clauses of Condition, as you have already seen, tells us the _____ underwhich the action referred by the independent clause takes place. You have also seen that Adverb Clauses of Condition are mostly introduced by such subordinators as _____ and _____.

condition

unless, if,
provided
that, an
condition
that.

227. Now, let us proceed to see whether or not any other variety of adverb clauses is there other than the ones you have already learnt. Read the sentence given below :

'Although he is poor, he is honest'

In the above sentence 'Although he is poor' is the _____ clause.

The second clause, 'he is honest' is the _____ clause.

dependent
independent

228. The dependent clause (in the above frame)

'Although he is poor' modifies the adjective of the independent clause namely 'he is honest'.

As the dependent clause modifies the adjective, it does the work of an _____. As the dependent clause does the work of an adverb, it can be called an _____.

adverb

adverb clause.

229. Let us examine the sentence once again :

'Although he is poor, he is honest.'

The adverb clause 'although he is poor' concedes or takes a fact for granted, which does not affect the validity of the statement made in the independent clause. So a dependent adverb clause that concedes or takes a point for granted is called _____ Clause of Concession.

Adverb.

230. In other words an Adverb Clause of Concession admits a fact which does not affect the validity of the statement made in the _____ clause.

independent

231. Now read the following sentence :

'Though the book is small, it is important'

In the above sentence 'Though the book is small' is the _____ clause.

dependent

The second clause 'it is important' is the _____ clause.

independent

232. In the sentence of the above frame the dependent adverb clause 'though the book is small' ~~ex~~ concedes the fact the book is small in size. However, its size does not affect its being important. As the dependent clause concedes a fact that does not affect the validity of the ~~sensades~~ statement made in the independent clause, we can call it an Adverb clause of _____. Concession.

 More examples of Adverb Clauses of Concession are provides in the table given below. Column I of the table shows the subordinating conjunctions that introduce the Adverb Clauses of Concession in Column 2. Column III shows the independent clauses.

Table III - 16
 Adverb Clauses of Concession

1.	2.	3.
Though	he is proud	he is sincere
Although	I bid him not to do it	he has done it
Even if	it rains	I shall come
Whatever	you do	don't take unnecessary risks.
Though	the storm threatened	he set sail.

Exercise III - 15

Here you are provided with a number of a complex sentences each of which contains an Adverb Clause of Concession.

Write down the Adverb Clause of Concession in each case.

Also underline the subordinators by which the Adverb clauses of Concession are introduced:

- Small though the book may be, it is important.
- Well known in the neighbourhood though they were, and fine girls both, they were slow to marry.
- Though I was telling him the truth, he still didn't believe me.
- He couldn't locate the letter although we searched our files.
- Eventhough we were late, we were welcomed.
- I'll drink to my heart's content, even if it kills me.

233. From the examples of Adverb Clauses of Concession given both in the table and in the exercise, you have come to know about the subordinators by which Adverb clauses of Concession are introduced. The subordinators that introduce _____ clause of _____ are 'though', 'although' 'even though' and 'even if'. Adverb, Concession.
-
234. In other words the subordinators that introduce Adverb Clause of Concession are _____, _____, _____ & _____. though although even-though even if.
-
235. You have just now learnt about Adverb Clause of Concession. Now let us see whether anyother variety of adverb clauses is to be studied by us. Read the following sentence.
'Nehul runs faster than Sanjay'.
The independent clause in the above sentence is: _____ Nehul runs faster than Sanjay (runs)
The dependent clause in the above sentence is: _____
-
236. The dependent clause of the sentence in the above frame modifies the adverb '____' in the independent clause. As the dependent clause does the work of modification, it does the work of an adverb. As the dependent clause does the work of an adverb, the clause is an _____ clause. faster adverb
-
237. Let us examine the sentence once again :
Nehul runs faster than Sanjay.'
In the above sentence the dependent adverb clause 'than Sanjay' helps in comparing the speed of Sanjay with that of Nehul. As the adverb clause does the work of comparison, we can call it Adverb clause of _____ Comparison.
-
238. The dependent clause 'than Sanjay' (in the sentence of the above frame No. 237) as you have seen, is an Adverb clause of Comparison. You have seen that the adverb clause modifies the adverb 'faster' which is the comparative / superlative degree of the adverb. As the adverb clause shows the degree of comparison, we can call it Adverb clause of _____ Comparative Degree.
C _____ of D _____.
-

239. Now, let us see another example of Adverb Clause of Comparison of Degree. Read the following sentence.

'He did not do as well as I expected'

The first clause, 'He did not do well' is the _____ clause.

independent

The second clause 'as... as I expected' is the _____ clause.

dependent

240. The dependent clause is the sentence of the above frame compares the quality of his action with the quality with which I expected him to work. Hence the dependent adverb clause shows the degree of comparison between the quality of his performance and the quality I expected him to perform. Hence the dependent clause is an Adverb clause of _____ of _____.

Comparison
Degree.

The following table will provide you with more examples of Adverb Clause of Comparison of Degree. The Adverb Clause of Comparison of Degree in Column 2 are introduced by the subordinating conjunction 'than' or by the relative adverb 'as':

Table III - 17

Adverb clause of comparison of Degree

1	2
It was not as good	as I expected.
She is older	than I am.
They are as strong	as I expected.
No one can run faster	than Rama runs.
They are not more	than you hear.

241. Now, read the following sentence :

'It will happen as sure as death'

In the above sentence the clause 'It will happen sure', is _____ clause.

independent

The second part of the sentence 'as... as death' does / doesn't seem to be a clause because there is no verb. But actually it is a clause because the clause reads 'as...as death is sure'. Hence the verb of the adverb clause of _____ of _____ is often understood and not expressed.

doesn't

Comparison
Degree.

Exercise III - 16

Given below are a number of sentences with dependent Adverb Clauses of Comparison of Degree. The verbs of these Adverb Clauses of Comparison of Degree are understood and not expressed. Rewrite the Adverb Clauses of Comparison of Degree by adding the missing verb :

- (a) She runs faster than I.
- (b) Not many know the truth of this letter than you.
- (c) Jack can sing better than I.
- (d) Tom drives more carefully than Sonal.
- (e) We pay more rent than they.

 242. The examples of Adverb Clauses of Comparison of Degree you have seen both in the table and in the exercise might have made you familiar with words by which Adverb clauses of Comparison of Degree are introduced. Adverb clause of _____ of _____ Comparative Degree. are introduced by the subordinating conjunction 'than' or by the relative adverb 'as'.

243. In other words the subordinating conjunction '_____' or the Relative adverb '_____' is used than for introducing Adverb Clause of Comparison as of Degree.

244. Now let us see another variety of adverb clauses. Read the following sentence :
 'He acted as I expected'
 In the above sentence 'He acted' is the _____ independent. clause. The second clause 'as I expected' is the _____ dependent. clause.

245. Let us examine the dependent clause 'as I expected (of the sentence of the above frame). Actually this dependent clause modifies the, 'acted' of the independent clause. As the cause modifies the verb, it does the work of an _____. adverb As the clause does the work of an adverb, we can call it an _____. adverb clause.

246. Examine the sentence again :
 'He acted as I expected'
 The dependent adverb clause 'as I expected' expresses the manner in which he acted. As the adverb clause express the manner, we could call it _____ clause of _____. Adverb Manner.

247. In other words we could say that Adverb Clause of Manner tells the _____ or how an action was Manner. done.

248. Let us see another examples of Adverb Clause of Manner. Read the following sentence :

'Do to others as you wish them to do to you'

In the above sentence the clause 'Do to others' is the _____ clause.

independent.

The second clause 'as you wish them to do to you' is the _____ clause.

dependent.

249. In the above frame the dependent clause 'as you wish them to do to you' modifies the verb 'do' in the independent clause. As it modifies the verb, it does the work of an adverb. As the clause does the work of an adverb, we could call it an _____ adverb clause.

250. Let us take up the sentence once again :

'Do to others as you wish them to do to you'

The dependent adverb clause in the above sentence expresses the manner you wish others to do to you. As the adverb clause expresses the manner of action, we could call it Adverb Clause of _____.

Manner.

The following table will provide you with more examples of Adverb Clause of Manner. Column 2 of the table shows the relative adverbs that introduce the Adverb clauses of Manner in column 3. Column 1 shows the independent clauses.

Table III - 18

(Adverb clause of Manner)

1.	2.	3.
We were keeping the children off him	as	best as we could.
It happened	as	we expected.
You may do	as	you please
He did it	as	he was instructed
It happened	as	I told you.

Exercise III - 17

A number of complex sentences with the Adverb Clauses of Manner are given below. Pick out the Adverb Clauses of Manner in each and underline the relative adverb by which it is being introduced :

- (a) As he has lived so will he die.
- (b) As the twig is bent the branch will grow.
- (c) It all ended as I expected.
- (d) She did it as she was asked.

Exercise III - 18

You have learnt both about Adverb clauses of Comparison of Degree and Adverb clauses of Manner. Let us see how far you can distinguish between them. Write the letters 'A.C.C.D' in the case of Adverb clauses of Comparison and 'A.C.M.' in the case of Adverb clauses of Manner :

- (1) It is more than you hear.
- (2) It is as long as I expected.
- (3) It happened as I told you.
- (4) She is as wise as she is beautiful.
- (5) The more one gets, the more one wants.
- (6) She is older than she looks.
- (7) Do unto others as you wish them to do to you.
- (8) You may do as you desire.
- (9) Answer the questions as you have been taught.
- (10) He fought as a brave man should fight.

 251. In the third section of this unit you have learnt about adverb clauses in detail. Let us revise what we have so far learnt about adverb clauses. Adverb clauses, as you know, do the work of _____. adverbs

252. An Adverb clause of Time mentions the _____ an _____ time action was done.
- An Adverb clause of Place tells the _____ in which _____ place an action was done.
- An Adverb clause of Cause or Reason tells about the _____ or _____ for doing an action. _____ cause reason.
- An Adverb clause of Purpose indicates the _____ behind doing certain action. _____ purpose
- An Adverb clause of Result indicates the _____ of _____ result doing something.

An Adverb clause of Condition speaks of the _____ necessary for the occurrence of certain condition action.

An Adverb clause of Concession C _____ des a fact concedes which does not affect the validity of the statement made in the independent clause.

An Adverb clause of Comparison of Degree Comparison expresses the degree of _____.

An Adverb clause of Manner expresses the _____ manner in which an action was done.

Exercise III - 19

A number of complex sentences with dependent adverb clauses are given below. Read them carefully and write down to which group (time , place, cause, purpose, etc.) each belongs to :

- (1) The wounded man will stay here until you come back.
- (2) A few of us will be going on working until the bus comes.
- (3) Build your house wherever you think best.
- (4) Sunil told a lie because he wanted some money.
- (5) Please go where your brother wishes.
- (6) The boy did the job because he wanted to earn money.
- (7) He only rested that he might engage in more arduous works.
- (8) Eat that we may live.
- (9) It was all so simple that even a child could understand.
- (10) Had he met me, he would have told me.
- (11) He seemed anxious, as if he expected something to happen.
- (12) He is not so rich as he appears.
- (13) Nobody knows it better than I do.
- (14) Though she proved false, he still loved her.
- (15) Obey lest you be punished.
- (16) He said that he sold his car because he was ordered to do so.
- (17) Somebody else will protect the children until my sister returns.
- (18) Though the heavens fall, justice must be done.

Exercise III - 20

Fill in the blanks using the kind of adverb clause mentioned after each :

- (1) You have done it ... (Concession)
- (2) He did it (manner)
- (3) You must work harder (comparison of degree)
- (4) I washed the dishes (time)
- (5) He sang (time)
- (6) I'll hold the party here (condition)
- (7) Let us go (place)
- (8) They will go ... (place)
- (9) We eat (purpose)
- (10) I shall do it (concession)
- (11) We shall try to do it ... (condition)
- (12) They are wiser ... (comparison of degree)
- (13) Do to other (manner)
- (14) So great a storm arose (result)
- (15) (place) there is a way.
- (16) She failed (reason)
- (17) I am glad (cause)
- (18) He ran hard (purpose)
- (19) He spoke (manner)

Exercise III - 21

While studying adverb clauses in detail, you might have noticed that some conjunctions open more than one kind of adverb clause. Read carefully the following sentences and say to which (of time, place, manner, concession etc.) each belongs to :

- (1) He was shot as he was escaping.
- (2) As you seem to be sorry, I' will overlook it this time.
- (3) I am in every way as good at it as he is
- (4) Do as you like.
- (5) You can keep it as long as you need it.

- (6) As long as you apologize I'm satisfied.
- (7) If he gets a fair chance, he will win.
- (8) If I am wrong, you are at least not altogether right.
- (9) I have known him since he was a student.
- (10) Since force is no remedy, let us try conciliation.
- (11) All precautions have been taken, so that we may expect to succeed.
- (12) He stayed on so that she might not feel lonely.
- (13) I was happy that I could have shouted for joy.
- (14) I tell you this that you may not be alarmed.
- (15) Sit down while you are waiting.
- (16) While I admit his good points, I can see his bad.

Exercise III - 22

Find out the dependent clauses in the following sentences and write down whether each belongs to noun, adjective or adverb clause :

- (1) The house we lived in has fallen down.
 - (2) He returned whence he came.
 - (3) Where there is a will, there is a way.
 - (4) People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
 - (5) Where he is going is not known to anyone.
 - (6) Pay careful attention to what he says.
 - (7) The plan you acted on has answered well.
 - (8) The moment which is lost is lost forever
 - (9) We eat that we may live.
 - (10) She failed because she idled away her time.
 - (11) Unless he works hard, he will fail.
 - (12) Did anybody buy the house that was for sale at the auction.
 - (13) The captain gave the sailor with whom I was working a sum of money.
 - (14) What you say has been said before.
 - (15) This may be the man who stole my purse.
-

ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND SENTENCES

253. You have learnt in Unit I of this self instructional material about the various types of sentences. You also have learnt about the term 'Analysis'.
In fact Unit II of this self instructional material deals with the analysis of _____ sentences. Here let us devote sometime on the study of the analysis of compound and complex sentences. First let us proceed with the analysis of compound sentences. Simple
-
254. You have already seen that Double, Multiple and Mixed (Complex - Compound) sentences come under the common title _____ sentences. Compound.
-
255. You also have learnt in the earlier sections that, as all compound sentences are made up of more than one clause, we can divide them into _____. clauses.
-
256. You also have seen that analysis of compound sentences consists in the breaking up of the sentences into _____ and seeing the _____ clauses existing among these clauses. relationship
-
257. You have also studied that a Double sentence consists of _____ independent clauses only. two
Whereas a Multiple sentence should have _____ three
or more independent clauses
-
258. The independent clauses in Double and Multiple sentences are connected together by means of _____ conjunctions. Co-ordinating
-
259. Before we actually launch into the study of the analysis of compound sentences, let us spend a little time in studying about the co-ordinating conjunctions by which the independent clauses of Double and Multiple sentences are joined together. A study on the coordinating conjunctions is necessary for learning the analysis of compound sentences. Hence let us study a little about them. Read the following sentences:
- (a) God made the country and man made the city.
- (b) Akbar was not only a great soldier but he was also a great administrator.
- (c) The poor as well as the rich were rewarded.

In sentence (a) the co-ordinating conjunction '____' and connects together the two clauses.

In sentence (b) the _____ 'not only...but also' joins together the two clauses. co-ordinating conjunction

In sentence (c) the co-ordinating conjunction 'as well as' connects the two _____ clauses. independent.

260. You have seen in the previous frame that co-ordinating conjunction like 'and', 'not only... but also', 'as well as' connects the _____ clauses together. Such co-ordinating conjunctions as 'and' 'not only...but also' 'as well as' etc. are called cumulative because they simply link the various independent clauses. In other words co-ordinating conjunctions such as _____, _____ etc. are called cumulative because they simply link the various independent clauses. independent and, not only but also as well as.

261. Now, read the following sentences :

(a) Many are called but few are chosen.

(b) He did his best, nevertheless he failed.

(c) He is learned, yet he is discontent.

In sentence (a) the co-ordinating conjunction '____' is used to connect the independent clauses. but

In sentence (b) the _____ 'nevertheless' is used to connect the independent clauses. co-ordinating conjunction

In sentence (c) the independent clauses are connected together by the co-ordinating conjunction _____ yet.

262. The co-ordinating conjunctions like 'but' 'nevertheless' 'yet' etc. ~~connect one~~ contrast ^{one} statement or fact with another. Hence such co-ordinating conjunctions are called adversative co-ordinating conjunctions. So in other words _____ co-ordinating conjunctions such as 'yet', 'but' 'nevertheless' etc. contrast one fact with another. Adversative

263. Now let us learn more about co-ordinating conjunctions. Read the following sentences:

(a) She must weep or she will die.

(b) Neither a borrower nor a lender be

(c) Either take it or leave it.

In sentence (a) the co-ordinating conjunction '____' joins the independent clauses. or

In sentence (b) the co-ordinating conjunction, 'neither...nor' is used for linking the ____ independent clauses.

In sentence (c) by means of the co-ordinating conjunction '... ..' the independent clauses either...or are linked together.

264. The co-ordinating conjunctions, 'or' 'neither.. nor' 'either...or', etc. provide a choice between one statement or another. Hence such conjunctions are called alternative. In other words ____ co-ordinating conjunctions that offer alternative a choice between one statement and another are or, '____', '____', '____'...____', '____... ____' neither..nor etc. either..or..

265. In a few of the immediately preceeding frames you have seen the co-ordinating conjunctions by which independent clauses of a ____ or ____ Double sentence are joined together. Multiple

266. Now, let us come to the analysis. You have seen that all multiple and double sentences contain ____ independent clauses only.

267. Read the following sentence :

'He was a brave, large hearted man; and we all honoured him'

In the above sentence the underlined words are finite verbs. How many finite verbs does the above sentence contain ? The above sentence contains ____ finite verbs. As every finite verb has a subject of its own, the above sentence has ____ subjects. two two.

268. Now, we are involved in the task of analysing Double ____ and ____ sentences. In the above frame we Multiple have examined the sentence and found out the Verb finite ____ and their subjects. Hence the first step involved in the analysis of Multiple or Double sentence is the marking out of all the finite ____ verbs and their subjects.

269. Let us, examine the sentence in frame 267 once again :

'He was a brave, large hearted man, and we all honoured him.'

You have already seen that there are two finite verbs and two subjects in the above sentence. The next step involved in analysis is the writing down in full, of each of the subject-predicate or clause. It is always to be borne in mind that the number of finite verbs whether expressed or understood corresponds to the number of clauses. As there are two finite verbs and their subjects in the above sentence, we can say that there are _____ clauses or subject-predicate groups in the above sentence.

two

270. Now, read the following sentence :

'Reading makes a full man, writing an exact man, speaking a ready man'.

In the above sentence the finite verbs in clauses two and three are expressed/understood. Now, let us try to write the clauses of the above sentence by inserting the verbs understood so as to make each clause complete.

understood

The first clause in the above sentence is : _____

Reading
makes a
full man.

274. The second clause is : '_____'

writing
(makes) an
exact man.

The third clause is the above sentence is : _____

speaking
(makes) a
ready man.

272. In the above frame you have seen how to supply the _____ understood and not expressed. Now read the following sentence.

verbs

'He was not only accused but also convicted'

As there are two finite verbs in the above sentence, there should be _____ clauses. The subject of the second finite verb namely 'was convicted' is expressed/ understood. Hence, when clauses are separated and written down, these subjects which are understood also are to be written down. Let us now separate the clauses of the above sentences and write them down inserting the subject which is understood. The first clause of the above sentence is : _____

two

understood

The second clause of the sentence is _____

He was
accused
(He) was
convicted.

273. In the above frame you have seen that the _____ subject of a finite verb, if understood, is to be written down.

274. This shows that when we are writing down the independent clauses of a Double or Multiple sentences, we have to supply the _____ and _____ subject verbse etc. which are understood but not expressed.

275. Now take up the sentence once again :

He was not only accused but also was convicted'

You have seen that the above sentence is made of the clauses, namely 'He was accused' and 'he was convicted'. Now, let us proceed to see the co-ordinating conjunction that joins together these clauses. The co-ordinating conjunction that connects together the clause is '_____'. not only.. but also.

276. This shows that the third step involved the analysis of a Double or Multiple sentence is to find the coordinating _____ by which the _____ conjunctions independent clauses are connected together.

277. You have already seen that three steps involved in the analysis of a double or multiple sentence. The first step is the marking out of every _____ finite verbs in the sentence.

The second step is the supplying of the words like finite _____ and their _____ not expressed verbs but understood and writing out in full each _____ subjects clause or subject predicate group. The third step is to findout the co-ordinating _____ that joins together these independent conjunction clauses.

Now you have seen the way by which you should analyse a Double or Multiple sentence. Study carefully the given examples of analysis of Double or Multiple sentences :

- (1) She is slow but she is sure.
- (2) She must weep or she will die.
- (3) Either you or your son must sign his name.
- (4) The moon was up; it was bright and we felt very happy.
- (5) I came, I saw, I conquered.

- (6) Man may come, and man may go, but I go on forever.
 (7) The way was long, the wind was cold.
 (8) He had ruled an extensive and populous country, had made laws, had sent forth armies, had set up and pulled down princes.

- (1) She is slow, but she is sure.
 (a) She is slow ____ independent clause.
 (b) She is sure ____ independent clause
 'but' ____ co-ordinating conjunction.

As the above sentence is made up of two independent clauses connected together by the co-ordinating conjunction 'but' it is a Double sentence.

- (2) She must weep or she will die.
 (a) She must weep ____ independent clause.
 (b) She will die ____ independent clause"or"Co-ordinating Conjunction.

As the above sentence is made of two independent clauses connected together by the co-ordinating conjunction 'or' it is a Double sentence.

- (3) Either you or your son must sign his name.
 (a) You must sign your name ____ independent clause.
 (b) Your son must sign his name ____ independent clause.
 Co-ordinating conjunction: 'either... or'

As the above sentence is made of two independent clauses connected by a co-ordinating conjunction, it is a Double sentence

- (4) The moon was up; it was bright and we felt very happy.
 (a) The moon was up ____ independent clause.
 (b) It was bright ____ independent clause.
 (c) We felt very happy ____ independent clause.
 Co-ordinating conjunction 'and'.

As the above sentence is made of three independent clauses connected by co-ordinating conjunction, it is a Multiple sentence.

- (5) I came, I saw, I consuered.
 (a) I came -- independent clause.
 (b) I saw -- independent clause.
 (c) I conquered -- independent clause.

The co-ordinating conjunction 'and' is understood.

As the above sentence consists of three independent clauses, it is a Multiple sentence.

- (6) Men may come, and men may go, but I go on for ever.

- (a) Man may come ---- Independent clause.
 (b) Men may go ---- Independent clause.
 (c) I go on forever ---- Independent clause.

Co-ordinating conjunctions 'and' & 'but'

As the above sentence is composed of three independent clauses connected together by means of co-ordinating conjunctions, it is a Multiple sentence.

- (7) The way was long, the wind was cold.

- (a) The way was long ---- independent clause.
 (b) The wind was cold ---- independent clause.

Co-ordinating conjunction 'and'

As the above sentence is made of two independent clauses connected together by means of a co-ordinating conjunction, it is a Double sentence.

- (8) He had ruled an extensive and populous country, had made laws, had sent forth armies, had set up and pulled down princess.

- (a) He had ruled an extensive and populous country - independent clause.
 (b) (he) had made laws - independent clause.
 (c) (he) had sent forth armies - independent clause.
 (d) (he) had set up princes - independent clause
 (e) (he) had pulled down princes - independent clause
 co-ordinating conjunction - 'and'

As the above sentence is made of five independent clauses connected together by means of 'co-ordinating conjunction 'and' it is a Multiple sentence.

Exercise III - 23

Analyse the following Double and Multiple sentences as per the examples shown above.

- (1) The life of a mosquito is brief, but very active; the female lives for two or three weeks, lays its eggs and dies.
 (2) Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them.
 (3) They were fond of music, played on various kinds of instruments and indulged in much singing.
 (4) There is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it bad.

- (5) He as well as you are tired of all this work.
 (6) Walk quickly, or else you will miss the train.
 (7) I landed next morning and saw once more my native land.

- 278. Just now you have learnt the analysis of _____ Double
 and _____ sentences. Multiple

 279. Now let us move on to the analysis of the
 remaining type of compound sentence namely
 _____ or Complex-compound sentence. Mixed

 280. A mixed or Complex-compound sentence as you
 know, is made of _____ or more independent and
 _____ or more dependent clauses. two, one

 281. The analysis of a mixed sentence, as you already
 know, is the breaking up of the sentence into
 _____ and seeing the _____ existing among these causes
 clauses. relationships.

 282. Now, read the following sentence :

'She loved me for the dangers I had passed
 and I loved her that she did pity them'

In the sentence all the underlined words are
 finite verbs. How many finite verbs are there
 in the above sentence ? There are _____ finite four
 verbs in the above sentence. As the number of
 clauses corresponds to the number of finite
 verbs in a sentence, there are _____ clauses in four
 the above sentence.

- 283. You have seen that the sentence in the above
 frame is made of four clauses. Now let us write
 down the clauses or subject - predicate groups
 supplying the finite verbs or subjects etc.
 if any is understood and not expressed. The
 four clauses when written down separately are:

- (1) She love me for the dangers
- (2) (that) I had passed.
- (3) I loved her.
- (4) that she did pity them.

What we have done above is to break the sentence
 into _____ and write them down separately, clauses
 supplying to each what is understood and not
 expressed.

284. Now let us proceed to examine these clauses closely. Which of the clauses in the above frame conveys full sense and stands independently ? The ____ and ____ clauses stand independently and express full meaning. As clauses first and third stand independently and convey full meaning, they are ____ clauses. first, third independent.

285. Then what about the remaining clauses, namely '(that) I had passed' and 'that she did pity them' ? Do they stand independently or do they depend on the independent clauses for the expression of their meaning ? They depend on the ____ clauses. As they depend on the independent clauses for the completion of their meaning, they are 'dependent/independent' clauses. independent dependent.

286. Let us examine the clauses of the sentence again :

- (a) she loved me for the dangers.
- (b) (that) I had passed.
- (c) I loved her.
- (d) that she did pity them.

You have seen that the ____ and ____ clauses are independent clauses. You have also noticed that second and fourth clauses are ____ clauses. first, third dependent

287. Now, let us see how these dependent clauses (2nd & 4th) are related to the independent clauses. Let us take up the dependent clauses namely 'that I had passed'. You know that the clause qualifies the noun 'dangers' in the independent clause 'she loved me for the dangers'. As the clause qualifies a noun, it does the work of an adjective, therefore it is an ____ clause. adjective.

288. Now, what about the fourth clause, namely 'that she did pity them'? How is it related to the independent clause, 'I loved her'? The clause shows the reason for his having loved her. Hence the clause modifies the verb. As the clause modifies the verb. As the clause modifies the verb 'loved' of the independent clause, it does the work of an _____. As the clause does the work of an adverb, it is an _____ clause. adverb adverb.

289. You have seen that the adverb clause 'that she did pity them' shows the reason for the occurrence of the action mentioned in the independent clause. As the adverb clause points out the reason, we could say that it is an ____ Adverb Reason.
clause of ____.
-
290. As the above clause is composed of ____ two, two, independent and ____ dependent clauses, it is a Mixed, ____ or ____ sentence. Complex-compound
-
291. In a few of the immediately preceeding frames, you have learnt the analysis of the sentence:
'She loved me for the dangers I had passed and I loved her that she did pity them.'
Let us summarise what you have done while analysing this sentence.
- (a) We have first marked out the ____ verbs. finite.
 - (b) Second we have written down the various ____ clauses supplying the words which are understood and not expressed.
 - (c) Third, we have distinguished the ____ clauses independent from the dependent.
 - (d) Fourth we have seen the relationship existing between the independent and their ____ dependent clauses.
 - (e) Fifth we have named the sentence seeing the number of ____ and ____ clauses. independent dependent.
-

Following the above method of analysis a few more examples of the analysis of Mixed or Complex-compound sentences are given below. Study them carefully.

- (1) We asked ^{him} /who his abductors were but he refused as he was afraid of their reaction.
- (2) Three wives sat up in the light house tower,
And they trimmed the lamps as the sun went down.
- (3) Keep awake that you shall not fall into temptation
and pray that you may not falter.
- (4) She lived unknown, and few could know when Lucy ceased
to be
- (5) He says what he means and he means what he says.

- (1) (a) We asked him - independent clause.
 (b) Who his abductors were - Noun clause, object of the verb (asked) in clause (a)
 (c) He refused - independent clause.
 (d) As he was afraid of their reaction - Adverb clause of Reason modifying the verb 'refused' in clause (c)

Co-ordinating conjunction - 'but'

As the above sentence consists of two independent and two dependent clauses it is a Mixed sentence.

- (2) Three wives sat up in the light house tower, and they trimmed the lamps as the sun went down.

- (a) Three wives sat up in the lighthouse tower - independent clause
 (b) and they trimmed the lamps; independent clause.
 (c) as the sun went down : adverb clause of time modifying the verb 'trimmed' in clause (b).

Co-ordinating conjunction 'and'.

- (3) Keep awake that you shall not fall into temptation and pray that you may not falter.
 (a) (you) keep awake : independent clause.
 (b) that you shall not fall into temptation: Adverb clause of Result, modifying the verb 'keep awake' in clause (a).
 (c) (you) pray : independent clause.
 (d) that you may not falter : adverb clause of result, modifying the verb (pray) in clause (c).
 co-ordinating conjunction 'and'.
- (4) She lived unknown, and few could know, when Lucy ceased to be.
 (a) She lived unknown : independent clause.
 (b) Few could know : independent clause.
 (c) When Lucy ceased to be : Noun clause, object of the verb in clause (b)

Co-ordinating conjunction 'and'

As the above sentence has two independent and one dependent clause, it is a Mixed sentence.

- (5) He says what he means, and he means what he says.
 (a) He says : independent clause.
 (b) What he means : noun clause, object of the verb in clause (a)
 (c) He means : independent clause.
 (d) What he says : Noun clause, object of the verb in clause (c)

Co-ordinating conjunction 'and'

As the above sentence has two independent and two dependent clauses, it is a Mixed sentence.

Exercise III - 24

Analyse the following Mixed sentences as shown in the examples :

- (1) They found the horse indeed, but it distressed them to see it, for it was lame.
- (2) His hair was yellow as hay, but threads of a silvery grey gleamed in his tawny beard.
- (3) They asked him how he managed to win the prize, but he refused to answer.
- (4) A malicious rogue of a skipper went to an officer and told him I had not yet trampled on the Crucifix; but the other, who had received instructions to let me pass, gave the rascal twenty strokes on the shoulders with a bamboo.
- (5) When I was a little refreshed, I went up into the country, and resolved to deliver myself to the first savages I should meet.
- (6) In six days I found a vessel which would carry me to Japan, and I spent fifteen days in the voyage.
- (7) I had fifty hands on board, and my orders were that I should trade with the Indians in the South Sea.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLEX SENTENCES

292. You have learnt the analysis of all types of compound sentences namely ____, ____, and ____ sentences Double Multiple Mixed
-
293. Now, the remaining type of sentence, the analysis of which we have to study is the ____ sentence. Complex.
-
294. Complex sentences, as you know, are made of one ____ clause and ____ or more dependent clauses. independent one.
-
295. As Complex sentences are made of clauses, the analysis of complex sentences, as you have already seen, consists in the breaking up of the sentences into ____ and seeing the ____ existing among these clauses. clauses relationship
-

296. Now, read the following sentence :

'This life, which seems so fair, is like a bubble blown up in the air'.

The underlined words of the above sentences are finite verbs. So there are & _____ finite verbs in the above sentence. You have already learnt that the number of the clauses in a sentence will correspond to the number of finite verbs in it. As there are two finite verbs, in the above sentence, there are _____ clauses in it' two

297. You have seen that there are two clauses in the sentences :

'This life which seems so fair, is like a bubble blown up in the air'

Let us write down separately these clauses or subject predicate groups supplying the necessary words which are understood and not expressed. The clauses of the above sentence when separately written down are :

(a) This life is like a bubble blown up in the air.

(b) Which seems so fair.

What we have done above is to break up the sentence into _____ and write them down separately. clauses.

298. Now let us examine the clauses of the sentence once again:

(a) This life is like a bubble blown up in the air.

(b) which seems so fair.

Which of the above clauses is independent ?

Clause (a) is _____ because it expresses the central idea and it does not dependent on any other clauses for the expression of its meaning. Then what about clause (b) ? It is a dependent / independent clause as it depends on the independent clause for the completion of its meaning. independent
dependent

299. You have seen that the clause 'which' seems so fair' is a dependent clause. Let us see how this dependent clause is depending on the independent clause for the expression of its meaning. You can see that the dependent clause, 'which seems so fair' qualifies the noun 'life' in clause (a).

As the dependent clause qualifies a noun, it does the work of an adjective. As the clause does the work of and adjective, we can call it an _____ clause. Adjective.

300. You have seen that the sentence that has been discussed, is made of one independent clause and one dependent clause. Hence it is a _____ sentence.

Complex

301. In a few of the immediately preceding frames, you have analysed a _____ sentence. Let us revise what we have done while analysing a complex sentence.

Complex

First we have marked out the _____ verbs in the sentence

finite

Second we have written down the different _____ separately supplying the words which are understood and not expressed.

clause

Third we have differentiated the independent clause from the _____ clause.

dependent.

Fourth we have seen how the dependent clause is related to the _____ clause.

independent.

Lastly we counted the number of clauses and decided the _____ of sentences it belonged to.

type.

302. In the previous frame you were dealing with the various steps involved in the process of analysis of a _____ sentence.

Complex

Let us see more examples of the analysis of complex sentences. Following the same method of analysis, the analysis of a number of complex sentences are given below. Study them carefully.

Examples of analysis of Complex sentences :

- (1) He succeeds where others fail. (a) He succeeds : independent clause.

(b) Where others fail : adverb clause of place, modifies the verb 'succeeds' in clause (a)

As the above sentence is made of one independent clause and one dependent clause, it is a Complex sentence.

- (2) While I admit his good points, I can see his bad.

(a) I can see his bad ; Independent clause.

(b) While I admit his good points : adverb clause of concession, modifies the verb 'can see' in clause (a)

- (3) When I went to the place where the king was attacked, I heard, to my surprise the report that he had fought with his assailants for two hours before his capture.

- (a) I heard, to my surprise; the report : independent clause.
- (b) When I went to the place : adverb clause of time, modifying the verb 'heard' in clause (a)
- (c) Where the king was attacked - adjective clause qualifying the noun 'place' in clause (b).
- (d) that he had fought with his as sailants for two hours before his capture - Noun clause in apposition to the noun 'report' in clause (a). As there are three dependent clauses and one independent clause, the above sentence is a Complex sentence.
- (4) History says that Socrates, when he was given the cup of hemlock, continued to talk to his friends who were standing around him as he drank it. (a) History says : independent clause (b) that Socrates continued to talk to his friends: noun clause, object of the verb 'says' in clause (a). (c) who were standing around him : adjective clause qualifying the noun 'friends' in clause (b) (d) as he drank it : adverb clause of time, modifying the verb 'continued' in clause (b). (e) When he was given the cup of hemlock : adverb clause of time, modifying the verb 'continued' in clause (b). As the above sentence consists of one independent clause and four dependant clauses, the above sentence is a Complex sentence.
- (5) Milton said that he did not educate his daughters in languages because one tongue was enough for a woman. (a) Milton said : independent clause. (b) that he did not educate his daughters in languages - noun clause, object of the verb 'said' in clause (a) (c) because one tongue was enough for a woman : Adverb clause of cause, modifying the verb 'did not educate' in clause (b).

As the above sentence consists of one independent and two dependent clauses, it is a Complex sentence.

Exercise III - 25

Analyse the following complex sentences as shown in the examples :

- (1) You take my house when you do take the prop that sustains my house.
- (2) I heard a thousand blended notes, while in a grove I sat reclined.
- (3) He said that he wanted a room, and that his luggage was following immediately.

- (4) It is my considered opinion that students who work regularly and diligently seldom fail, even if the papers set at the final examinations are as stiff as they can reasonably be.
- (5) As it is necessary that the speaker should know something more about this young man, who will frequently appear in the course of these papers, I will state in a few words who and what he was.
- (6) Pope professed to have learned his poetry from Dryden, whom, whenever an opportunity was presented, he praised through his whole life unvaried liberality.
- (7) At last, the same gentleman who had been my interpreter said he was desired by the rest to set me right in a few mistakes.
- (8) The captain said that while we were at supper, he observed me to look at everything with a sort of wonder, and that I often seemed hardly able to contain my laughter.

Exercise III - 26

Miscellaneous sentence for analysis - Analyse the following sentences :

- (1) What is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always pleasant to those who need it.
- (2) Those who look into practical life will find that fortune is usually on the side of the industrious, as the wind and waves are on the side of the best navigators.
- (3) Her court was pure; her life serene, god gave her peace; her land reposed.
- (4) The rains descended and the floods came.
- (5) He had passed his life in studious toil, and never found time to grow fat.
- (6) Stone walls do not a prison make, Nor iron bars a cage.
- (7) When I reached the city I called on my aunt because she had often asked that I should make myself known to her.

- (8) The travellers rode hard all night, and at day-break they reached a village in which fresh supplies could be obtained.
- (9) We worked day after day, and gave him all the assistances possible but even then our efforts did not meet with success.
- (10) The boy thanked the gentleman heartily, dried up his tears and went home.
-

III SUMMARY

All Complex and Compound sentences are made of clauses or subject predicate groups. Therefore analysis of these sentences is concerned with the breaking up of these sentences into clauses and seeing the relationship existing among the clauses.

Clauses, as you have seen, are mainly classified into two—namely independent and dependent. A clause that can stand independently and express its meaning without depending on other clauses is called an independent clause. The independent clauses in a sentence conveys the central idea discussed in a sentence. They always do this function and therefore they are not further classified.

On the other hand, dependent clauses are entirely different from the independent clauses. Unlike independent clauses, a dependent clause depends on another clause for the expression of its meaning. They cannot stand alone as independent clauses do.

A dependent clause, as you know, does the work of a noun, an adjective, or an adverb, and according to its function in the sentence, is classified as a noun clause, adjective clause or adverb clause.

You know that a dependent clause that does the work of a noun is called a Noun clause. A noun clause may be found (a) as subject of a verb (2) as object of a transitive verb (3) as object of a preposition (4) as apposition to a noun or pronoun (5) as complement of a verb of incomplete predication.

Just as a noun clause does the work of a noun, an adjective clause that is a dependent clause, does the work of an adjective. Adjective clauses, as you have learnt, are introduced by relative pronouns or relative adverbs. Adjective clauses may be found attached to the subject, direct or indirect objects, or to a complement.

As a noun clause does the work of a noun, and as an adjective clause does the work of an adverb. An adverb clause, as you have seen, is a dependent clause that does the work of an adverb.

(adjective, an adverb clause does the work of an

An adverb clause may tell the time on action was done (Adverb clause of Time); may mention the place at which an action was done. (Adverb Clause of Place); may indicate the reason or cause for the doing an action (Adverb Clause of Cause or Reason); may show the purpose of doing an action (Adverb Clause of Purpose); may tell the result of doing an action (Adverb Clause of Result), may speak of the condition necessary for the occurrence of an action (Adverb Clause of Condition), may concede certain fact which however, does not affect the validity of the statement made in the independent clause (Adverb Clause of Concession); may compare and show the degree of comparison (Adverb Clause of Comparison of Degree); or it may express the manner in which an action was done (Adverb clause of Manner).

You have learnt about the various clauses in detail. The following chart would help in retaining what is learnt :

CLAUSES		
:		
Independent		Dependent
		:
		:
		:
Noun Clause ;	Adjective Clause	Adverb clause :
as subject of a verb		Adverb clause of time
as object of a Transitive verb		Adverb clause of Place
as object of a preposition		Adverb clause of Cause
as complement of a verb of incomplete predication		Adverb clause of Purpose
as apposition to a noun or pronoun.		Adverb clause of Result
		Adverb clause of Condition
		Adverb clause of concession
		Adverb clause of Comparison
		Adverb clause of Manner

You have seen in detail about clauses. Let us now come to analysis. Analysis of a sentence (Complex or Compound) as you already know, is the breaking up of a sentence into clauses and seeing the relationship existing among those clauses. Analysis of a Compound or Complex sentence involves the following steps.

- * First you will pick out the finite verbs.
- * If the finite verb is understood but not expressed, you will supply it.
- * If the subject to any finite verb is understood but not expressed, you will supply it.
- * Then you will write down each clause in full with its subject and predicate.
- * After that, you will pick out the connective word by which the clauses are connected together. (This is in the case of Double and Multiple sentences only)
- * Then you will try to distinguish the independent clauses from those of dependent clauses.
- * Once the clauses are identified, you will find how much dependent clause depends on other clauses and state its function.
- * Lastly you will count the number of independent and dependent clauses and decide to which group of sentences it belongs to.

ANSWERS

Exercise : 1

- (a) Your dream is untrue. (b) your proposal is perfectly correct
(c) your request is ridiculous. (d) His name interests me.

Exercise : 2

- (a) 2 (b) 2 (c) 1 (d) 3 (e) 1 (f) 5
(g) 3 (h) 3 (i) 4 (j) 5 (k) 4

Exercise : 3

- (a) your gift was inappropriate (b) His name interests me
(c) I asked his name (g) This is my belief (e) I found it.

Exercise : 4

- (1) object (2) subject (3) object (4) subject (5) object
of a preposition (6) complement of the verb (7) apposition
(8) Complement of a verb (9) object of a preposition
(10) apposition.

Exercise : 5

- (a) She is the sick woman (b) They need a capable doctor
(c) He is a rich man (d) He was a very kind teacher (e) Tyrants
are often unsympathetic men.

Exercise : 6

- (a) Subject (b) subject (c) complement after verb
 (d) object (e) complement after a verb (f) object
 (g) object (h) complement after a verb (i) indirect
 object (j) indirect object.

Exercise : 7

- (a) Who won the prize (b) that is dry (c) whom I despise
 (d) that Sonal built (e) who helps you in time of need
 (f) which is lost.

Exercise : 8

- (a) where I was born (b) why he did it (c) when we will
 be no more (d) when you get married (e) why she has
 returned .

Exercise : 9

- (a) after we finished dinner (b) before they left (c) until
 he returned (d) as she walked. (e) when I receive the
 bill (f) whenever she can (g) As soon as they have
 finished (h) While she is talking (i) just as he entered
 the room (j) Since I returned from U.S.A.

Exercise : 10

- (a) where ever they go (b) where there are flowers (c) whence
 they come (d) where you are (e) where there is a will.

Exercise : 11

- (a) As he was ill. (b) that you like it (c) because I did not
 like it (d) Since that is your view (e) because he saw
 the policeman.

Exercise : 12

- (a) so that we would not recognize him (b) so that the crew
 can escape in the case of emergency. (c) lest it should
 rain (d) that he might defend himself (e) In order that
 they might return safely.

Exercise : 13

- (a) that many died (b) that they were wonder-struck
 (c) that we bought nothing (d) that he won the medal
 (e) that even a child can understand it.

Exercise : 14

- (a) If I find the chain (b) provided that I am free
 (c) Unless you disapprove (d) on condition that you do not
 repeat the offence (e) unless it is well-cooked.

Exercise : 15

- (a) Small though the book may be (b) well known in the
 neighbourhood though they were and fine girls both
 (c) Though I was telling him the truth (d) although we
 searched our files (e) Eventhough we were late (f) Even if
 it kills me.

Exercise : 16

- (a) than I run (b) than you know (c) than I sing
 (d) than Sonal drives. (e) than they pay.

Exercise : 17

- (a) As he has lived (b) As the twig is bent (c) as I expected
 (d) as she was asked.

Exercise : 18

- (1) A.C.C.D. (2) A.C.~~I~~.D. (3) A.C.M. (4) A.C.C.D.
 (5) A.C.C.D. (6) A.C.C.D. (7) A.C.M. (9) A.C.M. (10) A.C.M.

Exercise : 19

- (1) Time (2) Time (3) place (4) Cause (5) Place (6) Cause
 (7) Purpose (8) Purpose (9) Result (10) Condition (11) Manner
 (12) Comparison of degree (13) comparison of degree
 (14) concession (15) purpose (16) cause (17) Time
 (18) Concession.

Exercise : 20

As far as exercise 20 is concerned, the answers given here
 serve only as examples. Your answer need not be the same :

(1) ... although I forbade this (2) as I told him (3) ...
 than he does (4) ...after they finished the dinner (5) ...
 as he drove (6) unless you disapprove (7) where the blue
 sky touches the earth. (8) ... where they can find friends
 (9) that we may live (10) although it is difficult (11) on
 condition that you help us (12) than we thought (13) as you
 wish them to do to you (14) that all the ships were wrecked
 (15) where there is a will (16) because she hardly studied
 her lessons (17) that you have come (18) lest he should be
 late (19) as if he were ashamed.

Exercise : 21

(1) Time (2) reason (3) comparison (4) Manner (5) time
 (6) condition (7) condition (8) concession (9) time
 (10) cause or reason (11) result (12) purpose (13) result
 (14) purpose (15) time (16) concession

Exercise : 22

(1) Adjective clause (2) Adverb clause (3) Adverb clause
 (4) adjective clause (5) Noun clause (6) Noun clause
 (7) adjective clause (8) Adjective clause (9) adverb clause
 (10) adverb clause (11) adverb clause (12) adjective clause
 (13) adjective clause (14) Noun clause (15) adjective clause.

Exercise : 23

- (1) (a) The life of a mosquito is brief : independent clause
 (b) but (it is) very active : independent clause
 (c) the female lives for two or three weeks : independent
 clause
 (d) (it) lays its eggs : independent clause
 (e) (it) dies : independent clause - coordinating conjunctions
 'but', 'and'.
 As the above sentence is composed of five independent
 clauses, it is a Multiple sentence.
- (2) (a) Some men are born great : independent clause.
 (b) Some achieve greatness : independent clause.
 (c) some have greatness thrust upon them : independent clause.
 Co-ordinating conjunction 'and'.

As the sentence is made of three independent clauses, it is a
 Multiple sentence.

- (3) (a) They were fond of music : independent clause.
 (b) (they) played on various kinds of instruments :
 independent clause.
 (c) (they) indulged in much singing : independent clause.
 - co-ordinating conjunction : 'and'
 As the above sentence is made of three independent clauses, it is a Multiple sentence.
- (4) (a) There is nothing good : independent clause.
 (b) There is nothing bad : independent clause.
 (c) but thinking makes it bad : independent clause.
 - co-ordinating conjunctions 'either...or', 'but'.
 As the above sentence is composed of three independent clauses, it is a Multiple sentence.
- (5) (a) He is tired of all this work : independent clause.
 (b) You (are) tired of all this work : independent clause.
 Co-ordinating conjunction 'as well as'.
 As the above sentence is made of two independent clauses, it is a Double sentence.
- (6) (a) (you) walk quickly : independent clause.
 (b) (you) will miss the train : independent clause.
 Co-ordinating conjunction 'or else'.
 As the above sentence is made of two independent clauses, it is a Double sentence.
- (7) (a) I landed next morning : Independent clause.
 (b) I saw once more my native land : independent clause.
 Co-ordinating conjunction 'and'.
 As the above sentence is made of two independent clauses, it is a Double sentence.

Exercise : 24

- (1) (a) They found the horse indeed : independent clause.
 (b) it distressed them to see it : independent clause.
 (c) for it was lame : Adv. clause of cause modifies the verb 'distressed' in clause (b)
 Co-ordinating conjunction : but.
 As the above sentence is made of 2 independent and one dependent clause, it is a Mixed sentence.
- (2) (a) His hair was yellow : independent clause.
 (b) as hair (was yellow) : Adv clause of comparison of degree, modifies the adjective 'yellow'.
 (c) but threads of a silvery grey gleamed in his tawny beard :
 - independent clause
 Co-ordinating conjunction 'but'
 As the above sentence is made of two independent clauses, and one dependent clause, it is a Mixed sentence.

- (3) (a) They asked him - independent clause.
 (b) how he managed to win the prize : noun clause -
 object of the verb 'asked' in clause (a)
 (c) but he refused to answer : independent clause.
 Co-ordinating conjunction : 'but'.
 As the above sentence is made of two independent and
 a dependent clause, it is Mixed sentence.

- (4) (a) A malicious reque of a skipper went to an officer :
 independent clause
 (b) (he) told him : independent clause.
 (c) (that) I had not trampled on the crucifix : Noun
 clause, object of the verb 'told' in clause (b)
 (d) but the other gave the recal 20 strokes on the
 shoulders with a bamboo : independent clause.
 (e) Who had received instructions to let me pass :
 adjective clause, qualifying the noun 'the other'
 in clause (d)

As the above sentence is made of three independent
 and two dependent clauses, it is a Mixed sentence.

- (5) (a) When I was a little refreshed - adverb clause of time,
 modifying the verb 'went' in clause (b)
 (b) I went up into the country : independent clause.
 (c) (I) resolved to deliver myself to the first savages:
 independent clause.
 (d) (whom) I should meet : adjective clause qualifying
 the noun 'savages' in clause (c)

As the above sentence contains 2 independent and 2
 dependent clauses it is a Mixed sentence.

- (6) (a) In six days I found a vessel : independent clause.
 (b) which would carry me to Japan : adj. clause qualifying
 the noun 'vessel' in clause (a)
 (c) I spent fifteen days in the voyage : independent clause-
 co-ordinating conjunction 'and'

As the above sentence consists of two independent and
 one dependent clause it is Mixed sentence.

- (7) (a) I had fifty hands on board - Independent clause.
 (b) My orders were ... independent clause.
 (c) that I should trade with the Indians in the South Sea:
 noun clause, Complement of the verb 'were' is clause (b).

As the above sentence is composed of 2 independent and
 1 dependent clause, it is a Mixed sentence.

Exercise : 25

- (1) (a) You take my house : independent clause.
 (b) When you do take the prop : adv. Clause of time,
 modifies the verb 'take' in clause (a)
 (c) that doth my house : Adj. Cl. qualifying the noun *sustain*
 'prop' in Cl. (b)

As the above sentence is composed of one independent and 2 dependent clauses, it is a Complex sentence.

- (2) (a) I heard a thousand blended notes : Independent clause.
 (b) While in a grave I sat reclined : Adv. cl. of time,
 modifying the verb 'heard' in clause (a)

As the sentence is composed of 1 indep. cl. and 1 dependent clause, it is a Complex sentence.

- (3) (a) He said : independent clause
 (b) that he wanted a broom : noun clause object of the verb
 'said' in clause (a)
 (c) and that his luggage was following immediately - Noun
 clause, object of the verb 'said' in clause (a).

As the above sentence is made of one independent and two dependent clauses, it is a complex sentence.

- (4) (a) It is my considered opinion : Independent clause.
 (b) that students seldom fail : noun clause, opposition
 to the noun 'opinion' in clause (a)
 (c) who work regularly and diligently - adjective clause,
 qualifying the noun 'students' in clause (a).
 (d) even if the papers set at the final examination are
 stiff - adverb clause of concession, modifying the verb
 'fail' in clause (b)
 (e) as... as they can reasonably be - adverb clause of
 comparison of degree, modifying the adjective 'stiff'
 in clause (d)

As the sentence is made of one independent clause and 4 dependent clauses it is a Complex sentence.

- (5) (a) I will state in a few words - independent clause.
 (b) who (he was) : noun clause, object of the verb 'state'
 in clause (a)
 (c) what he was - noun clause, object of the verb 'state'
 in clause (a)
 (d) as it is necessary - adverb clause of cause, modifying
 the verb 'state' in clause (a)
 (e) that the speaker should know something more about this
 young man - noun clause apposition to the word 'necessary'
 in clause (d).

- (f) who will frequently appear in the course of these pages - adjective clause qualifying the noun 'man' in clause (e)

As the above sentence is made of one independent and five dependent clauses it is a Complex sentence.

- (6) (a) Pope professed to have learned his poetry from Dryden - Independent clause.
- (b) whom he praised through his whole life with unvaried liberality adjective clause, qualifying the noun 'Dryden' in clause (a).
- (c) Whenever an opportunity was presented - adverb clause of time modifying the verb 'praised' in clause (b)
- As the above sentence consists of one independent and two dependent clauses, it is a Complex sentence.
- (7) (a) At last, the same gentleman said - independent clause.
- (b) who had been my interpreter - adjective clause, qualifying the noun 'gentleman' in clause (a).
- (c) (that) he was desired by the rest to set me right in a few mistakes - noun clause, object of the verb 'said' in clause (a).
- (8) (a) The captain said - independent clause.
- (b) That he observed me to look at everything with a sort of wonder - noun clause, object of the verb 'said' in clause (a)
- (c) and that I often seemed hardly able to contain my laughter - noun clause object of the verb 'said' in clause (a)
- (d) While we were at supper - adverb clause of time, modifying the verb 'said' in clause (a)
- As the above sentence consists of one independent and three dependent clauses, it belongs to the group of sentences called Complex sentence.

Exercise : 26

- (1) (a) What is obvious - noun clause, subject of the verb 'is' in clause (b)
- (b) (it) is not always known - independent clause.
- (c) What is known - noun clause, subject of the verb 'is' in clause (d)
- (d) (it) is not always present to those - independent clause.
- (e) who need it - adjective clause qualifying the pronoun 'those' in clause (d).

As the above sentence contains two independent clauses and three dependent clauses, it is a Mixed sentence.

- (2) (a) Those will find - independent clause.
- (b) who look into practical life - adjective clause, qualifying the pronoun 'those' in clause (a)
- (c) that fortune is usually on the side of the industrious-noun clause object of the verb 'find' in clause (a)
- (d) as the wind and waves are on the side of the best navigators - adverb clause of manner, modifying the verb 'will find' in clause (a)

As the above sentence consists of one independent and three dependent clauses, it is a Complex sentence.

- (3) (a) Her court was pure - independent clause.
- (b) Her life (was) serene " "
- (c) god gave her peace - " "
- (d) her land reposed - " "

As the above sentence consists of four main clauses, it is a Multiple sentence.

- (4) (a) The rains descended - independent clause
- (b) The floods came - independent clause. 'and' - co-ordinating conjunction

As the above sentence is made of two independent clauses, it is a Double sentence.

- (5) (a) He had passed his life in studious toil - independent clause.
- (b) and (he) never found time to grow fat - independent clause. 'and' co-ordinating conjunction.

As the above sentence is made of two independent clauses, it is a Double sentence.

- (6) (a) Stone walls do not a prison make - independent clause.
- (b) Iron bars (do not make) a cage - independent clause. 'Neither ...nor' - Co-ordinating conjunction.

As the above sentence is made of two independent clauses, it is a Double sentence.

- (7) (a) I called on my aunt - independent clause.
- (b) when I reached the city - adverb clause of time, modifying the verb 'called on' in clause (a)
- (c) because she had often asked - adverb clause of reason, modifying the verb 'called on' in clause (a)
- (d) that I should make myself known to her - noun clause, object of the verb 'said' in clause (c)

As the above sentence consists of one independent and three dependent clauses, it is a Complex sentence.

- (8) (a) The travellers rode hard all night - independent clause.
 (b) and at day - break they reached a village - independent clause.
 (c) in which fresh supplies could be obtained - adjective clause, qualifying the noun 'village' in clause (b).

As the above sentence contains, two independent clauses, and one dependent clause, it is a Mixed sentence.

- (9) (a) We worked day after day - independent clause.
 (b) and (we) gave him all the assistance possible - independent clause.
 (c) but even then our efforts did not meet with success - independent clause.

'And', 'but' : co-ordinating conjunctions.

As the above sentence is made of three independent clauses, it is a Multiple sentence.

- (10) (a) The boy thanked the gentleman heartily - independent clause.
 (b) (he) dried up his tears - independent clause.
 (c) and (he) went home - independent clause.

'and' coordinating conjunction.

As the above sentence is made of three independent clauses, it is a Multiple sentence.

UNIT TEST : III

- (a) Underline the noun clauses in the following sentences and write down which of them is used as subject, object, object of the preposition, complement or as apposition to a noun or pronoun. (2½)
- (1) Why he resigned is a mystery
 - (2) He is an excellent teacher except that he speaks too fast.
 - (3) Life is what we make it.
 - (4) It was unfortunate that you were absent
 - (5) He asked the boy how old he was
 - (6) Ask if he is at home
 - (7) There is no meaning in what you say
 - (8) This is where I live
 - (9) Whether he did so is doubtful ...
 - (10) The report that he had gone proved to be false...
- (b) Read the following complex sentences carefully and underline the adjective clauses in them. Write down whether each of them is attached to subject, to indirect or direct object or to complement after a verb. (2½)
- (1) He is the man whom we all respect.
 - (2) The man who is standing near the tree is not my friend.
 - (3) He gave the brave general, who was waiting at the side of the room, a medal.
 - (4) I bought the curious little box which was for sale.
 - (5) ~~The~~ woman we saw at the station yesterday is not here.
- (c) Underline the adverb clause in each of the following sentences and state to which group (time, place, cause, purpose etc.) each belongs to :
- (1) I have known him since he was a student.....
 - (2) I am in every way as good as it as he is.
 - (3) All precautions have been taken, so that we may expect to succeed.
 - (4) Sit down while you are waiting.
 - (5) I was happy that I could have shouted for joy. ...
 - (6) While I admit his good points, I can see his bad. ...
 - (7) It all ended as I expected.
 - (8) So terrible a disease broke out that very few of the people survived.....

II. Fill in the blanks using the kind of clauses mentioned after each : (4)

- (1) I'll hold the party here ,... (adv. cl. of condition)
- (2) So great a storms arose (adv. cl. of result).
- (3) He ran hard (adv. cl. of purpose).
- (4) She did not buy the book. (adjective clause).
- (5) There is no truth (noun clause).
- (6) Tell me..... ... (noun clause).
- (7) There is a tree.... ... (adjective clause).
- (8) I am of the conviction... (noun clause).

III. In each of the following sentences replace each dependent clause by a noun or noun phrase, adjective or adjective phrase, adverb or adverb phrase : (4)

- (1) When the sun set, he returned home.....
- (2) He met a girl whose eyes were blue
- (3) I expect that I shall win the race
- (4) I asked what his name was
- (5) A man who is industrious is sure to win
- (6) We need a teacher who is hard working
- (7) He believe& that he is innocent
- (8) When he returned, we asked him many questions

IV. Underline the dependent clauses in the following sentences and write down whether each belongs to noun, adjective or adverb clause : (3)

- (1) He sent out to the factories of the Company orders that no indulgence should be shown to the intruders.....
- (2) He could not understand why the experiment was not a success
- (3) As he was running to catch his train, he was suddenly stopped by an official
- (4) Are you happier now than when you were poor ? ...
- (5) That is not the car that I saw last week
- (6) Was that time when you forgot your umbrella ?

V. Analyse the following sentences into clauses and write down to which kind of sentences (complex, double, multiple, etc.) each belongs to : (5)

- (1) I told my wife she had been too thrifty, for I found she had starved herself and her daughter to nothing.

- (2) I thought that this account of the battle might be some entertainment to the reader because it seems to be a little out of the common way.
 - (3) How it was done was the thing that puzzled all present.
 - (4) I know what you want, and I will get it if I can.
 - (5) Dryden often surpasses expectation and Pope never falls below it.
-