

Ministry of Education
Secondary Engagement Programme
September 2020

WEEK ELEVEN: Lesson Two

Subject: English Language

Grade: Eleven

Topic: Clauses

Sub-topic: Dependent/ Subordinate clause

Objectives: At the end of the lesson students will identify, write complete sentences and speak in complete sentences correctly.

Concept: A dependent clause does not express a complete thought.

Content:

A clause is a combination of related words containing a subject and verb.

Example:

- I saw a man who was crying.
 - The above statement has two clauses
 - “I saw a man” is the first clause. It gives a complete meaning and can stand alone as a complete thought. (Independent/Main clause)
 - “who was crying” is the second clause. It does not give a complete meaning and cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. (Dependent/Subordinate clause)

Clauses have two major parts:

- A. Independent/Main clause
- B. Dependent/Subordinate clause

Dependent/Subordinate Clauses- do not express a complete thought.

Examples of dependent/subordinate clauses:

1. Who had helped me a lot?
2. Which amused me a lot
3. When you need my help

Types of dependent/subordinate clauses:

- i. Noun clause- a subordinate clause which acts as a noun is called a “noun clause”. It usually begins with words such as: ‘that, what, whatever, who, whoever, whom, whomever’
e.g.
 - **Whatever we study** increases our knowledge. (Noun as a subject)
 - I buy **whatever I need**. (Noun as an object)
- ii. Adjective clause- a subordinate clause which acts as an adjective is called a “adjective clause”. It usually begins with a relative pronoun such as: ‘that, who, whom, whose, which, or whose’
e.g.
 - I saw a child **who was crying**. (Modifies noun- child)
 - The car, **which I like**, consumes less fuel. (modifies noun- car)
- iii. Adverbial clause- a subordinate clause which acts as an adverb is called a “adverbial clause”.
 - You live a happy life **as long as you think positively**. (modifies the verb-live)
 - I worked in a factory **while I was living in London**.(modifies the verb-work)

Subordinate clauses usually begin with a subordinate conjunction.

Examples of subordinate clauses (please note this list is NOT exhausted):



Directions: Write six subordinate clauses on the lines provided.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Adding Subordinate Clauses Worksheet

A clause is a unit of grammatical organization next below the sentence in rank and in traditional grammar said to consist of a subject and predicate. The two kinds of clauses are;
1) Independent- expresses a complete thought and can stand by itself
2) Subordinate- does not express a complete thought.

Directions: Add a subordinate clause to each independent clause below to complete each sentence.

Example: _____, I have found success.

Answer: For the first time, I have found success.

1. _____, I looked for my missing baseball.
2. _____, we won the game.
3. _____, the food was wonderful.
4. _____, all the students listened quietly.
5. _____, I will tell you the truth.
6. _____, remember to bring your bag.
7. _____, I will pay for your ticket.
8. _____, we all got soaked on the ride.
9. _____, when you won that award.

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Directions: Read each sentence carefully. Highlight the Independent clause and underline the dependent clause in each sentence given.

1. When my father arrives, he will give the directions.
2. When my mother shows, she will bring the food.
3. While the flowers bloom, I will plant more trees.
4. No matter how you look at it, we are in good hands.
5. Unless you have the right size, do not try on the shoe.
6. Before the food gets cold, go sit at the table.

7. Since I don't have money, I will not buy anything.
8. Until the sun sets, sit by the lake.
9. Because I can't wait for the bus, I will walk to school.
10. When the president arrives, he will give a speech.