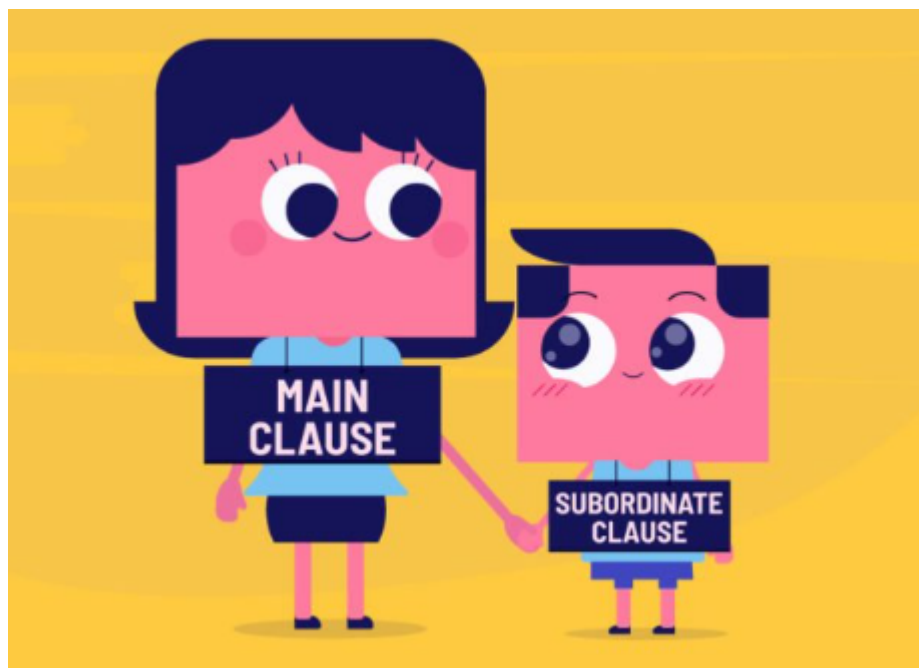


**BRIDGE COURSE: 2023-24**

**Day: 16/17 Sub: English Std.: 10th**

-----  
**16, 17. Main and Subordinate Clauses**



**Day 16 & 17 Std.10th Bridge Course 2023-24 Main and Subordinate Clauses**

**Day - 16**

**Learning Outcome:**

Sentence Structure: Types of clauses – Passive Constructions.

**Learning Activity/Experience:**

- Teacher writes sentences on the board.
- Teacher asks student to read them silently.

□ Teacher explains the main clause and a subordinate clause.

□ Teacher asks student to denote the main and subordinate clause.

□ Student denotes the main and a subordinate clause.

A Clause is a group of words that contains a Subject and a Predicate. The subject of a Clause may be expressed or understood. There are two types of Clauses:

**1) The Main Clause (Principal Clause) - It** means a group of words that has its own **meaning**. It is independent and complete in meaning.

**Example:**

1) Eat your breakfast before it gets cold.

2) The dog that was spotted chased me across the road.

2) A Subordinate Clause (Dependent Clause) - It means also a group of words that doesn't have its own meaning. For meaning, it depends on the main clause. So, it is also called a dependent clause.

## **Day - 17**

**1) A subordinate clause always begins with a subordinating conjunction.**

**Example:**

1) The Taj Mahal is a tourist site which is located in Agra.

2) My grandma remembers the day when there was no mobile.

**Solved/Demo Activity:**

□ Teacher writes sentences on the board.

□ Teacher explains the types of clauses and their definitions.

□ Teacher draws the table of subordinators.

□ Student listens attentively.

□ The subordinate clause has three types :

**1) Noun Clause:** A noun is a dependent clause that acts as noun in the sentence, whether they are subjects, objects, or subject complements.

**2) Adjective Clause:** An adjective clause is a dependent clause that gives information about nouns.

**3) Adverb Clause:** An adverb clause is a group of words that modifies the main verb in the independent clause. It contains a subject and a predicate of its own and does the work of an adverb.

### **Examples:**

1) I think that we should always speak the truth. **(Noun)**

2) The umbrella, which is red, is mine. **(Adjective)**

3) Our class stops working when the bell rings. **(Adverb)**

### **Subordinators in clauses as follows:**

<b>Noun Clause</b>	<b>Adjective Clause</b>	<b>Adverb Clause</b>
That, what, how	who, whom, which, that, whose, when, where	so, when, as, because, since, till, if, until, whenever, whether, unless, though, although, even, though, etc.

### **Read the following sentences, underline the subordinate clause and name them.**

1) My friend helped me **when I was in need.** **(Adverb clause)**

2) This is a girl **who is clever in the study.** **(Adjective clause)**

3) We knew **that he was guilty.** **(Noun clause)**

### **Practice:**

□ Teacher will divide the class into groups, one group will have a photocopy of the main

clause and the other group will have the subordinate clause.

□ Teacher will ask the student to match the main clauses to the subordinate clauses.

### **Main clauses**

1. Sarah loves to read books.
2. The team won the championship trophy.
3. Jack will join us for dinner tonight.
4. The movie was excellent.
5. I want to travel to Europe next summer.

### **Subordinate clauses**

- Because they practiced tirelessly.
- Where the weather is pleasant.
- If he finishes his work on time.
- Although she has a busy schedule.
- Since it received positive reviews.

**Ans:**

### **Match the main clauses to the subordinate clauses**

- 1) **Although she has a busy schedule**, Sarah loves to read books.
- 2) **Because they practiced tirelessly**, the team won the championship trophy.
- 3) Jack will join us for dinner tonight **if he finishes his work on time**.
- 4) **Since it received positive reviews**, the movie was excellent.
- 5) I want to travel to Europe next summer **where the weather is pleasant**.

### **Extension/Parallel Activity/Reinforcement:**

□ **Add clauses meaningfully.**

- 1) These are the courageous boys.....
- 2) Raj did not come to school.....
- 3) The car driver did not know.....
- 4) This is a garden.....
- 5) It is .....
- 6) He .....

**Ans:**

1. These are the courageous boys **who fearlessly faced the challenges ahead.**
2. Raj did not come to school **because he was feeling unwell.**
3. The car driver did not know **where was his destination.**
4. This is a garden **which is so beautiful.**
5. It is **raining heavily outside, so we should take umbrellas with us.**
6. He, **who had just finished his exams.**

Please follow and like us:

