

Instructions for teachers and parents /facilitators:

- Check the previous knowledge of the learners.
- Check the concept of Sentences, Phrases and Clauses.
- Observe the pattern of thinking of the learners.

Instructions for students:

- Students will try their best to identify sentence structures.
- Students will try to identify the main and subordinate clause.
- Students will try to form sentences of their own after their concepts are clear.

Learning Activity: To enable the students to identify the types of clauses.

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:

a) The Main Clause (Independent Clause) - Contains the main thought of the sentence and makes sense standing alone.

Example: 1) I spoke to the teacher who is in charge.

b) A Subordinate Clause (Dependent Clause) - Cannot make sense standing on its own. To make a sentence, a subordinate clause must be added to the main clause.

Example: 1) I saw the cat when I reached home.

Subordinate Clauses add information to a sentence and function in the same way as Nouns, Adjectives or Adverbs

Noun Clause-A Noun Clause is a dependent Clause that acts as a noun.

*Noun Clauses begin with words such as what ,whatever ,when, where, whether, which, whichever, etc

*Noun Clauses can act as subjects, direct objects, predicate nominatives or objects of a preposition.

Example:

1) Nobody knows **where he is**. 2) He told **that he was ill**.

The subject of the verb e.g.

Where he lives is a good place.

The object of the verb e.g.

I don't know what he is saying.

The object of a preposition e.g.

Don't believe in what they say.

Adjectives clause- It is a dependent clause that modifies a noun or pronoun. It tells which one or what kind. Adjectives clauses almost always come right after the nouns they modify.

Example:

1) I saw a boy **who was clever**.

2) **This is the place where my friend live.**

Adverbs clause- It is a group words that function as an adverb in a sentence. The clause can modify or describe verbs, adverbs and adjectives.

Example:

1) **Though he was poor ,he was very clever.**

2) **I know where you are going.**

Parallel Activity: CLAUSE MATCH UP (solved)

- 1) These are the courageous boys ---- who helped the accident victim
- 2) Raj did not come -----Because he was ill.
- 3) The car driver did not know----- where the bus stop was

NOUN CLAUSE: I know that the story is true.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE: I visited the town where they met.

ADVERB CLAUSE: If it rains we will not go out.

Evaluation: The teacher will check whether the students have comprehended the concept of clauses and their identification.

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