

Class - 8

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Phrases and clauses

A group of words that expresses an idea but does not form a complete sentence is called a phrase.

Let's look at the different types of phrases. Phrases are classified on the basis of their functions in a sentence.

Types of phrases	Examples
Phrases that do the work of a noun in a sentence are called noun phrases . They can act as the subject or the object of a verb in a sentence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Playing badminton is my favourite pastime.• We enjoy going to the library.
An adjective phrase is a group of words that modifies a noun or pronoun. It functions as an adjective in a sentence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The queen wore an anklet made of silver.
Adverb phrases modify the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. They function as adverbs in a sentence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The queen spoke in a kind manner.

B. Underline the **phrases** in these sentences. Then write their types in the given blanks.

1. I like travelling to new places. *noun phrase*
2. The book has a cover made of leather. *noun phrase, adjective phrase*
3. He does his homework every evening. *noun phrase, adjective phrase*
4. In a little while, the sun will set. *adverb phrase, noun phrase*
5. The lady in a white sari called out to me. *noun phrase, adjective phrase*
6. Grandmother promised to visit us. *noun phrase*

Clauses

Read these sentences.

- The class is making a lot of noise.
- This book has beautiful illustrations.

Each sentence has a **subject** and a **finite verb**. It also makes complete sense on its own.

A **clause** is a group of words that has a subject and a finite verb. It makes complete sense on its own.

Look at these sentences.

- Anthony is reading a book.
- The girls were going to school.

These are **simple sentences** that can stand on their own.

Types of adverb clauses	Examples
reason (answers the question why?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I didn't finish my work because I was unwell. (illustrates adverb clause of cause) I saved money so that I could travel. (illustrates adverb clause of purpose)
condition (shows a condition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you don't hurry up, you will miss the bus.
concession (conveys the unexpected)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although we had offered to help him, he chose to do the work himself.



Let's crack it

A. Underline **adverb clauses** in these sentences and state their types.

- We must leave as soon as the rain stops.
- Although it is small, the house is well designed.
- Wherever there is a will, there is a way.
- I didn't go for dinner because I was tired.
- If you don't join us, you will miss all the fun.
- She behaved as if she knew everything.
- We must reach the theatre before the show starts.
- He worked hard so that he could finish the work on time.
- Though he can be annoying at times, I still like him.
- Since she has left for the day, she will finish the work tomorrow.

Time
concession
place
cause
condition
manner
Time
purpose
concession
reason

Adjective clauses

Adjective clauses are introduced by relative pronouns such as **who, which, whom, whose**, and **that**, and relative adverbs such as **when, where**, and **why**. They are also called **relative clauses**.

Look at the sentences below.

- I have a friend **who lives in New Zealand**.
- This is the room **which has the best view**.
- I know the boy **whose father is an astronaut**.
- Do you know the time **when the play begins?**
- I know the story **that you want to tell**.
- He knows the reason **why we lost the match**.

B. Identify the **types of clauses** in the underlined parts of these sentences.

- Here is the book that won the Reader's Choice Award. Adjective clause _____
- The magician will show us how he did the trick. noun clause _____
- What I want for dessert is an ice cream. noun clause _____

4. Just as I lay down, the doorbell rang. *Adverb clause* _____
5. What the man did was a true act of bravery. *noun clause* _____
6. This is the road that leads to the library. *Adjective clause* _____
7. The house that I live in was built by my grandmother. *Adjective clause* _____
8. They started their journey when the sun came up. *Adverb clause* _____
9. This is the place where my father spent most of his childhood. *Adjective clause* _____
10. Success cannot be far away if we work hard. *Adverb clause* _____

C. Complete these sentences with **adjective clauses**. Remember to have a finite verb in the clause. One has been done for you.

1. I have a cousin **who lives in Singapore**. _____
2. Paris is a place which is frequented by my cousin. _____
3. Tom has a brother who works in the police department. _____
4. He lives in a house that is almost sixty years old. _____
5. This is the man who made that painting. _____
6. Is that the boy who won the race-competition. _____
7. I can see a room which has so many people sitting in it. _____
8. Do you plan to go to the place which will have the maximum stalls. _____

Types of relative clauses

As you know, adjective clauses are also known as relative clauses. Let us find out more about relative clauses that give extra information by defining nouns.

They are divided into two types—**defining relative clauses** and **non-defining relative clauses**.

Defining relative clauses

Read these sentences.

- I found the bottle **that you were looking for**.
- She is the girl **who was wearing a blue dress yesterday**.

In the first sentence, the highlighted relative clause qualifies the **bottle** being referred to. Similarly, in the second sentence, the sentence would have a different meaning without the highlighted relative clause. Therefore, these relative clauses are **defining relative clauses**.

Note

Defining relative clauses are often used in definitions. For example,

- A cartographer is someone who draws maps.

Defining relative clauses give essential information to understand who or what is being referred to in a sentence.

- When using a defining relative clause in a sentence, we never use commas.

Non-defining relative clauses

Now read this sentence.

- Mr Joseph, **who works with me**, got me a gift.

The relative clause **who works with me** gives us additional information about the Mr Joseph. However, it is not essential to understand the sentence. This relative clause is called a **non-defining relative clause**.



Non-defining relative clauses give additional information about the nouns in sentences. They are not important to the understanding of a sentence.

- Non-defining relative clauses are set off by commas. For example,
 - My grandfather, **who is 85 years old**, can still climb trees.
- Non-defining relative clauses use all relative pronouns except **that**.

D. Circle the **defining relative clauses** and underline the **non-defining relative clauses** in these sentences.

1. My brother who lives in Delhi came to visit me. *defining relative clause*
2. My brother, who lives in Sidney, came to see me last month. *non-defining relative clause*
3. I have an old car that won't start. *defining relative clause*
4. My old car, which won't start, occupies all the space in my garage. *non-defining relative clause*
5. The film, starring Javed Khan, opens this week. *non-defining relative clause*
6. The film that stars Javed Khan opens this week. *defining relative clause*

Conditionals: *if* clauses

Read these sentences.

- **If you don't exercise**, you'll become unhealthy.
- **If I knew the answer**, I would have won the competition.

Sentences that talk about possible future situations depending upon certain conditions are called **conditionals**.

A conditional always includes an **if clause**.

Conditionals are of four types—

1. zero conditional,
2. first conditional,
3. second conditional, and
4. third conditional.

Read this table to study about each kind of conditional.

Conditionals	Examples
<p>Zero conditional: We use this conditional when we mention general truths, habits, or talk about things that are sure to happen in particular conditions.</p> <p>In a zero conditional, both the if clause and the second clause are in the simple present tense.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you touch a switch with wet hands, you may get a shock. • I am late for work if I miss the bus. • If it rains, the grass gets wet.
<p>First conditional: We use this with sentences denoting things that might happen in the future or things that are likely to come true.</p> <p>In the first conditional, the if clause is in the simple present tense and the second clause is in the simple future tense.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If I meet him today, I will ask him to return your book. • I will bake a cake for her if she comes for dinner.
<p>Second conditional: When we talk about things that are not likely or impossible to happen, we use the second conditional.</p> <p>In the second conditional, the if clause is in the simple past tense and the second clause uses the would/could + verb form.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you worked hard, you would secure good marks. • If I were in your place, I would ignore the comment. • He would prepare the meal if he knew how to cook.
<p>Third conditional: This is used to talk about past situations that didn't happen and their imaginary results.</p> <p>In the third conditional, the if clause is in the past perfect tense and the second clause uses the would + have + past participle form.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you hadn't taken proper rest, you wouldn't have recovered so fast. • You would have lost the case if you had lied to them.

E Identify the type of **conditionals** in these sentences.

1. If you hadn't insisted that I pursue, I wouldn't have achieved this.
2. If the temperature of water reaches 100 degrees, it boils.
3. I will speak to her about you if she comes to school today.
4. If I were a baby, I would sleep all the time.
5. I will punish you if you shout like that.
6. If I had enough toys, I would play games all the time.
7. If you mix hydrogen and oxygen, you get water.
8. If the train gets delayed, she will get late for the conference.

third
zero
first
second
third first
third
zero
first

9. If I had a lot of money, I would give a lot to charity.
10. If you had followed the traffic rules, you would not have paid the fine.



Let's perfect it

Handwritten note: *Handwritten*

A. Underline the defining clauses and circle the non-defining clauses in these sentences.

1. The bird sitting on the tree is yellow. P
2. His mother, who is my aunt, was sick. C
3. The pot full of water fell from his hands. P
4. The man in blue trousers helped me. P
5. Ravi, whose dog was killed, is crying. C
6. None of us knew why he was so upset. C
7. My friend, who lives in Canada, is visiting India. C
8. Every society respects people who are wise and knowledgeable. C

B. Complete these sentences using noun clauses.

1. I think that you are lying.
2. He told me how he rescued the little girl from the crocodile.
3. Please show me what you have done until now.
4. Do you know where he has gone.
5. It is certain that she is not going to return.
6. Have you heard that the Sharma's are moving out of the building.
7. He knows where they are hiding.
8. What he is doing these days is something many of us don't know.

C. Complete these sentences using adverb clauses.

1. If _____ you will be ill.
2. Take a lamp _____
3. Did they finish _____
4. Nobody likes him _____
5. She sings exactly _____
6. Maths is less difficult _____
7. His son was born _____
8. The price is too high _____
9. I keep my things _____
10. I refuse _____

Individual answers

Solution

(Answers are given below.)

1. If you play outside in the Sun for too long, you will be ill.
2. Take a lamp for it will be dark outside.
3. Did they finish the work the way we wanted?
4. Nobody likes him because he speaks in a rude manner.
5. She sings exactly like her mother used to sing.
6. Maths is less difficult because I have been practising regularly.
7. His son was born the day the country attained its independence.
8. The price is too high yet I am willing to buy it.
9. I keep my things locked in a drawer because I don't trust anyone.
10. I refuse to believe you even though you have narrated a plausible story.

D. Fill in the blanks with adjective clauses.

1. My sister likes the skirt _____
2. My father has an uncle _____
3. I like the food _____
4. Do you want the book _____
5. Do you know my brother _____
6. Last night, I watched an interesting film _____
7. It is impossible to ignore _____
8. The place where I live _____

Complete these sentences using defining relative clauses.

1. An optician is one _____
2. The school _____
3. The monument _____
4. Mr Robins _____
5. He is the man _____
6. This is the place _____
7. Does she know _____
8. It was his idea _____
9. An archaeologist is one _____
10. Did you try to find out _____

Solution

1. My sister likes this skirt which has blue frills.
2. My father has an uncle who lives in New York.
3. I like the food which is served in this hotel.
4. Do you want the book that I was reading?
5. Do you know my brother who lives in Pune?
6. Last night, I watched an interesting film which has won several awards.
7. It is impossible to ignore people who are so talented.
10. The place where I live is the same place where she lives.

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1. An optician is one who makes glasses that correct eye defects.
2. The school that I went to has a long history of academic and sporting excellence.
3. The monument which was built in the memory of Mumtaz Mahal is located in Agra.
4. Mr Robins has brought home a thing that vaguely looks like a baby dinosaur.
5. He is the man who started the revolution.
6. This is the place that was once inhabited by elves.

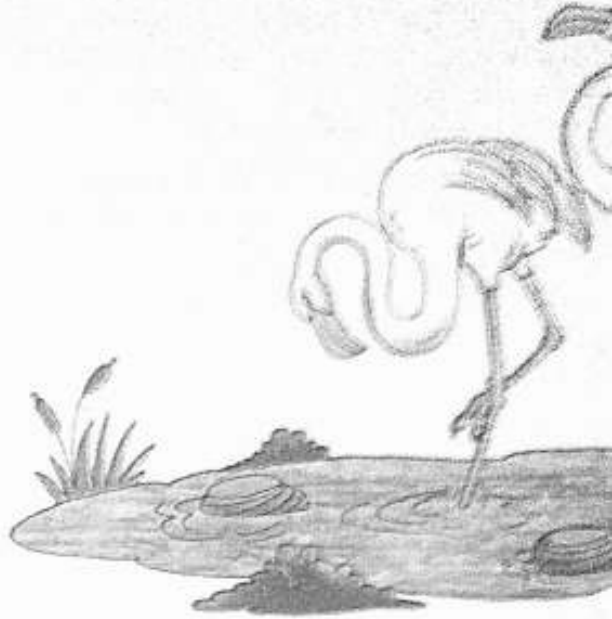
7. Does she know that I will be visiting her in the evening?
8. It was his idea that ultimately resulted in the invention.
9. An archaeologist is one who studies the past.
10. Did you try to find out that which he was hinting at?

Did you try to find out

Do Yourself

Rewrite these sentences using non-defining relative clauses in your notebook.

1. My sister will visit me next month.
2. This book is interesting.
3. The film won an award.
4. The flamingos are at the lake.
5. This game is fun.
6. He is a talented fellow.
7. I am conversing with my friends.
8. Nothing pays more than hard work.
9. I love to see peacocks.
10. Edmund Hillary was a famous mountaineer.



In each of the given sentences, the other clause is not in accordance with the main clause. Underline the incorrect clause and rewrite each sentence with the correct clause.

1. We would reach the finals if we win this match.

2. If I go out today, I would have bought pens for Ruhaan.

3. I will bake cakes if I knew how to prepare the batter.

4. If you had been here, you would be enjoying yourself.

5. If I am late for class the teacher could get angry.



Comprehension

Do Yourself

A. Read the article carefully and answer the questions that follow.

World's oldest leather shoe

Animesh Singh

New Delhi, November 2019

Archaeologists have discovered what they say is the world's oldest leather shoe. It is made of cowhide and tanned with oil from some plant or vegetable. It is about 5,500 years old—older than Stonehenge or the Egyptian pyramids, scientists say. Its leather laces crisscross through numerous leather eyelets, and it was worn on the right foot ... no word yet on the left shoe!

The shoe was discovered in a huge cave in Armenia and is among a trove of objects that the team found. Experts say that it would provide unprecedented information about an important and largely undocumented period

of human history—the copper age, when humans reportedly invented the wheel and domesticated horses.

Previously, the oldest known leather shoe belonged to the Iceman, a prehistoric mummy found 19 years ago in the Austrian Alps. His shoes, about 300 years younger than the Armenian shoe, had bearskin soles, deerskin panels, tree bark netting, and a sock of grass.

Initially, scientists did not know how exceptional the shoe was. When separate laboratories analyzed the shoe leather, dating it between 3653 and 3627 BC, scientists couldn't believe that the shoe could be so ancient.

1. Who is an archaeologist?
2. What evidence is there to show that it is the oldest shoe?
3. To whom did the oldest known leather shoe belong? Describe that shoe.
4. Write a summary of this article and give it a suitable title.