

ANGLAIS

Passeport mondial qui propulsera votre futur
diplôme et votre carrière

Terminales
A4(All/Esp), C, D



SOMMAIRE

1. What is a clause?	2
2. Independent / main clause	2
3. Dependent / subordinate clause	2
4. Main types of subordinate clauses	2
5. Coordination	3
6. Common subordinating words	3
7. Punctuation.....	4
8. Common errors.....	4
9. Common exercise	4

Lesson 26- GRAMMAR

REVISION OF CLAUSES

Objective

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to identify and use the main types of clauses correctly in English sentences.

En français : tu dois savoir reconnaître une proposition et distinguer les principales catégories de clauses.

1. What is a clause?

A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb.

Example: She works every day. → Subject: she | Verb: works

Une clause est donc un groupe de mots qui contient au moins un sujet et un verbe.

2. Independent / main clause

An independent clause expresses a complete idea and can stand alone as a sentence.

- The students are studying.
- I finished my work.

Elle peut fonctionner seule et avoir un sens complet.

3. Dependent / subordinate clause

A dependent clause contains a subject and a verb but does not express a complete idea by itself. It depends on a main clause.

- because I was tired
- when the teacher arrived
- if you study hard

Example: I went to bed because I was tired.

4. Main types of subordinate clauses

a. ADVERBIAL CLAUSE

It gives information about time, reason, condition, contrast, purpose, etc.

- Time: When the bell rang, the students left.
- Reason: I stayed home because I was sick.
- Condition: If you study, you will succeed.
- Contrast: Although he was tired, he continued working.
- Purpose: She studies hard so that she can pass.

b. RELATIVE / ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

It gives more information about a noun. Common words: who, which, that, whose, where.

- The girl who won the prize is my friend.
- This is the book that I bought.
- The school where I study is bilingual.

c. NOUN CLAUSE

It functions like a noun in a sentence. It can be a subject, object or complement.

- I know that he is honest.
- What she said is true.
- I don't know where he lives.

5. Coordination

Two independent clauses can be joined with coordinating conjunctions such as and, but, or, so, yet.

- I studied hard, and I passed the examination.
- He was tired, but he continued working.
- Hurry up, or you will miss the bus.
- It was raining, so we stayed inside.

6. Common subordinating words

Function	Common words
Time	when, while, before, after, since, until
Reason	because, since, as
Condition	if, unless
Contrast	although, though, even though
Relative	who, whom, whose, which, that, where
Purpose	so that, in order that

7. Punctuation

When a subordinate clause comes first, it is usually followed by a comma.

- Because I was tired, I went to bed.

When it comes after the main clause, a comma is often unnecessary.

- I went to bed because I was tired.

8. Common errors

- | | |
|--|--|
| ✗ Because I was tired. | ✓ I went to bed because I was tired. |
| ✗ Although he was tired, but he continued. | ✓ Although he was tired, he continued. |
| ✗ If you will study hard, you will pass. | ✓ If you study hard, you will pass. |
| ✗ The man which helped me is kind. | ✓ The man who helped me is kind. |

9. Common exercise

Identify the type of the underlined idea or complete the sentence correctly.

1. I stayed at home because I was sick. → What type of subordinate clause is introduced by “because”?
2. The boy who is wearing a blue shirt is my brother. → Identify the relative clause.
3. If you work hard, _____.
4. I know that she is a good student. → Identify the noun clause.
5. Although it was raining, _____.
6. Join the sentences: I was tired. I finished my homework. (Use “but”)

Remember

CLAUSE = SUBJECT + VERB • MAIN CLAUSE = COMPLETE IDEA • SUBORDINATE CLAUSE = DEPENDS ON A MAIN CLAUSE • ADVERBIAL CLAUSE • RELATIVE CLAUSE • NOUN CLAUSE

