

PHRASE AND CLAUSE

(JUST GIVE IT A READING)

Phrases and Clauses

There are many different types of phrases and clauses. The first step to identifying the different types, though, is to understand the difference between a phrase and a clause.

A phrase is a related group of words. The words work together as a "unit," but they do not have a subject *and* a verb.

Examples of Phrases

1. the boy on the bus (noun phrase)
2. will be running (verb phrase)
3. in the kitchen (prepositional phrase)
4. very quickly (adverb phrase)
5. Martha and Jan (noun phrase)

A clause is a group of words that does have both a subject and a verb. Some clauses are independent, meaning that they express a complete thought. Some clauses are dependent, meaning that they cannot stand alone. They do have a subject and a verb, but they do **not** express a complete thought. Another word for dependent is subordinate.

Examples of Clauses

1. When I get home (dependent or subordinate clause)
2. The lights are not on. (independent clause)
3. When you wake up (dependent or subordinate clause)
4. Put it on the shelf. (independent clause-understood subject "you")
5. Since it fell on the floor (dependent or subordinate clause)

- A **clause** is a group of words containing a subject and verb. An **independent clause** is a simple sentence. It can stand on its own.

Examples:

She is hungry.

I am feeling well today.

- A **dependent clause** cannot stand on its own. It needs an independent clause to complete a sentence. Dependent clauses often begin with such words as *although, since, if, when, and because*.

Examples:

Although she is hungry ...

Whoever is hungry ...

Because I am feeling well ...

Dependent

Independent

Although she is hungry,

she will give him some of her food.

Whatever they decide,

I will agree to.

Now write sentences using the phrases given below:

1. made in india
2. with great patience
3. reading fairy tales
4. of great courage
5. in a graceful manner