

I'm not a robot



ExplanationThe given sentence "As we approached the intersection, we saw the Nelson's car" contains multiple subordinate clauses. "As we approached the intersection" functions as an adverb clause because it modifies the main verb "saw" by providing information about the time or manner of the action. "The Nelson's car" is a noun clause because it functions as the direct object of the verb "saw." It is a clause because it includes a subject ("the Nelson's car") and a verb ("saw"). Lastly, there is no adjective clause in the given sentence. ExplanationThis question is asking to identify the type of clause that the given sentence "If the weather is bad" belongs to. The sentence "If the weather is bad" is an example of a subordinate clause because it begins with the subordinating conjunction "if" and cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. It depends on the main clause to make sense and provide a complete thought. ExplanationThis sentence contains multiple subordinate clauses that function as different types of clauses. The phrase "that a politician can be crooked" is a noun clause because it acts as the subject of the main clause. It introduces the idea that a politician can be dishonest. Additionally, it can also be considered an adverb clause because it modifies the verb "occurred" by providing information about the speaker's thoughts. Lastly, it can be seen as an adjective clause because it describes the noun "politician" by specifying that they can be dishonest. ExplanationThe given sentence "He danced in the wind" is an example of a main clause. A main clause can stand alone as a complete sentence and express a complete thought. It contains a subject ("he") and a verb ("danced") and provides a complete idea. However, if the sentence was "While he danced in the wind," it would be an example of a subordinate clause. A subordinate clause cannot stand alone as a complete sentence and depends on the main clause to provide a complete thought. Quiz Review Timeline (Updated): Feb 4, 2025 + Our quizzes are rigorously reviewed, monitored and continuously updated by our expert board to maintain accuracy, relevance, and timeliness. Feb 04, 2025 Quiz Edited byProProofs Editorial Team Apr 18, 2011 Quiz Created byJohnsmiths Preposition Figurative Language Last updated on October 29th, 2023 at 03:20 pmThe multiple-choice quiz focuses on Conjunctions: Definition, Types, and Examples. It consists of 20 questions designed to test your understanding of conjunctions, their types, and their usage in sentences. The quiz covers various aspects, including coordinating, subordinating, and correlative conjunctions and their functions in connecting words or phrases. Questions also explore conjunctions roles in indicating contrast, cause-and-effect relationships, and choices. The quiz aims to assess your ability to identify different types of conjunctions, complete sentences with appropriate conjunctions, and recognize their significance in forming coherent and meaningful sentences. Completing this quiz enhances your knowledge of conjunctions and their practical applications in writing and communication.Azizul Hakim is the founder & CEO of englishfinders.com. He is a passionate writer, English instructor, and content creator. He has completed his graduation and post-graduation in English language and literature.Last updated on October 21st, 2023 at 10:35 pmThe Adjectives quiz in English is designed to test your understanding of adjectives and their various forms. Adjectives are words that modify or describe nouns and pronouns, adding valuable information to sentences. The quiz consists of ten questions covering different aspects of adjectives.Azizul Hakim is the founder & CEO of englishfinders.com. He is a passionate writer, English instructor, and content creator. He has completed his graduation and post-graduation in English language and literature.Noun, adjective, and adverb clausesEnglish multiple-choice grammar quiz about ClausesPreview:You should take up a new hobby you would be bored all the time.A.besidesB.asideC.so that Bill was ill, he went to school.A.Even thoughB.DespiteC.Because the graduation ceremony, there is a party at Alif's house.A.BeforehandB.AfterC.WhenI enjoy talking to the audience the show is over. I don't want them to think Im unfriendly.A.duringB.afterC.meanwhileThe children continued swimming the rain.A.despiteB.beyondC.among we went to the Halloween party, we put on costumes.A.afterB.beforeC.whenThere is violence in this video game that you shouldn't buy it.A.so manyB.so muchC.so few our teacher was angry, she is still very patient with us.A.BecauseB.DespiteC.Even thoughYou need to practice singing in front of your friends you sing in public to avoid stage fright.A.beforeB.besidesC.despiteThere were people who were sick because of the flu.A.so muchB.so manyC.so as not toIt was a hot summer day that we could fry an egg on the pavement outside.A.suchB.soC.thatYou should say thank you you receive a gift. Its only polite to do so.A.beforeB.whenC.in case ofKelly bought a new dance DVD work out at home.A.duringB.so as toC.followingThe cat walked on the wet cement it could get to the bird.A.so thatB.so as not toC.so as to the puzzle was difficult, we managed to solve it.A.BesidesB.BecauseC.AlthoughRandom Topics: Phrasal Verb With TakeThe Future Simple TenseWill & Be going toAdverbs and PhrasesWho am I?during, for, whileGrammar - Sentence StructureComparative and SuperlativePreposition and Preposition PhraseQuantifiers / Prepositions of Time and Comparative Adjectives A phrase that acts as a noun in a sentence. A clause that can stand alone as a complete sentence. A phrase that cannot stand alone and needs a main clause. A phrase that begins with a preposition and includes a noun or pronoun. Signup and view all the flashcards A phrase that starts with 'to' followed by a verb. Signup and view all the flashcards A sentence that makes a statement. Signup and view all the flashcards An excited declarative sentence ending with an exclamation mark. Signup and view all the flashcards A sentence that asks a question. Signup and view all the flashcards A sentence that gives a command or request. Signup and view all the flashcards Four categories: declarative, exclamatory, interrogative, imperative. Signup and view all the flashcards Sentences containing only one main clause, expressing a complete thought. Signup and view all the flashcards Sentences formed by joining two or more main clauses with conjunctions. Signup and view all the flashcards Sentences with one main clause and at least one dependent clause. Signup and view all the flashcards A clause that can stand alone as a sentence; it expresses a complete thought. Signup and view all the flashcards A sentence with at least two main clauses and one dependent clause. Signup and view all the flashcards Sentences like 'Squiggly got matches; Aardvark needed help' that showcase this structure. Signup and view all the flashcards Finding main and dependent clauses in sentences. Signup and view all the flashcards A phrase that is not a complete sentence. Signup and view all the flashcards A method to identify if a phrase is a complete sentence. Signup and view all the flashcards Assessment of phrases with only one word. Signup and view all the flashcards Determine if a phrase has both subject and verb to be complete. Signup and view all the flashcards The rule that a verb must match its subject in number and form. Signup and view all the flashcards When two objects are treated as a singular unit, the verb is singular. Signup and view all the flashcards When amounts are viewed collectively, use a singular verb. Signup and view all the flashcards Some singular nouns end with 's', requiring singular verbs. Signup and view all the flashcards Use a dictionary to verify if words are singular or plural. Signup and view all the flashcards Pronouns that do not refer to a specific person or thing. Signup and view all the flashcards Indefinite pronouns that are always considered singular, like 'each' and 'everyone'. Signup and view all the flashcards Indefinite pronouns that are always plural, such as 'both' and 'few'. Signup and view all the flashcards Indefinite pronouns that can be either singular or plural depending on the sentence, like 'all' or 'none'. Signup and view all the flashcards Nouns that represent a group as a single entity, like 'team' or 'family'. Signup and view all the flashcards A subject composed of two or more nouns joined by 'and'. Signup and view all the flashcards When using 'or' or 'nor', the verb agrees with the nearest subject. Signup and view all the flashcards Verbs do not take 's' for plural, unlike nouns. Signup and view all the flashcards Different conjunctions affect subject-verb agreement differently; 'and' typically indicates plural subjects, while 'or' makes it singular or plural based on the nearest subject. Signup and view all the flashcards Collective nouns can be singular or plural depending on context. Signup and view all the flashcards Often treated as singular in the U.S., unless they sound plural. Signup and view all the flashcards Team names are typically treated as plural verbs. Signup and view all the flashcards Consistency in verb choice based on context and preference. Signup and view all the flashcards Indefinite pronouns like 'everyone' and 'somebody' are grammatically singular. Signup and view all the flashcards Indefinite pronouns that are always plural, such as 'both', 'few', and 'several'. Signup and view all the flashcards Some indefinite pronouns can be singular or plural, like 'most' depending on context. Signup and view all the flashcards The word 'none' can mean both 'not any' (plural) and 'not one' (singular). Signup and view all the flashcards HomeEnglish MCQ's25 MCQ's on Clauses in English Grammar GKweekly Question 1: What is a clause?A) A group of words with a subject and a predicateB) A single word expressing an idea Explanation: A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a predicate. Question 2: Which of the following is an independent clause?A) She danced beautifully. C) Although it was raining Explanation: An independent clause expresses a complete thought and can stand alone. Question 3: What type of clause is "if it rains tomorrow"? Explanation: This is a dependent clause as it does not express a complete thought. Question 4: Which of the following begins a relative clause? Explanation: Relative clauses often begin with relative pronouns like who, whom, which, or that. Question 5: Identify the type of clause: "Because he was tired, he went to bed early." Explanation: "Because he was tired" is a dependent (adverbial) clause providing a reason. Question 6: What does an adjective clause modify? Explanation: An adjective clause modifies a noun or pronoun by giving more information about it. Question 7: What type of clause is "who won the race" in "The girl who won the race is my sister"? Explanation: "Who won the race" modifies "girl," so it is an adjective clause. Question 8: Which clause answers the question "why" in a sentence? Explanation: An adverb clause answers questions like "why," "when," or "how." Question 9: Identify the type of clause: "What she said was surprising." Explanation: "What she said" acts as the subject of the sentence, making it a noun clause. Question 10: Which of the following is an adverbial clause? B) The book that I borrowed Explanation: "When the bell rang" is an adverbial clause indicating time. Question 11: What type of clause is used to name something? Explanation: A noun clause functions as a noun, often naming something. Question 12: Identify the dependent clause: "She sings well because she practices daily." B) Because she practices daily D) Both are dependent clausesExplanation: "Because she practices daily" is a dependent clause explaining the reason. Question 13: What type of clause is "that he is honest" in "I believe that he is honest"? Explanation: "That he is honest" acts as the object of "believe," making it a noun clause. Question 14: Fill in the blank: A dependent clause is also called a _____ clause. Explanation: Dependent clauses are also known as subordinate clauses because they depend on the main clause. Question 15: Identify the type of clause: "Although she was late, she finished her work." Explanation: "Although she was late" modifies "finished her work," indicating a reason or condition. Question 16: Which of the following is a compound sentence?A) Because it was late, she went to bed.B) She was tired, so she went to bed.C) Who is knocking at the door? Explanation: A compound sentence consists of two independent clauses joined by a conjunction. Question 17: What does a relative clause modify? Explanation: Relative clauses describe or modify a noun by providing additional information. Question 18: What is the role of "if he arrives on time" in "I will wait if he arrives on time"? Explanation: The clause "if he arrives on time" modifies "will wait," explaining the condition. Question 19: Which type of clause answers the question "what" in a sentence? Explanation: A noun clause functions as a noun and answers "what" or "who" questions. Question 20: Identify the type of clause: "The book that I borrowed is interesting." Explanation: "That I borrowed" modifies "book," making it an adjective clause. Question 21: What type of clause is "as soon as she arrived" in "She smiled as soon as she arrived"? Explanation: "As soon as she arrived" modifies "smiled," indicating time, making it an adverb clause. Question 22: What type of clause is "what you said" in "I don't understand what you said"? Explanation: "What you said" acts as the object of "understand," making it a noun clause. Question 23: What is a defining relative clause?A) A clause essential to the meaning of the sentenceB) A clause providing additional informationC) A clause showing contrast Explanation: A defining relative clause identifies essential information about a noun. Question 24: Which word often begins a noun clause? Explanation: Noun clauses often begin with "that," "what," or "how." Question 25: Identify the type of clause: "Unless you study hard, you will fail." Explanation: "Unless you study hard" modifies "will fail," indicating a condition, making it an adverbial clause. Total Questions Attempted: 0 Correct Answers: 0 Wrong Answers: 0 Percentage of Correct Answers: 0% - Welcome to the Types of Clauses Quiz with answers! This quiz tests your understanding of different types of clauses and how they function within sentences. Clauses are important parts of English grammar, mastering them is key to writing clear, effective sentences. Whether you're reviewing for a test or just brushing up on your grammar skills, this quiz will help you identify, differentiate, and properly use independent, dependent, and relative clauses.Azizul Hakim is the founder & CEO of englishfinders.com. He is a passionate writer, English instructor, and content creator. He has completed his graduation and post-graduation in English language and literature. Correct Answer Explanation The given answer is "Dependent clause" because the phrase "Because whole wheat bread is good for you" cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. It is dependent on the rest of the sentence for its meaning and does not express a complete thought. Correct Answer Explanation The given statement "we made the sandwiches" is a complete sentence that can stand on its own and express a complete thought. It has a subject ("we") and a predicate ("made the sandwiches"). Therefore, it is an independent clause. Correct Answer Explanation The dependent clause "After Sheila came home" indicates a time sequence and sets the context for the actions that follow. It establishes the cause-and-effect relationship between Sheila coming home and her subsequent actions of washing the dishes and wiping the floor. The independent clause "she washed the dishes and wiped the floor" contains the main actions of the sentence and can stand alone as a complete thought. Correct Answer Explanation The given correct answer is "Dependent Clause" because it starts with the subordinating conjunction "since" and does not express a complete thought on its own. It relies on the rest of the sentence for meaning and cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. Correct Answer Explanation The given correct answer is "Dependent Clause" because it starts with a subordinating conjunction "even though" which indicates that it cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. A dependent clause relies on an independent clause to form a complete thought, and in this case, the independent clause is missing. Correct Answer Explanation The given answer is "Independent clause" because an independent clause is a complete sentence that can stand alone and express a complete thought. In this case, "Bread can be cooked in a number of ways" is a complete sentence that expresses a complete thought. It does not rely on any other clause or sentence to make sense. Correct Answer Explanation The given sentence "Even though it rained constantly in Trelawny" is a dependent clause because it starts with a subordinating conjunction "Even though" which indicates that it cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. It needs to be connected to an independent clause to form a complete thought. The dependent clause provides additional information about the rain in Trelawny but does not express a complete idea on its own. Correct Answer Explanation A compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses joined by coordinating conjunctions (such as "but", "and", "or"). In the given sentence, "Kingston is the capital of Jamaica" and "Half-Way-Tree is the capital of Kingston" are both independent clauses joined by the coordinating conjunction "but". Therefore, the sentence is classified as a compound sentence. Correct Answer Explanation The given statement "Because we knew how to handle the boat in rough weather" is a dependent clause. It starts with the subordinating conjunction "Because" and provides a reason or cause for something. It cannot stand alone as a complete sentence and relies on an independent clause to form a complete thought. ExplanationThe subject in this sentence is "Sheika" because it is the person who came home, washed the dishes, and wiped the floor. "She" is also a subject in the sentence because it refers to the same person, Sheika. Correct Answerwashedwipedcame ExplanationThe sentence "After Sheila came home, she washed the dishes and wiped the floor" contains three verbs: washed, wiped, and came. Correct Answer Explanation The given correct answer is "Independent Clause" because it is a complete sentence that can stand alone and express a complete thought. It does not rely on any other part of the sentence to make sense. Correct Answer Explanation The given statement contains two independent clauses, "Although Mexico has the better football team" and "they lost." These clauses are connected by the subordinating conjunction "although," indicating a contrast or contradiction between the two ideas. This makes the sentence a complex sentence. Correct Answer Explanation The given sentence contains two independent clauses connected by the coordinating conjunction "yet." Each clause can stand alone as a complete sentence. Therefore, the sentence is compound. Correct AnswerAfter, after, and, And ExplanationThe conjunction in this sentence is "and" because it connects two actions, "washed the dishes" and "wiped the floor," indicating that both actions were performed by Sheila after she came home. Correct Answer Explanation The group of words "the picnic being planned for some time now" is a fragment because it does not express a complete thought. It is missing a subject and a verb, and it is not a complete sentence. ExplanationActually, the sentence is a complex sentence because it contains an independent clause ("she washed the dishes") and a dependent clause ("After Sheila came home") joined together. The dependent clause cannot stand alone as a complete sentence, making it subordinate to the independent clause. Therefore, "After Sheila came home, she washed the dishes and wiped the floor." is a complex sentence. Explanation The given sentence is a simple sentence because it contains only one independent clause. It provides a straightforward statement about the island and its features without any additional clauses or conjunctions. Correct Answer Explanation The given statement "To see the sun setting and the sky darkening" is a fragment because it does not express a complete thought or have a subject and verb. It is missing a main clause that would provide a complete idea. Correct Answer Explanation The given sentence contains two independent clauses connected by the coordinating conjunction "while." Each clause can stand alone as a complete sentence, but they are combined to show a relationship between the actions of Romario and Shantel. Therefore, the sentence is classified as complex. Correct Answer Explanation Rusbell passed the test because she studied hard and understood the material." is indeed a compound sentence. It includes two independent clauses: "Rusbell passed the test" and "she studied hard and understood the material." These independent clauses are joined by the coordinating conjunction "because." Therefore, it's a compound sentence. Correct Answer Explanation This sentence is a complex sentence because it contains an independent clause ("Call your father") and a dependent clause ("as soon as you arrive in Paris"). The dependent clause cannot stand alone as a complete sentence and relies on the independent clause for meaning. Correct Answer Explanation A compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses joined by coordinating conjunctions (such as "and," "but," or "or") or by punctuation marks (such as a semicolon). In this case, the sentence has three independent clauses joined by the coordinating conjunction "and." Correct Answer Explanation The given statement "Finished packing right after dinner" is a dependent clause because it does not express a complete thought and cannot stand alone as a sentence. It is dependent on another clause to provide the necessary information for it to make sense. Quiz Review Timeline (Updated): May 6, 2025 + Our quizzes are rigorously reviewed, monitored and continuously updated by our expert board to maintain accuracy, relevance, and timeliness. May 06, 2025 Quiz Edited byProProofs Editorial Team Nov 03, 2011 Quiz Created byJudine Henriques In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask that you confirm your identity as a human. Thank you very much for your cooperation. Last updated on March 19th, 2025 at 12:07 pmThe Simple Past Tense Quiz is a multiple-choice quiz designed to test your knowledge of the simple past tense or past indefinite tense in English. This quiz consists of 20 questions, each with four answer options.It covers various aspects of the simple past tense, including regular and irregular verbs, negative and interrogative sentences, Wh-questions, and time expressions.The quiz begins with the definition of simple past tense, questions about regular and irregular verbs, requiring you to identify the correct simple past tense forms of common verbs. It then assesses your ability to recognize and form sentences in the simple past tense, both positive and negative, as well as interrogative and Wh-questions. The quiz also evaluates your understanding of time expressions typically associated with the simple past tense.Each question is followed by a clear answer and an explanation to help you understand the correct usage of the simple past tense. This quiz is a valuable resource for English learners looking to reinforce their understanding of this essential grammatical concept.Azizul Hakim is the founder & CEO of englishfinders.com. He is a passionate writer, English instructor, and content creator. He has completed his graduation and post-graduation in English language and literature.English Finders (us, we, or our) operates the website (the Service). This page informs you of our policies regarding collecting, using, and disclosing personal data when you use our Service and the choices you have associated with that data. We use your data to provide and improve the Service. By using the Service, you agree to collect and use information following this policy. Unless otherwise defined in this Privacy Policy, terms used in this Privacy Policy have the same meanings as our Terms and Conditions, accessible from collect several different types of information for various purposes to provide and improve our Service to you.While using our Service, we may ask you to provide us with certain personally identifiable information that can be used to contact or identify you (Personal Data). Personally, identifiable information may include, but is not limited to:Email addressFirst name and last nameCookies and Usage DataWe may also collect information about how the Service is accessed and used (Usage Data). This Usage Data may include information such as your computers Internet Protocol address (e.g., IP address), browser type, browser version, the pages of our Service that you visit, the time and date of your visit, the time spent on those pages, unique device identifiers and other diagnostic data.We use cookies and similar tracking technologies to track the activity on our Service and hold certain information.Cookies are files with a small amount of data, including a unique anonymous identifier. Cookies are sent to your browser from a website and stored on your device. Tracking technologies also used are beacons, tags, and scripts to collect and track information and improve and analyze our Service.You can instruct your browser to refuse all cookies or indicate when a cookie is being sent. However, if you do not accept cookies, you may not use some portions of our Service. Examples of Cookies we use:Session Cookies. We use Session Cookies to operate our Service.Preference Cookies. 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If you are located outside Bangladesh and choose to provide information to us, please note that we transfer the data, including Personal Data, to Bangladesh and process it there.Your consent to this Privacy Policy followed by your submission of such information represents your agreement to that transfer. English Finders will take all steps reasonably necessary to ensure that your data is treated securely and following this Privacy Policy. No transfer of your Personal Data will take place to an organization or a country unless there are adequate controls in place, including the security of your data and other personal information. 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These third parties have access to your Personal Data only to perform these tasks on our behalf and are obligated not to disclose or use it for any other purpose.Our Service may contain links to other sites not operated by us. If you click on a third-party link, you will be directed to that third-party's site. We strongly advise you to review the Privacy Policy of every site you visit. We have no control over and assume no responsibility for any third-party sites or services content, privacy policies, or practices.Our Service does not address anyone under the age of 18 (Children). We do not knowingly collect personally identifiable information from anyone under the age of 18. If you are a parent or guardian and know that your Children have provided us with Personal Data, dont hesitate to contact us. If we become aware that we have collected Personal Data from children without verification of parental consent, we take steps to remove that information from our servers.This website uses the services of Ezotic Inc. (Ezoic). Ezoics privacy policy is here. Ezoic may employ a variety of technologies on this website, including to display advertisements and enable advertising to visitors of this website. For additional information about Ezoics advertising partners, please see Ezoics Advertising Partner Pagehere.We may update our Privacy Policy from time to time. We may not notify you of any changes by posting the new Privacy Policy on this page. You have to be up to date with us for any changes in our policies. You are advised to review this Privacy Policy periodically for any changes. Changes to this Privacy Policy are effective when posted on this page.If you have any questions about this Privacy Policy, please get in touch with us at contact@englishfinders.com.Feel free to use or edit a copy includes Teacher and Student dashboardsTag the questions with any skills you have. Your dashboard will track each student's mastery of each skill.edit the questionssave a copy for laterstart a class gameautomatically assign follow-up activities based on students scoressassign as homeworkshare a link with colleaguesprint as a bubble sheetimprove student outcomes for freeIdentify the type of dependent clause in the following sentence: John is the student who we were talking about.Edit a copyto suit your classQ1Identify the type of dependent clause in the following sentence: John is the student who we were talking about.Q2Identify the type of dependent clause in the following sentence: Although he had taken two sleeping pills, he was unable to sleep well.Q3Identify the type of dependent clause in the following sentence: This art book, which is being read by our class, is so interesting.Q4Identify the type of dependent clause in the following sentence: He will only overcome his problem when he faces his fears.Q5Identify the type of dependent clause in the following sentence: The boy blushed when the teacher scolded him in front of the class.Q6Which word is the dependent clause in the sentence modifying: If the manager is unable to help, try the assistant manager.Q7Which word is the dependent clause in the sentence modifying: The man whose neck was broken has recovered completely.Q8How is the following noun clause used in the sentence: You know that the telephone uses electricity.Q9How is the following noun clause used in the sentence: What you say into a phone creates sound waves.Q10How is the following noun clause used in the sentence: An electric current, carries the sound to whoever is listening.Edit a copyto suit your class

Types of clauses quiz for class 8. Types of clauses quizlet. Types of dependent clauses quiz. Types of clauses online quiz. Types of phrases and clauses quiz. Identifying types of clauses quiz. Types of clauses quizzes. Types of dependent clauses quizizz. Different types of clauses quiz. Types of clauses quiz with answers pdf. Types of subordinate clauses quiz. Types of clauses quizizz. Types of noun clauses quiz.