



Phrases and clauses for Class 6

Definition: Phrases are the group of words that form one part of the *sentence* as there is no verb, phrases are never a complete sentence. In the *English language*; phrases are used on a wide basis.

Types of phrases For Class 6

The phrases are generally of six types.

1. Noun Phrase
2. Adjective Phrase
3. Adverbial Phrase
4. Prepositional Phrase
5. Conjunctional Phrase
6. Interjectional Phrase

1. Noun Phrases

Noun phrases are the *phrases* which have a *noun* in it and it functions as a *noun* in a sentence. In other words, *noun phrases* are *noun* with *modifiers*.

Examples of Noun Phrases

1. I want **a car**.
2. **The Blue house** is for sale.
3. Should we buy **the pink house**?

2. Adjective phrases

Adjective phrases are *phrases* that have an *adjective* in them and there are words before or after the *adjective*. *Adjective* phrases could be *attributive* or *predicative*.



Examples of Adjectives Phrases:

1. She wears a **light pink** dress.
2. He is the **head of** the company.
3. Ram drinks **a lot of** water.

3. Adverbial phrases

Adverbial phrases are the *phrases* that modify the *adjective* and *verbs* in a *sentence* and it functions as an *adverb* in a *sentence*.

Examples of Adverbial phrases

1. She is **pretty well** at speaking.
2. I am **just coming**.
3. Please mail me **as soon as possible**.

4. Prepositional phrases

Prepositional phrases are *phrases* that start from a *preposition* and it relates it to a *noun*. These are the *phrases* that consist of *prepositions*, *objectives*, and any word which modifies objective.

Examples of prepositional phrases:

1. We were dancing **in the moonlight**.
2. I will go **by cab**.
3. put it **on the table**.



5. Conjunctional phrases:

Conjunctional phrases are *phrases* that have *conjunction* in them, these function as a *conjunction* in a *sentence*.

Examples of Conjunctional Phrases:

1. **Although** I am late **yet** I complete it.
2. **As far as** I know, you are not in it.
3. I would **neither** have tea **nor** coffee.

6. Interjectional phrases

Interjection phrases are *phrases* that have *interjection* in them, it could be more than a word.

Examples of interjectional Phrases:

1. That fantastic! You sing really well.
2. Oh my god! Help this child.
3. Oh please! You don't tell me what to do.

Clauses

Clauses are the *group of words* that contain both parts of sentence *subject* and *predicate*, it could be a part of a *sentence* or a *complete sentence* in itself. It contains *verbs*, *subjects*, and *functions* as a *compound* and *complex sentence*.

Clauses can be categorized into two types:

1. Independent clause
2. Dependent clause

Let us discuss each of the types in detail.



1. Independence clauses

These are the clause which is used as a main or *principal clause* as it makes the *meaningful sentence* on its own.

Examples of independence Clauses:

1. She is a pretty lady.
2. I like him singing.
3. Please come again.

2. Dependent clause

These are the *clauses* that are used as *subordinates* because it requires the main clause for *making sense*. These clauses can not be completely *meaningful* on their own.

Examples of Dependent Clause:

1. I know he will do it.
2. If you don't go, I will call the police.

Note: A *phrase* could come in the *clause* but a clause could never come in a *phrase* because *phrases* are always *incomplete sentences* but they *predict* to complete *sentences* and a clause could be both complete or incomplete sentences.

Note: Same as with the clauses, but these are a bit different from phrases as it has subjects in a sentence.

Phrases and *clauses* are both very *important* in *English grammar* because they are both complete sentences.

Miscellaneous Exercise - I on Phrases & Clauses for class/grade 6

*Let us solve an exercise on Phrases and clauses to understand the correct use of them.
Classify the underlined words into phrases or clauses.*

1. The act was based **on kindness**.
2. The earth moves **around the sun**.
3. Raghav sat **under the tree**.
4. Put the clothes **in the almirah**.
5. Sita looked **out of the window**.
6. He is my friend **who works in Air Force**.
7. He wears a watch **which is made of platinum**.
8. We cannot survive **without food or water**.
9. The boy **whom I met at the station** was a doctor.
10. We can't go home **while it is raining**.

Answers:

1. The act was based **on kindness**. (Phrase)
2. The earth moves **around the sun**. (Phrase)
3. Raghav sat **under the tree**. (Phrase)
4. Put the clothes **in the almirah**. (Phrase)
5. Sita looked **out of the window**. (Phrase)
6. He is my friend **who works in Merchant Navy**. (Clause)
7. He wears a watch **which is made of platinum**. (Clause)
8. We cannot survive **without food or water**. (Phrase)
9. The boy **whom I met at the station** was a doctor. (Clause)
10. We can't go home **while it is raining**. (Clause)