

LESSON NINE

9-1 ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

The woman who is standing over there is from Puerto Rico.

Did you know that the man to whom you were speaking is Shirley's husband?

Shirley attended the meeting that was held yesterday afternoon.

Are you going to apply for the job that was advertised in the paper?

Do you know the name of the guy whose car is parked outside?

The day when my daughter was born was the happiest day of my life.

The place where they live is very dangerous.

I don't know the reason why we can't pay by credit card.

1. Adjective clauses are subordinate (dependent) clauses that have the same function as single-word adjectives. They describe and modify nouns.
2. These words, called **relative pronouns**, introduce adjective clauses.

who	which	whose
whom	that	

These subordinators also introduce adjective clauses.

when	where	why
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3. **Who** refers only to people.

[The man is a police officer. He lives next door.]

The man who lives next door is a police officer.

4. **Whom** is the objective form of **who** and refers only to people.

[He is a police officer. I respect him very much.]

He is a police officer whom I respect very much.

In informal spoken English, **who** is often used instead of **whom**. In formal speech or writing, **whom** is preferred.

5. Which refers to animals, things, and groups of people (*the audience, crowd, class*).

[Last week someone hit Ed's dog. The dog was only a puppy.]

Last week someone hit Ed's dog, which was only a puppy.

[The driver ran through a stop sign. The stop sign is on the corner.]

The driver ran through a stop sign, which is on the corner.

[Officer Smith often gives lectures to high school classes. These classes are learning safe-driving principles.]

Officer Smith often gives lectures to high school classes which (or who) are learning safe-driving principles.

6. That refers to people, animals, and things.

[The police officers respect him, too. Officer Smith works with them.]

The police officers that Officer Smith works with respect him, too.

[He was very happy with the new puppy. I gave him the puppy last night.]

He was very happy with the new puppy that I gave him last night.

[I also gave his son a book. The book tells about caring for pets.]

I also gave his son a book that tells about caring for pets.

7. Whose indicates possession and is used for animals, people, groups of people, and things.

[The first puppy was six weeks old. His coat was really beautiful.]

The first puppy, whose coat was really beautiful, was six weeks old.

[He is a little boy. His love for animals is very strong.]

He is a little boy whose love for animals is very strong.

[We should report pet owners. Their animals are mistreated.]

We should report pet owners whose animals are mistreated.

[This dog house is very old. Its roof has holes in it.]

This dog house, whose roof has holes in it, is very old.

Although *whose* may express a possessive relationship for things, speakers of English often use a *with* phrase.

The old house with the old roof needs a lot of repair work.

The old house whose roof is very old needs a lot of repair work.

8. The subordinator *when* introduces adjective clauses describing nouns referring to time.

[This is the time of year. There are good sales now.]

This is the time of year when there are good sales.

The subordinator *where* introduces adjective clauses referring to location.

[This is the music store. My friend works here.]

This is the music store where my friend works.

The subordinator *why* introduces adjective clauses that modify such words as *reason* and *explanation*.

[My friend didn't tell me the reason. He quit his job.]

My friend didn't tell me the reason why he quit his job.

Be careful not to confuse adjective clauses beginning with *when* and *where* and adverb clauses beginning with *when* and *where*. Remember that adjective clauses modify nouns; adverb clauses modify verbs.

Adjective clause: My parents called on a day when I was out.

Adverb clause: They called when I was out.

Adjective clause: I eat at the restaurant where I work.

Adverb clause: I eat where I work.

9. It is important to place the adjective clause immediately after or as close as possible to the noun it describes.

Correct: *The senator who is from Arizona hopes to run for president.*

Incorrect: *The senator hopes to run for president who is from Arizona.*

However, sometimes a short prepositional phrase occurs next to a noun and also modifies it. It is best to keep the prepositional phrase after the noun.

Correct: *He lives in an area of Colorado that is a famous ski resort.*

Incorrect: *He lives in an area that is a famous ski resort of Colorado.*

Correct: *I'm waiting for the ski instructor in red, who will be my teacher.*

Incorrect: *I'm waiting for the ski instructor, who will be my teacher in red.*

Correct: *The book about Olympic skiers, which you will enjoy reading, is great.*

Incorrect: *The book which you'll enjoy reading about Olympic skiers is great.*

10. The noun before the verb *be* and the noun after the verb *be* often refer to the same person.

My brother is a doctor.

Brother and *doctor* refer to the same person; *brother* is the noun subject, and *doctor* is the subjective complement, that is, additional information about the subject. If you want to add an adjective clause to the sentence, the adjective clause should follow the noun subject.

Correct: *My brother who lives in Texas is a doctor.*

Incorrect: *My brother is a doctor who lives in Texas.*

Exercise 1

Look back at the texts about Albert Einstein on pages 116 and 117. Underline the adjective clauses in the texts.

Exercise 2

Combine the sentences, using *whose*.

- The Red Cross is helping the families. The families' homes were damaged by the storm.
- One house was almost destroyed. The roof of the house was blown off.
- A little girl has been crying for a week. Her dog was killed.
- The families lost everything in the storm. Their homes and cars were completely destroyed.
- A few stores were heavily damaged. The windows of the stores were shattered.
- The store owners will not be able to start new businesses. Their properties were demolished.
- A woman is helping another store owner to clean up. Her store was not damaged.
- Public agencies will have to find temporary homes for all children. These children's parents were seriously injured.

Exercise 3

In a group of three or four, discuss how you would complete the sentences. Use adjective clauses.

1. I would not live in a place _____.
2. I can't stand spending time with people _____.
3. I'll never forget the time _____.
4. I can't understand the reason _____.
5. I don't like to eat food _____.
6. I rarely watch T.V. programs _____.
7. In my country people _____ are highly respected.
8. In my country the New Year holiday is the time of year _____.
9. I like traveling to places _____.
10. I dream of a time _____.

9-2 NECESSARY VS. UNNECESSARY ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

1. Sometimes an adjective clause is needed to identify a noun and to make the meaning of the sentence clear. A necessary adjective clause is called a "restrictive" adjective clause. These are restrictive adjective clauses.

A *All students who do not study will fail this course. (Will all students fail the course? No. Only those students who do not study.)*

B *The bathrooms that are on the second floor are for women only. (Are all the bathrooms for women only? No. Only those bathrooms that are on the second floor.)*

Without the adjective clause in sentence **A**, it is not clear which students will fail; without the adjective clause in sentence **B**, it is not clear which bathrooms are for women only.

2. Sometimes the information in an adjective clause is interesting, but it is not needed to identify the noun or to make the meaning of the sentence clear.

C *My brother who lives in Chicago got married yesterday.*

D *My brother, who lives in Chicago, got married yesterday.*

In sentence C, the speaker has two or more brothers. (*Which* brother got married? The adjective clause tells you it is the brother in Chicago, not the brother in Texas.) In sentence D, the speaker has only one brother. (The adjective clause gives additional information, but because the speaker has only one brother, the clause is not needed to identify *which* brother.)

3. An unnecessary adjective clause is separated by commas from the rest of the sentence.

My father, who is very tall, played tennis in college.

I learned how to play tennis from my father, who is an excellent player.

4. The relative pronoun *that* is used to introduce necessary (restrictive) adjective clauses. It is not used to introduce unnecessary adjective clauses.

Correct: *Chicago, which is in the state of Illinois, is the third largest city in the United States.*

Incorrect: *Chicago, that is in the state of Illinois, is the third largest city in the United States.*

5. Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between necessary and unnecessary adjective clauses. The following guidelines may help.

- a. If a noun is preceded by modifiers, these modifiers are usually enough to identify the noun; therefore, the following adjective clause is not necessary.

My grammar book, which is at home, was not very expensive. (The modifier *grammar* identifies which book the speaker is talking about, so the adjective clause provides additional, unnecessary information.)

The modifiers in these sentences also make the adjective clauses unnecessary:

The first grammar test, which was on the tenses, was difficult for me.

When the teacher returned my test, she gave me a disappointed look, which made me feel very uncomfortable.

- b. The names of specific places, persons, and geographical locations usually do not require a necessary adjective clause.

Denver, which is a beautiful city, has two universities.

Nelson Mandela, who spent many years in prison, became the first black president of South Africa.

If you are looking for a new doctor, I can recommend Dr. Parker, who is associated with City Hospital.

The Arctic Ocean, which is a polar ocean, occupies about 5,440,000 square miles between North America and Greenland.

6. In compositions and free writing exercises, the decision to use commas to indicate that a clause is unnecessary depends not only on the points mentioned above but also on the context and the information previously given. A noun in the tenth sentence of a composition may not need a necessary adjective clause because of information in the second sentence.

Exercise 4

First, underline the adjective clauses in the sentences. Second, circle the noun that each clause identifies. Third, punctuate the unnecessary clauses. Finally, be prepared to explain why a clause is necessary or unnecessary.

1. Our grammar class which meets at nine in the morning is very interesting.
2. In the class, we don't have any students who are from China.
3. My best friend Carlos whose ability to speak English is very good is from Mexico.
4. The students who entered the class late are having a little trouble.
5. The grammar teacher dislikes students who are intelligent but lazy.
6. Sedig Kenous who is an excellent student is from Libya.
7. His parents live in Tripoli whose ancient name was Tripolis.
8. His father who is very tall is an engineer in Libya.
9. His parents whom he spoke to last night are going to visit him during the next break.
10. They are planning to spend a week in Puerto Rico which is a beautiful island.
11. Sedig's birthday which is in February is only two weeks away.
12. We are planning to give him a surprise birthday party which will be at my apartment.
13. The party that we had last week was for another student who has to return home.
14. The place where we had the party last week was too small.
15. I don't enjoy parties where everyone is crowded into one small room.

Exercise 5

Read the sentences about the singer Elvis Presley. Each sentence contains a necessary or an unnecessary adjective clause. Circle the explanation that best describes each sentence.

- Elvis Presley, whose records made him a millionaire, was a legendary singer.
 - There was only one Elvis Presley.
 - There was more than one Elvis Presley.
- His fans, who still have wonderful memories of his performances, continue to buy his records.
 - All of his fans have wonderful memories of his performances.
 - Only some fans have wonderful memories of his performances.
- His fans who still have wonderful memories of his performances continue to buy his records.
 - All of his fans have wonderful memories of his performances.
 - Only some of his fans have wonderful memories of his performances.
- Elvis Presley was like many other popular singers, who began their careers singing in church choirs.
 - Popular singers in general began their careers singing in church choirs.
 - Only some popular singers began their careers singing in church choirs.
- Elvis Presley was like many other popular singers who began their careers singing in church choirs.
 - Popular singers in general began their careers singing in church choirs.
 - Only some popular singers began their careers singing in church choirs.
- Elvis Presley also made many movies whose success was tremendous.
 - All of his movies had tremendous success.
 - Some of his movies had tremendous success.
- Elvis Presley also made many movies, whose success was tremendous.
 - All of his movies had tremendous success.
 - Some of his movies had tremendous success.
- At the beginning of his acting career, movie critics who gave his movies poor reviews said he didn't have any talent.
 - All movie critics gave his movies poor reviews.
 - Some movie critics gave his movies poor reviews.
- At the beginning of his acting career, movie critics, who gave his movies poor reviews, said he didn't have any talent.
 - All movie critics gave his movies poor reviews.
 - Some movie critics gave his movies poor reviews.

10. After Elvis Presley died, his fans who suffered tremendous grief over his death visited the Presley mansion in Nashville, Tennessee.
 - a. All of his fans suffered tremendous grief over his death.
 - b. Some of his fans suffered tremendous grief over his death.
11. After Elvis Presley died, his fans, who suffered tremendous grief over his death, visited the Presley mansion in Nashville, Tennessee.
 - a. All of his fans suffered tremendous grief over his death.
 - b. Some of his fans suffered tremendous grief over his death.
12. His career, which was magical and successful, was cut short.
 - a. All of his career was magical and successful.
 - b. Some of his career was magical and successful.

Exercise 6 ■ ■ ■ *Combine the sentences, using who, which, or that. Add commas where necessary.*

1. The author was a Frenchman. He wrote this book.
2. He came from an area in France. This area is famous for its white wine.
3. He married a beautiful woman. This woman was also an author.
4. Do you remember the name of his novel? The novel won the Pulitzer Prize.
5. They had only one son. He became an artist in the style of impressionism.
6. That is the editor. He publishes most of their works.
7. The apartment is now a famous tourist attraction. The apartment is used as an art studio by their son.
8. The painting is one of my favorites. The painting is hanging over the fireplace.
9. A friend purchased the painting for me last year. This friend is a successful art dealer in New York.
10. The painting depicts a café scene. The scene was very common during the nineteenth century.

Exercise 7 ■ ■ ■ *Combine the sentences, using when, where, or why. Add commas where necessary.*

1. Sue met Dick during the summer quarter. She was studying in New York then.
2. They got married a year later. He finished his degree in marketing at that time.
3. Dick didn't give an explanation. He changed from psychology to marketing.
4. They are now living in Houston, Texas. Dick's company is located there.

- They didn't give a reason. Dick wanted to leave Texas.
- Next year, they will move to Boston. Dick will become the executive in charge of marketing for his company's new East Coast office there.
- They will not move until June. The weather is nice for driving long distances at that time of year.
- Sue has not given an explanation. They decided to drive instead of fly.

Exercise 8

With another student, write sentences containing these adjective clauses. When you finish, compare sentences with another pair of students.

- , who's been in a lot of movies lately,
- , which was invented in the nineteenth century.
- , whose name has been in the news a lot lately,
- , where we're studying English
- , when people gather together with their families,
- , which was popular a few years ago,
- , whose work is known all over the world,
- , who died not too long ago,

9-3 GRAMMATICAL FUNCTIONS OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Relative Pronouns as Subjects of Adjective Clauses

- The relative pronouns *who*, *which*, and *that* can be the subject of an adjective clause. In sentence A, *who* replaces the subject *he*. In sentence B, *which* replaces the subject *the symphony*. In sentence C, *that* replaces the subject *it*.

[I have a friend. He has many classical records.]

- A I have a friend *who* has many classical records.

[I really enjoy the symphony. The symphony is by Beethoven.]

- B I really enjoy the symphony *which* is by Beethoven.

[Here is a beautiful recording. It was made by the Boston Pops Orchestra.]

- C Here is a beautiful recording *that* was made by the Boston Pops Orchestra.

2. As subject of a clause, *that* may replace *who* or *which*, although *who* is preferable for a person.

I have a friend who has many beautiful classical records.

I have a friend that has many beautiful classical records.

I really enjoy the symphony which is by Beethoven.

I really enjoy the symphony that is by Beethoven.

Note: Remember, *that* can be used only in necessary (restrictive) adjective clauses. *That* cannot be used in unnecessary adjective clauses.

Exercise 9

Combine the sentences, using *who*, *which*, or *that*. Add commas where necessary.

- The professor is a famous chemist. He wrote the book on synthetic fuels.

- His book is in the library. The book is for graduate students.

- Chemistry can be enjoyable. Chemistry is a difficult subject.

- The chemistry students have worked hard this quarter. The students have Dr. Smith.

- Dr. Smith is going to go to Spain next semester. Dr. Smith has already taught in several European countries.

- He will lecture at the University of Madrid. The University of Madrid is a well-known university in Spain.

7. My roommate has been accepted by Harvard for next year. He received a scholarship.
-
10. _____
-
11. The film for _____ he received an Academy Award was *The Girl*.
-
8. Harvard is a prestigious American university. It is in Massachusetts.
-
9. Many politicians are high government officials. They graduated from Harvard.
-
10. John F. Kennedy was a graduate of Harvard. He was the thirty-fifth president of the United States.
-
16. _____
-

■ Relative Pronouns as Objects of Adjective Clauses ■

1. The relative pronouns *whom*, *which*, and *that* can be the object of an adjective clause. In sentence **A**, *whom* replaces the object *her*. In sentence **B**, *which* replaces the object *the records*. In sentence **C**, *that* replaces the object *it*.
- [She is the friend. I visited **her** last week.]
- A** *She is the friend whom I visited last week.*
- [She has many classical records. She bought **the records** in Vienna.]
- B** *You will like the classical records which she bought in Vienna.*
- [I am looking for the symphony. She bought **it** last week.]
- C** *I am looking for the symphony that she bought last week.*
2. As object of the clause, *that* may replace *whom* or *which*, although *whom* is preferable.
- She is the friend whom I visited last week.*
She is the friend that I visited last week.
- You will like the classical records which she bought in Vienna.*
You will like the classical records that she bought in Vienna.

3. Notice that when a relative pronoun is used as the object of the clause, the relative pronoun *whom* is placed in front of the subject-verb combination.

The man whom I met was a famous conductor.

Compare this with *who* as subject of the clause.

He is a man who enjoys classical music.

4. In spoken and written English, when the pronoun functions as the object of the adjective clause, the relative pronoun that introduces the clause is often omitted.

She is the friend whom I visited last week.

She is the friend I visited last week. (omitted)

Again, the relative pronoun can be omitted only in necessary adjective clauses.

You will like the classical records which she bought in Vienna.

You will like the classical records she bought in Vienna.

I am looking for the symphony that she bought last week.

I am looking for the symphony she bought last week.

It is easy to determine when the relative pronoun can be left out. Just look for a subject-verb combination that follows right after the noun.

Exercise 10

Write *who*, *whom*, *which*, or *that* **only in the sentences that need a pronoun.**

- John Wayne, _____ was a famous American cowboy actor, died in 1979.
- Most of his movies, _____ have been seen all over the world, were westerns.
- Westerns were the movies _____ he loved most of all.
- The Hollywood director with _____ John Wayne enjoyed working was John Ford.
- The ranch _____ the Wayne family owns is in California.
- John Wayne lived in California, but the state _____ he was born in was Iowa.
- His father was a druggist _____ moved his family to California early in John Wayne's life.
- The film _____ we saw last week was his last movie.

9. John Wayne also produced several of the movies _____ he starred in.
10. *The Alamo* is the name of one of the films _____ he produced.
11. The film for _____ he received an Academy Award was *True Grit*.
12. Many movie critics _____ constantly gave his movies bad reviews didn't believe he was a good actor.
13. However, it was the ordinary moviegoer to _____ John Wayne owed his success.
14. Isn't that the movie studio in _____ he made many of his films?
15. John Wayne had three wives by _____ he had a total of seven children.
16. Cowboy fans, _____ are all over the world, will miss him greatly.

Exercise 11

First, underline the adjective clause in each sentence. Then decide if the sentence is correct or incorrect. If the sentence is incorrect, find the mistake and correct it.

1. I have just spoken with a friend I met in Michigan last year.
2. He is currently finishing a Ph.D. degree which I haven't even started yet.
3. He is really a very intelligent student who all his professors respect.
4. Last semester he wrote a paper that his economics professor urged him to send to a business journal for publication.
5. Another professor he had for a marketing course often used him as an assistant.
6. He recently scored 95 on an economics test the other students failed.
7. Here is the score that I received it on the test.
8. I failed parts 1 and 2 which I didn't understand very well of the test.
9. The final grade will probably be very low that I get in economics.
10. In addition to being a very good student, my friend is a nice person who all his classmates like.

14. Her husband has a good job with the government. He has a master's degree in economics.

Exercise 12

With another student, improve the following text. First, decide where in the text to insert each sentence **a** through **k**. Then rewrite the text, using adjective clauses. Add commas where necessary.

- a. The stations show these commercials when children's programs are on.
- b. I know him.
- c. We will let these programs into our homes every night.
- d. Most Americans own a T.V. set.
- e. The networks put these shows on early in the evening.
- f. The networks offer these programs night after night.
- g. We watch these programs.
- h. I watched these shows last night.
- i. Their children believe the commercials.
- j. A newscaster was interviewing this executive.
- k. I have heard these critics express negative opinions about most of the programs on television.

A T.V. set may be more dangerous than the kitchen stove because not all the programs are desirable. There are many television critics. The chief objections are that television has raised the crime rate among young people and has caused students' test scores to go down. In addition, many parents believe there is too much sex and violence on the shows. Indeed, the majority of the shows are full of fighting and killing.

Many people also criticize T.V. commercials. Some parents feel that these commercials do not teach the children good eating habits. My neighbor, Sandy Waller, said that her young son refused to eat anything but candy and sugar-coated cereals.

Recently a top network executive was trying to defend the network's choice of children's programs, but what he said wasn't good enough. In fact, all programs broadcast must represent a higher quality of entertainment than sex and violence. We, as viewers, must learn to choose the programs.

Exercise 13 ■ ■ ■ *Combine the sentences. Omit the relative pronouns where possible, and add commas where necessary.*

1. The adverb clause test was easy. The test was last Friday.

2. I enjoy taking grammar tests. The tests are easy for me.

3. Our grammar teacher didn't tell us the test would take two hours. She surprised everyone.

4. I had reviewed the practice exam. I understand it very well.

5. The test will be on adjective clauses. We will take this test next.

6. This quarter is almost over. It started approximately six weeks ago.

7. The students in this class will be studying in a partial academic program next quarter. The students receive an average of 70 in their classes this quarter.

8. When I enter the university, I'll study economics. I have always liked this subject.

9. Before I begin my academic work, I'm going to take a short vacation. I need a vacation.

10. My parents are planning to visit the United States at this time. I really want to see them.

11. My sister isn't coming with them. I haven't seen her in two years.

12. My sister is going to have a baby soon, so I'll be an uncle. She was married last year.

13. When I talked to her on the phone last week, she told me that her husband was really a nice person, so I'm anxious to meet him. I have never seen her husband.

14. Her husband has a good job with the government. He has a master's degree in economics.

■ Relative Pronouns as Objects of Prepositions ■

1. Sometimes a preposition is used with a relative pronoun, for example, *with which*, *for which*, *to whom*. The preposition is a part of the adjective clause, and it is determined by the verb and the meaning you want to communicate.

[The man had just arrived in the United States. We spoke to (or with) (or for) him.]

The man to whom we spoke had just arrived in the United States.

The man with whom we spoke had just arrived in the United States.

The man for whom we spoke had just arrived in the United States.

The relative pronouns *whom*, *which*, and *that* can be the object of the preposition.

2. In formal English the prepositions precede the relative pronouns.

The composer to whom I am listening is Brahms.

The country in which Brahms was born is Germany.

3. Prepositions may also be separated from the relative pronoun and placed at the end of the adjective clause.

The composer whom I am listening to is Brahms.

The country which he was born in is Germany.

Ms. Parks is the music teacher whom I studied with for many years.

4. When *that* is used as object of the preposition, the preposition can *never* be placed in front of the relative pronoun.

Correct: *The concert that I told you about was last night.*

Incorrect: *The concert about that I told you was last night.*

5. If the adjective clause is long, it is best to keep the preposition and relative pronoun together.

Correct: *Ms. Parks is the music teacher with whom I studied in Denver two years ago.*

Incorrect: *Ms. Parks is the music teacher whom I studied in Denver two years ago with.*

6. In spoken and written English, when the pronoun functions as the object of the preposition and when the preposition is at the end of the adjective clause, the relative pronoun that introduces the adjective clause is often omitted.

This is the book that I am interested in.

This is the book I am interested in. (omitted)

Here is a copy of the first test which I told you about.

Here is a copy of the first test I told you about.

In the following sentence, the preposition *for* is not at the end of the adjective clause, so the relative pronoun cannot be left out.

Correct: *She is the teacher for whom I worked so hard.*

Incorrect: *She is the teacher for I worked so hard.*

Exercise 14 ■ ■ ■ Combine the sentences, using adjective clauses in two ways.
Remember to use *that* only in necessary clauses.

Example: Professor Ray is the woman. So much has been written about her.

Professor Ray is the woman about whom so much has been written.

Professor Ray is the woman whom so much has been written about.

1. Dr. Jones is the man. I have talked about him many times.

2. This is the hospital. He has worked in this hospital for several years.

3. He has performed many difficult operations. He has received much acclaim for them.

4. Many people are grateful to him. He performed successful operations on them.

5. The surgeon is still alive. Dr. Jones studied with this surgeon.

6. Dr. Jones is a very modest man. The Nobel Prize in medicine was awarded to him.

7. This award is greatly valued by people around the world. He worked hard for it.

8. Alfred Bernhard Nobel was a Swedish chemist and inventor. The Nobel Prize was named after him.

9. Medicine is one of six fields. The Nobel Foundation presents awards in these fields.

10. Dr. Jones is undoubtedly a great man. I have much respect for him.

11. He is the physician. My doctor studied under him when he was in medical school.

12. His hospital staff is planning a celebration. Dr. Jones will be the guest of honor at this celebration.

9-4 UNNECESSARY ADJECTIVE CLAUSES THAT REFER TO COMPLETE SENTENCES

1. Sometimes an adjective clause comes after the entire sentence and refers to the entire sentence instead of to a single noun. In this sentence, John's parents were not happy because of the *exams*; they were happy because *John made high grades on his exams*.

John made high grades on his exams, which made his parents happy.

2. When the adjective clause refers to the entire sentence, only the relative pronoun *which* can begin the clause.

7. I find it a waste of time to do homework _____.
8. I like to be in a class with students _____.
9. I have (or haven't) spoken to my last English teacher _____.
10. My last English teacher is an individual for _____.
11. I decided to study English in this school because I wanted a place _____.
12. The first time _____ I was very nervous.
13. I have a hard time using English grammar correctly _____.
14. I like learning vocabulary _____.
15. I don't understand the reason _____.
16. This book has lots of grammar exercises _____.
17. I enjoy class _____.
18. Our teacher is an individual about _____.
19. It is good to study English in a country in _____.
20. Studying English abroad has been an experience _____.

Exercise 17

Rewrite the paragraph, using adjective clauses to connect the sentences.

Coffee is a rich, aromatic drink. Coffee has been a popular beverage for more than a thousand years. Although many people drink coffee, it contains a stimulant. This stimulant affects the nervous system. The effect it has depends on each person's individual system, the amount of caffeine a person consumes, and the amount of coffee an individual usually drinks every day. One or two cups of brewed coffee contains only mild doses of caffeine. These mild doses make you more alert and less tired. The person may experience headaches, nervousness, and irritability. This person habitually drinks three to six cups of brewed coffee. This amount contains heavy doses of caffeine. It is interesting to note that large doses of caffeine affect heavy coffee drinkers differently than light coffee drinkers. The person becomes less nervous and

has fewer headaches with large doses of caffeine. This person is a heavy drinker.

On the other hand, the people feel nervous and have upset stomachs with increased doses of caffeine. These people are light coffee drinkers. Morning is the time. At this time, the heavy drinker must have a cup of coffee to wake up and begin the day's activities. Because this drink is a stimulant, it is not good for children. These children are normally overactive.

9-5 REDUCTION OF ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

■ Full Adjective Clauses ■

■ Reduced Adjective Clauses ■

The student who is talking to the teacher is from China.

The student talking to the teacher is from China.

Last night she gave a lecture which was on technological developments in her country.

Last night she gave a lecture on technological developments in her country.

Anyone who is interested in this country should plan to attend the lecture tonight.

Anyone interested in this country should plan to attend the lecture tonight.

1. Adjective clauses can often be reduced to adjective phrases with no change in meaning.
2. An adjective clause can be reduced to an adjective phrase only if the clause (a) begins with *who*, *which*, or *that* as the subject of the clause and (b) contains a *be* form of the verb.
3. To reduce an adjective clause to a phrase, omit the relative pronoun and the *be* form of the verb.

Adjective clause: *The man who is wearing the gray suit is my uncle.*

Adjective phrase: *The man wearing the gray suit is my uncle.*

Adjective clause: *He is the person who is most concerned about my success.*

Adjective phrase: *He is the person most concerned about my success.*

Adjective clause: *The essays that are written in this book are very interesting.*

Adjective phrase: *The essays written in this book are very interesting.*

Adjective clause: *The book which is on my desk also contains many interesting essays.*

Adjective phrase: *The book on my desk also contains many interesting essays.*

4. If there is no *be* form of the verb, it is often possible to omit the relative pronoun and change the verb to its *-ing* form.

Adjective clause: *Anyone who has a library card may check out books.*

Adjective phrase: *Anyone having a library card may check out books.*

Adjective clause: *The library does not contain any studies which deal with the psychological effects of the Civil War.*

Adjective phrase: *The library does not contain any studies dealing with the psychological effects of the Civil War.*

5. If the adjective clause needs commas, the adjective phrase also needs commas.

Adjective clause: *You can get your passport renewed at the Kennedy Building, which is located near the train station.*

Adjective phrase: *You can get your passport renewed at the Kennedy Building, located near the train station.*

6. Some adjective clauses can be reduced to appositive phrases. An appositive phrase is a noun or pronoun with modifiers that is placed after another noun or pronoun to explain it.

Adjective clause: *History, which is my favorite subject, has always fascinated me.*

Appositive phrase: *History, my favorite subject, has always fascinated me.*

Adjective clause: *Ms. Bryson, who is the head librarian, has a degree in history.*

Appositive phrase: *Ms. Bryson, the head librarian, has a degree in history.*

Adjective clause: *Boston, which is an interesting city, has many historical points of interest.*

Appositive phrase: *Boston, an interesting city, has many historical points of interest.*

Because an appositive phrase adds only extra, unnecessary information, it is always set off from the rest of the sentence by commas.

7. Using adjective and appositive phrases and adjective clauses in written work adds variety to sentence structure and makes the writing more interesting.

Exercise 18 ■ ■ *Change the adjective clause in each sentence to an adjective phrase or an appositive phrase.*

Example: Dr. Chu is the professor who is teaching Chemistry 101 this semester.

Dr. Chu is the professor teaching Chemistry 101 this semester.

1. Chemistry, which is a difficult subject, can be enjoyable.
2. Nevertheless, the students who are taking Dr. Chu's class this semester are enjoying it.
3. Dr. Chu has written several chemistry books, which are used in universities around the world.
4. He has just completed an important government report, which is on reserve in the library.
5. Jessica Gelman, who was the top graduate student in Dr. Chu's advanced chemistry course last semester, helped with the research for this report.
6. The students who have been in his classes consider it a privilege to study with him.
7. He has also written several articles that comment on the effects of chemicals in our food.
8. These articles, which were written several years ago, have been published in several popular magazines.
9. He believes that we should avoid all foods which contain chemical preservatives.
10. I heard that his wife, who is a very nice person, is writing a book which is on cooking with only natural ingredients.
11. By the way, the girl who is behind you is his daughter.
12. You are fortunate to be in a class which is taught by such a respected scholar.

Exercise 20 ■■

These paragraphs on the American author Alex Haley contain short and sometimes awkward sentences. Rewrite the paragraphs, connecting the sentences with adjective clauses, adjective phrases, and appositive phrases where possible.

Alex Haley became a famous author. Alex Haley wrote the book *Roots: The Saga of an American Family*. *Roots* is the history of one African-American family. Alex Haley was born in Ithaca, New York, but spent most of his early life in Henning, Tennessee. In Henning, Tennessee, he first heard stories about the African slaves in his family's history. These stories had been passed from generation to generation. His grandmother told him these stories. Mr Haley first became interested in his family's history at a time. During this time he was in London. In London he was on a writing assignment. Mr. Haley's research eventually took him to Gambia in Africa. There he was able to learn about a young African boy. The young African boy's name was Kunta Kinte. As a child, Mr. Haley had often heard this name, and he was happy to learn that Kunta Kinte was a real person. Slave traders had stolen Kunta Kinte from his family and brought him to the United States.

The book *Roots* is more than a book about one African-American family. *Roots* was the number one nonfiction bestseller in 1977. *Roots* is an important book. It tells much about the early history of the United States. A television miniseries was broadcast in 1977. The miniseries was based on the book. The miniseries attracted some 130 million viewers.

In all of his work, Alex Haley was a writer. His works of historical fiction and reportage depicted the struggles of the African-American community. Before Alex Haley became famous for *Roots*, he was best known as the writer. He helped Malcolm X to write *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*. Malcolm X was the Black Muslim spokesman. After the publication of *Roots*, Mr. Haley wrote another book. This book was published in the spring of 1980. The title of this book is *Search*. This book is about how he wrote *Roots*. Alex Haley died in Seattle, Washington, in 1992.

Practice Exam

Rewrite the paragraphs and connect the sentences, using adjective clauses, adjective phrases, and appositive phrases where possible.

When we hear the word pollution, most people think of air pollution. However, there is another kind of pollution. It is called noise pollution. We are constantly surrounded by sounds. These sounds awake us, put us to sleep, entertain us, and annoy us. Most people have become accustomed to the noise. These individuals live in big cities. This noise surrounds them night and day. The fact is that their ears are immune to the racket around them. This fact surprises me. Indeed, I am always surprised when I see teenagers. They are wearing radio earphones. Loud rock music bombards their eardrums from these radio earphones.

I remember the time. I was visiting my friend, Reza, in New York at this time. Reza was a student at New York University. His apartment was on Fifth Avenue. Fifth Avenue is one of the busiest streets in Manhattan. Nevertheless, he slept like a baby every night in spite of the ambulance and police sirens at 3:00 in the morning. Even his dog never woke up. His dog slept beside his bed.

I enjoyed visiting New York City. New York City is a fascinating place. However, I prefer a small town. In a small town at night, only the soft sounds of crickets can be heard.