## Adjective clauses

An adjective clause is a **dependent clause**. It modifies a noun or a pronoun in a main clause.

An adjective clause (also called adjectival or relative clause) describes a noun just like an adjective.

An adjective clause often begins with a relative pronoun: **who, whom, which, or that**. It can also begin with **whose, when, or where**.

### Adjective Clause Pronouns Used as the Subject

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| Relative pronouns are : **who, whom, whose, that, which.** |

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| * I thanked the woman * She helped me  1. I thanked the woman **who helped me**. 2. I thanked the woman **that helped me.**  * The book is mine * It is on the table  1. The book **which is on the table** is mine 2. The book **that is on the table** is mine | In sentence **(a)** :   * I thanked the woman= **main clause** * Who helped me = **an adjective clause**   An adjective clause modifies a noun.  In **(a)** : the adjective clause modifies ***woman***  The main clause ( *I* *thanked the woman*) is also called an **independent clause**. An independent clause is a complete sentence and can stand alone.  The adjective clause {*who helped me*) is a **dependent** clause. A dependent clause is not a complete sentence and cannot stand alone.  A dependent clause must be connected to an independent clause.  **Notice that :**  In sentence (a) ***who*** is the subject of the adjective clause  In sentence (b) : ***that*** is the subject of the adjective clause  **Remember that** : ***who*** is used for people  ***Which*** is used for things  ***That*** is used for people and things |

### Exercices :

* **Make true statements. Use *who* as the subject of an adjective clause.**
* Example: I like teachers who . . . .

I like teachers who have a good sense of humor.

I like teachers who don’t give tests. Etc.

1. People who . . . amaze me.

2. I don’t like people who . . . .

3. Friends who . . . frustrate me.

4. Famous athletes who . . . are not good role models for children.

* **Combine the two sentences. Use the second sentence as an adjective clause.**

1. I saw the man. He closed the door.
2. The girl is happy. She won the race.
3. The student is from China. He sits next to me.
4. The students are from China. They sit in the front row.
5. We are studying sentences. They contain adjective clauses.
6. I am using a sentence. It contains an adjective clause.

### Adjective Clause Pronouns Used as Object of the Verb

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| * The man was Mr. Jones. * I saw **him**  1. The man ***who*** I saw was Mr. Jones. 2. The man ***whom*** I saw was Mr. Jones. 3. The man ***that*** I saw was Mr. Jones. 4. The man **Ø** I saw was Mr. Jones.  * The movie wasn’t very good. * We saw **it** last night.  1. The movie which we saw last night wasn’t very good. 2. The movie that we saw last night wasn’t very good. 3. The movie Ø we saw last night wasn’t very good. 4. (incorrect) :   The man who I saw him was Mr. Jones  The man whom I saw was Mr Jones.  The man that I saw was Mr.Jones.  The men I saw him was Mr. Jones | Notice in the examples : The adjectives clause pronouns are placed at the beginning of the clause.  In sentence (a) : ***who*** is usually used instead of especially in speaking. ***Whom*** is generally used only in very formal English.  In sentences (d) and (g) : an object pronoun is often omitted (Ø) from an adjective clause. (But a subject pronoun may not be omitted)  **Who(m)** are used for people/ **which** is used for things/ ***that*** is used or both  In sentences (h), the pronoun ***him*** must be removed. It is unecessary because ***who, whom, that,*** or ***Ø*** functions as the object of the verb **saw**. (No need for another object) |

**Excerices** :

* **Choose all the possible completions fro each sentence :**

**who b. that c. which d. she e. whom f. Ø**

1. Tell me about the people ----- you visited when you were in Oxford.
2. Do you want to see the pictures -------the photographers took ?
3. The people --------I call most often on my cell phone are my mother an my sister.
4. The apartment ------- we wanted to rent is no longer avialable.
5. The children -------the Smiths adopted are from three different countries.

* **Combine the two sentences. Use the second sentence as an adjective clause. Give all the possible patterns, orally and in writing.**

1. The book was I read it. (*The book that/which/ Ø I read was good*)
2. I liked the composition. You wrote it.
3. The people were very nice. We visited them yesterday.
4. The man is standing over there. Ann brought him to the party.
5. **Adjective Clause Pronoun used as the Object of a Preposition**

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| * She is the woman * I told you ***about her***  1. She is the woman ***about whom*** I told you 2. She is the woman ***who(m)*** I told you ***about*** 3. She is the women **that** I told you **about** 4. She is the woman **Ø** I told you **about**  * The music was good * We listened **to it** last night.  1. The music ***to which*** we listened last night was good. 2. The music ***which*** we listened ***to*** last night was good. 3. The music ***that*** we listened ***to*** last night was good. 4. The music **Ø** we listened ***to*** last night was good. | In very formal English, the preposition comes at the beginning of the adjective clause, as in (a) and (e). Usually, however, in everyday usage, the prepostion comes after the subject and verb of the adjective clause, as in the other examples.  Note : if the prepositon comes at th beginning of the adjective clause, only ***whom*** and ***which*** may be used. A presposition is never immediately followed by ***that*** or ***who.***  **Incorrect** : She is the woman ***about who*** I told you  The music ***to that*** we listened last night was good |

**Exercices :**

* **Choose all the possible completion of each sentence. Which one seems the most fromal ?**

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| 1. The sunglasses were under the sofa 2. Which I was looking for 3. That I was looking for 4. I was looking for 5. I was looking 6. I was looking for them | 1. The health-care workers were helpful. 2. Who I spoke to 3. That I spoke to 4. Who I spoke to him 5. To whom I spoke 6. To who I spoke 7. I spoke to |

* **Combine the sentences, using the second sentence as an adjactive clause. Give all the possible patterns.**

1. The meeting was intresting. I went to it.
2. The man was very kind I talked to him yesterday.
3. I must thank the people. I got a present from them.
4. The picture was beautiful. She was looking at it.
5. The man is standing over there. I was teling you about him.
6. I ran into a woman. I had gone to elementary school with her.
7. The topic was intresting. Omar talked about it.
8. The people were friendly I spoke to them.
9. Olga wrote a topic on a topic. She know nothing about it.
10. The candidates didn’t win the election. I voted for her

* **Underline the adjective clause in each sentence. Give all other possible patterns.**

1. The woman that I spoke to gave me good advice.

—≫ who (m) I spoke to

—> I spoke to

—> to whom I spoke

1. I returned the money which I had borrowed from my roommate.
2. Yesterday I ran into an old friend I hadn’t seen for years.
3. Marie lectured on a topic she knew very little about.
4. I read about a man who keeps chickens in his apartment.

* **Correct the errors in the adjective clauses.**

1. In our village, there were many people didn’t have much money.
2. I enjoyed the book that you told me to read it.
3. I still remember the man who he taught me to play the guitar when I was a boy.
4. I showed my father a picture of the car I am going to buy it as soon as I save enough money.
5. The woman about who I was talking about suddenly walked into the room.
6. I hope she didn’t hear me.
7. The people appear in the play are amateur actors.
8. I don’t like to spend time with people which loses their temper easily.
9. While the boy was at the airport, he took pictures of people which was waiting for their planes.
10. People who works in the hunger program they estimate that 45,000 people worldwide die from starvation and malnutrition-related diseases every single day of the year.
11. In one corner of the marketplace, an old man who was playing a violin.
12. **Using Whose**

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| * I know the man * His bicycle was stolen  1. I know the man ***whose*** *bicycle was stolen.*  * The student write well. * I read her composition.  1. The student ***whose*** *composition I read* writes well. | ***Whose*** is used to show possession. It carries the sale meaning as other possessive pronouns used as adjectives : his, he, its, and their.  Like his, her, its, and their, ***whose*** is connected to a noun :  His bicycle > ***whose bicycle***  Her composition > ***whose composition***  Both ***whose*** and the noun it is connected to are placed at the beginning of the adjective clause.  ***Whose*** **cannot be omitted.** |
| 1. I worked at a company ***whose*** *employees wanted to form a union.* | Whose usually modifies people, but it may also be used to modify things, as in sentence (c) |
| 1. That’s the boy ***whose*** *parent you met.* 2. That’s the boy ***who’s*** in my math class. 3. That’s the boy ***who’s*** been living in our house since his mother was arrested. | Whose and who’s have the same pronounciation.  Who’s can mean who is as in sentence (e) or who has as in (f). |

**Exercices :**

* **Combine the sentences, using the second sentence as an adjective clause.**

1. I know a man. His last name is Goose.

* I know a man whose last name is Goose.

1. I apologised to the woman. I spilled her coffee.
2. The man called the police. His wallet was stolen.
3. I met the woman. Her husband is the president of the corporation.
4. The professo ris excellent. I am taking her course.
5. Mr. North teaches a class for students. Their native language is not English.
6. The people were nice. We visited their house.
7. I live in a dormitory. Its residents come from many countries.
8. I have to call the man. I accidentally picked up his umbrella after the meeting.
9. The man poured a glass of water of his face. His beard caught on fire when he lit a cigarette.

* **Combine the sentences following the example given**

A : Dr. Jones is a professor. I’m taking his course.

B : Dr. Jones is the professor whose course I’m taking.

1. Maria is a student. You found her book.
2. Omar is a student. You borrowed his disctionary.
3. You used a woman’s phone. You thanked her.
4. You broke a child’s toy. He started to cry.
5. You stayed at a family. Their house had burned down.
6. A woman’s purse was stolen. She called the police.
7. Ward ais a singer. I like her music best.
8. Everyone tried to help a family. Thier house had burned down.

* **Complete the following sentence with your own ideas using « whose ».**

1. A famous person …….. life I admire is ……… .
2. …………. Is famous person …….. has made the world a better place.
3. A person ………. Having a good influence on the wolrd afairs today is………. .
4. ………… is a country ……… i shaving a bad influence on the world affairs today .
5. ………. Is a country ……… leadership on issues of global warming is much admired throughout the world.

**5- Using *Where* in Adjective Clauses**

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| * The building is very old * He lives ***there (in that building)***  1. The building ***where*** *he lives* is very old. 2. The building ***in which*** *he live*s is very old.   The building ***which*** *he lives in* is very old.  The building ***that*** *he lives in* is very old.  The building **Ø** *he lives in* is very old. | ***Where*** is used in an adjective clauses to modify a place (city, country, room, house, etc)  If ***where*** is used, a preposition is not included in the adjective clause, as in (a)  If ***where*** is not used, the preposition must be included as in (b) |

**Exercice:**

* **Combine the sentences, usign the second sentece as an adjective clause.**

1. The city was beautiful. We spent our vacation there (in that city)
2. That is the restaurant. I will meet you there (at the restaurant)
3. The town is small. I grew up there (in that town)
4. That is the drawer. I keep my jewelry there (in that drawer).

**6- Using *When* in Adjective Clauses**

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| * I’ll never foreget the day. * I met you ***then (on that day).***  1. I’ll never foreget the day ***when*** *I met you.* 2. I’ll never forget the day ***on which*** *I met you.* 3. I’ll never forget the day ***that*** *I met you.* 4. I’ll never forget the day **Ø** *I met you.* | ***When*** is used in an adjective clause to modifiy a noun of time (year, time, century, etc).  The use of a prepostion in an adjective clause that modifies a noun of time is somewhat different from that in other adjective clauses : a prepostion is used preceding ***which***, as in sentence (b). Otherwise, the preposition is omitted. |

**Exercices :**

* **Combine the sentences, using the second sentence as an adjective clause.**

1. Monday is the day. We will come then (on that day).
2. 7 :05 is the time. My place arrives then (on that time).
3. July is the month. The weather is usually the hottest then (in that month)
4. 1960 is the year. The revolution took place then (in that year).

* **Combine the senteces by using either where or when to introduce an adjective clause.**

1. This is the place. The accident occurred there.

* This is the place where the accident occurred.

1. There was a time. Movies cost a dime then.
2. A cafe is a small restaurant. People can get a light meal there.
3. Every nighborhood in Brussls has small cafes. Customers frink coffee and eat pastries there.
4. The house was destroyed in an earthquaque ten years ago. I was born and grew up there.
5. Summer is the time of the year. The weather is the hottest then.
6. The miser hid his money in a place. It was safe from robbery there.
7. There came a time. The miser had to spend his money then.
8. His new shirt didn’t fit, so Don took it back to the store. He’s bought it there.

**7- Using Adjective Clauses to Modify Pronouns**

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| 1. There is ***someone*** *I want you to meet.* 2. ***Everything*** *he said* was pure nonsense. 3. ***Anybody*** *who wants to come* is welcome. | Adjective clauses can modify indefinite pronouns (e.g. , someone, everybody).  Object pronouns (e.g., who(m), that, which) are usually omitted in the adjective clause, as in (a) and (b). |
| 1. Paula was ***the only one*** *I knew at the party.* 2. Scholarships are available for ***those*** *who need financial assistance.* | Adjective clauses can modify the one(s) and those |
| 1. Incorrect : I **who am** a student at this school come from a country in Asia**\***. 2. It is I who am responsible. 3. He who laughs last laughs best. | Adjective clauses are almost never used to modify personal pronouns. Native English speakers would not write the sentece in (f). |

**Exercices :**

* **Create sentences in which you use the given groups of words. Each sentence should contain an adjective clause.**

**Example :** the people that I

* One of the people that I admire the most in history of the world is Gandhi.

The people with whom we

* I enjoyed talking to the people with whom we had dinner last night.

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| 1. **The things I** 2. **The people who** 3. **Z person who** 4. **The man to whom I** 5. **The place I** 6. **A book that** | 1. **The time my** 2. **A person whose** 3. **A woman I** 4. **Employees who** 5. **The restaurant where** 6. **Someone that I** | 1. **Everything you** 2. **Those who** 3. **The only one who** 4. **Othing I** 5. **Everyone she** 6. **The doctor he** |

**8- Punctuating Adjective Clauses**

General guidelines for the punctuation of the adjective clauses :

1. Do not use commas if the adjective clause is necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

(adjective clauses that do not require commas are called ***essential***, or ***restrictive*** or ***identifying***)

1. \*use commas if the adjective clause is not necessary to identfy the nonun it modifies.

(Adjective clauses that require commas are called ***nonessential*** or ***nonrestrictive*** or ***nonidentifying***.

Note : nonessential adjective clauses are more common in writing than in speaking.

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| 1. ***The professor*** *who teaches Chemistry 101* is an excellent lecturer. 2. **Professor Wilson***, woh teaches Chemistry 101*, is an excellent lecturer. | In sentence (a) : No commas are used. The adjective clause is necessary to identify which professor is meant.  In sentence (b) : Commas are used. The adjective clause is not necessary to identify Professor Wilson. We already know who he is : he has a name. The adjective clause simplify gives additional information. |
| 1. ***Hawaii****, which consists of eight principal islands*, is a favourite vacation spot. 2. ***Mrs. Smith****, who is a retired teacher*, does volunteer work at the hospital. | Guideline : Use commas, as in (b), (c), and (d), if an adjective clause modifies a proper noun. (A proper noun begins with a capital letter.)  Note : A comma reflects a pause in speech. |
| 1. ***The man*** *who(m) I met*teaches chemistry. 2. ***The man*** *that I met*teaches chemistry. 3. ***The man*** *Ø**I met*teaches chemistry. 4. ***Mr. Lee,*** *whom I met yesterday****,*** teaches chemistry. | In sentence (e) : If no commas are used, any possible pronoun may be used in the adjective clause. Object pronouns may be omitted.  In sentence (f) : When commas are necessary, the pronoun **that** may not be used (only **who, whom, which, whose, where,** and **when** may be used), and object pronouns cannot be omitted. |
| Compare the meaning   1. We took some children on a picnic. *The children, who wanted to play soccer*, ran to an open field as soon as we arrived at the park. 2. We took some children on a picnic. *The children who wanted to play soccer* ran to an open field as soon as we arrived at the park. The others played a different game. | In sentence (g) : the use of commas means that all of the children wanted to play soccer and all of the children ran to an open field.The adjective clause is used only to give additional information about chidlren.  In sentence (h) : the lack of commas means that only some of the children wanted to play soccer. The adjective clause is used to identify which children ran to the open field. |

**Exercices :**

* **Decide if the information in bold caracter is necessary or additional. If it is additional, add commas. Read the sentences aloud, pausing where necessary.**

1. The man **who lives in the apartment next to mine** has three cats and a dog. (no commas,
2. no pauses)
3. Yes, Sandra Day is in my political science class. And Erica Nelson, [pause] **who lives in**
4. **the dorm room next to mine,** [pause] is in my Greek Drama class.
5. Rice **which is grown in many countries** is a staple food throughout much of the world.
6. The rice **which we had for dinner last night** was very good.
7. The newspaper article was about a man **who died two weeks ago of a rare tropical disease.**
8. Paul O’Grady **who died two weeks ago of a sudden heart attack** was a kind and loving
9. man.
10. I have fond memories of my hometown **which is situated in a valley.**
11. I live in a town **which is situated in a valley.**
12. People **who live in glass houses** shouldn’t throw stones.
13. In a children’s story, Little Red Riding Hood **who went out one day to visit her**

**grandmother** found a wolf in her grandmother’s bed when she got there.

* **Add commas where necessary. Change the adjective clause pronoun to that if possible.**

1. Alan and Jackie, who did not come to class yesterday, explained their absence to the teacher. (« who » cannot be changed to « that. »)
2. The students who did not come to class yesterday explained their absence to the teacher. (No commas ; « who » can be changed to « that. »)
3. Only people who speak Russian should apply for the job.
4. The rice which we had for dinner last night was very good.
5. Rice which is grown in many countries is a staple food throughout much of the world.
6. The newspaper article was about a man who died two years ago of a rare tropical disease.
7. Paul Q’Grady who died two years ago was a kind and loving man.
8. I have fond memories of my hometown which is situated in a valley.
9. I live in a town which is situated in a valley.
10. The Mississippi River which flows south from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico is the major commercial river in the United States.
11. A river which is polluted is not safe for swimming.
12. Mr. Brown whose son won the spelling contest is very proud of his son’s achievement.

The man whose daughter won the science context is also very please and proud.

1. Goats which were first tamed more than 9000 years ago in Asia have provided people with milk, meat, an woo since prehistoric times.
2. Mrs. Clark has two goats. She’s furious at the goat which got on the wrong side of the fence and is eating her flowers.

* **Circle the correct explanation (a. or b.) of the meaning of each sentence.**

1. The teacher thanked the students, who had given her some flowers.
2. The flowers were from only some of the stuents.
3. The flowers were from all of the students.
4. The teacher thanked the students who had gieven her some flowers.
5. The flowers were from only some of the students.
6. The flowers were from all of the students.
7. There was a terrible flood. The vilagers who had recieved a warning of the impending flood escaped to safety.
8. Only some of the villagers had been warned ; only escaped.
9. All of the villagers had benn warned ; all escaped.
10. There was terrbile flood. The vilagers, who had received a warning of the impending flood, escaped to satisfy.
11. Only some of the villagers has benn warned ; only some escaped.
12. All of the villagers had been warned ; all escaped.
13. Roberto reached down and picked up the grammar book, which was lying upside down on the floor.
14. There was only one grammar book near Roberto.
15. There was more than grammar book near Roberto.
16. Roberto reached down and pciked up the grammar book which was lying upside down on the floor.
17. There was only one grammar book near Roberto
18. There more than one grammar book near Roberto.

* **What is the difference of meaning in the following pairs of sentences ?**

1. He reached in the basket and the threw away the apples that were rotten.

He reached in the basket and three away the apples, which were rotten.

1. The students who had done well on the test were excused from class early.

The students, who had done well on the test, were excused from class early.

1. Cindy was delighted when she opned the present, which was from her grandmother.

Cindy was delighter when she opened the present that was from her grandmother.

1. The teacher pointed to the maps that were hanging on the rear wall of the classroom.

The teacher pointed to the maps, which were hanging on the rear wall of the classroom.

1. **Using Expressing of Quantity in Adjective Clauses**

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| * In my class there are 20 students. * Most o f them are from Asia.   (a) In my class there are 20 students, *most of* ***whom*** are from Asia.  (b) He gave several reasons, *only a few o f* ***which***were valid.  (c) The teachers discussed Jim, *one of* ***whose******problems*** was poor study habits. | An adjective clause may contain an expression of quantity with of: some of, many of, most of, none of, two  of, half of, both of, etc.  The expression of quantity precedes the pronoun. Only  ***whom***, ***which***, and ***whose*** are used in this pattern.  This pattern is more common in writing than speaking.  Commas are used. |

**Exercices:**

* **Combine the two sentences in each item. Use the second sentence as an adjective clause.**

1. The city has sixteen schools. Two of them are junior colleges.

—> The city has sixteen schools, two o f which are junior colleges.

2. Last night the orchestra played three symphonies. One of them was Beethoven’s Seventh.

3. I tried on six pairs of shoes. I liked none of them.

4. The village has around 200 people. The majority of them are farmers.

5. That company currently has five employees. All of them are computer experts.

6. After the riot, over 100 people were taken to the hospital. Many of them had been

innocent bystanders.

* **Complete the sentences with your own words. Use adjective clauses.**

1. Al introduced me to his roommates, both of whom are from California.

2. The Paulsons own four automobiles, one of ---------------------------------------.

3. I have three brothers, all of ------------------------------------------------------------.

4. I am taking four courses, one of -------------------------------------------------------.

5. I have two roommates, neither of -----------------------------------------------------.

6. This semester I had to buy fifteen books, most of----------------------------------.

7. The company hired ten new employees, some of ----------------------------------.

8. In my apartment building, there are twenty apartments, several of --------------.

1. **Using Which to Modify a Whole Sentence**

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| (a) Tom was late. ***That***surprised me.  (b) Tom was late., ***which*** *surprised me.*  (c) The elevator is out of order. ***This***is too bad.  (d) The elevator is out of order, ***which*** *is too* bad*.* | The pronouns ***that***and ***this***can refer to the idea of a whole sentence which comes before.  In sentence (a): The word *that* refers to the whole sentence ***Tom was late****.*  Similarly, an adjective clause with ***which***may modify the idea of a whole sentence.  In sentences (b): The word ***which***refers to the whole sentence ***Tom was late.***  Using *which* to modify a whole sentence is informal and occurs most frequently in spoken English. This structure is generally not appropriate in formal writing. Whenever  it is written, however, it is preceded by acomma to reflect a pause in speech. |

**Exercices:**

* **Combine the two sentences. Use the second sentence as an adjective clause.**

1. Sonya lost her job. That wasn’t surprising.

—> Sonya lost her job , ivhich wasn’t surprising.

2. She usually came to work late. That upset her boss.

3. So her boss fired her. That made her angry.

4. She hadn’t saved any money. That was unfortunate.

5. So she had to borrow some money from me. I didn’t like that.

6. She has found a new job. That is lucky.

7. So she has repaid the money she borrowed from me. I appreciate that.

8. She has promised herself to be on time to work every day. That is a good idea.

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* **Read about Ellen and her commute to work. Underline what the words in bold refer to.**

(1) Ellen lives on an island and commutes to work by passenger ferry, **which** means she takes

a boat with other foot passengers to the city where they work.

(2) She leaves her house at 6:00, **which** is earlier than she’d like but necessary because the

ferry ride takes 30 minutes. Ellen needs 20 minutes to drive to the parking lot **where** she leaves her car and boards the ferry. Once she’s on the other side, she catches a bus **which** takes her to her office.

(3) Traffic is usually heavy at that hour, so she’s on the bus for another 30 minutes. On the

bus, she usually reads reports **that** she was too tired to finish the night before.

(4) The bus drops her off a few blocks from her office. Sometimes she stops at an espresso

stand and picks up coffee for her co-workers, **for which** they reimburse her later.

(5) By the time she gets to her office, she has been commuting for an hour and a half, **which**

she wishes she didn’t have to do but isn’t going to change because she enjoys her life on the

island so much.

1. **Reducing Adjective Clauses to Adjective Phrases**

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| --- | --- |
| **(a)** c la u s e : **The girl *who is sitting next to me* is Mai.**  **(b)** p h ra s e : **The girl *sitting next to me* is Mai.**  **(c)** c la u s e : **The girl *(whom) 1 saw* was Mai.**  **(d)** p h ra se : ***[none)*** | An adjective phrase is a reduction of an  adjective clause. It modifies a noun. It  does not contain a subject and verb.  Examples (a) and (b) have the same  meaning.  Only adjective clauses that have a  subject pronoun — ***who, which****, or*  ***that***— are reduced to modifying  adjective phrases. The adjective clause  in (c) cannot be reduced to an adjective  phrase. |
| **(e)** c la u s e : The man ***who is talking*** *to John* is from Korea**.**  p h ra s e : The man*Ø**Ø* ***talking*** *to John* is from Korea.  **(f)** c la u s e : **The ideas *which are presented*** *in that book are* good**.**  p h ra s e : **The ideas** *Ø**Ø* ***presented*** *in that book* **are good.**  **(g)** c la u s e : Ann is the woman ***that is responsible*** *for the error.*  p h ra s e : **Ann is the woman 0 0 *responsible*** *for the error.* | There are two ways in which an  adjective clause is changed to an  adjective phrase.  1. If the adjective clause contains the  ***be***form of a verb, omit the subject  pronoun and the ***be***form, as in sentences (e), (f), and (g). |
| **(h)** c la u s e : English has an alphabet ***that consists*** *of 26 letters.*  p h ra s e : English has an alphabet **0 *consisting*** *of 26 letters.*  **(i)** c la u s e : Anyone ***who wants*** *to come with us* **is welcome.**  p h ra s e : Anyone *Ø* ***wanting*** *to come with us* **is welcome.** | 2. If there is no ***be***form of a verb in the  adjective clause, it is sometimes  possible to omit the subject pronoun and  change the verb to its ***-ing***form, as in  (h) and (i). |
| **(j) *Paris,*** *which is the capital o f France,* is an exciting city,  **(k) *Paris,*** *the capital of France,* is an exciting city. | If the adjective clause requires  commas, as in (j), the adjective phrase  also requires commas, as in (k). An  adjective phrase in which a noun  follows another noun, as in (k), is called  an *appositive.* |

* **Exercices**
* **Change the adjective clauses to adjective phrases.**

1. Do you know the woman who is coming toward us?

—> Do you know the woman coming toward us?

1. The scientists who are researching the causes of cancer are making progress.
2. We have an apartment which overlooks the park.
3. The photographs which were published in the newspaper were extraordinary.
4. The rules that allow public access to wilderness areas need to be reconsidered.
5. The psychologists who study the nature of sleep have made important discoveries.
6. Antarctica is covered by a huge ice cap that contains 70 percent of the earth’s fresh water.
7. When I went to Alex’s house to drop off some paperwork, I met Jacob, who is his partner.
8. Many of the students who hope to enter this university will be disappointed because only one-tenth of those who apply for admission will be accepted.
9. Kuala Lumpur, which is the capital of Malaysia, is a major trade center in Southeast Asia.

* **Change the adjective clauses to adjective phrases.**

**Early Failures of Famous People**

(1) Many famous people did not enjoy immediate success in their early lives. Abraham

Lincoln, -who was one of the truly great presidents of the United States, ran for public office

26 times and lost 23 of the elections.

(2) Walt Disney, who was the creator of Mickey Mouse and the founder of his own movie

production company, once was fired by a newspaper editor because he had no good ideas.

(3) Thomas Edison, who was the inventor of the light bulb and the phonograph, was believed

by his teachers to be too stupid to learn.

(4) Albert Einstein, who was one of the greatest scientists of all time, performed badly in

almost all of his high school courses and failed his first college entrance exam.

* **Correct the errors. All of the sentences are adapted from student writing.**

1. Baseball is the only sport in which I am interested in it.

2. My favorite teacher, Mr. Chu, he was always willing to help me after class.

3. It is important to be polite to people who lives in the same building.

4. My sister has two children, who their names are Ali and Talal.

5. He comes from Venezuela that is a Spanish-speaking country.

6. There are some people in the government who is trying to improve the lives of the poor.

7. My classroom is located on the second floor of Carver Hall that is a large brick building

in the center of the campus.

8. A myth is a story expresses traditional beliefs.

9. There is an old legend telling among people in my country about a man lived in the

seventeenth century and saved a village from destruction.

10. An old man was fishing next to me on the pier was muttering to himself.

11. The road that we took it through the forest it was narrow and steep.

12. There are ten universities in Thailand, seven of them are located in Bangkok is the

capital city.

13. At the national park, there is a path leads to a spectacular waterfall.

14. At the airport, I was waiting for some relatives which I had never met them before.

15. It is almost impossible to find two persons who their opinions are the same.

16. On the wall, there is a colorful poster which it consists of a group of young people who

dancing.

17. The sixth member of our household is Pietro that is my sister’s son.

18. Before I came here, I didn’t have the opportunity to speak with people who English is their native tongue.