

◇ PRACTICE 2. Basic patterns of adjective clauses. (Charts 13-1 → 13-4)

Directions: In the spaces, write all the pronouns possible to complete each sentence. Write Ø if the sentence is correct without adding a pronoun.

1. Mr. Green is the man

who(m) that Ø

 I was talking about.
2. She is the woman

who that

 sits next to me in class.
3. The hat

 Tom is wearing is unusual.
4. Hunger and poverty are worldwide problems to

 solutions must be found.
5. I enjoyed talking with the man

 I sat next to on the plane.
6. People

 fear flying avoid traveling by plane.
7. That is the man

 daughter won the spelling bee.
8. The people about

 the novelist wrote were factory workers and their families.
9. A barrel is a large container

 is made of wood or metal.

◇ **PRACTICE 3. Basic patterns of adjective clauses. (Charts 13-1 → 13-4)**

Directions: Write all the pronouns possible to complete each sentence. Write Ø if the sentence is correct without adding a pronoun.

PART I. Using subject pronouns in adjective clauses.

1. The bat is the only mammal which
that can fly.
2. People don't get enough sleep may become short-tempered and irritable.
3. The cold weather swept in from the north damaged the fruit crop.
4. Alex bought a bicycle is specially designed for long-distance racing.
5. I read about a woman makes old-fashioned clocks for a living.

PART II. Using object pronouns in adjective clauses.

6. We used the map which
that
Ø my sister drew for us.
7. The teacher I like the most is Mrs. Grange.
8. Louise, tell us about the movie you saw last night.

9. The subject about Dr. Gold spoke was interesting.

10. The subjects we talk about in class are interesting.

11. The person to Ann spoke could not answer her question.

12. I enjoyed the people I talked to at the party.

◇ **PRACTICE 4. Adjective clause patterns. (Charts 13-1 → 13-4)**

Directions: Combine the sentences, using all possible forms. Use (b) as an adjective clause.

1. (a) Louis knows the woman. (b) The woman is meeting us at the airport.
→ *Louis knows the woman { who / that } is meeting us at the airport.*
2. (a) The chair is an antique. (b) Sally inherited it from her grandmother.
3. (a) The bench was wet. (b) I sat on it.
4. (a) The man finished the job in four days. (b) I hired him to paint my house.
5. (a) I miss seeing the old woman. (b) She used to sell flowers on that street corner.
6. (a) The architect is brilliant. (b) Mario works with him.
7. (a) Mary tutors students. (b) They need extra help in geometry.
8. (a) I took a picture of the rainbow. (b) It appeared in the sky after the shower.

◇ **PRACTICE 5. Adjective clauses: using *whose*. (Chart 13-6)**

Directions: Combine the sentences, using **whose** in an adjective clause.

1. (a) Do you know the man? (b) His car is parked over there.
→ *Do you know the man whose car is parked over there?*
2. (a) I know a woman. (b) Her name is May Day.
3. (a) The people were very hospitable. (b) We visited their home.
4. (a) The school principal walked down the hallway to find the boy. (b) His parents had been injured in an automobile accident.
5. (a) Mrs. Lake is the teacher. (b) I enjoy her class the most.
6. (a) Any company is stifling the creativity of its workforce. (b) Their employees are in constant fear of losing their jobs.

◇ **PRACTICE 6. Adjective clauses: using *where* and *when*. (Charts 13-7 and 13-8)**

Directions: Begin your response with "That is" Use ***where*** or ***when*** in an adjective clause.

Example: You were born in *that* city.

Response: That is *the* city ***where*** I was born.

1. We have class in that room.
2. We ate dinner at that restaurant.
3. Anna works in that building
4. I was born in that year.
5. You eat lunch at that cafeteria.
6. The monsoons arrive in that month.
7. Alex lives on that street.
8. You spent your vacation on that island.
9. You went swimming in that lake.
10. You grew up in that town.
11. The space flight to Mars is scheduled to leave on that day.
12. The earthquake occurred in that country.
13. The examination will be given in that room.
14. You lived in that city until you were ten years old.
15. You felt the happiest at that time.

◇ **PRACTICE 7. Adjective clauses. (Charts 13-1 → 13-4)**

Directions: Choose the correct answer or answers.

1. Yoko told me about students A, D have taken the entrance exam 13 times.
A. who B. whom C. which D. that
2. The secretary B, C, D I talked to didn't know where the meeting was.
A. which B. whom C. that D. Ø
3. You need to talk to a person _____ you can trust. You will feel better if you do.
A. whose B. which C. whom D. Ø
4. Bob is the kind of person to _____ one can talk about anything.
A. who B. whom C. that D. him
5. He is a person _____ friends trust him.
A. who B. his C. that D. whose
6. I'm looking for an electric can opener _____ also can sharpen knives.
A. who B. which C. that D. Ø
7. People _____ live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.*
A. who B. whom C. which D. Ø
8. The problems _____ Tony has seem insurmountable.
A. what B. he C. that D. Ø

*This is an idiom that means people shouldn't criticize others for faults they themselves have. For example, a lazy person shouldn't criticize another person for being lazy.

9. The man _____ I introduced you to last night may be the next president of the university.
A. which B. whom C. that D. Ø
10. Cathy is trustworthy. She's a person upon _____ you can always depend.
A. who B. whom C. that D. Ø
11. Your career should focus on a field in _____ you are genuinely interested.
A. which B. what C. that D. Ø
12. People _____ outlook on life is optimistic are usually happy people.
A. whose B. whom C. that D. which

◇ **PRACTICE 8. Adjective clauses: subject-verb agreement.**
(Charts 13-1 and 13-2; Chapter 6)

Directions: Choose the correct verb in *italics*.

- There are three students in my class who *speaks, (speak)* French.
- There is one student in my class who *speaks, speak* Greek.
- The patients who *is, are* treated at City Hospital *doesn't, don't* need to have private physicians.
- The courses this school *offers, offer* *is, are* listed in the catalog.
- A pedometer is an instrument that *measures, measure* the distance a person *walks, walk*.
- People who *suffers, suffer* from extreme shyness can sometimes overcome their problem by taking a public speaking class.
- In the months that *has, have* passed since the accident, Robert has regained the use of his legs.
- Malnutrition and illiteracy are among the problems in the world that *has, have* no simple solutions.
- Most advertisements are directed toward adults and teenagers, but you can see commercials on television that *is, are* aimed at prompting children to persuade their parents to buy certain products.
- The requirements of the school as written in the catalog *states, state* that all students who *wishes, wish* to attend must take an entrance exam.

◇ **PRACTICE 9. Punctuating adjective clauses. (Chart 13-10)**

Directions: Circle YES if the adjective clause requires commas and add them in the appropriate places. Circle NO if the adjective clause does not require commas.

- YES ☒ NO I made an appointment with a doctor who is considered an expert on eye disorders.
- ☒ YES NO I made an appointment with Dr. Raven, who is considered an expert on eye disorders.
- YES NO The car that Al bought had had three previous owners, but it was in excellent condition.
- YES NO We thoroughly enjoyed the music which we heard at the concert last Sunday.

5. YES NO Bogota which is the capital of Colombia is a cosmopolitan city.
6. YES NO They climbed Mount Rainier which is in the State of Washington twice last year.
7. YES NO Emeralds which are valuable gemstones are mined in Colombia.
8. YES NO The company offered the position to John whose department performed best this year.
9. YES NO On our trip to Africa we visited Nairobi which is near several fascinating game reserves and then traveled to Egypt to see the pyramids.
10. YES NO I think the waiter who took our order used to work at Captain Bob's Restaurant.
11. YES NO Someone who understands physics better than I do is going to have to help you.
12. YES NO Larry was very close to his only brother who was a famous social historian.
13. YES NO Violent tropical storms that occur in western Asia are called typhoons.
14. YES NO Similar storms that occur on the Atlantic side of the Americas are called hurricanes rather than typhoons.
15. YES NO A typhoon which is a violent tropical storm can cause great destruction.
16. YES NO According to the news report, the typhoon that threatened to strike the Indonesian coast has moved away from land and toward open water.

◇ **PRACTICE 10. Punctuating adjective clauses. (Chart 13-10)**

Directions: Choose the correct answer or answers.

1. Ms. Donaldson, A teaches linguistics at the university, recently received recognition for her research on the use of gestures in communication.
A. who B. whom C. which D. that E. Ø
2. A woman A, D teaches linguistics at the university received an award for outstanding research.
A. who B. whom C. which D. that E. Ø
3. The earth, _____ is the fifth largest planet in the solar system, is the third planet from the sun.
A. who B. whom C. which D. that E. Ø
4. A grant of \$1.5 million was awarded to Dr. Sato, _____ has impressed the scientific community with his research on the common cold.
A. who B. whom C. which D. that E. Ø
5. The award for the Most Valuable Player was won by a player _____ the coaches and the entire team respect.
A. who B. whom C. which D. that E. Ø
6. The award was won by Dennis Johnson, _____ the coach highly respects.
A. who B. whom C. which D. that E. Ø
7. My accountant, _____ understands the complexities of the tax system, is doing my taxes this year.
A. who B. whom C. which D. that E. Ø
8. The school board voted to close a neighborhood elementary school. The decision, _____ affected over 200 students, was not warmly received in the community.
A. who B. whom C. which D. that E. Ø

9. Our office needs a secretary _____ knows how to use various word processing programs.
A. who B. whom C. which D. that E. Ø
10. The winner of the Nobel Prize in physics dedicated the honor to his high school physics teacher, _____ had been an inspiration during his early years.
A. who B. whom C. which D. that E. Ø
11. The consultant _____ was hired to advise us never really understood our situation.
A. who B. whom C. which D. that E. Ø
12. I gave the check to Oliver, _____ promptly cashed it and spent all the money before the day was out.
A. who B. whom C. which D. that E. Ø
13. The check _____ I gave Oliver was for work he'd done for me.
A. who B. whom C. which D. that E. Ø

◇ **PRACTICE 11. Punctuating adjective clauses. (Chart 13-10)**

Directions: Choose the correct explanation of the meaning of each sentence.

1. The students, who attend class five hours per day, have become quite proficient in their new language.
 (a) *All* of the students attend class for five hours per day.
 b. *Only some* of the students attend class for five hours per day.
2. The students who attend class five hours per day have become quite proficient in their new language.
 a. *All* of the students attend class for five hours per day.
 (b) *Only some* of the students attend class for five hours per day.
3. The orchestra conductor signaled the violinists, who were to begin playing.
 a. *All* of the violinists were to begin playing.
 b. *Only some* of the violinists were to begin playing.
4. The orchestra conductor signaled the violinists who were to begin playing.
 a. *All* of the violinists were to begin playing.
 b. *Only some* of the violinists were to begin playing.
5. I put the vase on top of the TV set, which is in the living room.
 a. I have *more than one* TV set.
 b. I have *only one* TV set.
6. I put the vase on top of the TV set that is in the living room.
 a. I have *more than one* TV set.
 b. I have *only one* TV set.
7. Trees which lose their leaves in winter are called deciduous trees.
 a. *All* trees lose their leaves in winter.
 b. *Only some* trees lose their leaves in winter.
8. Pine trees, which are evergreen, grow well in a cold climate.
 a. *All* pine trees are evergreen.
 b. *Only some* pine trees are evergreen.

◇ **PRACTICE 12. Punctuating adjective clauses. (Charts 13-10 → 13-13)**

Directions: Circle YES if the adjective clause requires commas and add the commas in the appropriate places. Circle NO if the adjective clause does not require commas.

1. ☒ YES ☐ NO Thirty people, two of whom were members of the crew, were killed in the ferry accident.
2. YES ☒ NO I'm trying to convince my mother to buy a small car which has front-wheel drive instead of a large car with rear-wheel drive.
3. YES ☐ NO Over 500 students took the entrance examination the results of which will be posted in the administration building at the end of the month.
4. YES ☐ NO The newspapers carried the story of an accident in which four pedestrians were injured.
5. YES ☐ NO The newly married couple that lives next door just moved here from California.
6. YES ☐ NO The new supervisor was not happy with his work crew none of whom seemed interested in doing quality work.
7. YES ☐ NO My oldest brother in whose house I lived for six months when I was ten has been a father to me in many ways.
8. YES ☐ NO Tom is always interrupting me which makes me mad.
9. YES ☐ NO To express the uselessness of worrying, Mark Twain once said, "I've had a lot of problems in my life most of which never happened."

◇ **PRACTICE 13. Expressions of quantity in adjective clauses. (Chart 13-11)**

Directions: Combine the sentences. Use the second sentence as an adjective clause.

1. I received two job offers. I accepted neither of them.
→ *I received two job offers, neither of which I accepted.*
2. I have three brothers. Two of them are professional athletes.
3. Jerry is engaged in several business ventures. Only one of them is profitable.
4. The United States of America is a union of fifty states. The majority of them are located east of the Mississippi River.
5. The two women have already dissolved their business partnership. Both of them are changing careers.
6. Tom is proud of his success. Much of it has been due to hard work, but some of it has been due to good luck.

◇ **PRACTICE 14. Adjective phrases. (Charts 13-14 and 13-15)**

Directions: Change the adjective clauses to adjective phrases.

1. Only a few of the movies that are shown at the Gray Theater are suitable for children.
→ *Only a few of the movies shown at the Gray Theater are suitable for children.*
2. We visited Madrid, which is the capital of Spain..
→ *We visited Madrid, the capital of Spain.*
3. The couple who live in the house next door are both college professors.
4. Astronomy, which is the study of planets and stars, is one of the world's oldest sciences.