

# Chapter 13: Adjective Clauses

## Part 1

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# Adjectives

- I like funny people.
- I like people who are funny.
- I can't afford expensive vacations.
- I can't afford vacations which are expensive.

# What is an adjective clause?

- **Adjectives** describe **nouns**:
  - I like kind people. (Short. Before noun.)
- What's a **clause**?
  - Any group of words with a subject and verb.
- An adjective clause is a group of words (*with a subject and verb*) that describe a **noun**.
  - I like people who are kind. (Long. After noun.)  
S      V

# Adjective: Short & Long

- I like funny **people**.
- I like **people** who are funny.
- ~~• I like **people** are funny.~~
  
- I can't afford expensive **vacations**.
- I can't afford **vacations** which are expensive.
- ~~• I can't afford **vacations** are expensive.~~

# Complete the sentences.

1. I like people **who are**\_\_\_\_\_.
2. I don't like people **who are**\_\_\_\_\_.
3. I like food **that is**\_\_\_\_\_.
4. I don't like food **that is**\_\_\_\_\_.
5. I like going to places **that are**\_\_\_\_\_.
6. I don't like movies **which are**\_\_\_\_\_.

# Purpose of adjective clauses?

- To join 2 related sentences into one sentence.
  - I know a man. He lives on a boat.
    - I know a man **who** lives on a boat.
    - I know a man who ~~he~~ lives on a boat.
  - I go to a school. It is in Irvine.
    - I go to a school **which** is in Irvine.
    - I go to a school which ~~it~~ is in Irvine.

# Practice: *join*

**1. We helped the boy. He was lost.**

➤ *We helped the boy who was lost.*

**2. I saw someone. She looks just like you!**

➤ *I saw someone who looks just like you!*

**3. The girl is happy. She just got an A+.**

➤ *The girl who just got an A+ is happy.*

**4. There is a girl in my class. She speaks 4 languages.**

➤ *There is a girl who speaks 4 languages in my class.*

# 13-1 Adjective Clauses – Subject Pronouns

I know a girl. + **The girl** looks just like you! =

▪ **Subject pronouns:**

- **Who** = *for people*
- **Which** = *for things*
- **That** = *for people and things*

I know a girl **who** **looks** just like you!

- It is in the **subject position**.
- Make sure the **verb matches the noun** being described.
- The adjective clause **closely follows the noun** it is describing.



# Practice

1) Do **Exercise 3**, p.271

2) **Exercise 4**

# What's the difference?

(1) Amy is **the girl** **who** helped me yesterday.

*adjective clause*

(2) Amy is **the girl** **who** I helped yesterday.

*adjective clause*

*In (1), **who** is the subject. Amy helped me.*

*In (2), **I** is the subject. **Who** is the object.*

*I helped Amy yesterday.*

## 13-2 Adjective Clauses – Object pronouns

**The movie** wasn't good. + We saw **it** last night. =

S V O

### ■ Object pronouns:

**who, whom, that** = *for people*

**which, that** = *for things*

The **movie** **which** we saw last night wasn't good.

O S V

The movie which we saw last night wasn't good.  
O S V

## RULES:

1) Object pronouns can be **omitted** (removed).

➤ The movie — we saw last night wasn't good.

2) Do not use the object twice:

➤ *The movie* which we saw ~~it~~ last night wasn't good.

➤ *The movie* — we saw ~~it~~ last night wasn't good.

# Combine:

The **movie** wasn't good.      We saw **it** last night.

S      V      O

## 3 Ways:



1. The **movie** [ **which** we saw last night ] wasn't good.

N                      O              S      V

2. The **movie** [ **that** we saw last night ] wasn't good.

3. The **movie** [ -- we saw last night ] wasn't good.

(removed)

**WRONG!!** The **movie** [ **which we saw ~~it~~ last night** ] wasn't good.

# Combine:

The **student** was **Amy**.      I saw her.

S   V   O



1. The **student** [ who(m) I saw ] was Amy.

N      [   O      S   V   ]

2. The **student** [ that I saw ] was Amy.

3. The **student** [ -- I saw ] was Amy.

4. The **student** [ who I saw ~~her~~ ] was Amy.

# Review

## 1. Subject Pronouns: *who / that / which*

➤ I saw the woman who helped me.

N                    [ s                    v                    o ]

## 2. Object Pronouns: *who / whom / that / which / --*

➤ I saw the woman whom I helped.

N                    [ o                    s                    v ]

## 13-3 Prepositional Phrases

She is **the woman**. I work *for her*.  
s v prep object

### 4 Ways:

1. She is the **woman** *for whom* I work. (**VERY formal**)
2. She is the **woman** *who* I work *for*.
3. She is the **woman** *that* I work *for*.
4. She is the **woman** -- I work *for*.

**WRONG:** She's the woman **who** I work **for** ~~her~~.

She's the woman **for who** I work.



# Combine:

The music is good. We listen **to it.**

s v prep object

## 4 Ways:

1. The music to which we listen is good. (*formal*)
2. The music which we listen to is good.
3. The music that we listen to is good.
4. The music -- we listen to is good.

**WRONG:** The music that we listen to it is good.

The music to ~~that~~ we listen is good.

**to which**

# Practice

- **Practice Handout**
- Exercise 10, p.274
- Exercise 11
- Exercise 12

# Homework:

- Read Charts 13-1, 13-2, 13-3  
(p. 270-274)
- Do the following exercises:
  - 2, p.271
  - 7, p.273
  - 8
  - 14

# Review

1. We are looking for a **person who** fixes computers.

a) What's the adjective clause?

b) Is “who” a subject or object pronoun?

**subject pronoun**

2. That's **the man who** I saw on TV!

a) What's the adjective clause?

b) Is “who” a subject or object pronoun?

**object pronoun. Subj pron is “I”.**

# Review

## 3. Combine the sentences:

She is the woman. I work *for her*.

1. She is the woman *for whom I work*.
2. She is the woman *who I work for*.
3. She is the woman *that I work for*.
4. She is the woman *-- I work for*.

# 13-4 Possessive: *Whose*

I know the man *whose car was stolen.*

N [ pos s v ]

[ *The man's car was stolen.* ]

I met a girl *whose mother knows my mother.*

N [ pos s v ]

[ *The girl's mother knows my mother.* ]

# 13-4 Possessive: Whose

## Remember:

1. The pronoun “whose” shows possession/belonging.
2. “whose” **cannot** be removed.
3. “whose” usually is used with people but can be used for things, too.

*That is the **car** whose windows are broken.*

4. **Be careful:** whose and who's sound the same.

*That's **the boy** [ whose parents are rich. ] (possessive)*

*The boy's parents are rich.*

*That's **the boy** [ who's in my class. ] (**who is**)*

*The boy is in my class.*

# Practice: whose/who's

1. The little girl [ \_\_\_\_\_ *hair is curly*] is so cute!

**whose**

2. I am looking for the student [ \_\_\_\_\_ *car is red*] because it is being towed right now.

**whose**

3. Abdul, [ \_\_\_\_\_ *full name is Abdulrahman*], is a student in my class.

**whose**

4. That's the student [ \_\_\_\_\_ *getting an A+*].

**who is / who's**



# Practice

Combine the sentences:

1. I met the woman. **Her** husband is the CEO.  
➤ I met the woman **whose** husband is the CEO.
  
2. Maling teaches students. **Their** first language is not English.  
➤ Maling teaches students **whose** first language is not English.

# Practice

3. I have to call the man. I accidentally picked up his umbrella after the meeting.

➤ I have to call the man whose umbrella I accidentally picked up after the meeting.

➤ Do Exercise 17, p.277

# 13-5 Place: Where = Adverb

- Describes a place (city, country, room, house, etc.)
- Use in the object position only!!!

The house is big. He lives **there** (in the house).

## 4 Ways:

ADVERB

1. The house where he lives is big. (*no preposition*)

PRONOUN

2. The house in which he lives is big. (~~in that~~)

3. The house that/which he lives in is big.

4. The house -- he lives in is big.

- **preposition** + which/whom (ONLY!) **where**

# Practice

1. **The city** was beautiful.

We spent our vacation there (**in that city**).

O S V

1. **ADVERB** city where we spent our vacation was ...

2. The city in which we spent our vacation was ...

3. **OBJECT PRONOUNS** which/that we spent our vacation in

4. The city -- we spent our vacation in was ...

5. The city ~~in that~~ we spent ...

# Practice

2. That is **the restaurant**.

I will meet you there (**at that restaurant**).

1. That is the restaurant where

2. That is the restaurant at

3. That is the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_  
you at.

4. That is the restaurant ~~at that I will met you.~~

# Combine: Use adverbs & pronouns

- **The office** was busy.
- I work there (**in that office**).  
**where**      (**in which**)
  
- That is the **box**.
- I keep my jewelry there (**in that box**).

# 13-6 Time: **When** = Adverb

- Describes a time (year, day, time etc.)
- Use in the **object position** only!!!

I'll never forget **the day**.

I met you **then** (on that day).

## 4 Ways:

1. I'll never forget the day **when** I met you. (no prep)  
**ADVERB**
2. I'll never forget the day **on which** I met you.
3. I'll never forget the day **that** I met you. (no prep)  
**PRONOUN**
4. I'll never forget the day **--** I met you. (no prep)

# Practice

1. Monday is **the day**. They will come **then / on** that day.
2. 7:05 is **the time**. My plane arrives **then / at** that time.
3. July is **the month**. The weather is usually the hottest **then / in** that month.

**Homework: Do Exercise 27, p.281**



## 13-7 Adjective Clauses Describe **Pronouns**, too

I like to eat food that is spicy. (food = noun)

I like to eat **anything** that is spicy. (anything = pronoun)

### Pronouns:

- **Anyone** (singular)
- **Anything** (singular)
- **The one** (singular)
- **Those** (plural)
- **More: Everything, something, anybody, someone**

More pronouns:

- **the only one**

- I went to a party last night. Mohammed was **the only one** [ *I knew there* ].

- **those**

- Scholarships are available for **those** [ *who need financial help* ].

- ❖ Adjective clauses **do not** usually describe personal pronouns: ***I, you, he, she, it, we, they***

- **I** [~~*who am a student here*~~] come from Japan.

# Practice

1. I can't help you. Ask Jackie.  
She's **the only one**... *who knows the answer.*
2. I have a question.  
There is **something** ...
3. He can't trust anyone.  
There's **no one** ...
4. I cannot help her. There's **nothing that I** ...
5. I know **someone** ... *who can* \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. What was Maling talking about?  
I didn't understand **anything** ...

7. I listen to **everything**...

8. You shouldn't believe **everything**...

9. All of the students are sitting.  
The teacher is **the only one**...

10. The test we took yesterday was easier than **the one**...

11. The courses I'm taking this term are more difficult than **the ones**...

**More Practice: Exercise 32, p.283**