



QUIZ 1 Basic Patterns of Adjective Clauses (Charts 13-1 → 13-3)

Directions: Choose all the possible completions for each sentence. Do not add any commas or capital letters.

Example: The soccer team _____ won the city championship practiced three times a week.
a. who b. whom c. that d. which e. they

- 1. The woman (_____ Jim remembered meeting several years earlier) had completely changed her appearance.
2. The movie (_____ we watched last night) was so exciting that I couldn't sleep for hours afterwards.
3. I met a very interesting man (_____ works as a museum curator.)
4. My daughter had on a dress (_____ was too short.) I made her change her clothes before she went out.
5. Mr. Scott, (to _____ I sent the email yesterday,) hasn't responded yet.
6. Yesterday's game, _____ was canceled due to the weather, will be rescheduled.
7. I don't know the man (_____ Teri is engaged to.)
8. The era of history (_____ Gordon is most interested in) is the Middle Ages.
9. The students (_____ I study with) are smart, hard-working, and helpful.
10. Larry Miller won first prize for a science project on radiation (_____ he had been working on for several months.)

QUIZ 2 Basic Patterns of Adjective Clauses (Charts 13-1 → 13-3)

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

Example: Midori served tasty Japanese snacks. We enjoyed them very much.

Midori served tasty Japanese snacks which / that we enjoyed very much.

1. Robin told the children a story. ~~The story~~ made them laugh.
which/that
2. Jason met a famous baseball player. ~~The baseball player~~ had hit many homeruns during his career.
who/that
3. The pianist played a Mozart concerto. ~~It~~ was one of Mark's favorite pieces of music.
that/which
4. My roommate invited her brother to our party. [I had never met ~~him~~ before.]
who/that/whom/--
5. The new computer makes my work easier. [I just bought ~~it~~ last week.]
which/that/--
6. Angela is the oldest child in her family. ~~She~~ has three younger sisters and a younger brother.
who
7. The elderly woman was grateful. [Anne helped ~~her~~ with yard work.]
who/whom/that/--
8. Julia's husband gave her a beautiful bouquet of roses. ~~He~~ bought ~~it~~ at the flower market.
which/that

QUIZ 3 Using Whose in Adjective Clauses (Chart 13-4)

Directions: Complete the sentences with *who* or *whose*.

Examples: The boy whose bike was stolen was really angry.

The boy who lives next door is very friendly.

1. I forgot the name of the teacher who teaches French.
2. The little girl whose hair is in ringlets is so cute!
3. The neighbors who live upstairs are very noisy.
4. Juanita works for a company whose employees get good salaries and benefits.
5. Rob knows a Ukrainian man whose family immigrated here in 1965.

6. Mark and Leroy have a building manager who collects the rent every month.
7. This coat belongs to the man who came to the meeting with Jonathan.
8. Mrs. Manzinalli is looking for the student whose notebook was left in class.
9. There are two students in my class whose knowledge of American history is impressive.
n
10. Rose's uncle, whose full name is Stanislaus, uses the nickname "Stash."
n

QUIZ 4 Using *Whose* in Adjective Clauses (Chart 13-4)

Directions: Combine the sentences with *whose*. Use the second sentence as the adjective clause.

Example: The woman lives in Los Angeles. Her daughter is an actress.

The woman whose daughter is an actress lives in Los Angeles.

1. The boy has beautiful teeth. His father is a dentist.
whose father
2. We want to do business with that company. Its products are top quality.
whose
3. Sarah feels sorry for her neighbors. Their car was stolen last night.
whose
4. The student came to class late every day. Her homework was never done.
whose
5. I have never met Meg's brother. His wife is the conductor of the symphony orchestra.
whose
6. The dog always begs for food. Its back leg is injured.
whose
7. Ellen met a kind man. His parents died when he was very young.
whose
8. The Johnsons live in the apartment upstairs. Their son goes to Stanford University.
whose

QUIZ 5 Using *Where* and *When* in Adjective Clauses (Charts 13-5 and 13-6)

Directions: Complete the sentences with *where* or *when*.

Example: Please tell me a story about the time when you were a child.

1. I remember the small town in Montana where I grew up.
2. In the 1960s, when I was a kid, life was simple.
3. We lived in a wonderful neighborhood where there were many families.
4. The kids of all ages played games outdoors where there was room enough for everyone.
5. In the summertime, we played outside until 10:00 P.M. when our parents called us home.
6. One of our favorite summertime activities was to sell lemonade on hot days when everyone was thirsty.
7. We put up a table in front of our house where many people passed by.
8. On good days, when we sold all of our lemonade, we made several dollars.
9. After we had sold all of our lemonade, we happily walked to the neighborhood store where we spent our hard-earned money on ice cream, penny candy, and soda pop.
10. Next year when I go on vacation, I would like to visit my old neighborhood again.

QUIZ 6 Using *Where* and *When* in Adjective Clauses (Charts 13-5 and 13-6)

Directions: Combine the sentences with *where* or *when*. Use the second sentence as the adjective clause.

Example: My mother enjoys going to the library. She can check out many books and materials there.

My mother enjoys going to the library where she can check out many books and materials.

1. My favorite season is spring. The daffodils and tulips bloom ~~then~~.
_____ *when* _____
2. That is the furniture store. We bought our couch and coffee table ~~there~~.
_____ *where* _____
3. The store is near our house. They sell many Scandinavian products ~~there~~.
_____ *where* _____
4. Jim remembers a time. Gasoline cost \$1.25 per gallon ~~then~~.
_____ *when* _____
5. The Chinese restaurant served delicious seafood. We ate dinner ~~there~~.
_____ *where* _____
6. Do you know the name of the city? The Olympic games will be held ~~there~~.
_____ *where* _____
7. Every student looks forward to the day. School gets out ~~then~~.
_____ *when* _____
8. I last saw Jerry on that day. Jerry got his new car ~~then~~.
_____ *when* _____

QUIZ 7 Adjective Clauses that Modify Pronouns (Chart 13-7)

Directions: Use an adjective clause from the list to complete each sentence. Write the letter on the line. The first one is done for you.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. who has met the prime minister | g. that are the ripest |
| b. who knows the answer to number 12 | h. who went to the concert |
| c. she says | i. ✓ who can perform like they do |
| d. who get too much help from others | j. my husband said |
| e. I can do to help you | k. who knew how to unlock the safe |
| f. who can repair it for him | |

1. My favorite rock group is The Skinks. There's nobody i.
2. Carl's bicycle has a flat tire. He has to find somebody f.
3. Everyone h really enjoyed the music.
4. I know many interesting people, but I don't know anybody a.
5. Mary is so funny! Everything c makes me laugh.
6. Students must be honest and do their own work. Those d don't learn as much.
7. Jerry was the only one k. We had to wait for him to open it.
8. I'm sorry, but there's nothing e.
9. My cell phone was low on power. I couldn't hear anything j.
10. I need three tomatoes. Please give me the ones g.
11. I'm stuck on this problem. Is there anybody b?

QUIZ 8 Punctuating Adjective Clauses (Chart 13-8)

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

Example: My brother, who lives in Phoenix, works at an engineering firm.

- a. I have only one brother.
- b. I have more than one brother.

1. The students who were accepted into the university were very excited.
 - a. All of the students were accepted into the university.
 - b. Only some of the students were accepted into the university.
2. The visiting executives, who were from Okinawa and were used to a warm climate, arrived in Chicago during a snowstorm.
 - a. All of the executives were from Okinawa.
 - b. Only some of the executives were from Okinawa.
3. John watched a movie on the DVD player that is in the den.
 - a. John has more than one DVD player.
 - b. John has only one DVD player.
4. Our wood-burning stove, which is in the corner of our living room, keeps the first floor of the house warm.
 - a. There is only one wood-burning stove in the house.
 - b. There is more than one wood-burning stove in the house.
5. Conifers, which have needles instead of leaves, are plentiful in the forests of the western United States.
 - a. All conifers have needles instead of leaves.
 - b. Only some conifers have needles instead of leaves.

QUIZ 9 Punctuating Adjective Clauses (Chart 13-8)

Directions: Add commas where necessary.

Example: Dr. Janice Miller who is an expert in children's health spoke at the Parents' Club meeting.

Dr. Janice Miller, who is an expert in children's health, spoke at the Parents' Club meeting.

1. The city of Dubrovnik which is on the Adriatic coast is surrounded by an ancient stone wall. _____)
2. The instructor who teaches grammar class gives very clear explanations. **No Commas**
3. On our last family vacation we went to Disneyland where we shook hands with Mickey Mouse. _____)
4. I saw Alex and Alice who are twins at the shopping center. _____)

5. The Mississippi River which is one of the most important rivers in the United States has an interesting history.
6. Mr. Mitchell, with whom we shared our back fence, was a fantastic gardener.
7. People who travel and live in other countries learn to appreciate other cultures and customs. *no*
8. The Marriage of Figaro, which is one of Mozart's comedic operas is performed regularly on stages around the world.
9. Jason has two brothers. His older brother, ^① who lives in New York, is a financial advisor, and his younger brother ^② is a police officer.
10. The book that I'm reading is from the Everett Public Library, where you can borrow books for up to three weeks. *no comma*

QUIZ 10 Expressions of Quantity in Adjective Clauses (Chart 13-9)

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

Example: Michael has two cars. Both of them are low on gasoline.

Michael has two cars, both of which are low on gasoline.

1. This story has three main characters. ^a All of ^{whom} them are interesting and funny.

2. My school employs 60 teachers. ^m More than half of ^{whom} them have master's degrees.

3. I bought a pound of strawberries. ^a A few of ^{which} them are still green.

4. The building caretaker found two jackets. ⁿ Neither of ^{which} them was Josh's.

5. Peter advises many students. ^m Most of ^{whose} their questions are easy to answer.

6. The students listened to the boring professor talk. ^s Several of ^{whom} them were half asleep,]

7. Mr. Carter talked to the large group of college students. ^s Some of ^{whom} them did not know that he used to be the president.

8. The workers attended the meeting about the merger of the two companies. ^m Many of ^{whose} their jobs were in danger because of consolidation and cost-cutting,]

QUIZ 11 Using *Which* to Modify a Whole Sentence (Chart 13-10)

A. Directions: Decide if the adjective clause modifies a noun or the whole sentence.

Examples: Sally missed the bus, which made her late for work.

a noun the sentence

Sally missed the 98 bus, which she usually takes to work.

a noun the sentence

1. The teacher gave the students a careful explanation of the homework assignment, which had totally confused them.

a noun the sentence

2. The teacher assigned 20 pages of homework, which made all of the students groan.

a noun the sentence

3. Max lived for several years in Istanbul, which was one of the most interesting times in his life.

a noun the sentence

4. Mrs. Anderson used to live in Dalian, which is a city in northeastern China.

a noun the sentence

5. The people who were sitting behind us talked loudly during the movie, which was really annoying.

a noun the sentence

6. Dan thoroughly enjoyed the play, which was about an American family in Berlin in the 1980s.

a noun the sentence

B. Directions: Combine the two sentences. Use the second sentence as the adjective clause. Add commas where necessary.

Example: Anna burned the casserole. That made her family unhappy.

Anna burned the casserole, which made her family unhappy.

1. Harold bought a newspaper. He read it on the train on the way to work.

which
,

2. On the way to work, Max stopped to get coffee. This was part of his morning routine.

which
,

3. After she got off the phone, Margaret typed an email. It was a message for her boss.

which
,

4. The receptionist answered the phone. It was a big part of her job.

which
,

, which

* at the end of the sentence.

QUIZ 12 Reducing Adjective Clauses (Chart 13-10)

Reducing

Directions: Change the adjective clauses to adjective phrases.

Example: The woman who is sitting across the room is Jeff's aunt.

The woman sitting across the room is Jeff's aunt.

1. The police officer ~~who is~~ in charge of directing traffic is very helpful.

2. Anyone ~~who graduates~~ this semester will get a diploma.
~~-ing~~

3. Montana, ~~which is~~ the fourth largest state in the U.S., is on the border with Canada.

4. The boys ~~who are~~ playing soccer are preparing for a big tournament.

5. Instructors ~~who attend~~ the workshop will learn about teaching English pronunciation.
~~-ing~~

6. How much are the tickets for the play ~~that is~~ showing at the New City Theater?

7. The archeologists ~~who were~~ digging in an area in eastern China made a significant discovery.

8. The Olympic official ~~who presented~~ the medals shook hands with the athletes.
~~-ing~~

9. There are more and more Americans ~~who are~~ driving cars ~~that run~~ on biodiesel.
^①~~-ing~~ ^②

10. Heather is the manager ~~who oversees~~ the accounting department.
~~-ing~~

QUIZ 13 Chapter Review

Directions: Correct the errors.

Example: My sister, who lives in Guadalajara, ~~she~~ comes to visit every summer.

1. The book (that we read ~~X~~ in class) was about the history of jazz.
2. My best friend went to work in Indonesia, (~~that~~ ^{which} consists of thousands of islands.)
3. I like to shop at the farmers' market on Saturdays (~~where~~ ^{when} I have a day off.)
4. My DVD collection, (~~most of who~~ ^{which} is stored at my parents' house,) includes movies from the 1940s to the present.
5. Emma borrowed money from her sister (whom she has to pay ~~her~~ back by next weekend.)
6. When the weather is nice, the children like to go to the beach (~~where~~ ^{which/that} is close to their house.)
7. Mark doesn't get much sleep. He has a neighbor (~~who his~~ ^{whose} dog barks all night long.)
8. The store manager locked the door (~~where was~~ ^{which} at the back of the store) before he went home.
~~that~~
9. There were fourteen students in my grammar class, (~~seven of them~~ ^{whom} were from Korea.)
10. The young woman (sitting across from me on the plane) was listening to music and watching videos on her computer.

no mistake!