

11.1

Adjective Clauses—Overview

Examples	Explanation
<p>She'd like to marry a man who knows how to cook.</p> <p>She'd like to have a job that uses her talents.</p> <p>The man whom you married is very responsible.</p> <p>The job that I have gives me a lot of satisfaction.</p>	<p>An adjective clause is a group of words that describes a noun. It follows the noun. Relative pronouns introduce an adjective clause: <i>who(m)</i> for people, <i>which</i> for things, <i>that</i> for people and things.</p>

EXERCISE 1

Underline the adjective clauses.

EXAMPLE:

This man wants to meet a woman who is under 25 years old.

1. The man who wrote the ad is 35 years old.
2. The ad that he placed in the newspaper gives his phone number.
3. He is looking for a woman who is under 5'5" tall.
4. He doesn't want to meet a woman who has been married before.
5. He wants to meet someone who has the same interests as he does.
6. A woman who answers this ad should be at least 52 years old.
7. A person who writes SWM is a man.
8. Ads that have abbreviations save the advertiser money.

Underline the adjective clauses in the sentences in Exercise 1.

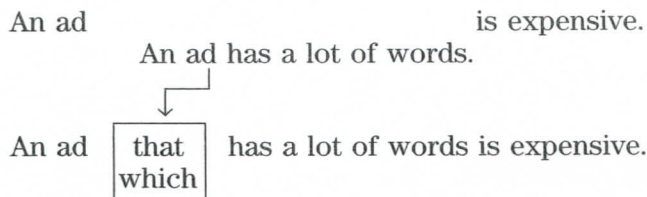
11.2

Relative Pronoun as Subject

A relative pronoun can be the subject of the adjective clause.

He wants to meet a woman. The woman likes sports.

He wants to meet a woman who
that likes sports.



LANGUAGE NOTES

1. A present-tense verb in the adjective clause must agree in number with its subject.
The man wants to meet a woman who *likes* sports.
I know a lot of men who *like* sports.
2. Avoid using an adjective clause when a simple adjective is enough.
He doesn't want to meet a woman who *is tall*.
BETTER: He doesn't want to meet a *tall woman*.

EXERCISE 3 Complete each statement with an adjective clause. Make sure that the verb in the adjective clause agrees with its subject.

EXAMPLE: I know some women who don't want to have children.

1. (Women) I like men _____
(Men) I like women _____
2. Students like a teacher _____
3. Teachers like students _____
4. There are a lot of Americans _____
5. There are a lot of people in my native country _____

EXERCISE 4 Complete each statement with an adjective clause. The subject of the adjective clause is general.

EXAMPLE: People who have a wonderful family are very fortunate.

1. Women _____ are very popular.
2. People _____ aren't usually successful.

3. People _____ have trouble finding a spouse.
4. Parents _____ are good.
5. Women _____ have a hard life.

EXERCISE 5 Complete each statement with a verb phrase. The subject contains an adjective clause.

EXAMPLE: People who leave their native countries have many new experiences.

1. People who gossip _____
2. People who can't read or write _____
3. People who have lost their jobs _____
4. People who exercise regularly _____
5. Students who are absent a lot _____
6. Children who use the Internet all day _____
7. Children who eat too many sweets _____
8. People who have a cell phone _____
9. People who talk on a cell phone while driving _____
10. People who don't get enough exercise _____
11. People who don't have enough time to cook _____
12. Students who have a full-time job _____

11.3

Relative Pronoun as Object

A relative pronoun can be the object of the adjective clause.

He included the hobbies.

He has hobbies.

He included the hobbies

that
which
Ø

he has.

The woman

likes sports.

He met her.

The woman

who(m)
that
Ø

he met

likes sports.

LANGUAGE NOTES

The correct relative pronoun for people is *whom*. However, in conversation, *who* is often heard. Or the relative pronoun is omitted completely.

FORMAL: The woman *whom* he met likes sports.

INFORMAL: The woman *who* he met likes sports.

INFORMAL: The woman he met likes sports.

EXERCISE 6 In each sentence below, underline the adjective clause.

EXAMPLES: The man she married works as a computer programmer.
Do you know the woman he met?

1. The ad he put in the paper cost him \$10.
2. The women whom he met through his ad were all very nice.
3. She's not the kind of person I want to marry.
4. Basketball is a sport he doesn't like.
5. She married a man she met in her biology class.
6. I have a friend I'd like you to meet.
7. The textbook we are using is called *Grammar in Context*.
8. We have to underline the adjective clauses we find.

EXERCISE 7 Complete each statement.

EXAMPLE: People often want things they can't afford.

1. We sometimes don't appreciate the things we _____
2. I tell my problems to people I _____
3. I once had a teacher I _____
4. Americans sometimes say things I _____
5. There are many American customs I _____
6. Do you follow the advice your parents _____

EXERCISE 8 Fill in the blanks to complete the adjective clause.

EXAMPLE: My friend just bought a new car. I don't like the new car she bought.

1. I'm going to return the coat _____ last week. It's too small for me.
2. Look at the beautiful sweater that Mary _____ today. I wonder where she bought it.
3. I can't find the card _____ with your phone number on it. Can you give me another one?
4. The movie I _____ last night was terrific. I highly recommend it to you.
5. Could you please return the money you _____ last month?
6. The teacher makes corrections on the students' compositions. The students should read the corrections _____
7. I'm studying American English now. The English _____ in my country was British English.
8. Please speak more slowly. I can't understand a word you _____

EXERCISE 9 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete the conversation.

- A. I don't have enough friends in this country.
- B. Haven't you met any people here?
- A. Of course. But the people *I've met* here don't have my
(example)
interests.
- B. What are you interested in?
- A. I like reading, meditating, and going for quiet walks. Americans seem to like parties, TV, sports, movies, and going to restaurants. The interests _____ are so different from mine.
(1)
- B. You're never going to meet people with the interests _____
(2)
_____. Your interests don't include other people. You should find some interests _____ other people, like tennis
(3)
or dancing, to mention only a few.