University of Batna 2 Department of English Level : 2nd Year

Module: Grammar Teacher: **Dr. MOUAS Group: 7**

**Adjective/ Relative Clauses**

**1- Relative Pronouns as Subjects**

The relative pronouns may be the subject of its own clause.

**A relative clause in the subject pattern is formed with:**

**who**

**which + verb + complement**

**that**

**Combine sentences (a) and (b) to form a new sentence (c), which contains a relative clause:**

**1**- (a)- People want to save time and energy.

 (b) -They use microwave ovens.

 ( c ) -……………………………………………………..

**2**- (a) -Ovens use microwave energy.

 (b) -They are capable of cooking foods quickly.

 ( c ) -……………………………………………………..

3- (a) -Microwaves ovens have push-button controls.

 ( b )-They defrost and cook food automatically.

 ( c ) -……………………………………………………..

**4**- (a) -Mr. Lawson passed the bar examination.

 ( b) -Mr. Lawson teaches political science.

 ( c ) -……………………………………………………..

**5**- (a)- John Fish explained the tapeworm’s complex structure.

 (b) -He is a research biologist

 ( c )- ……………………………………………………..

**6**- (a) -While he lectured, he showed us a slide.

 (b ) -The slide diagrammed the various parts of the tapeworm’s structure.

 ( c ) -……………………………………………………..

**7**- (a)- The drugs have the same effects on human beings.

 (b)- They are used on experimental animals.

 (c)- ……………………………………………………..

# 2- Relative Pronouns as Objects

The relative pronoun is the object of its own clause.

 **A relative clause in the object pattern is formed with :**

**whom**

**which + subject + verb + complement**

**that**

**Note**: The relative pronoun may be omitted in the object pattern in restrictive clauses only.

In the examples that follow, notice how sentences (a) and (b) are combined to form a new sentence (c) containing a relative clause:

**Restrictive**: (a) – The science magazine is published in England.

 (b) – The professor discussed the science magazine.

 (c) – The science magazine **that the professor discussed** is published in England.

**Non- restrictive**: (a) – Dr White is an ecologist.

 (b)- You met Dr.White in my office.

 (c) - Dr White, **Whom you met in my office**, is an ecologist.

**Exercise (Practice**)

**Step1**: Change the second sentence into a relative clause.

**Step 2**: Combine it with the first sentence and add punctuation if it is non-restrictive.

**Step 3**: White a restrictive relative clauses with and without a relative pronoun.

 1- This is the geology book.

* The professor recommended it.

 -

 2- Geologists are searching for uranium.

* Our nation needs uranium.

 -

 3- Uranium is an important source of energy.

* Nuclear power plants use uranium.

 -

 4- My Aunt Bess had open- heart surgery last week.

* We had all considered Aunt Bess “ a goner”.

 -

 5- Dr Hunter is a World- famous heart surgeon.

* We consulted Dr Hunter.
*

 6- We didn’t want Dr. Hunter because of his high fees.

* We couldn’t afford his high fees.
*

**3- Possessive Relative Clauses: Subject Pattern**

These clauses are used to show possession. They may be used as subjects or as objects. When used as a subject, the whose + noun phrase is the subject of its clause.

**A relative clause in the subject pattern is formed with:**

**whose + Noun + Verb + Complement**

**The relative pronoun whose replaces a possessive word.**

**In the sentences below, notice how sentences (a) and (b) are combined to form a new sentence (c ) which contains a relative possessive clause in the subject pattern:**

 (a) -Opportunities for college graduates may be on the upswing.

 (b) - College graduates’ degrees are in business and engineering

 (c) - Opportunities for college graduates, **whose degrees are in business and engineering**, may be on the upswing.

# Exercises for practice

**Step 1:** Change the second sentence onto a relative clause.

**Step 2:** Combine it with the first sentence and add punctuation if it is a non-restrictive.

1- Mr. Mann is the president of Securities Corporation.

* His expertise on financial investments is well known.
*

2- Large Corporations can afford costly research, and development.

* Large Corporations’ investments lead to new manufacturing techniques.
*

3- Companies that manufacture products usually spend large sums of money for advertising to attract consumers.

* Consumers’ business is necessary for profits.
*

**4- Possessive clauses: Object Pattern**

 Possessive relative clauses can also be in the object pattern. In that case, the relative pronoun phrase

 ( whose + a noun) is the object of the verb or main statement of the relative clause.

**A possessive relative clause in the object pattern is found with :**

**whose + Noun + Subject + Verb+ Complement**

**Again, notice how sentences (a) and (b) are combined to form a new sentence ( c) which**

**contains a relative possessive clause.**

1. - Farmers depend on meteorologists.
2. -They need meteorologists ‘accurate forecasts for successful agricultural planning.

(c) -Farmers depend on meteorologists **whose accurate forecasts they need for successful agricultural planning.**

1. -Independent research laboratories test many new products on the market.
2. -Consumers trust their evaluations.
3. -Independent research laboratories **whose evaluations consumers trust** test many new products on the market.

**Exercise**: **Possessive Relative Clauses- Object Pattern**:

**Step 1:** Change the second sentence into a relative clause.

**Step 2:** Combine it with the first sentence and add punctuation if it is non restrictive.

1- The community college offers vocational training.

* I received the college’s bulletin in the mail.
*

2- Bay view City College is popular with many students in the city.

* My brother took the college’s computer programming class last summer.
*

3- The king of Xanadu was deposed by a revolution.

* The United States had supported his government.
*

4- The author of this poem died penniless and heartbroken.

* The world never recognized his talent.
*

**5- Relative Pronouns as Objects of Prepositions**

The relative pronoun can be the object of a preposition in its own clause.

An adjective clause in the object of preposition pattern is formed in two ways:

|  |
| --- |
|  **whom** **Preposition + which + subject +verb + complement** **whose + N** |
|  **whom** **which + subject +verb + complement + Preposition** **whose + N** **that** |

**Practice: Combine each group of sentences together so as to form one sentence containing an adjective clause**

1. The candidate did not win the election.

 I voted for the candidate.

 ...............................................................................

1. The names of the victims are unknown.

 This mountain was built in the victims' memory.

 ...............................................................................

1. Finding reasonably priced housing is becoming a major problem.

 Many young couples are concerned about the problem.

 ...............................................................................

1. This is a photograph of our friends.

 We went on vacation with them.

 ...............................................................................

1. There are many young people.

 Such homes would be ideal for many young people.

 ...............................................................................

1. Mr. Carter is very interested in our plans.

 I spoke to him on the phone last night.

 ...............................................................................

1. Tom made a number of suggestions.

 Most of them were helpful.

 ...............................................................................

1. Norman won £ 40,000 for the job.

 He gave half of it to his parents.

 ...............................................................................

1. I have sent him two letters.

 Neither of them has arrived.

 ...............................................................................

1. The total environment includes the geosphere, the biosphere, and the sociosphere.

 Scientists are interested in the total environment.

 ..............................................................................

**Exercise One: Reduce the following clauses to prepositional phrases. In some sentences, adding the prepositions in or with will be necessary:**

 1**-** The apartment that is next to mine is empty right now.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

 2- The landlord brought a woman who was wearing tight blue jeans and a sweater to see it.

 …………………………………………………………………………………………

 3- He also brought a man wearing a long gray overcoat.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

 4- Next, he brought a pretty girl who had flashing black eyes.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

 5- None of them liked it because the building which is next door has very noisy tenants.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

 6- Then he showed it to a small man who was wearing glasses and who had a big nose.

 …………………………………………………………………………………………

 7- Next, he brought a family. The little boy who was carrying a toy truck was crying.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

 8- They did not want it because the park that is across the street is dirty.

 …………………………………………………………………………………………

 9- Finally, a tall man was wearing cowboy boots and a white hat rented it.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

 10- I guess he did not mind the noisy building that is next door or the dirty park that is across the street.

…………………………………………………………………………………………