A clause is a structure that has a subject and a verb. There two kinds of clauses. They are the independent clause and the dependent clause. An independent clause can stand by itself as a complete sentence. A dependent clause, on the other hand, cannot stand by itself as a complete sentence although it already has a subject and a verb. It must be connected to an independent clause. It is usually called a sub-clause.

There are three kinds of sub-clauses. They are the adjective clause, the adverbial clause, and the noun clause.

A. THE ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

The adjective clause is a clause that modifies a noun. It describes or gives information about a noun so that it tells which person or thing the speaker means. The adjective clause is also called the relative clause.

In the relative clause, there is a conjunction. The conjunction used in the relative clause is called with the term relative pronoun. The relative pronoun performs a dual function in the sentence of which it is a part: it takes the place of a noun in the clause it introduces, and at the same time joins and relates that clause to the rest of the sentence.

This is the girl.
She gave me flowers.

This is the girl who gave me flowers.

She is the subject pronoun of the sentence She gave me flowers. She refers to the girl. To make an adjective clause, she is changed into who. Who is the subject pronoun referring to the girl. In the sentence This is the girl who gave me flowers, who is the relative pronoun, used as the subject of the relative (adjective) clause, who gave me flowers.

The following are detailed examples of the use of the relative pronouns in different positions and their functions in sentences.
### 1. WHO: Referring to persons functioning as subject.

- **a)** *The man* is a rector.
- **b)** *He* is standing over there.
  - The man *who* is standing over there is a rector.

### 2. WHOM: referring to persons functioning as object.

- **a)** *The girl* is an actress.
- **b)** *I met her* yesterday.
  - The girl *whom* I met yesterday is an actress.

### When the relative pronoun *whom* refers to persons functioning as object, it may come after a preposition. It happens because some verbs have the pattern **verb + preposition**.
The girl is an actress.
I talked to her yesterday.

If the two sentences above are combined by using the relative pronoun whom, there will be two kinds of sentences. One of them is that the relative pronoun whom comes after a preposition.

The girl whom I talked to yesterday is an actress.
The girl to whom I talked yesterday is an actress.

3. WHICH: Referring to things functioning as subject or object.
   a) The car is new.
   b) It is driven by Laura.
      ➢ The car which is driven by Laura is new (which as subject).
   a) The house is very luxurious.
   b) It was bought by Arnold.
      ➢ The house which was bought by Arnold is very luxurious (which as subject)
   a) The car is new.
   b) I bought it yesterday.
      ➢ The car which I bought yesterday is new (which as object).
   a) The exam was difficult.
   b) The students could not do it.
      ➢ The exam which the students could not do was difficult (which as object).

   When the relative pronoun which refers to things functioning as object, it may come after a preposition. It happens because some verbs have the pattern verb + preposition.

The problems are very complicated.
The consumer complained about them yesterday.
If the two sentences above are combined by using the relative pronoun *which*, there will be two kinds of sentences. One of them is that the relative pronoun *which* comes after a preposition.

- The problems *which* the consumer complained about yesterday are very complicated.
- The problems *about which* the consumer complained yesterday are very complicated.

4. **THAT**: Referring to persons or things functioning as either subject or object.
   The relative pronouns in examples 1, 2, and 3 (who, whom, and which) can all be changed into THAT.

5. **WHOSE**: Showing possessions for either persons or things.
   a) *The girl* is beautiful.
   b) *Her* hair is long.
      - The girl *whose* hair is long is beautiful.
   a) *The man* is a lecturer.
   b) *His* car is new.
      - The man *whose* car is new is a lecturer.
   a) *The house* is very luxurious.
   b) *Its* garden is beautiful.
      - The house *whose* garden is beautiful is very luxurious.
   a) *The building* is still new.
   b) *Its* rooms are well decorated.
      - The building *whose* rooms are well decorated is still new.

6. **OF WHICH**: Showing possessions for things only.
   a) *The house* is very luxurious.
   b) *Its* garden is beautiful.
      - The house, the garden *of which* is beautiful, is very luxurious.
a) *The car* I drive is brand-new.

b) *Its* interiors are costly.

- The car I drive, the interiors *of which* are costly, is brand-new.

7. WHERE, IN WHICH: Showing places.

a) *The room* is very clean.

b) I work in *the room*.

- The room *where* I work is very clean.
- The room *in which* I work is very clean.

8. REDUCED ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

Adjective clauses can appear in a reduced form. Although they appear in a reduced form, they express a complete meaning. In this form, the subject pronoun (adjective clause connector) and the *be*-verb which directly follow it are omitted.

- The woman *who is sitting next to me* is a professor.
- The man *who was given a scholarship* is Arnold.
- The student *that is reading a novel* is Lily.
- The letter *which was written last week* arrived today.

Each sentence above may be used in the complete form or in the reduced form. In the reduced form, the pronouns *who, that, and which* are omitted along with the *be*-verb *is* and *was*.

If there is no *be*-verb in the adjective clause, it is still possible to make a reduced form. It can be done by omitting the relative pronoun and changing the verb in the relative clause into the *–ing* form.

- The man *who drives* the luxurious car is Mr. Ashman.
The students who come on time are very diligent.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Choose the correct answers by crossing the letter corresponding to the option.

1. The yellow card _____ is only issued for employees.
   A. one cannot enter the factory without
   B. which without it one cannot enter the factory
   C. no one can enter the factory without it
   D. without which one cannot enter the factory
   E. without it one cannot enter the factory

2. The doctor is treating a patient _____ leg was broken in an accident.
   A. who
   B. whose
   C. which
   D. that
   E. whom

3. The lady _____ this letter is addressed has moved to another city.
   A. who
   B. to which
   C. to whom
   D. who
   E. which

4. My sisters put their money in the bank _____ gives high interest.
   A. whom
   B. which
   C. what
   D. who
   E. where
5. Sydney, _____ is more than three and a half million, is Australia’s largest city.
   A. whom the population
   B. that the population
   C. whether the population
   D. the population of it
   E. the population of which

6. Look! That walking girl is very beautiful. The underlined words mean The girl ____ is walking.
   A. who
   B. whose
   C. which
   D. in which
   E. whom

7. The garden regularly ____ by my mother is very beautiful.
   A. watering
   B. is watering
   C. watered
   D. was watered
   E. water

8. This is the city to ____ the president gave the award.
   A. where
   B. which
   C. at which
   D. everywhere
   E. in which
9. The pilgrims were 102 English emigrants _____, after arriving on the Mayflower, became the first European settlers in New England.
   A. whom
   B. who
   C. which
   D. of whom
   E. whose

10. This is the text _____ the students complain to the tutor.
    A. in which
    B. of which
    C. about which
    D. which
    E. to which

Exercise 2

*Fill in the blanks using relative pronoun.*

1. A retailer is a person ________ sells products to the customers.
2. A retail outlet is a place ________ sells goods that customers can purchase.
3. A supermarket is a store ________ sells a wide variety of goods.
4. A ‘middleman’ is a person ________ makes a profit by selling goods for more than he/she paid for them.
5. A specialty store is a retail outlet ________ sells a particular type of goods.
6. He is the only one ________ the University sent to America.
7. She is the girl ________ mother is an actress.
8. She is the girl ________ I am falling in love.
9. This is the text ________ the students complain to the lecturer.
10. The house _____ is at *Merdeka* street 45 is the place where I lived when I was a child.
Exercise 3

Each of the following sentences contains more than one clause. Indicate whether the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

1. ___ No one explained to me whether was coming or not.
2. ___ The part of the structure that has already been built needs to be torn down.
3. ___ The girl who she just joined the softball team is a great shortstop.
4. ___ I have idea about when the meeting is supposed to start.
5. ___ We have been told that we can leave whenever want.
6. ___ The racquet with whom I was playing was too high and too heavy for me.
7. ___ I will never understand that he did.
8. ___ He was still sick was obvious to the entire medical staff.
9. ___ What is important in this situation is to finish on time.
10. ___ The newspapers that were piled up on the front porch were an indication that the residents had not been home in some time.

Exercise 4

Each of the following sentences contains an adjective clause, in a complete or reduced form. Underline the adjective clause and then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

1. ___ We will have to return the merchandise purchased yesterday at the Broadway.
2. ___ The children sat in the fancy restaurant found it difficult to behave.
3. ___ Serving a term of four years, the mayor of the town will face reelection next year.
4. ___ The brand new Cadillac, purchasing less than two weeks ago, was destroyed in the accident.
5. ___ The fans who supporting their team always come out to the games in large numbers.
6. ___ The suspect can be seen in the photograph were just released by the police.
7. ___ The food placing on the picnic table attracted a large number of files.
8. __ Impressed with everything she had heard about the course, Marie signed her children up for it.

9. __ The passengers in the airport waiting room, heard the announcement of the cancelled flight, groaned audibly.

10. __ Dissatisfied with the service at the restaurant, the meal really was not enjoyable.

**Exercise 5**

*Write down your own 10 sentences containing the relative pronoun that you have studied.*

**Exercise 6**

*Write down your own 10 sentences with reduced clauses.*
B. THE RESTRICTIVE AND NON-RESTRICTIVE CLAUSE

Adjective clauses, when analyzed as to the particular way in which they modify nouns or pronouns, can be restrictive or non-restrictive. The restrictive clause is also called defining clause whereas the non-restrictive clause is called non-defining clause.

1. Restrictive Clause

A restrictive clause is a clause that limits or restricts nouns or pronouns. In this case, the adjective clause serves to narrow down the reference of the noun it modifies, no commas are used for the clause.

*The girl who is wearing a tight T-shirt is my close friend.*

The adjective clause *who is wearing a tight T-shirt* limits the reference of the class word *girl* to the one *who-is-wearing-a-tight-T-shirt*. In the speech, there would be no pause after *girl*.

Most clauses that modify pronouns are restrictive. The restrictive clauses are often joined to their antecedents without an intervening relative. In such cases, the relation of the antecedent to the verbal predicate of the sub-clause may be that of a direct or indirect object, a prepositional phrase, a nominal predicate, or an adverbial adjunct.

I did not meet any one I knew personally.
This is the girl I fall in love with.
Is this the problem you were confused about before?
I am not the child I was.

Pay attention to the following sentences as the restrictive meaning.

*This is the girl who sent me a present* (the only girl singled out of a group of girls).
*This is the student that got a scholarship to study abroad* (one student distinguished among all the students)
2. Non-restrictive Clause

A non-restrictive clause is an adjective clause that does not limit or restrict or identify nouns or pronouns. It means that it does not serve to narrow down the reference of the noun or pronoun, especially when the noun or pronoun is already restricted. In other words, it does not affect the intention, nor restrict the number of the nouns or pronouns it modifies: *Sunlight, which is necessary to plant growth, was plentiful that season*. The clause applies to all sunlight; it merely gives a bit of information concerning sunlight as an agency in life stimulation. In speech, there would be a pause after the antecedent of the clause, *sunlight*.

Observe that the non-restrictive clauses are always set off by commas.

- Prof. Andrew, *who teaches English Instructional Technology*, is a popular lecturer.
- The lower animals, *which have no complete and formal language*, must converse by rude signs and noises.
- Juliet, *who is always on the top of the class*, will have a thesis exam next week.
- John Blair, *who lives next door*, is my best friend.

The Difference between Restrictive and Non-restrictive Clauses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESTRICTIVE</th>
<th>NON-RESTRICTIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not separated from its head word</td>
<td>Separated from its head word by commas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- When the antecedent is restricted by the adjective clause</td>
<td>- When the antecedent is restricted in itself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- When the antecedent is limited by the adjective clause to some of the class.</td>
<td>- When the antecedent refers to all of class</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The relative pronoun that is usually used only for restrictive clauses. | All relative pronouns can be used for non-restrictive clauses. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The relative pronoun may be omitted.</td>
<td>The relative pronoun may never be omitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Who and which as relative pronouns may introduce either restrictive or non-restrictive clauses; and punctuating clauses containing these pronouns sometimes requires special attention. Usually, if one of these is used to introduce a restrictive clause, a that can be substituted for either who or which. Another test is to see if the pronoun can be omitted; and if it can, the clause will be a restrictive one.

The relative adverbs where, when, why, and whereby may introduce either restrictive or non-restrictive clauses, the meaning which is to be conveyed being the test. Often if the definite article or some other similar modifier precedes the noun-antecedent, the clause which follows will be restrictive. If the antecedent is a proper noun, the clause which follows is likely to be non-restrictive.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1
State whether the relative clauses in the following sentences are restrictive or non-restrictive. Mention your reason.

1. Read your book which you bought yesterday.
2. The book which is covered red is mine.
3. The book that I borrowed from the library is very interesting
4. Mary, who is studying English, is very diligent.
5. The school where my brother works is very popular.
6. The girl who is standing near the door is my sister.
7. He is the man whom everybody trusts.
8. That is what I said yesterday.
9. Wash your hair that you dyed.
10. I remember the house where I was born.
11. Ann is the girl whom I am falling in love with.
12. Give the knowledge to whoever you meet.
13. Arnold, who was the chief of the class, is a successful person.
14. The structure book, which I wrote, needs revising.
15. The students who attended the seminar got nice seminar kits.
16. I washed my hand that was dirty.
17. I met Mr. Smith who taught me Linguistics.
18. The only glasses that I bought last year are very precious.
19. I need the computer you are using.
20. Wear the ring which I gave yesterday.
21. Consult your paper to the lecturer who teaches you.
22. The man who is giving a speech is the rector.
23. Let me read the letter you wrote this morning.
24. He is approaching that girl who is wearing a pair of jeans.
25. This is the pen which I found.
26. The woman who was sitting next to me is very polite.
27. Always read the Qur’an that your father gave you yesterday.
28. The car which is being parked in front of the office is my uncle’s car.
29. I don’t know the girl that is singing a beautiful song.
30. Directly do the assignments which are given by your lecturer.

**Exercise 2**

1. Write down 10 sentences containing restrictive clauses.
2. Write down 10 sentences containing non-restrictive clauses
The word *adverb* is from Latin *adverbiwm*. The word *ad* means to, while the word *verbum* shows an *action* or *condition*. An adverbial clause is a clause which performs the function of an adverb. The names of the kinds of the adverbial clause, therefore, are classified like adverbs, according to their meaning.

Adverbial clauses that express time, place, manner, and degree are usually introduced by relative adverbs. Meanwhile, adverbial clauses that express condition cause/reason, purpose, concession/contrast, and result are introduced by sub-ordinate conjunctions, which may be either expressed or implied.

1. Adverbial Clause of Time

   Adverbial clauses of time are most frequently introduced by the following relative adverbs.

   - after
   - as
   - before
   - ere
   - once
   - since
   - till
   - until
   - when
   - whenever
   - while
   - now that
   - as/so long as

   - I had locked all the doors and windows before I went to my office.
   - I have been learning English since I entered the university.
   - When I became a man, I put away childish things.
   - The students finished doing the assignments as the teacher was coming.
2. Adverbial Clause of Place
Adverbial clauses of time are most frequently introduced by the following relative adverbs.

- everywhere
- in which
- where
- wherever
- whither

- Mr. Arnold works where he studied.
- I will meet you where you are.
- Wherever I am, there are a lot of friends.
- Where my father works, there are good facilities.

When the place idea expressed in the adverbial clause is to be stressed or made more definite, *where* may correlate with *there*. Here is another example *Where MacGregor sits, there is the head of the table*.

3. Adverbial Clause of Manner
Adverbial clauses of manner are introduced by

- as
- as if
- as though

- Say each word as I pronounce it to you.
- She behaves as though she were the owner of the gallery.
- He delivered a speech as if he had understood the subject matter.

Sometimes the conjunctive adverb *as* correlates with *so* in denoting manner, as in the following example.
As goes the leader, so goes the pack.

So ----- as = in the manner = in which

4. Adverbial Clause of Degree

Adverbial Clauses of degree may be introduced by the relative adverbs

- than
- as
- that
- the
- as---as
- so---as
- so---that
- the---the

a. Comparison of Adjective

1) Positive Degree

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formula</th>
<th>as/so ____ adj. ____ as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the same ____ N ____ as</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- My ruler is 30 centimeters long.
- Her ruler is 30 centimeters long.
- • My ruler is as long as her ruler.
  • My ruler is the same length as her ruler.
2) Comparative Degree

Formula: \( \text{adj.} + \text{er} + \text{more} + \text{adj.} + \text{than} \)

- Bob is 170 centimeters tall.
- Ann is 165 centimeters tall
  ➞ Bob is taller than Ann.

- In the “Beauty Contest”, Carol got a score of 880; Sania got a score of 960.
  ➞ Based on their score in “Beauty Contest”, Sania is more beautiful than Carol.

3) Superlative Degree

Formula: \( \text{the + adj.} + \text{-est} \) or \( \text{the + most + adj.} \)

- On the TOEFL test, Ronald got 550, Caroline got 600, and Laura got 650.
  ➞ Laura is the cleverest student.
- Lea is Rp 269.000,00. Tira is 169.000,00. Lois is Rp 130.000,00.
  ➞ Lea is the most expensive.

4) Adjectives Having Irregular or Defective Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>(aft)</td>
<td>after</td>
<td>aftermost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>bad, ill, evil</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>fore</td>
<td>former</td>
<td>foremost, first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>fore (forth)</td>
<td>further</td>
<td>furthest, furthermost (forth most)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>good</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>hind</td>
<td>hinder</td>
<td>hindermost, hindmost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>in</td>
<td>inner</td>
<td>innermost, inmost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>late</td>
<td>later, latter</td>
<td>latest, last</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. little less, lesser least
10. much, many more most
11. (neath) nether nethermost
12. near, nigh nearer, nigher nearest, next, nighest
13. north, northen more northern northmost, northermost
14. out outer, utter (uttermore) utmost, uttermost outmost, outermost
15. old older, elder oldest, eldest
16. – other –
17. – over –
18. top – topmost
19. – under –
20. up – upper – uppermost (upmost)

b. Comparison of Adverb

1) Positive Degree

Formula: \[ \text{as/so} + \text{adv.} + \text{as} \]

- Bob drives 100 kms/hour.
- John drives 100 kms/hour.
  \[ \Rightarrow \] Bob drives as fast as John.

2) Comparative Degree

Formula: \[ \text{Adv.} + \text{-er} + \text{than} \]

\[ \text{more} + \text{adv.} + \text{than} \]

- Jane drives fast but Ann doesn’t.
- (Jane drives 100 kms/hour and Ann drives 80 kms/hour.
  \[ \Rightarrow \] Jane drives faster than Ann does.
3) Superlative Degree

Formula:

- All students cannot do the test as quickly as Arnold.
- Arnold does the test the most quickly of all students.

4) Irregular Comparison of Adverbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>badly, ill</td>
<td>worse</td>
<td>worst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>far</td>
<td>farther</td>
<td>farthest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>forth</td>
<td>further (furthermore)</td>
<td>furthest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>late</td>
<td>later</td>
<td>latest, last</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>little</td>
<td>less</td>
<td>least</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>much</td>
<td>more</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>nigh, near</td>
<td>nigher, nearer</td>
<td>nighest, nearest, next</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>rather</td>
<td>rather</td>
<td>rathest, ratherest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>well</td>
<td>better</td>
<td>best</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. Double Comparatives

Formula: 

- The more you practice, the better you will do it.
- The faster we finish, the sooner we can leave.
d. Illogical Comparatives-Degrees

Formula:

Noun (singular) + —— + (more + adj. / adj. + -er) + than that + ——
Noun (plural) + —— + (more + adj. / adj. + -er) + than those + ——

- The climate in the North is more severe than that in the South.
- The climate in the North is colder than that in the South.
- The T-shirts are more expensive than those at the discount store.
- The prices of the T-shirts are higher than those at the discount store.

5. Adverbial Clause of Condition

Adverbial clauses of condition are introduced by the following words.

as/so long as
beyond that
but that
conceded that
except(ing) that
if
if only
in case
in the event that
only if
on condition that
provided
provided that
save(ing) that
supposing
supposing that
unless
whenever
➢ I will come if she invites me.
➢ She will not accept you if you are not patient enough in approaching her.
➢ If I were you, I would buy a luxurious car.
➢ I would have studied abroad if I had got a scholarship.

6. Adverbial Clause of Cause/Reason

Adverbial clauses of cause/reason are introduced by the following conjunctions.

- as
- for
- since
- because
- now that
- inasmuch as
- forasmuch as
- on the ground that
- because of the fact that
- due to the fact that

➢ She was absent because she was sick.
➢ Allen did not pass the exam because he did not study hard.
➢ Due to the fact that she did not come, Arnold decided to go with another beautiful girl.

7. Adverbial Clause of Purpose

Adverbial clauses of purpose are introduced by the following words.

- therefore
- consequent by
- accordingly
- hence
- thus
- that
so that
lest (that not)
in order that + Cl. (S + V)

- The students study hard in order that they pass the exam.
- I go early that can prepare materials for the presentation.
- Walk softly, least the baby awakens.

8. Adverbial Clause of Concession/Contrast

Adverbial clause of concession/contrast are introduced by the following conjunctions.

- although
- even though
- though
- granted that
- conceded that
- assuming that
- despite the fact that
- in spite of the fact that
- not with standing the fact that
- regarded of the fact that

- Although it was raining hard, he visited her last night.
- Arnold always gets good marks even though he does not prepare the exam.

9. Adverbial Clause of Result

Adverbial clauses of result are generally introduced by the following conjunctions.

- so that
- so + adj. + that
- so + adv. + that
- the so + adj.
- so + adv.
All the students studied hard so that they passed the exam.
She overslept this morning so that she came late.

Adverbial clauses of result and purpose must be differentiated by the meaning, not by the conjunctions which introduce them. As in the example above, so that she came late gives the result (or effect) of She overslept this morning, not the purpose nor the reason for the assertion made in the main clause.

**EXERCISES**

**Exercise 1**

1. The Disney Amusement Park in Japan is _____ Florida or California.
   A. the largest than the ones in
   B. larger than the ones in
   C. larger the ones in
   D. the largest of the ones
   E. largest than ones

2. The blue whale is____ known animal, reaching a length of more than one hundred feet.
   A. the large
   B. the larger
   C. the largest
   D. most largest
   E. most larger

3. Many chemicals react ____ in acid solutions.
   A. more quick
   B. as quickly more
   C. quirkier
   D. more quickly
   E. more quirkier
4. The total production of bushes of corn in the United States is ____ all the cereal crops, combined.
   A. more as
   B. more of
   C. more that
   D. more than
   E. more than that

5. It is generally true that the lower the stock market falls, _____ the higher the price of gold rises.
   A. the higher the price of gold rises
   B. rises high the price of gold
   C. the price of gold rises high
   D. higher the price of gold rises
   E. the prices higher of gold

6. When ____ nest during spring nesting season, Canadian geese are fiercely territorial.
   A. building
   B. are building
   C. built
   D. are built
   E. to build

7. In 1870, Calvin, along with Adirondack hunter Alvah Dunning, made the first known ascent of Seward Mountain, ____ far from roads or trails.
   A. a remote peak
   B. it is a remote peak
   C. a remote peak is
   D. which a remote peak
   E. the remote peak
8. Kokanee salmon begin to deteriorate and die soon ____ at the age of four.
   A. they spawn
   B. after spawning
   C. spawn
   D. spawned the salmon
   E. spawning

9. ____ behind government secrecy for nearly half a century, the Hanford plant in central Washington produced plutonium for the nuclear weapons of the Cold War.
   A. It is hidden
   B. Hidden
   C. Which is hidden
   D. The plants is hiding
   E. Hiding

10. Until ____ incorrect, astronomers had assumed that insides of white dwarfs were uniform.
    A. they
    B. their proof
    C. the astronomers recently proven
    D. recently proven
    E. proving recently

11. ____ artifact from the early Chinese dynasties, numerous archeologists have explored the southern Silk Road.
    A. They were searching for
    B. It was search for
    C. Searched for
    D. Searching for
    E. It is searched
12. In Halley, the best-known lecturer was women’s right activist Abigail Scott Duniway of Portland, Oregon, who could usually be persuaded to speak ____ town visiting her son.
   A. she was in
   B. while in
   C. while she was
   D. was in
   E. It was in the

13. The National Restaurant ____ Washington says that federal efforts to regulate workplace smoking would limit restaurants’ ability to respond to the desires of their patrons.
   A. Association in
   B. Association is in
   C. Association which is in
   D. Association, based in
   E. Associated with

14. ____ in North American waterways less than a decade ago, zebra mussels have already earned a nasty reputation for their expensive habit of clogging water pipes in the Great Lake area.
   A. The first sighting
   B. Although first sighted
   C. Zebra mussels were first sighted
   D. First sighting
   E. Because sighting

15. Small companies may take their goods abroad for trade shows without paying foreign value-added taxes by acquiring ____ an ATA carnet.
   A. a document calls
   B. a document called
   C. calls a document
   D. called a document
   E. a calling document
Exercise 2

Each of the following sentences contains a reduced adverb clause. Circle the adverb connectors. Underline the reduced clauses and then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

1. ____ If not completely satisfied, you return the product to the manufacturer.
2. ____ Steve has had to learn how to cook and clean since left home.
3. ____ The ointment can be applied where needed.
4. ____ Tom began to look for a job after completing his master’s degree in engineering.
5. ____ Although not selecting for the team, he attends all of the games as a fan.
6. ____ When purchased at this store, the buyer gets a guarantee on all items.
7. ____ The medicine is not effective unless taken as directed.
8. ____ You should negotiate a lot before buy a new car.
9. ____ Once purchased, the swimsuits cannot be returned.
10. ____ Though located near the coast, the town does not get much of an ocean breeze.

Exercise 3

Each of the following sentences contains a reduced clause. Underline the reduced clauses and then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

1. ____ Though was surprised at the results, she was pleased with what she had done.
2. ____ Wearing only a light sweater, she stepped out into the pouring rain.
3. ____ The family stopped to visit many relatives while driving across the country.
4. ____ The company president, needed a vacation, boarded a plane for Bahamas.
5. ____ When applying for the job, you should bring your letters of reference.
6. ____ She looked up into the dreary sky was filled with dark thunderclouds.
7. ____ Feeling weak after a long illness, Sally wanted to try to get back to work.
8. ____ Before decided to have surgery, you should get a second opinion.
9. ____ The construction material, a rather grainy type of wood, gave the room a rustic feeling.
10. ____ The application will at least be reviewed if submitted by the fifteenth of the month.
A noun clause is a kind of dependent clauses. It cannot stand by itself. It must be connected to an independent clause (which becomes the main clause). Any clause which performs the function of a noun is called a noun clause. It may substitute for a mere abstract noun or for a noun-equivalent (e.g. a gerund or an infinitive phrase). The sentence *Her beauty attracts every boy* has the abstract noun *beauty* for the subject; or, in other words, the sentence *That she is beautiful attracts every boy* has the noun clause *that she is beautiful* as the subject. The noun clause may replace a gerund phrase; e.g., *Her being beautiful attracts every boy* is almost identical in meaning with *That she is beautiful attracts every boy*.

Noun clauses may be introduced by any of the following:

1. **Expletive**: that, but that, whether, if.
   - Is Arnold a lecturer? (a yes/no question)
   - I don’t know *if Arnold is a lecturer*. (a noun clause)
   - Does Arnold teach Linguistics? (a yes/no question)
   - I don’t know *if Arnold teaches Linguistics*. (a noun clause)

   When a yes/no question is changed into a noun clause, *if/whether* is usually used to introduce the clause.
   - I don’t know *if Arnold is a lecturer or not*. (a noun clause)
   - I don’t know *if Arnold teaches Linguistics or not*. (a noun clause)

   When *if/whether* introduces a noun clause, the expression *or not* frequently comes at the end of the clause. A noun clause can be introduced by the word *that*.
   - I realize *that* I should improve my English.
   - I hope *that* you can come to the meeting tomorrow.

   However, the word *that* is often omitted, especially in speaking. That clauses are frequently used as the objects of verbs which express mental activity. Common verbs followed by that clauses are assume, believe discover, dream, guess, hear, hope, know, learn, notice, predict, prove, realize, suppose, suspect, and think.
2. **Interrogative pronouns**: who, which, what.

   *Who* is that student? (a question)
   
   I don’t know *who that student is*. (a noun clause)
   
   *What* is her name? (a question)
   
   I don’t know *what her name is*. (a noun clause)

A noun or pronoun that follows main verb *be* in a question comes in front of *be* in a noun clause.

   *Who* is in the bathroom? (a question)
   
   I don’t know *who* is in the bathroom. (a noun clause)

A preposition phrase (e.g., *in the bathroom*) does not come in front of *be* in a noun clause.

3. **Interrogative adjectives**: which, what.

   I don’t know which team will compete first
   
   She doesn’t know what material should be studied.

4. **Interrogative adverbs**: why, when, where, how.

   *Where* *does he come from?* (an informative question)
   
   I don’t know *where he comes from*. (a noun clause)

Note: Question word order is not used in a noun clause.

   Sometimes the expletive *that* is omitted when the sense of the sentence is clear without it, but *whether, but that, and if* should, as a rule, be expressed with any type of clause they introduce.

   Noun clauses may be used in any of the more important constructions of nouns, such as subject, direct object, complement, object of preposition, appositive, or adverbial objective.
1. Subject

- What she did makes me happy.
- Why she is at home is to wait for my visit.
- What I said is what she wants

2. Direct object

- I like what she does.
- I have known who you are.
- I wondered whether you had left the city or not.

3. Complement

- Who I am is not who I was.
- What you said is what I meant.
- What she is doing is what I always ask.

4. Object of preposition

- I have been thinking about whether I will marry her or not.
- Your success will depend on how well you make an effort.
- I am in doubt as to which book I should keep.

5. Appositive (Explanatory modifier)

- The popular idea that water is purified by freezing is false.
- His fear that he might never win overcome him.

Adverbial objective

- I am afraid that he will refuse this offer.
- I am sure that I will not fail.

As a general rule, interrogative pronouns, interrogative adjectives, and interrogative adverbs introduce direct questions or indirect questions depending on expression of asking, considering, wondering, and the like.

The following sentences contain indirect questions, and therefore noun clauses:

1. I want to know what you are saying.
2. Who is to be the next president will be decided in November.
3. I am wondering what she will do.
4. I do not know whose house she is buying.
5. Can you tell me what he said to offend you?
6. I wish I knew which of these books I should order.
7. He wants me to find out who is invited.
8. The old man could not tell us who he was or where he was going.

The following sentences contain adjective clauses introduced by compound indefinite relatives or by simple relatives having the force of indefinite compound relatives.

1. Whoever would find pearls must dive deep.
2. Whatever is, is right.
3. Give the money to whoever calls for it.
4. Who desires to be safe should be careful to do what is right.
5. Whom the court favors is safe.
6. What we acquire with greatest difficulty, we retain the longest.
7. We should store in youth what is to be used in old age.
8. Take whichever is the lightest.

**EXERCISES**

Exercise 1

3. The secretary asked me ____ with Mr. Robson.
   A. did I have an appointment
   B. how was my appointment
   C. whether I had an appointment
   D. when is your appointment
   E. that I had an appointment

2. I asked Bob ____
   A. where did he come from?
   B. from where was he coming?
   C. from which he came.
D. where he came from.
E. from where is she?

3. The teacher asked the lazy student ___ the English classes.
   A. why hadn’t he attended
   B. when had he attended
   C. hadn’t he attended
   D. that he attended
   E. how often he had attended

4. The tourist asked me ___
   A. where the nearest bank was.
   B. the nearest bank.
   C. where is the nearest bank?
   D. Which the nearest bank is.
   E. That is the nearest bank.

5. I don’t remember ___ last year.
   A. what did I give her for her birthday
   B. for her birthday what did I give her
   C. what I gave her for her birthday
   D. I gave her what for her birthday
   E. What for her birthday I gave her

6. Of all the cities, ___.
   A. that San Antonio is probably the most picturesque
   B. San Antonio is probably the most picturesque
   C. probably San Antonio the most picturesque
   D. the most picturesque probably San Antonio
   E. the most picturesque probably that San Antonio
7. Because they usually receive the same score on standardized examinations, there is often disagreement as to ___ is the better student, Bob or Helen.
   A. who
   B. which
   C. whose
   D. whoever
   E. whom

8. She asked me ____
   A. where is the bank?
   B. where the bank was.
   C. where the bank is?
   D. where is the bank.
   E. the bank where is.

9. The teacher asked me ____.
   A. Why haven’t you submitted your paper.
   B. Why I haven’t submitted my paper.
   C. Why didn’t I submit my paper.
   D. Why I hadn’t submitted my paper.
   E. Why I didn’t you submitted my paper.

10. ____ is never predicted.
    A. He got a great success
    B. He was got a great success
    C. That he got a great success
    D. He succeeded
    E. He will succeed
Exercise 2
Underline the following noun clauses and state their function in the sentences.

1. I say that great men are still admirable.
2. That foot soldiers could withstand the charge of heavy cavalry was thought utterly impossible.
3. The men and women who do the hard work of the world have learned from Ruskin that they have a right to pleasure in their toil.
4. Tell us what we shall do.
5. Whether we are busy or idle will not be discussed.
6. Anaxagoras said that he was in the world to admire the sun.
7. Perchance you know who it was.
8. He was confident that recognition would come.
9. She had no idea but that he would succeed.
10. We have agreed that you should pay half of the expense of the trip.
11. I am very sorry, good Horatio, That to Laertes I forgot myself.
12. He had a vague impression that he would cut a ridiculous figure in that garb.
13. I wondered what those men would say to me.
14. I do not doubt but that he put the money in the good place.
15. Let us know among ourselves what is good.
16. I am sorry that my speech offends you.
17. Myths reveal motives and ideals, and permit us to see what comes from the latter.
18. This is what I want.
19. They who have seen him shall say, “Where is he?”
20. I was not conscious of what you were saying.
21. It was strange that the girl did not seem aware that her guests were leaving.
22. Dull people are not sure that the story of our own life is good literature.
23. I hoped that the Almighty would answer me.
24. Do tell me that this beverage owes its superior flavor to the introduction of molasses.
25. I am not informed about how the matter will be settled.
Exercise 3

*Change the questions to noun clauses.*

1. Did Steve go to the bank?
   
   I don’t know________________________________________________________

2. Where did Steve go?
   
   Do you know________________________________________________________

3. Is Karen at Home?
   
   Do you know________________________________________________________

4. Where is Karen?
   
   Do you know________________________________________________________

5. How is Pat feeling today?
   
   I wonder____________________________________________________________

6. Is Pat feeling better today?
   
   I wonder____________________________________________________________

7. Does the bus stop here?
   
   Do you know________________________________________________________

8. Where does the bus stop?
   
   I wonder____________________________________________________________

9. Why is Elena absent today?
   
   The teacher wants to know____________________________________________

10. Is Elena going to be absent again tomorrow?
    
    I wonder____________________________________________________________

11. Will it rain tomorrow?
    
    I wonder____________________________________________________________

12. What is an amphibian?
    
    Do you know________________________________________________________

13. Is a frog an amphibian?
    
    Can you tell me_____________________________________________________

14. What’s on TV tonight?
    
    I wonder____________________________________________________________
15. What is the speed of sound?
    Do you know___________________________________________________________
16. Does sound travel faster than light?
    Do you know___________________________________________________________
17. Are dogs color blind?
    Do you know___________________________________________________________
18. Why is the sky blue?
    Annie wants to know___________________________________________________
19. Does that store accept credit card?
    Do you know___________________________________________________________
20. Do insects have ears?
    The little girl wants to know_____________________________________________
9. REDUCED ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

Adjective clauses can appear in a reduced form. Although they appear in a reduced form, they express a complete meaning. In this form, the subject pronoun (adjective clause connector) and the be-verb which directly follow it are omitted.

The woman who is sitting next to me is a professor.

The man who was given a scholarship is Arnold.

The student that is reading a novel is Lily.

The letter which was written last week arrived today.

Each sentence above may be used in the complete form or in the reduced form. In the reduced form, the pronouns who, that, and which are omitted along with the be-verb is and was.

If there is no be-verb in the adjective clause, it is still possible to make a reduced form. It can be done by omitting the relative pronoun and changing the verb in the relative clause into the -ing form.

The man who drives the luxurious car is Mr. Ashman.

The students who come on time are very diligent.
Exercise 1

Each of the following sentences contains an adjective clause, in a complete or reduced form. Underline the adjective clause and then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

11. ___ We will have to return the merchandise purchased yesterday at the Broadway.
12. ___ The children sat in the fancy restaurant found it difficult to behave.
13. ___ Serving a term of four years, the mayor of the town will face reelection next year.
14. ___ The brand new Cadillac, purchasing less than two weeks ago, was destroyed in the accident.
15. ___ The fans who supporting their team always come out to the games in large numbers.
16. ___ The suspect can be seen in the photograph were just released by the police.
17. ___ The food placing on the picnic table attracted a large number of files.
18. ___ Impressed with everything she had heard about the course, Marie signed her children up for it.
19. ___ The passengers in the airport waiting room, heard the announcement of the cancelled flight, groaned audibly.
20. ___ Dissatisfied with the service at the restaurant, the meal really was not enjoyable.

Exercise 2

Change each of the following sentences into the one having reduced adjective clause.

1. The child who was frightened by the thunder ran to his mother.
2. The young men who are by this institute are all university students.
3. A few days after the interview, I received a letter which offers me a job.
4. The windowpane which was broken by Edi has not been repaired yet.
5. Anyone that enrolls that school must take a difficult entrance examination.
6. He dislikes driving along a road which is covered by mud.
7. We were watching a kitten which was climbing climb a tree when the bomb suddenly exploded.
8. The girl that called me last night is planning to study abroad.
9. The woman who is a baby sitter is very patient.
10. The student that stares at you is beautiful.
2. THE RESTRICTIVE AND NON-RESTRICTIVE CLAUSE

Adjective clauses, when analyzed as to the particular way in which they modify nouns or pronouns, can be restrictive or non-restrictive. The restrictive clause is also called defining clause whereas the non-restrictive clause is called non-defining clause.

4. Restrictive Clause

A restrictive clause is a clause that limits or restricts nouns or pronouns. In this case, the adjective clause serves to narrow down the reference of the noun it modifies, no commas are used for the clause.

*The girl who is wearing a tight T-shirt is my close friend.*

The adjective clause *who is wearing a tight T-shirt* limits the reference of the class word *girl* to the one *who-is-wearing--a-tight-T-shirt*. In the speech, there would be no pause after *girl*.

Most clauses that modify pronouns are restrictive. The restrictive clauses are often joined to their antecedents without an intervening relative. In such cases, the relation of the antecedent to the verbal predicate of the sub-clause may be that of a direct or indirect object, a prepositional phrase, a nominal predicate, or an adverbial adjunct.

I did not meet any one I knew personally.
This is the girl I fall in love with.
Is this the problem you were confused about before?
I am not the child I was.

Pay attention to the following sentences as the restrictive meaning.

*This is the girl who sent me a present* (the only girl singled out of a group of girls).
*This is the student that got a scholarship to study abroad* (one student distinguished among all the students).
5. Non-restrictive Clause

A non-restrictive clause is an adjective clause that does not limit or restrict or identify nouns or pronouns. It means that it does not serve to narrow down the reference of the noun or pronoun, especially when the noun or pronoun is already restricted. In other words, it does not affect the intention, nor restrict the number of the nouns or pronouns it modifies: *Sunlight, which is necessary to plant growth, was plentiful that season*. The clause applies to all sunlight; it merely gives a bit of information concerning sunlight as an agency in life stimulation. In speech, there would be a pause after the antecedent of the clause, *sunlight*.

Observe that the non-restrictive clauses are always set off by commas.

- Prof. Andrew, *who teaches English Instructional Technology*, is a popular lecturer.

- The lower animals, *which have no complete and formal language*, must converse by rude signs and noises.

- Juliet, *who is always on the top of the class*, will have a thesis exam next week.

- John Blair, *who lives next door*, is my best friend.

### The Difference between Restrictive and Non-restrictive Clauses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>RESTRICTIVE</strong></th>
<th><strong>NON-RESTRICTIVE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not separated from its head word</td>
<td>Separated from its head word by commas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- When the antecedent is restricted by the adjective clause</td>
<td>- When the antecedent is restricted in itself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- When the antecedent is limited by the adjective clause to some of the class.</td>
<td>- When the antecedent refers to all of class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The relative pronoun that is usually used only for restrictive clauses.</td>
<td>All relative pronouns can be used for non-restrictive clauses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The relative pronoun may be omitted.</td>
<td>The relative pronoun may never be omitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The relative pronoun referring to an object can be omitted.
The relative pronoun may never be omitted.

Who and which as relative pronouns may introduce either restrictive or non-restrictive clauses; and punctuating clauses containing these pronouns sometimes requires special attention. Usually, if one of these is used to introduce a restrictive clause, a that can be substituted for either who or which. Another test is to see if the pronoun can be omitted; and if it can, the clause will be a restrictive one.

The relative adverbs where, when, why, and whereby may introduce either restrictive or non-restrictive clauses, the meaning which is to be conveyed being the test. Often if the definite article or some other similar modifier precedes the noun-antecedent, the clause which follows will be restrictive. If the antecedent is a proper noun, the clause which follows is likely to be non-restrictive.

EXERCISES

Exercise 1

State whether the relative clauses in the following sentences are restrictive or non-restrictive. Mention your reason.

31. Read your book which you bought yesterday.
32. The book which is covered red is mine.
33. The book that I borrowed from the library is very interesting
34. Mary, who is studying English, is very diligent.
35. The school where my brother works is very popular.
36. The girl who is standing near the door is my sister.
37. He is the man whom everybody trusts.
38. That is what I said yesterday.
39. Wash your hair that you dyed.
40. I remember the house where I was born.
41. Ann is the girl whom I am falling in love with.
42. Give the knowledge to whoever you meet.
43. Arnold, who was the chief of the class, is a successful person.
44. The structure book, which I wrote, needs revising.
45. The students who attended the seminar got nice seminar kits.
46. I washed my hand that was dirty.
47. I met Mr. Smith who taught me Linguistics.
48. The only glasses that I bought last year are very precious.
49. I need the computer you are using.
50. Wear the ring which I gave yesterday.
51. Consult your paper to the lecturer who teaches you.
52. The man who is giving a speech is the rector.
53. Let me read the letter you wrote this morning.
54. He is approaching that girl who is wearing a pair of jeans.
55. This is the pen which I found.
56. The woman who was sitting next to me is very polite.
57. Always read the Qur’an that your father gave you yesterday.
58. The car which is being parked in front of the office is my uncle’s car.
59. I don’t know the girl that is singing a beautiful song.
60. Directly do the assignments which are given by your lecturer.

**Exercise 2**

3. Write down 10 sentences containing restrictive clauses.
4. Write down 10 sentences containing non-restrictive clauses