



ESL 340: Adjective Clauses

Week 7, Tue. 2/27/18

Todd Windisch, Spring 2018

Don't forget to sign-in!

Daily Bookkeeping

- **ANNOUNCEMENTS:**

- ***Phrasal Verb Quiz TUE 2/27***
 - *“believe in” – “hang around”*



- **TODAY’S AGENDA:**

1. Collect/Review HW
2. Adjective Clause Intro
3. Reading Intro CH 2
4. Phrasal Verb Quiz

- **HOMEWORK:**

- *Complete new word family chart in Chapter 2 of Northstar 3 (p. 37)*
 - *Remember, we will use these words to practice vocabulary starting on Thur*

Remind App



- I use the Remind App to make class announcements
- Follow these instructions to sign-up for class announcements that will be texted to you automatically
 - ***You do NOT need to download the Remind App, but you can if you want to SEND messages back to me***

❖ ***Answer any questions that follow***

Phone number:

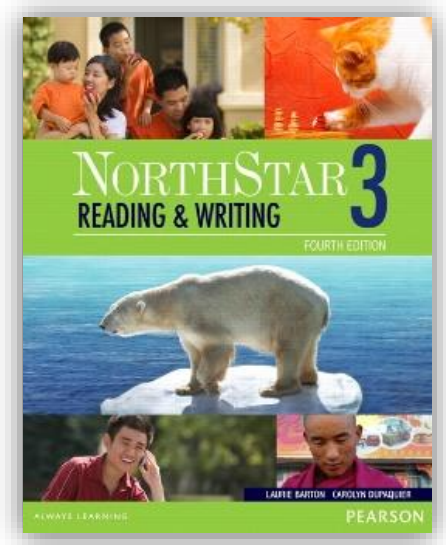
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Message:

@esl340s

Reading Agenda

1. Intro Reading Topic (p. 25)
2. Vocab: practice (pp. 26-27)
3. Read “Catch Me If You Can: The Frank Abagnale Story” (pp. 29-30)
4. Main Ideas (p. 29)
5. Details (p. 30)





Thor

Black Widow

Captain America

Director
Fury

Iron Man

Hawkeye

The Hulk

VIDEO

- Watch the following movie trailer of The Avengers
 - Have you seen this movie?
 - Do you like this kind of movie?
- Complete the worksheet by providing information about each member of the Avengers



ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

- Also known as a **relative clause**
- They are dependent clauses that give more information about nouns
 - **They *usually* follow nouns!**
- Where are the adjective clauses in these sentences?
 - I have a friend who lives in Paris.
 - The food that I like the most is pasta!
 - My friend only reads books which were written for teenagers.
- How do you know these are adjective clauses?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

- Most of the time, an adjective clause begins with a **relative pronoun**
 - Who, whom, which, that, whose, when, where
 - In some cases, the relative pronoun can be omitted (deleted/hidden)



WHERE ARE THEY?

- An adjective clause can occur after a main clause, inside a main clause, inside a dependent clause (pretty much anywhere nouns occur)
 - My sister who's older than me works the night shift.
 - My sister who's older than my sister **who's younger** works the night shift.

PEOPLE

- To refer to *people* use **who** and **that** as the subjects of verbs in adjective clauses
 - The Ings are the people who/that bought the house.
 - Sam is the man who/that lives next door to me.
- Both of these are acceptable, but **that** is more informal

ANIMALS AND THINGS

- To refer to *things*, use **which** and **that** as the subjects of verbs in adjective clauses
 - This is the car which/that is the nicest.
 - Math is the subject which/that is the easiest for me.
- Both of these are acceptable, but **that** is more informal

THAT/WHICH/WHO

- The verb in the adjective clause agrees with the noun or pronoun that the clause modifies
 - There are many people who **have taken** this personality test.
 - This test is the one that **is** the best known.
 - Shirley likes people who...
 - Shirley likes a person who...
- **BE CAREFUL! Do not use double subjects!**
 - Extroverts are people who ~~they~~ like to be with others.
 - Grapes that ~~they~~ have dried in the sun are called raisins.



THAT, WHICH, WHO PRACTICE

- Complete exercise 1 on the worksheet (Clauses – Relative 1) that the teacher has passed out
- Finish the sentences with an adjective clause
- Make sure to use the correct **relative pronoun!**
 - Example: Bees are insects that fly through the air and make honey.
 - Your answers will vary.
 - **What do these sentences look like separated?**
- **In these clauses, is the relative pronoun the subject or object of the adjective clause?**
 - **SUBJECT!**

THAT, WHICH, WHO PRACTICE

- Combine the sentences using an adjective clause
 - Make sure to use the correct **relative pronoun!**
 - EXAMPLE: Bob has a pet crocodile. It eats English students.
 - EXAMPLE: Bob has a pet crocodile that eats English students.
1. These are the flowers. They are for the teacher.
 2. We watched a movie. The movie made me cry.
 3. She's the teacher. The teacher yelled at me.
 4. I just met a girl. She had a tattoo on her arm.
 5. I saw one of the bullies. He stole my lunch money.
 6. I liked the soup. It had shrimp in it.

OBJECTS OF VERBS

- **The relative pronoun can also be the object of the verb!**
 - Jean was the person that I mentioned.
 - Who did I mention?
 - I mentioned Jean.
 - **The relative pronoun is the object of the verb!**
 - Jean was the person that met me at the movies yesterday.
 - **Who** met me?
 - Jean met me.
 - **The relative pronoun is the subject of the verb!**

OBJECT OF VERBS (THINGS)

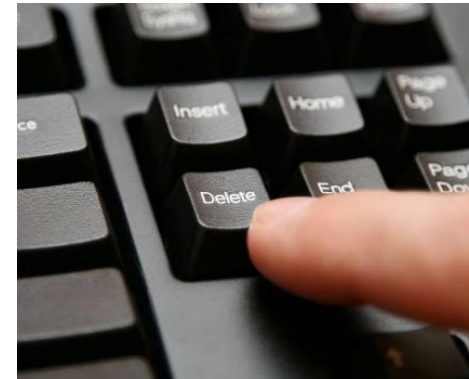
- When the relative pronoun is the object of the verb with things we still use **that** and **which**.
 - *The test that/which I took was difficult.*
 - *The new car that/which I bought three days ago is a lemon!*

OBJECTS OF VERBS (PEOPLE)

- To refer to people, use **whom**, **who**, and **that** as the objects of verbs
 - I met her friend Jean whom I had met several times before.
 - I met her friend Jean who I had met several times before.
 - I met her friend Jean that I had met several times before.
- **Whom** is more formal
- **Whom** is traditionally the only way to refer to people as the objects of verbs in adjective clauses but English is changing
- This is the only way you use **whom**

DELETION

- In conversation and informal writing, you can often omit the relative pronoun **when it is an object**
 - Jean is the person _____ I mentioned.
 - The test ____ I took was difficult.
- This is how most people speak
- One way to remember this is, **if there is a new subject after the relative pronoun, you can remove the relative pronoun**
 - We went to the haunted house that's near Disneyland.
 - We went to the haunted house ~~is near Disneyland.~~



CAN I REMOVE THE RELATIVE PRONOUN?

- My friend that I've known since high school is very friendly.
 - YES!
- She is the type of girl who likes to wear the pants in the relationship.
 - NO!
- The vacation that I took last year was the best!
 - YES!
- The person that sits next to me in class talks a lot.
 - NO!

OBJECT PRONOUN PRACTICE

- Complete the exercise on the worksheet (Clauses – Relative 2) that the teacher has passed out
- You will only complete the numbers that the teacher has assigned you and share your answers with the class
- Notice that you are referring to people and things as the **objects of verbs** in the adjective clauses
 - EXAMPLE: King Kong was the movie. We saw it yesterday.
 - EXAMPLE: King Kong was the movie we saw yesterday.

ANSWERS

- Exercise 1 (Clauses – Relative 2), p. 178
 - 1. Evolution is a theory (that/which) Charles Darwin created.
 - 2. I enjoyed the homework (that/which) we did over the weekend.
 - 3. That's the boy (whom/that/who) my sister has a crush on.
 - 4. Did you like the pasta (that/which) I made for supper last night?
 - 5. Where's the tee-shirt (that/which) you bought at the concert?
 - 6. Do you know the teacher (whom/that/who) the police arrested yesterday?
 - 7. Those are the twins (whom/that/who) I can't tell apart.
 - 8. Where are the socks (that/which) I took off this morning?
 - 9. Where are the papayas (that/which) I paid for?

ANSWERS

- Exercise 1 (Clauses – Relative 2), p. 178
 - 10. He's the man (whom/that/who) I don't agree with.
 - 11. Shirley is the saleswoman (whom/that/who) I talked to yesterday.
 - 12. This is a restaurant (that/which) I'm very fond of.
 - 13. You're the person (whom/that/who) I wrote this song for.
 - 14. Politics is a topic (that/which) we always argue about.
 - 15. She is the professor (that/who/whom) I wrote the paper for.
 - 16. I have a big test (that/which) I am not prepared for.
 - 17. Narcolepsy is the disease (that/which) the teacher is suffering from.