



ESL 340: Adjective Phrases

Week 8, Thur. 3/8/18

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Don't forget to sign-in!

Daily Bookkeeping

• ANNOUNCEMENTS:

- **Midterm Exam THUR 3/15**
- **Phrasal Verb Quiz TUE 3/26**
 - “hang up” – “rely on”
 - (NOT “queue up” or “phone up”)



▪ TODAY’S AGENDA:

1. Return quizzes
2. Check HW
3. Adjective Phrases!
4. Continue Reading CH 2 (*if time*)

• HOMEWORK:

- Adjective Phrase Exercise Packet
 - *I could not make copies – please find the homework on the website near the PPT for this week, you can print at home or write your answers on a separate piece of paper*
 - *After you finish, check your answers on my website (toddesl340.weebly.com)*
 - *Correct your work with a different color pen*
 - *On TUESDAY, I will ask if you have any questions and collect the homework*

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:

81010

Message:

@esl340s

IDENTIFYING/NON-IDENTIFYING PRACTICE

- Look at exercise 3 on p. 204
- Combine the sentences to create a story
- **Decide whether the clauses are identifying or non-identifying**
 - Add commas if necessary

ANSWERS

- Exercise 3, p. 204
 - 2. The company, which is named Excelsior Computer, has existed for 15 years.
 - 3. The building where we do most of our work is located downtown.
 - 4. The office that I work in has been remodeled.
 - 5. Darren Corgatelli, whose wife is my aunt, is the boss.
 - 6. Darren, whom I've known since I was a child, is an excellent boss.
 - 7. Sarah Corgatelli, who is Darren's wife, keeps the company running smoothly.
 - 8. I joined the company in 1995, when I graduated from college.
 - 9. I really admire my colleagues, whose advice has been invaluable.
 - 10. Part of my job is telemarketing, which I like the least.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES WITH PREPOSITIONS

- Adjective clauses with prepositions only occur when the relative pronoun is **referring to an object (the object of a preposition)**
- When a sentence is **formal**, we move the preposition to the front of the clause
 - Bill is the man to whom I spoke.
 - That's the film to which he referred.
 - **When the preposition is at the front, we only use whom, which, or whose!**

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES WITH PREPOSITIONS

- When a sentence is **informal**, we keep the preposition at the end of the adjective clause
 - Bill is the man who (whom) I spoke to.
 - That's the film that (which) he referred to.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES WITH PREPOSITIONS

- A preposition **cannot** come at the beginning of a clause with **that**
 - That is the studio for which he works.
 - That is the studio for that he works.
 - How can we correct this?
 - That is the studio that he works for.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES WITH PREPOSITIONS

- When we place the preposition at the end, we can omit the relative pronoun
 - He has a daughter (that) he's estranged from.
 - That's the screenwriter (who) I read about.
- When the preposition comes first, we cannot remove the relative pronoun
 - He has a daughter from whom he's estranged.
 - Notice, I changed **that**!
 - That's the screenwriter about whom I read.

PRACTICE WITH PREPOSITIONS

- Look at the ~~worksheet~~ (next slide) that the teacher has passed out
- What are four different ways to combine the sentences at the bottom?
 - Remember, there is only one way to write a sentence with the preposition at the front!

1. The bus was late. We were waiting for it.

- The bus _____ we were waiting _____ was late.
- The bus _____ we were waiting _____ was late.
- The bus _____ we were waiting _____ was late.
- The bus _____ we were waiting was late.

2. The man was very angry. Maria was arguing with him.

- The man _____ Maria was arguing _____ was very angry.
- The man _____ Maria was arguing _____ was very angry.
- The man _____ Maria was arguing _____ was very angry.
- The man _____ Maria was arguing _____ was very angry.
- The man _____ Maria was arguing was very angry.

Exercise 2, p. 254

1. Asha is happy in the new country (that/which) she moved to.
2. She got a job at a company (that/which) she had heard good things about.
3. She appreciates the kindness of the supervisor (whom/who/that) she reports to.
4. She is fond of the other employees (whom/who/that) she works with.
5. She is amazed at the variety of countries (which/that) they come from.
6. However, the long commute is the one thing (which/that) she is tired of.
7. Nonetheless, Asha is happy with the company (which/that) she works at.

IDENTIFYING/NON-IDENTIFYING

- Adjective clauses with prepositions can be both identifying AND non-identifying
 - The film to which I'm referring is *Avatar*.
 - *Avatar*, to which I'm referring, is exciting.

CHART FROM TEXTBOOK

Main Clause	Adjective Clause with Preposition			
People / Things	Preposition	Relative Pronoun		Preposition
He's the actor	to	whom	she was talking.	
		who(m) that ∅*	she was talking	to.
It's the studio	for	which	he works.	
		which that ∅	he works	for.
That's the director		whose	movies I told you	about.
That's the movie			director I spoke	of.

*∅ = no pronoun

USING QUANTIFIERS

- He made eight films, **all of which** I like.
- The structure: **quantifier + of + relative pronoun**
- Relative pronouns:
 - Whom = modifying people
 - Which = modifying things
 - Whose = possession
- **Always formal**
- **Always non-identifying (commas)**

EXAMPLES OF QUANTIFIERS

- All
- Any
- Both
- Each
- Enough
- Every
- Few/A few/Fewer
- Little/A Little/Less
- Lots of/A lot of
- Many
- More
- No
- Several
- Some

EXERCISE 3, P. 254

1. some of whom have never lived abroad before
2. most of whom become homesick for their native country
3. all of which seem serious at the time
4. many of which do not pay well
5. most of whose families are not with them
6. few of whom lose their native languages and accents

USING QUANTIFIERS

- Can you fill in a quantifier and relative pronoun in these sentences?
 - The film has many stars, _____ I recognize.
 - I like her books, _____ I've read.
 - Her books, _____ I've read, are popular.
 - Todd, _____ lessons I enjoy, is a fun teacher!
 - John bought a lot of socks at the swap meet, _____ were on sale.
 - Different flavors of Red Bull, _____ I like, are all the same price.
- Can you write an original sentence (or two)?

CHART FROM TEXTBOOK

Main Clause	Adjective Clause with Quantifier				
People / Things	Quantifier	Of	Relative Pronoun		
I have many friends,	all most a number	of	whom	are actors.	
I was in a lot of movies,	some a few several		which	were successes.	
That's the director,	a couple both		whose		movies are classics.
That's the movie,	two				actors got awards.

NOUN + 'OF WHICH'

- If you want to use the adjective clause to provide a specific example of the thing you are modifying, you use **noun + of which**.
- Very often the noun is the word **example**
 - I like soda, an example of which is Coca Cola.
- **Main Clause:** Action movies are very popular.
 - Think of an example of a popular action movie and write it down.
 - *Transformers*
 - Action movies, an example of which is *Transformers*, are very popular.

CHART FROM TEXTBOOK

Main Clause	Adjective Clause with Noun		
Things	Noun	<i>Of Which</i>	
She makes comedies,	an example	of which	<i>is Julie and Julia.</i>
I love that series,	an episode		she directed.

REDUCING TO ADJECTIVE PHRASES

- We can reduce adjective clauses only when the relative pronoun is the subject of the adjective clause
- The reduced adjective clause becomes an adjective phrase, which does not have a subject.
 - Instead, it has a **present participle** (base form + ing) for the active voice or a **past participle** for the passive voice.
 - Adjective phrases can also be **nouns** or **prepositional phrases**
- My friend was shocked by the horror film. My friend screamed.
- My friend, who was shocked by the horror film, screamed.
- My friend, shocked by the horror film, screamed.

REDUCING WITH 'BE'

- To shorten an adjective clause with a **be** verb, reduce the clause to an adjective phrase by **deleting the relative pronoun and 'be' verb**
 - Slumdog Millionaire, which was directed by Danny Boyle, won many awards.
 - Slumdog Millionaire, directed by Danny Boyle, won many awards.
- You can reduce **both identifying AND non-identifying clauses**
 - REMEMBER! When reducing with **be**, it only works when **who, which, or that** is **the subject of the clause**

PAST PARTICIPLE

- **You usually don't reduce when there is only an adjective!**
- **If the adjective is by itself it should go before the noun not after**
 - The elephant is pink. It is jumping up and down.
 - The elephant that is pink is jumping up and down.
 - ~~The elephant pink is jumping up and down.~~
- The elephant is covered in pink paint. It is jumping up and down.
- The elephant that is covered in pink paint is jumping up and down.
- The elephant covered in pink paint is jumping up and down.

EXAMPLES FROM TEXTBOOK

	Adjective Clause		Adjective Phrase
He's the actor	who's from the film school.	He's the actor	from the film school.
I saw the film	which is based on that book.	I saw the film	based on that book.
That's the man	who was in charge of lighting.	That's the man	in charge of lighting.
I read the scripts	that are on my desk .	I read the scripts	on my desk .

REDUCING PRACTICE

- Can you combine the following sentences?
- Make sure to remove the relative pronoun and 'be' in order to **reduce** it
 - **The money was stolen from the safe. The money belonged to me.**
 - The money that was stolen from the safe belonged to me.
 - The money that belonged to me was stolen from the safe.
 - This is a correct sentence **but there is no "be verb" to reduce!**



PRACTICE

1. The chipmunk was captured by my friend Jane. The chipmunk was last seen in the library.
2. I burned the meat. The meat was given to the dog.
3. The turkey was cooked for Thanksgiving. It was stolen from Old MacDonald's farm.
4. An island was discovered last year. It is inhabited by giant lizards!



REDUCING TO PRESENT PARTICIPLE

- This rule often works with the progressive verb tense as well
 - The man is talking on his cell phone. That man is annoying me.
 - The man talking on his cell phone is annoying me.
- PICTURE DISCUSSION
 - Look at the picture on p. 242
 - Can you describe what's happening using reduced adjective clauses?
 - Can you use quantifiers?
 - The man wearing the red jacket is smoking in the theater.
 - One of the men sitting near him doesn't like it very much.
 - The girls in the third row, all of whom....

REDUCING WITH OTHER VERBS

- If there is no **be** verb, it is often still possible to change the clause to an adjective phrase
- We do this by **deleting the relative pronoun** and **changing the verb to its –ing form**
- Again, we can only do this when **who, which, or that is the subject of the clause**
 - Avatar, which stars Sam Worthington, is the top-earning film.
 - Avatar, starring Sam Worthington, is the top-earning film.
 - I like any movie that features Helen Mirren.
 - I like any movie featuring Helen Mirren.

EXAMPLES FROM TEXTBOOK

	Adjective Clause		Adjective Phrase
He's the actor	who plays the king.	He's the actor	playing the king.
<i>Babel</i> is a picture	which stars Brad Pitt.	<i>Babel</i> is a picture	starring Brad Pitt.
It's a love story	that takes place in Rome.	It's a love story	taking place in Rome.

CLAUSES → PHRASES

- Using the ~~handout~~ (next slide) from the teacher, reduce the clauses to phrases if it is possible
 - There are clauses with **be** and clauses with **other verbs**
- If it's not possible, explain why



1. Knowledgeable consumers who are looking for bargains often shop at outlet stores.
2. Those who wish to travel with us must be ready to leave on short notice.
3. We visited a museum whose art collection is valued at \$300 billion.
4. Mr. Brown, who is responsible for public relations, is an employee of the company.
5. Everyone knows that winters are extremely cold at the North and South Poles.
6. The factors which contribute to poor health include: low economic status, poor diet, and lack of exercise.
7. The ideas that are presented in the essay are controversial.

Exercise 4, p. 255

1. Bi-Yun, born in a small town in South Korea, has overcome...
2. Los Angeles, often a difficult place to adjust to, has become...
3. Bi-Yun has had several jobs including driving a taxi and washing dishes.
4. ...participated in extracurricular activities involving music and sports.
5. Bi-Yun is currently dating a fellow student in his history class.
6. Bi-Yun, a very social person, shares an apartment with four other students.
7. Bi-Yun, a star athlete in South Korea, is currently on the university track team.