

# CHAPTER 4 *The Clause*

## **Adjective Clauses**

An **adjective clause** is a subordinate clause used as an adjective to modify a noun or pronoun.

**EXERCISE** In each sentence below, draw one line under the adjective clause and two lines under the noun or pronoun it modifies. Some sentences do not contain an adjective clause.

**EXAMPLE:** Who is it?  
 The man who won laughed.

1. Both dogs that he had trained won blue ribbons.
2. The same people who had cheered him now booed him.
3. Which student made the best grades?
4. The idea that he suggested is absurd.
5. The evidence that we discovered helped solve the case.
6. The man whom John asked for directions did not hear him.
7. Which is my dessert fork?
8. That kind of thinking confuses me.
9. Some cars that were manufactured in that year have been recalled.
10. The blisters that we thought were poison ivy turned out to be harmless.
11. Whose name has she called?
12. The letter that arrived today had no check with it.
13. "That is not the point, sir!"
14. Newspaper carriers who are reliable have appreciative customers.
15. The people who sat in the penny seats sometimes grew boisterous.
16. Those who studied did well.
17. The committee that made that recommendation had studied the subject thoroughly.
18. The women who had rescued the children began to sob with relief.
19. Whose house will we visit next?
20. The person whom you met is Laura's cousin Bob.

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## Relative Pronouns

Adjective clauses are generally introduced by **relative pronouns**. The relative pronouns are *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which*, and *that*.

**EXERCISE** Many of the following sentences contain an adjective clause introduced by a relative pronoun. If a sentence has an adjective clause, circle the relative pronoun that introduces the clause. If there is no adjective clause, do not circle anything.

**EXAMPLE:** Who is that?  
The man (who) left was Mr. Wong.

1. He was the leader who brought peace to the country.
2. The theories that were presented all seemed plausible.
3. Who borrowed the files?
4. The Civil War, which ended long ago, still leaves its scars.
5. Lawrence, who understands how diesel engines work, fixed my sister's truck.
6. Lynne, whose favorite pastime is dancing, attends classes three nights a week.
7. The actors who went on tour visited the zoo.
8. The stereo that she bought had a tape player in it.
9. Jeremy, whose parents are both biologists, is very interested in science.
10. The sweater that he purchased was on sale.
11. Which one is my teacher?
12. Those who have followed the legislation understand the reasoning of its supporters.
13. The residents who feel that way should say so.
14. The people whose homes have been damaged will need special help.
15. Which is my seat?
16. The baby robin, which had fallen from the nest, was shivering on the cold ground.
17. Without training who could possibly understand that surgical procedure?
18. The Marine Corps, which needs recruits, is open to both men and women.
19. Whose hat is that floating in the river?
20. This is the bicycle that I want.

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**EXERCISE** Underline the adjective clause in each of the following sentences.

**EXAMPLE:** Rafting or canoeing through water that has a strong current is sometimes called white-watering or rapid-shooting.

1. White-water rapids, which can be dangerous, require special caution.
2. A person who wants to go white-watering should investigate which rivers are safe.
3. A guide who has been carefully trained should accompany less experienced rapid-shooters.
4. Those who have never done any rapid-shooting before need a training program.
5. Areas of the river that may be hazardous are marked on the chart.
6. One must also learn certain techniques that will minimize dangers and increase enjoyment.
7. Some of the guides who are particularly skilled have set up excellent courses.
8. They know the dangerous situations that inexperienced rapid-shooters often experience.
9. Seek out those guides whose programs are geared to beginners.
10. Ask questions of those who have figured out the pitfalls.
11. Listen carefully to the tips which such experts offer.
12. Dress in clothing that will protect you from the water and the weather.
13. After following all these procedures, enjoy the white-watering, which will be an exhilarating trip.
14. Some beginners have spectators take pictures that they can enjoy later.
15. Others spend hours writing up reports that friends will read.
16. Shooting rapids on rivers that are known for their rushing currents must give much satisfaction to adventurers.
17. All those whose love of challenge spurs them to try new adventures should consider white-watering.
18. Phyllis and Jim, who had never been on a raft before, went on a white-water raft trip in North Carolina.
19. The trip, which lasted for three hours, was on the Nantahala River.
20. The most dangerous part of the trip was a three-foot rapids at the end, which occasionally capsized some rafts.