

Lesson Six

GRAMMAR

Adjective Clauses
Descriptive Phrases

CONTEXT

Kids and the Media
E-mail and Instant Messages
The Creator of the World Wide Web
Parents Taking Control of the Media

LESSON FOCUS

An adjective clause is a clause that describes a noun.

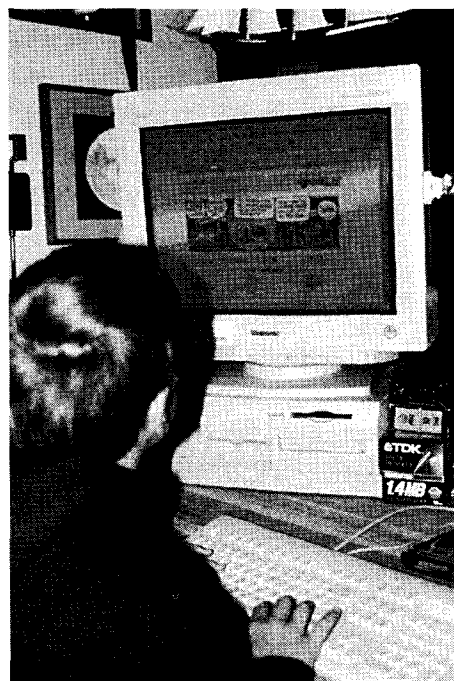
Did you see the movie *that was on TV last night*?

I have a friend *who doesn't own a TV*.

Descriptive phrases can also describe a noun.

The children *watching TV* should go to bed.

Many programs *shown on TV* are not good for children.



Before You Read

1. Do you watch a lot of TV?
2. Did you watch a lot of TV when you were a child? Did your parents let you choose your own programs?
3. Do you think that some TV shows are bad for children?

Read the following article and facts in the box. Pay special attention to adjective clauses.

Facts About Kids and TV

- Children **who watch four or more hours of TV a day** spend less time on schoolwork and have poorer reading skills.
- Kids can see about five violent acts per hour during prime time¹ and 26 violent acts per hour during Saturday morning children's programs.
- Kids **who watch large amounts of violence** are more likely to use aggression to solve problems.
- Kids see about 20,000 TV commercials a year.
- More than 9 out of 10 food ads on Saturday morning TV are for unhealthy foods, such as candy and fast food.
- Children **who watch four or more hours of TV a day** are more likely to believe advertising claims than children who watch less TV.

Kids and the Media²

Before families had TV, most of the information **children got** was from their parents, teachers, and books. But when TV entered American homes in the 1950s, it brought a large variety of information, ideas, and images **that previous generations of children didn't have**. As more mothers entered the workforce, parents controlled fewer and fewer of the programs **that their children watched**.

Today the typical American child spends an average of 5½ hours using some form of media (TV, music, computers, printed material). The average household has 3 TVs, 2 VCRs, 3 radios, 3 tape players, 2 CD players, a video game system, and a computer. A large percentage of children's time is spent watching TV alone or with other kids. In fact, 65 percent of kids over eight have a TV in their bedroom. And parents of children under eight watch TV

¹ *Prime time* means the evening hours, generally between 7 and 11 p.m., when the television audience is the largest.

² The statistics in this reading come from the Kaiser Family Foundation report *Kids and Media @ The New Millennium* (1999) and the Center for Media Education.

with their kids just 50 percent of the time. Only half of American kids live in households **that have rules about media use**. Mealtime used to be a time **when families could get together** to discuss their daily lives. Now fifty-eight per cent of kids live in homes **where the TV is on during meals**. Forty percent of kids say the TV is on even when no one is watching.

It is clear that parents need to pay more attention to the programs **their kids watch**. They need to set a time limit for using media and help kids make smart TV choices. Above all, they need to model responsible behavior themselves.

6.1 Adjective Clauses—Overview

An adjective clause is a group of words that describes the noun before it.

Examples	Explanation
<p>Children who watch a lot of TV have no time for homework.</p> <p>A woman whom I met doesn't allow her kids to watch TV on Saturdays.</p> <p>The average child lives in a household that has three TV sets.</p> <p>Programs which show violent behavior affect kids.</p>	<p>Use <i>who</i> for people.</p> <p>Use <i>whom</i> for people.</p> <p>Use <i>that</i> for people or things.</p> <p>Use <i>which</i> for things.</p>
<p>Children whose parents are at work often choose their own TV programs.</p>	<p>Use <i>whose</i> for possession.</p>
<p>Mealtime is a time when families can discuss their lives.</p> <p>Many kids live in homes where the TV is on all the time.</p>	<p>Use <i>when</i> for time.</p> <p>Use <i>where</i> for place.</p>
<p>The information children get from TV is not always good for them.</p> <p>Parents should pay attention to the programs their children watch.</p>	<p><i>Whom, that, or which</i> can be omitted from some adjective clauses.</p>

EXERCISE 1 Tell if you agree or disagree with each statement. You may discuss your answers.

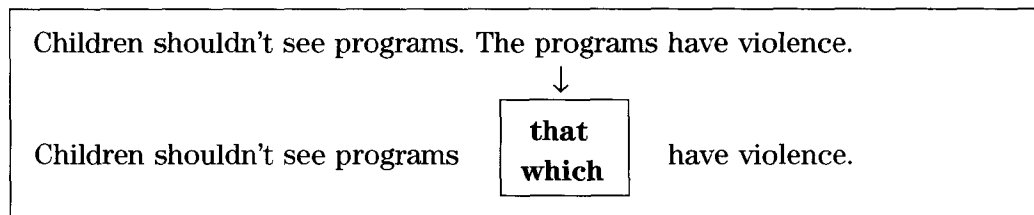
EXAMPLE: Children who watch a lot of TV can learn a lot about the world.

1. Children who don't watch a lot of TV are more creative than children who watch a lot of TV.
2. Parents should choose the programs their children watch.
3. Parents who watch a lot of TV give a bad example to their children.
4. Parents should ask their kids about the programs they watch.
5. Parents should watch TV with their kids.
6. Children who see violence on TV will become violent.
7. Kids are influenced by the ads for food and candy that they see on TV.
8. Children whose parents read to them when they're small will become good readers.
9. Parents shouldn't let kids watch TV during mealtime.
10. Parents should limit the number of hours that their child watches TV.
11. It is not good for children to spend too much time at the computer.
12. Kids are happy with the limitations their parents give them.

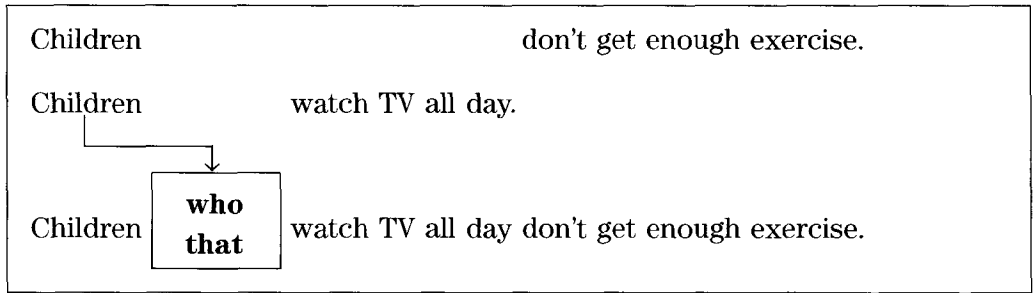
EXERCISE 2 Underline the adjective clauses in Exercise 1. Not every sentence has an adjective clause.

6.2

Relative Pronoun as Subject



(continued)



LANGUAGE NOTES

- The adjective clause can describe any noun in the sentence.
 Programs *that contain violence* are not good for children. (Adjective clause describes subject.)
 I don't like programs *that contain violence*. (Adjective clause describes object.)
- Remember, *who* and *that* are for people; *that* and *which* are for things. (*Which* is less common than *that*.)
- A present-tense verb in the adjective clause must agree in number with the noun it describes.
Children who watch TV all day don't get enough exercise.
 A *child who watches* TV all day doesn't get enough exercise.

EXERCISE 3 Each subject below contains an adjective clause. Complete the statement.

EXAMPLE: People who have children have a lot of responsibilities.

- Mothers who work _____
- Children who are home alone after school _____
- A child who has a TV in his or her room _____
- Parents who set a good example for their children _____
- Children who have a lot of toys _____
- Children who watch TV all day _____
- TV shows that have a lot of violence _____
- Commercials that interrupt a program _____
- Families that have small children _____
- People who have cable TV _____

EXERCISE 4 Fill in the blanks with an adjective clause.

EXAMPLE: I like TV programs that show happy families.

1. I don't like TV programs _____
2. Children shouldn't watch TV programs _____
3. TV programs _____ are good for small children.
4. Parents shouldn't give children toys _____
5. Children _____ believe the advertising claims they see over and over again.
6. A good parent is a person _____
7. A good kindergarten teacher is a person _____
8. Small children like books _____

EXERCISE 5 Fill in the blanks with an adjective clause. Discuss your answers.

EXAMPLE: I don't like people who say one thing but do something else.

1. I don't like people _____
2. I don't like apartments _____
3. I don't like movies _____
4. I like movies _____
5. I don't like teachers _____
6. I like teachers _____
7. I don't like teenagers _____
8. I like to have neighbors _____
9. I don't like to have neighbors _____
10. I like to receive mail _____
11. I have never met a person _____
12. I can't understand people _____
13. I like classes _____
14. I like to be around people _____

15. I don't like to be around people _____
16. A good friend is a person _____
17. I have a good friend _____
18. I once had a car _____

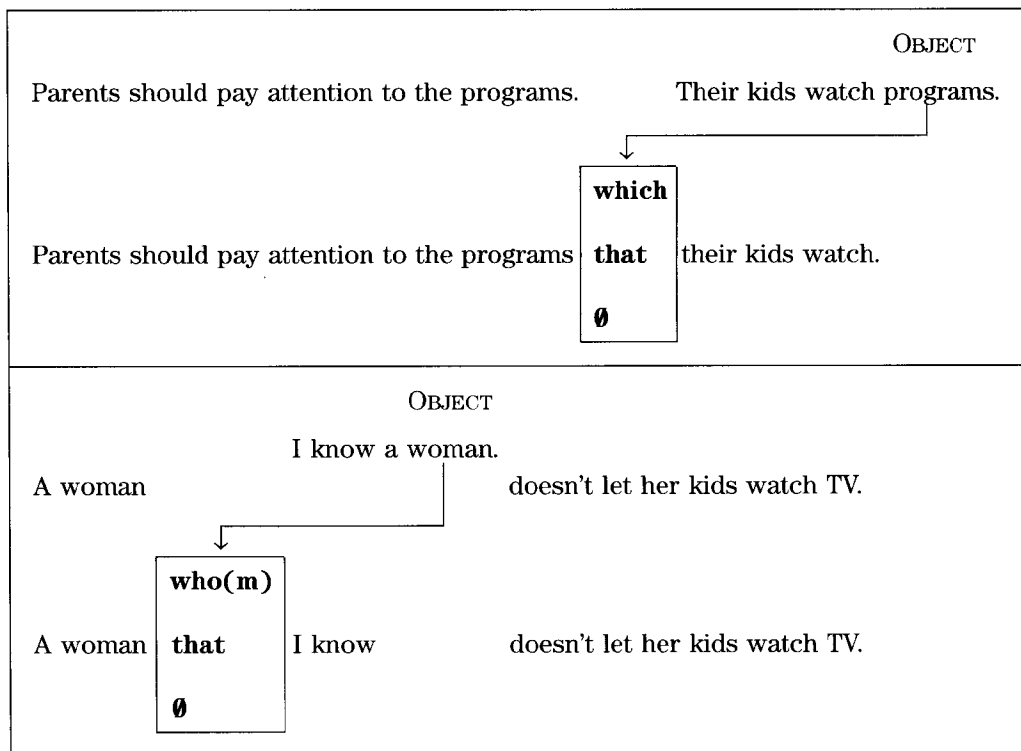
EXERCISE 6 Work with a partner. Write a sentence with each of the words given to describe the ideal situation for learning English.

EXAMPLE: classes Classes that have fewer than 20 students are better than large classes.

teachers I prefer to have a teacher who doesn't explain things in my language.

1. teachers _____
2. colleges _____
3. textbooks _____
4. classes _____
5. classrooms _____

6.3 Relative Pronoun as Object



LANGUAGE NOTES

1. The relative pronoun is usually omitted in conversation when it is the object of the adjective clause. However, when it is the subject of the adjective clause, it cannot be omitted.
I watched a TV program (*that*) I really liked. (*That* can be omitted.)
I watched a TV program *that* had 15 commercials in an hour. (*That* is necessary.)
2. *Whom* is considered more correct than *who* when used as the object of the adjective clause. However, the relative pronoun is usually omitted altogether in conversation.
The teacher *whom* I had last semester speaks my language. (FORMAL)
The teacher *who* I had last semester speaks my language. (LESS FORMAL)
The teacher I had last semester speaks my language. (INFORMAL)
3. In an adjective clause, omit the object pronoun.
The TV show that I saw it last night was about computers.

EXERCISE 7

Fill in the blanks to make an appropriate adjective clause.

EXAMPLE:

My friend just bought a new dog. The last dog he had died a few weeks ago.

1. I have a hard teacher this semester. The teacher _____ last semester was much easier.
2. I studied British English in my native country. The English _____ now is American English.
3. The teacher gave a test last week. Almost everyone failed the test _____.
4. When I read English, there are many new words for me. I use my dictionary to look up the words I _____.
5. I had a big apartment last year. The apartment _____ now is very small.
6. Did you return the wallet _____ on the street?
7. I write poetry. One of the poems _____ won a prize.
8. The last book _____ was very sad. It made me cry.

9. Some of the programs _____ have a lot of violence. Parents shouldn't let their children watch these programs.
10. She has met a lot of people at her job, but she hasn't made any friends. The people _____ are all too busy to spend time with her.

EXERCISE 8 Tell the class something about one of the following topics.

EXAMPLE: a car I'd like to own
Jaguar is a car I'd like to own.

1. a person I'd like to meet
2. a place I'd like to visit
3. a new activity I'd like to try
4. a restaurant I'd like to try
5. a car I'd like to own

6.4 Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition

<p>I don't like the music.</p>	<p>My kids listen to the music.</p>
<p>I don't like the music</p>	<p>my kids listen to.</p>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 5px;"> <p>that</p> <p>Ø</p> <p>which</p> </div>	
<p>I don't like the music to which my kids listen. (VERY FORMAL, ALMOST NEVER USED)</p>	
<p>I have never heard of the singer.</p>	<p>My son talks about the singer.</p>
<p>I have never heard of the singer</p>	<p>my son talks about.</p>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 5px;"> <p>that</p> <p>who</p> <p>Ø</p> <p>whom</p> </div>	
<p>I have never heard of the singer about whom my son talks. (VERY FORMAL)</p>	

LANGUAGE NOTES

The relative pronoun of an adjective clause can be the object of a preposition. In very formal English, the preposition comes before the relative pronoun, and only *whom* and *which* may be used. Informally, most people put the preposition at the end of the adjective clause and the relative pronoun is often omitted.

The college *to which* I applied is in California. (FORMAL)

The college *which/that* I applied *to* is in California. (LESS FORMAL)

The college I applied *to* is in California. (INFORMAL)

The counselor *with whom* I spoke gave me a lot of advice. (FORMAL)

The counselor *whom/who/that* I spoke *to* gave me a lot of advice. (LESS FORMAL)

The counselor I spoke *to* gave me a lot of advice. (INFORMAL)

EXERCISE 9 Complete each statement.

EXAMPLE: The class I was in last semester was very crowded.

1. The city I come from _____
2. The school I graduated from _____
3. The house/apartment I used to live in _____
4. The elementary school I went to _____
5. The teacher I studied beginning grammar with _____

6. Most of the people I went to elementary school with _____

7. _____ is a subject I'm very interested in.
8. _____ is a topic I don't like to talk about.

EXERCISE 10 This is a conversation between two friends. One just came back from an island vacation where he had a terrible time. Fill in each blank with an adjective clause.

- A. How was your trip?
- B. Terrible.
- A. What happened? Didn't your travel agent choose a good hotel for you?

- B. The hotel (that) he chose for me didn't have air conditioning.
(example)
- It was too hot.
- A. What kind of food did they serve?
- B. The food _____ made me sick.
(1)
- A. Did you meet any interesting travelers?
- B. I didn't like the other travelers _____. They were
(2)
unfriendly.
- A. Did you travel with an interesting companion?
- B. The person _____ was boring. We weren't
(3)
interested in the same things. The things _____
(4)
were different from the things _____.
(5)
- A. Did you take pictures?
- B. The pictures _____ didn't come out.
(6)
- A. Did you find any interesting souvenirs?
- B. The souvenirs _____ were cheaply made. I didn't buy any.
(7)
- A. Could you communicate with the people on the island? Do they speak English?
- B. No. I don't understand the language _____.
(8)
- A. Did you spend a lot of money?
- B. Yes, but the money _____ was wasted.
(9)
- A. Why didn't you change your ticket and come home early?
- B. The ticket _____ couldn't be changed.
(10)
- A. Are you going to have another vacation soon?
- B. The next vacation _____ will be in December. I think
(11)
I'll just stay home.

6.5

Where and When in Adjective Clauses

Examples	Explanation
Mealtimes is a time (when) families can discuss their problems. Saturday is the only day (when) my family eats a meal together.	<i>When</i> means "at that time." <i>When</i> can be omitted.
Many kids live in homes where the TV is on all the time. I'd like to visit the city where my parents were born.	<i>Where</i> means "in that place." <i>Where</i> cannot be omitted.

EXERCISE 11 Use the sentence in parentheses to add an adjective clause to finish the first sentence.

EXAMPLE: I buy my groceries at a store where I can buy fresh produce.
 (I can buy fresh produce foods at that store.)

- The teacher didn't give a test on the day _____
 _____. (Some students celebrated a holiday on that day.)
- You should study at a time _____
 _____. (The house is quiet at that time.)
- Saturday is the day _____
 (I am busiest on this day.)
- The bookstore _____
 is having a sale this week. (I bought my books at the bookstore.)
- The bank _____
 is open late on Fridays. (I cash my checks at the bank.)
- The library _____
 is closed this weekend. (I study in that place.)

EXERCISE 12 Fill in the blanks to tell about yourself.

EXAMPLE: June is the month when I was born.

1. _____ is a place where I can relax.
2. _____ is a place where I can have fun.
3. _____ is a place where I can be alone and think.
4. _____ is a place where I can meet my friends.
5. _____ is a place where I can study undisturbed.
6. _____ is a time when I can relax.
7. _____ is a time when I like to watch TV.
8. _____ is a day when I have almost no free time.

6.6 *Where, That, or Which*

Examples	Explanation
a) I miss the apartment where I used to live. b) I miss the apartment (that) I used to live in . c) I miss the apartment in which I used to live.	a) The preposition <i>in</i> is not used after the verb <i>live</i> . Introduce the adjective clause with <i>where</i> . b) The preposition <i>in</i> is used after the verb <i>live</i> . Introduce the adjective clause with <i>that</i> , <i>which</i> , or \emptyset . c) If the preposition is at the beginning of the adjective clause, <i>which</i> must be used. This sentence is very formal.
a) She lives in a home where people watch a lot of TV. b) She lives in a home that has three TVs.	a) People watch a lot of TV in that home. (<i>where</i> = in that home) b) The home has three TVs. (<i>that</i> = <i>home</i>)

EXERCISE 13 Fill in the blanks with *where*, *that*, or *which*.

EXAMPLE: The home where I grew up had a beautiful fireplace.

1. The city _____ I was born has a lot of parks.
2. I don't like cities _____ have a lot of factories.

3. I like to shop at stores _____ have products from different countries.
4. I like to shop at stores _____ I can find products from different countries.
5. A department store is a store in _____ you can find all kinds of goods—clothing, furniture, toys, etc.
6. I have a photograph of the home _____ I grew up.
7. The office _____ you can get your transcripts is closed now.
8. She wants to rent the apartment _____ she saw last Sunday.
9. I would like to visit the city _____ I grew up.
10. The town in _____ she grew up was destroyed by the war.

6.7 *When or That*

Examples	Explanation
a) Spring is the season (that) I love best.	a) I love the season. (<i>that</i> = season)
b) Spring is the season that gives people hope.	b) The season gives people hope. (<i>that</i> = season)
c) Spring is a time (when) new things grow.	c) New things grow during this season. (<i>when</i> = during that time)

LANGUAGE NOTE

When can be omitted.

EXERCISE 14 Fill in the blanks with *when* or *that* or nothing.

EXAMPLE: December 31, 1999 was a time when people celebrated the beginning of the new century.

1. New Year's Eve is a time _____ I love.
2. February is the only month _____ has fewer than 30 days.
3. My birthday is a day _____ I think about my past.
4. December is a time _____ a lot of Americans buy gifts.
5. Their anniversary is a date _____ has a lot of meaning for them.
6. Do you give yourself the time _____ you need to write a good composition?
7. She wrote about a time _____ she couldn't speak English well.
8. Their vacation to Paris was the best time _____ they had ever had.

- Before You Read**
1. Do you use the Internet? What is your primary reason for using it?
 2. What are some of the different ways people use the Internet?

Read the following article. Pay special attention to adjective clauses beginning with *whose*.

E-mail and Instant Messages

Do you like getting a piece of handwritten mail? Are there people **whose letters you've saved for years**? The art of letter-writing seems to be dying for many people as more and more of us are turning to our computers to send a quick e-mail.

You might think the United States is a country of serious Internet users. But there are many people **whose only online activity is sending and receiving e-mail**. In 1999, Americans sent 2.2 billion e-mail messages, compared to 293 million pieces of first class mail. People have become more and more dependent on e-mail for quick communication.

In addition to the quick communication that e-mail gives us, many people are using instant messages to communicate. How does this work? First, you make a list of your on-line buddies.³ When you go on-line, your computer tells you if the people **whose names are on the list** are on-line too. If they are, you can send them an instant message and have a real-time chat. Teenagers especially love sending and receiving instant messages. And they love going to chat rooms to "talk" to their Internet buddies.

But when people send e-mail and instant messages, they often don't give much thought to how they write; many people use abbreviations and omit punctuation and capital letters. They simply write the first thing that comes into their head, click, and send it. Even though people are writing more, their writing is usually not something to keep and read again years later.

Did you know...?

In an e-mail address, .com is a commercial business, .edu is an educational institution, .gov is the U.S. government, .mil is the military, .org is a non-profit organization.

Common symbols and abbreviations used in e-mail:

:-) Symbol to show you're happy

:-) Symbol to show you're sad

LOL = laughing out loud, to mean that something is funny to you

BTW = by the way

BFN = bye for now

TIA = thanks in advance

R = are

U = you

TTYL = talk to you later

³ A *buddy* is a casual friend.

Whose + Noun in an Adjective Clause*Whose* as Subject of the Adjective Clause:

There are people.

Their only on-line activity is e-mailing.

There are people **whose** only on-line activity is e-mailing.*Whose* as Object of the Adjective Clause:

There are people.

I've saved their letters for years.

There are people **whose** letters I've saved for years.**LANGUAGE NOTES**

1. *Whose* is the possessive form of *who*. It stands for *his*, *her*, *their*, or the possessive form of the noun.
You can send an instant message to people *whose names* are on your buddy list. (*Whose = their*)
I have an aunt in Australia *whose name* I put on my buddy list. (*whose = her*)
2. *Whose* is always followed directly by a noun.

EXERCISE 15 Underline each adjective clause.**EXAMPLE:** A person whose name is on a list will receive catalogs.

1. The TOEFL is a test for students whose native language isn't English.
2. A student whose homework has a lot of mistakes should do it over.
3. Teachers get angry at students whose homework is always late.
4. The woman whose wallet I found and returned gave me a reward.
5. She doesn't know the person whose car she bought.

EXERCISE 16 Use the sentence in parentheses to form an adjective clause.

EXAMPLES: There are many American children whose parents are divorced.
(Their parents are divorced.)

There is one student whose handwriting the teacher can't read.
(The teacher can't read her handwriting.)

1. There are many American children _____
(Their mothers work.)
2. Working parents _____ need to find day-care centers. (Their children are small.)
3. People _____ can get food stamps.
(Their incomes are below a certain level.)
4. A widow is a woman _____
(Her husband has died.)
5. There is one student _____
(The teacher loves to read her compositions.)
6. The student _____ is absent today.
(I borrowed his book.)
7. There are a few students _____
(I can't remember their names.)
8. The teacher _____ can advise you
on what course to take next semester. (You are taking her class.)

EXERCISE 17 *Combination Exercise.* Fill in the blanks with the correct words: *who, whom, whose, that, which, where, or when*. In some cases, you don't need any word to fill in the blank. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

Children are always happy on the day (when) the school year ends
(example)

and summer vacation begins. They think about all the plans _____ they
(1)

have for the summer. Some kids go to a day camp _____ is near the
(2)
family's home. At the end of the day, the child goes home. Other kids go
away to a camp in the country. Kids are instructed by camp counselors.

These counselors are often college kids _____ are trying to earn a little
(3)
extra money during their summer vacation.

Some kids go to specialized camps, such as a music camp, _____
 (4)
 they can improve a particular skill or learn a new hobby _____ they
 (5)
 are interested in.

There are some kids _____ parents take them on a trip in a car.
 (6)
 Often they visit state and national parks. Sometimes they camp out in a
 tent _____ the family has brought from home.
 (7)

Kids _____ have failed a grade or course in school sometimes go
 (8)
 to summer school to catch up with their classmates. These kids don't have
 as much fun as their friends _____ go to camp.
 (9)

6.9

Adjective Clauses after Indefinite Compounds

An adjective clause can follow an indefinite compound: *someone, something, everyone, everything, nothing, anything*.

Examples	Explanation
Everyone who received my e-mail knows about the party. I don't know anyone who lives in Canada .	The relative pronoun after an indefinite compound can be the subject of the adjective clause. The relative pronoun cannot be omitted.
Something (that) he wrote made me angry. He didn't read over anything I sent him by e-mail.	The relative pronoun can be the object of the adjective clause. In this case, it is usually omitted.

LANGUAGE NOTES

- An indefinite pronoun takes a singular verb.
 Everyone who *drives* a car *needs* insurance.
 I don't know anyone who *speaks* Armenian.
- An adjective clause does not usually follow a personal pronoun, except in very formal language and in some proverbs.
He who laughs last laughs best.
He who hesitates is lost.
 In informal language, we would say "anyone who" or "a person who." The above proverb, in less formal language, would be: *A person who* takes too much time deciding sometimes loses the opportunity to do something.

EXERCISE 18 Fill in the blanks with an adjective clause. Use information from nearby sentences to help you.

A woman (W) is trying to break up with a man (M).

M. I heard you want to talk to me.

W. Yes. There's something I want to tell you.
(example)

M. What do you want to tell me?

W. I want to break up.

M. Are you angry at me? What did I say?

W. Nothing _____ made me angry.
(1)

M. Did I do something wrong?

W. Nothing _____ made me mad.
(2)

M. Then what's the problem?

W. I just don't love you anymore.

M. But I can buy you anything _____.
(3)

W. I don't want anything from you. In fact, I'm going to return every-
thing _____.
(4)

M. But I can take you anywhere _____.
(5)

W. I don't want to go anywhere with you. You haven't heard anything
_____. I said that I just don't love you anymore.
(6)

Good-bye.

EXERCISE 19 Fill in the blanks with an adjective clause.

EXAMPLE: I don't send e-mail to everyone I know.

1. You should read everything _____ in an e-mail before sending it.

2. When sending an e-mail, you shouldn't write anything _____
_____.

3. I received 20 e-mails today. Nothing _____ was important. It was all junk.

4. Some people delete everything _____ after they read it.
5. If you have a buddy list, you can send an instant message to someone _____.
6. People you don't know may send you attachments. You shouldn't open an attachment from anyone _____. It may contain a virus.

EXERCISE 20 Fill in the blanks with an adjective clause.

EXAMPLE: I know someone who can help you with your car problem.

1. I don't know anyone _____.
2. I know someone _____.
3. Everyone _____ can go to the next level.
4. Anyone _____ should ask the teacher.
5. Everything _____ is useful.

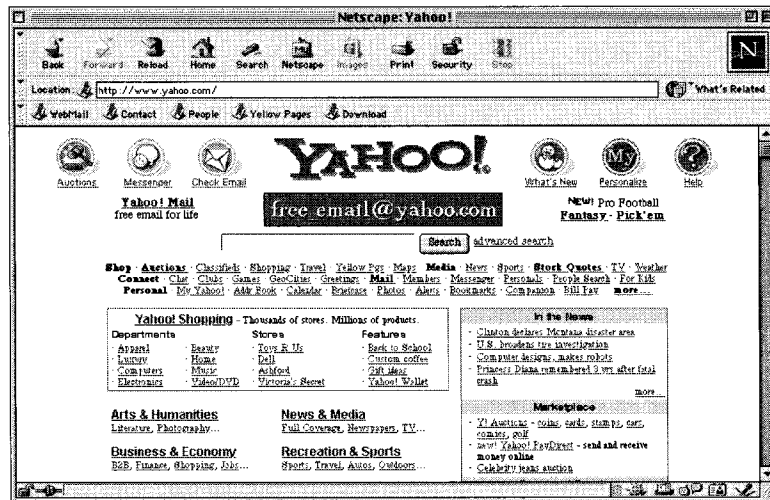
EXERCISE 21 *Combination Exercise.* Fill in the blanks with an adjective clause by using the sentences in parentheses or the context to give you clues.

- A. How was your move last month?
- B. It was terrible.
- A. Didn't you use the moving company I recommended?
(example)
(I recommended a company.)
- B. The company _____
(1) was not available on the day _____.
(2) (I had to move on this day.)
I used a company _____.
(3) (I found their name in the yellow pages.)
- A. What happened?
- B. First of all, it was raining on the day _____.
(4) That made the move take longer, so it was more expensive than I thought it would be.
- A. It's not the company's fault if it rained.

- B. I know. But there are many other things _____
(5)
(Things were their fault.) The movers broke the mirror _____
(6) _____ . (I had just bought the mirror.) And they left
muddy footprints on the carpet _____
(7)
(I had just cleaned the carpet.) I thought I was getting professional
movers. But the men (They sent these men to my home.) _____
(8) _____ were college students. They didn't
have much experience moving. Because the move took them so long,
they charged me much more than I expected to pay. The estimate
(They had given me an estimate.) _____ was for
(9) \$600. But they charged me \$800.
- A. You should talk to the owner of the company.
- B. I called the company several times. The woman (I talked to a woman.)
_____ said that the owner would call me back,
(10) _____ but he never has.
- A. You should keep trying. Make a list of everything _____
(11) _____. (They broke or ruined things.) Their
insurance will probably pay for these things.
- B. I don't know if they have insurance.
- A. You should never use a company _____
(12) _____.
- B. Everyone _____ (I've talked to people.) tells me
(13) _____ the same thing.
- A. Don't feel so bad. Everyone makes mistakes. We learn from the mis-
takes _____ . Why didn't you ask your friends to help
(14) _____ you move?
- B. Everyone _____ (I know people.) is so busy. I didn't
(15) _____ want to bother anyone.
- A. By the way, why did you move? You had a lovely apartment.
- B. It wasn't mine. The person (I was renting her apartment.) _____
(16) _____ spent a year in China, but when she
came back last month, I had to leave.

- A. How do you like your new place?
- B. It's fine. It's across the street from the building _____
 _____ (My sister lives in that building.). So now we
 (17)
 get to see each other more often. Why don't you come over sometime
 and see my new place?
- A. I'd love to. How about Saturday after 4 p.m.? That's the only time
 _____ (I don't have too much to do
 (18)
 at that time.).
- B. Saturday would be great.

- Before You Read**
- Besides computers, what other inventions have changed the way people communicate with each other?
 - When you think about computers and the Internet, what famous names come to mind?



Read the following article. Notice that some adjective clauses are separated from the main clause with a comma.

The Creator of the World Wide Web

Most people have never heard of Tim Berners-Lee. He is not nearly as rich or famous as Marc Andreessen, who was cofounder of Netscape, or Bill Gates, whose name has become a household word.

Berners-Lee, who works in a small office at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the creator of the World Wide Web. The creation of the Web is so important that some people compare Berners-Lee to Johann Gutenberg, who invented printing by moveable type in the fifteenth century.

Berners-Lee was born in England in 1955. His parents, who helped design the world's first commercially available computer, gave him a great love of mathematics and learning.

In 1980, Berners-Lee went to work at CERN, a physics laboratory in Geneva, Switzerland, where he had a lot of material to learn quickly. He had a poor memory for facts and wanted to find a way to help him keep track of things he couldn't remember. He devised a software program that allowed him to create a document that had links to other documents. He continued to develop his idea through the 1980s. He wanted to find a way to connect the knowledge and creativity of people all over the world.

In 1991, his project became known as the World Wide Web. The number of Internet users started to grow quickly. However, Berners-Lee is not completely happy with the way the Web has developed. He thinks it has become a passive tool for so many people, not the tool for creativity that he had imagined.

In 1999, Berners-Lee published a book called *Weaving the Web*, in which he answers questions he is often asked: "What were you thinking when you invented the Web?" "What do you think of it now?" "Where is the Web going to take us in the future?"

6.10

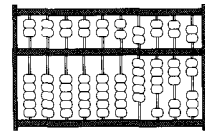
Nonessential Adjective Clauses

Examples	Explanation
<p>Berners-Lee, who was born in England, now lives in the U.S.</p> <p>Bill Gates, whose name is a household word, created Microsoft.</p> <p>Berners-Lee's parents, who helped design the first computer, gave him a love of learning.</p> <p>He went to work at CERN, which is a physics laboratory in Geneva.</p> <p>Berners-Lee was born in 1955, when personal computers were beyond people's imagination.</p>	<p>Some adjective clauses are separated by commas from the main part of the sentence.</p> <p>Commas are used when the clause is not essential to the meaning of the sentence. The adjective clause adds extra information.</p> <p>A nonessential adjective clause begins with <i>who</i>, <i>whom</i>, <i>which</i>, <i>where</i>, <i>when</i>, or <i>whose</i>. <i>That</i> is not used in a nonessential adjective clause.</p>

EXERCISE 22 Put commas in the following sentences to separate the adjective clause from the main part of the sentence.

EXAMPLE:

The abacus, which is a wooden rack with beads, was probably the first computer.



abacus

1. The abacus which was created about 2,000 years ago helped people solve arithmetic problems.
2. The first modern computer which was called ENIAC took up a lot of space (1,800 square feet).
3. ENIAC was created in 1942 when the U.S. was involved in World War II.
4. ENIAC which helped the government keep important data was built at the University of Pennsylvania.
5. Personal computers which were introduced in the 1970s are much smaller and faster than previous computers.
6. Bill Gates went to Harvard University where he developed the programming language BASIC.
7. Bill Gates dropped out of Harvard to work with Paul Allen who was his old high school friend.
8. Together Gates and Allen founded Microsoft which has made both of them very rich.
9. In 1984, Apple produced the first Macintosh computer which was easier to use than earlier computers.
10. In 1990, Bill Gates introduced Windows which was Microsoft's version of the popular Macintosh operating system.

6.11

Essential vs. Nonessential Adjective Clauses

Nonessential Clauses (With Commas)	Essential Clauses (Without Commas)
The computer, which has become part of our everyday lives , was invented in the 1940s.	The computer that I bought two years ago is slow compared to today's computers.
Bill Gates, who created Microsoft , never finished college.	The people who built the first computers worked at the engineering department of the University of Pennsylvania.
Berners-Lee, whose parents helped design the first computer , loved mathematics.	There are many people whose only on-line activity is sending and receiving e-mail .

LANGUAGE NOTES

1. A nonessential adjective clause, which is set off by commas, adds extra information to the main clause. Here are some questions to help you decide if the clause needs commas. If the answer to any of these questions is *yes*, then the adjective clause is set off by commas.
 - Can I put the clause in parentheses?
Bill Gates (who created Microsoft) never finished college.
 - Can I write the adjective clause as a separate sentence?
Bill Gates created Microsoft. He never finished college.
 - If the adjective clause is deleted, does the sentence still make sense?
Bill Gates never finished college.
 - Is the noun a unique person or place?
Berners-Lee, who invented the Web, is not rich. (Berners-Lee is unique. It is not necessary to explain which Berners-Lee. The adjective clause provides extra information.)
A person who invents something is very creative and intelligent. (The adjective clause is essential in this sentence to explain which person is creative and intelligent.)
 - If the noun is plural, am I including all members of a group (all my cousins, all my friends, all Americans, all computers)?
My friends, who are wonderful people, always help me. (All of my friends are wonderful people.)
I send e-mail to my friends who have home computers and an Internet service. (Not all of my friends have home computers and an Internet service.)
2. In a nonessential adjective clause, the relative pronoun cannot be omitted. COMPARE:
 - The computer *that* she just bought has a big memory. (Essential adjective clause—the pronoun may be included)
 - The computer she just bought has a big memory. (Essential adjective clause—the relative pronoun may be omitted.)
 - The computer, which was an important invention in the 1940s, was created for military use. (The clause is nonessential. The relative pronoun cannot be omitted.)

EXERCISE 23 Decide which of the following sentences contain a nonessential adjective clause. Put commas in those sentences. If the sentence doesn't need commas, write *NC*.

EXAMPLES: People who send e-mail often use abbreviations. *NC*
My father, who sent me an e-mail yesterday, is sick.

1. Kids who watch a lot of TV don't spend much time on their homework.
2. My grammar teacher who has been teaching here for 20 years knows a lot about the problems of foreign students.
3. There are many TV programs for children on Saturdays when most kids are home.

4. Children whose parents work are often home alone after school.
5. Berners-Lee whose parents were very educated loved learning new things.
6. Marc Andreesson created Netscape which is a popular Web browser.
7. Berners-Lee worked in Switzerland where the CERN physics laboratory is located.
8. The Instant Message which was a creation of America Online is available to many e-mail users.
9. Did you like the story that we read about Berners-Lee?
10. The computer you bought three years ago doesn't have enough memory.
11. The computer which is one of the most important inventions of the twentieth century has changed the way people process information.
12. Bill Gates who created Microsoft with his friend became a billionaire.

EXERCISE 24 Combine the two sentences into one. The sentence in parentheses is not essential to the main idea of the sentence. It is extra information.

EXAMPLE: John Kennedy was assassinated in 1963. (He was one of the youngest presidents of the U.S.)

John Kennedy, who was one of the youngest presidents of the U.S., was assassinated in 1963.

1. John Kennedy was the 35th president of the U.S. (We saw his picture on page 189.)

2. The Kennedys became very powerful in Boston. (They were of Irish descent.)

3. Jacqueline Bouvier was a young and beautiful first lady. (John Kennedy married Jacqueline in 1953.)

4. John Kennedy, Jr. could hardly remember his father. (He was only three years old when his father died.)

5. John Kennedy, Jr. died when his plane crashed. (He had had his pilot's license for only a short time.)

6. Kennedy's wife Carolyn died in the plane crash too. (She was only 33 years old.)

7. John and Carolyn died in 1999. (They did not have any children.)

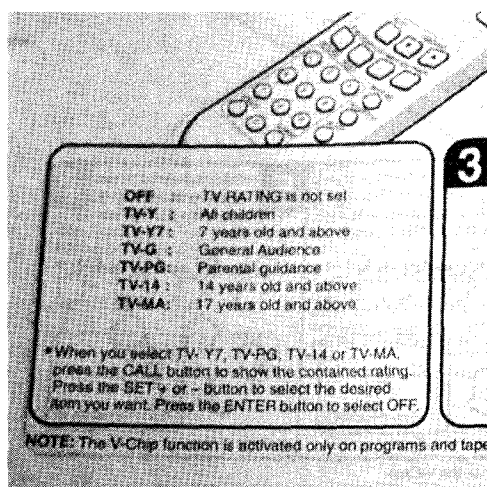
8. John Kennedy, Jr. was seven years younger than his father was when he died. (He was only 39 years old when he died.)

9. John and Carolyn were on their way to Massachusetts. (They were going to attend a cousin's wedding there.)

10. John's cousin's wedding was postponed. (It was supposed to take place on July 17.)

Before You Read

1. Do you ever see some letters and numbers in the corner of your TV screen at the beginning of a program?
2. Should parents control the programs children watch on TV and the Web sites they visit?



Read the following article. Pay special attention to descriptive phrases.

Parents Taking Control of the Media

An estimated 7 million American kids are home alone after school without adult supervision. They often watch whatever TV shows they want. Parents **concerned about their children's use of the media** can take control. The V-chip, installed in television sets manufactured after January, 2000, is a device that allows parents to have control over the programs **watched by their children**. All TVs with screens 13 inches or larger must have a V-chip.

Did you know...?

In 1997, AOL estimated that 52 percent of its users were between 12 and 17 years old.

How does the V-chip work? Since 1997, TV programs have been rated as to their appropriateness for children of different ages. TV-Y7-FV, for example, is the rating for programs **directed to children over seven**. This kind of program contains “fantasy violence,” **found in some cartoons**. By using the V-chip, parents can program their TV to block certain kinds of programs they don’t want their kids to watch.

Parents can also block kids from entering certain Web sites. However, many parents don’t know how to use the controls **provided by some Internet Service Providers**, such as AOL. Children are often more knowledgeable about computers than their parents.

6.12

Descriptive Phrases

Some adjective clauses can be shortened to descriptive phrases. The phrase follows the noun.

Examples	Explanation
The V-chip is in TVs manufactured since January, 2000 . Small children shouldn’t watch programs directed to older children .	Some phrases begin with a past participle.
Kids watching TV on Saturday mornings see a lot of commercials. People buying a TV today will have the V-chip.	Some phrases begin with a present participle (verb <i>-ing</i>).
The V-chip, a device that allows parents to block certain programs , does not cost extra. Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft , never finished college.	Some descriptive phrases are noun phrases that give a definition or more information about the preceding noun. This kind of phrase is called an appositive.
TVs with screens 13 inches or larger have the V-chip. Children in elementary school learn to use computers.	Some phrases begin with a preposition.

LANGUAGE NOTES

1. We can shorten an adjective clause in which the relative pronoun is followed by the verb *be*.

Parents *who are* concerned about their children’s TV habits can use the V-chip.

Parents concerned about their children's TV habits can use the V-chip.

Bill Gates, *who is* the founder of Microsoft, didn't finish college.
Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft, didn't finish college.

2. Adjective clauses using *who have* can sometimes be changed to phrases using *with*.

People *who have* Internet access can send e-mail.

People *with* Internet access can send e-mail

3. A descriptive phrase can be essential or nonessential. A nonessential phrase is set off by commas.

Children *left alone without supervision* can watch any TV shows they want.

Children, *the future of our country*, need to learn good habits and values.

(NOTE: An appositive is always non-essential.)

EXERCISE 25 Shorten the adjective clause by crossing out the unnecessary words.

EXAMPLE: Televisions ~~which are~~ manufactured today have the V-chip.

1. The TV that is in my bedroom is not very big.
2. The foods that are advertised during Saturday morning TV programs for kids are not usually healthy.
3. Some parents don't know how to use the controls which are provided by their Internet service.
4. TV programs that are directed to children have a lot of commercials for toys.
5. Tim Berners-Lee, who was born in England, now works at M.I.T.
6. M.I.T., which is located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, is an excellent university.
7. Berners-Lee developed the idea for the Web when he was working at CERN, which is a physics lab in Switzerland.
8. Berners-Lee's parents worked on the first computer that was sold commercially.
9. People who are using the Web can shop from their homes.
10. People who are interested in reading newspapers from other cities can find them on the Web.

11. The World Wide Web, which is abbreviated WWW, was first introduced on the Internet in 1991.
12. Computers which are sold today have much more memory and speed than computers which were sold 10 years ago.
13. Marc Andreessen, who was the creator of Netscape, quickly became a billionaire.
14. You can download Netscape, which is a popular Internet browser.

EXERCISE 26 Combine the two sentences. Use a phrase for the sentence in parentheses.

EXAMPLE: Los Angeles is one of the largest American cities. (It is in California.)
Los Angeles, in California, is one of the largest American cities.

1. Alaska is separate from the other states. (It is the largest state.)

2. Rhode Island is the smallest state. (It is on the east coast.)

3. Arizona has a dry climate. (It is in the Southwest.)

4. The White House is in Washington, D.C. (It is the home of the President.)

5. Puerto Rico is a U.S. territory. (It's a Caribbean island.)

6. Hawaii is a group of islands. (It is located in the Pacific Ocean.)

SUMMARY OF LESSON 6

	Essential	Nonessential
Pronoun as subject	Parents who (or that) are not home don't know what their kids are watching on TV. I just bought a computer that (or which) has a very big memory .	My mother, who works very hard , comes home late every day. My brother lives in New York City, which is the biggest city in the U.S.
Pronoun as object	The first computer (that or which) I bought didn't have a mouse. The people (who, whom, that) you meet in chat rooms are sometimes very silly.	My first computer, which I bought in 1996 , is much slower than my new computer. My father, whom you met at the party , is a programmer.
Pronoun as object of preposition	The person to whom I sent an e-mail never answered me. (FORMAL) The person (whom, who, that) I sent an e-mail to didn't answer me. (INFORMAL)	Berners-Lee, about whom we read , is an interesting person. (FORMAL) Berners-Lee, whom we read about , is an interesting person. (INFORMAL)
Where	The store where I bought my computer has good prices.	Berners-Lee works at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he has a small office .
When	I'll never forget the day when I arrived in the U.S.	Kids like to watch TV on Saturdays, when there are many cartoons .
Whose + noun as subject	Children whose parents aren't home often watch TV.	Berners-Lee, whose parents worked on computers , learned a lot in his home.
Whose + noun as object	There are friends whose letters I've saved for years .	My mother, whose letters I've saved , died two years ago.
Adjective clause after indefinite compound	I don't know anyone who has a Macintosh computer . Everything I learned about computers is useful.	_____
Descriptive phrase	Home computers made 20 years ago didn't have a big memory.	Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft , became a billionaire.

EDITING ADVICE

1. Never use *what* as a relative pronoun.

She married a man ^{who} ~~what~~ has a lot of money.

Everything ^(that) ~~what~~ you did was unnecessary.

2. You can't omit a relative pronoun that is the subject of the adjective clause.

I know a man ^{who} speaks five languages.

3. If the relative pronoun is the object of the adjective clause, don't put an object after the verb.

The car that I bought ~~it~~ has a stick shift.

4. Make sure you use subject-verb agreement.

I know several English teachers who speak~~s~~ Spanish.

A car which ^{has} ~~have~~ a big engine is not economical.

5. Put a noun before an adjective clause.

The student w
~~Who~~ wants to leave early should sit in the back.

6. Put the adjective clause near the noun it describes.

The teacher ~~speaks Spanish~~ whose class I am taking

7. Don't confuse *whose* with *who's*.

A student ^{whose} ~~who's~~ grades are good may get a scholarship.

8. Put the subject before the verb in an adjective clause.

The house which ^{my cousin bought} ~~bought my cousin~~ is very beautiful.

LESSON 6 TEST / REVIEW

PART 1

Find the mistakes with the underlined words, and correct them. Not every sentence has a mistake. If the sentence is correct, write C.

EXAMPLES: The students should correct the mistakes that they make them.

The students about whom we were speaking entered the room. C

1. The teacher what we have is from Canada.
2. Five students were absent on the day when was given the TOEFL test.
3. The room where we took the test was not air-conditioned.
4. Who missed the test can take it next Friday.
5. Students who knows a lot of English grammar can take a composition course.
6. The teacher whose class I'm taking speaks English clearly.
7. A tutor is a person whom helps students individually.
8. Everyone wants to have a teacher whose pronunciation is clear.
9. The student whose sitting next to me is trying to copy my answers.
10. A teacher helped me at registration who speaks my native language.
11. The teacher gave a test had 25 questions.
12. The student which sits near the door always leaves early.
13. Do you know anyone who has a German car?
14. The textbook we are using has a lot of exercises.
15. The people who live upstairs make a lot of noise in the morning.

PART 2

Fill in the blanks to complete the adjective clause.

- EXAMPLES:**
- A. Do you like your new roommate?
B. Not really. The roommate I had last year was much nicer.
- A. Are there any teachers at this school who speak Spanish?
B. Yes. Ms. Lopez speaks Spanish.
1. A. I heard you had a car accident. You hit another car.
B. Yes. The woman whose _____ wants me to pay her \$700.
2. A. My office uses PC computers.
B. Not mine. The computers _____ are Macintosh.
3. A. Did you buy your textbooks at Berk's Bookstore?
B. No. The store _____ is about ten blocks from school. Books are cheaper there.
4. A. My husband's mother always interferes in our married life.
B. That's terrible. I wouldn't want to be married to a man whose _____
5. A. Do you have a black-and-white TV?
B. Of course not. I don't even know anyone _____ anymore.
6. A. What did the teacher say about registration?
B. I don't know. She spoke very fast. I didn't understand everything _____
7. A. Do you remember your first day in the U.S.?
B. Of course. I'll always remember the day _____ in my new country.
8. A. The teacher is talking about a very famous American, but I didn't hear his name.
B. The man _____ is John Kennedy.

9. A. Did you buy the dictionary I recommended to you?
 B. No. The dictionary _____ is just as good as the one you recommended.
10. A. Do you remember the names of all the students?
 B. No. There are some students _____

PART 3

Complete each statement. Every sentence should have an adjective clause.

EXAMPLE: The library is a place where you can read.

1. The teacher _____ doesn't teach here anymore.
2. Everything _____ is important to me.
3. Teachers _____ aren't good for foreign students.
4. The teacher will not pass a student whose _____
5. I would like to live in a house _____
6. The classroom _____ is clean and pleasant.
7. I will never forget the day _____
8. I never got an answer to the question _____ about the test.
9. Everyone _____ had a great time.
10. I don't like the dictionary _____, so I'm going to buy a better one.
11. Computers _____ 10 years ago are very slow compared to today's computers.
12. A laboratory is a place where _____
13. There's so much noise in my house. I need to find a place _____

14. Small children whose _____ learn to read faster than children who sit in front of the TV all day.

PART 4

Combine each pair of sentences into one sentence. Use the words in parentheses to add a nonessential adjective clause to the first sentence.

EXAMPLE: John Kennedy, Jr. died in a plane crash. (He was the son of a president.)
John Kennedy, Jr., who was the son of a president, died in a plane crash.

1. President Kennedy was killed in 1963. (John Junior was only three years old at that time.)

2. The television changed the way Americans got their information. (It became popular in the 1950s.)

3. Berners-Lee studied physics in college. (His parents were programmers.)

4. Berners-Lee is not a well known person. (We read about him in this lesson.)

5. Berners-Lee works at M.I.T. (He has a small office there.)

6. The V-Chip allows parents to control their children's viewing. (It has been installed in all new TVs.)

PART 5

Some of these adjective clauses can be shortened. Shorten them by crossing out unnecessary words. Some of the adjective clauses cannot be shortened. Do not change them.

EXAMPLE: Thanksgiving, which is an American holiday, is in November.

1. The English that is spoken in the U.S. is different from British English.
2. A lot of Americans like to eat at McDonald's, which is a fast-food restaurant.
3. Do not disturb the students who are studying in the library.
4. In the U.S. there are many immigrants who are from Mexico.
5. The computer that you bought has a very big memory.

6. She doesn't like the music that her daughter listens to.
7. Everyone who saw the movie liked it a lot.
8. Everyone whom I met at the party was very interesting.
9. Children who watch TV all day don't get enough exercise.
10. Parents whose children are small should control the TV programs that their kids watch.
11. The teacher with whom I studied beginning grammar comes from Canada.
12. The Web, which was introduced only a short time ago, has changed the way many companies do business.

PART 6

Some of the following sentences need commas. Put them in. If the sentence doesn't need commas, write "no commas."

EXAMPLES: The last article we read was about parental control. *no commas*
Alaska, which is the largest state, has a very small population.

1. Ms. Thomson who was my English teacher last semester retired last year.
2. I don't like teachers who give a lot of homework.
3. I studied engineering at the University of Michigan which is located in Ann Arbor, Michigan.
4. The computer I bought last month has a very big memory.
5. The computer which is one of the most important inventions of the twentieth century can be found in many American homes.
6. A V-chip is a device that lets parents control the programs their children watch.
7. My mother who lives in Miami has a degree in engineering.
8. I have two sisters. My sister who lives in New Jersey has three children.
9. Our parents who live with us now are beginning to study English.
10. The American flag which has 13 stripes and 50 stars is red, white, and blue.
11. The city where I was born has beautiful museums.
12. St. Petersburg where I was born has beautiful museums.