Review

Q: What’s an adjective clause?

A: An adjective clause functions like an adjective—it gives more information about a noun.

Q: Which words does it begin with?

A: A relative clause always begins with a “relative pronoun,” which substitutes for a noun or a pronoun.

Q: What are the relative pronouns?
A: The relative pronouns are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>for people</th>
<th>can substitute for subject nouns/pronouns (he, she, we, they)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>who</td>
<td>for people</td>
<td>can substitute for object nouns/pronouns (him, her, us, them)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whom</td>
<td>for people</td>
<td>can substitute for object nouns/pronouns (him, her, us, them)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whose</td>
<td>for people</td>
<td>can substitute for possessive nouns/pronouns (his, hers, our, their)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td>for people or things</td>
<td>can be either subject or object can only be used in restrictive relative clauses (see below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>which</td>
<td>for things</td>
<td>can be either subject or object can be used in non-restrictive relative clauses can also be used in restrictive relative clauses, though some people don’t like this use</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Now, let’s practice and review!

- If you have the same cards, you are partners.
- Get into partner pairs.
- Each pair will receive relative pronoun cards.
- Read each sentence, and decide among yourselves which pronoun you should use.
- Ask yourselves this: “Is it a subject or an object?”
I like the person _____ was nice to me.
I like the person who was nice to me.
I hate the dog bit me.
I hate the dog *that* bit me.
I like the bike my father gave me.
I like the bike that my father gave me.
Students ________ grades are low should always talk to the teacher before midterm.
Students whose grades are low should always talk to the teacher before midterm.
I like the paintings __________
hang in the Art Institute.
I like the paintings **that** hang in the Art Institute.

I like the paintings **which** hang in the Art Institute.

- "Which" is acceptable, but some people object to using "which" in a restrictive relative clause. "That" is preferred.

- I like the paintings **that** hang in the Art Institute, **which** is a neoclassical-style building with columns in the front.
I hope I hear from the person with __________ I spent hours talking last night.
I hope I hear from the person with whom I spent hours talking last night.
(Formal)

I hope to hear from the person whom I spent hours talking with last night.
(Less formal)
I hope to hear from the person who I spent hours talking with/to last night.

(Conversational speech)
Group 1 (Restrictive Clauses - No Commas)

These include necessary/essential information after the pronouns.

All students who do their work should pass easily.

The car that I want is out of my price range.

Students who study hard will do well in my class.

The person whom you kissed was Lionel Messi.
Group 2 (Non-Restrictive Clause - With Commas)
These include extra, non-essential pieces of information.

I am moving to Louisville, KY, which is home to the Muhammad Ali Museum.

Edgar Allan Poe, who wrote "The Raven," is a great American poet.

Puerto Rico was a Spanish colony until 1898, when it was made part of the United States.

My mother, who is an excellent cook, is thinking of opening a restaurant.
Group 2, cont.

I’m planning to grow roses, which I find quite beautiful.

I’m driving across the country with three small children, which is going to be stressful.

France, which is located in Western Europe, has a long cultural history.
Example: Lady Gaga

The woman, who is wearing the crazy dress, is Lady Gaga.