**What Are Adjective Clauses?**

You’re probably already familiar with [adjectives](http://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-adjectives.html). They modify nouns and pronouns, providing a description or information. [Adjective clauses](http://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/adjectives/adjective-clause.html), or relative clauses, are groups of words that contain a subject and a verb and provide further description.

Adjective clauses begin with [relative pronouns](http://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/pronouns/relative-pronoun.html), including:

* who
* whom
* whose
* that
* which

They may also begin with [relative adverbs](https://grammar.yourdictionary.com/grammar/adverbs/relative-adverbs.html), such as:

* when
* where
* why

Seems simple enough, right? Let’s dive right into some different adjective clause examples. As soon as you see adjective clauses in action, you’ll be able to spot them from a mile away.

**Adjective Clauses in Action**

Adjective clauses don’t usually change the basic meaning of a sentence; they just add more information. Check out these adjective clause sentences with the adjective clause bolded.

* Pizza, **which most people love**, is not very healthy.
* Those people **whose names are on the list** will go to camp.
* Grandpa remembers the old days **when there was no television**.
* Fruit **that is grown organically** is expensive.
* Students **who work hard** get good grades.
* Eco-friendly cars, **which primarily run on electricity,** help the environment.
* I know someone **whose father served in World War II**.
* The slurping noise, **which is incredibly annoying**, is the main reasonSue does not like to eat soup with her brother.
* The kids **who were called first** will have the best chance of getting a seat.
* I enjoy telling people about Janet Evanovich, **whose latest book was fantastic**.
* The store **where the new phone was being sold**had a huge line of people outside it.
* "He **who can no longer pause to wonder and stand rapt in awe** is as good as dead." - Albert Einstein
* “Those **who do not complain** are never pitied.” - Jane Austen
* “People demand freedom of speech to make up for the freedom of thought **which they avoid**.” - Søren Kierkegaard
* “Never go to a doctor **whose office plants have died**.” - Erma Bombeck

Non-essential adjective clauses (clauses that can be removed without affecting the reader's understanding) need to be set off with [a comma](http://grammar.yourdictionary.com/punctuation/comma-rules.html). Sentences with essential adjective clauses don't make sense if you remove them, and they are not offset by commas.

**Reducing Adjective Clauses to Phrases**

An adjective clause that has a subject pronoun (**which**, **that**or **who**) can also be shortened into an [adjective phrase](http://grammar.yourdictionary.com/parts-of-speech/adjectives/adjective-phrase.html).

**How to Shorten an Adjective Clause**

You can shorten an adjective clause in two ways:

1. Omit the subject pronoun and verb.
2. Omit the subject pronoun and change the verb so it ends in *-ing*.

**Examples of Adjective Clauses Turned Into Adjective Phrases**

Explore some adjective clause examples to help you create an adjective phrase:

* **Adjective Clause**- The books **that were borrowed from class** must be returned.
* **Adjective Phrase**- The books **borrowed from class** must be returned.
* **Adjective Clause**- The girl **who is leading the parade** is my best friend.
* **Adjective Phrase** - The girl **leading the parade** is my best friend.
* **Adjective Clause**- His share of the money, **which consisted of $100,000**, was given to him on Monday.
* **Adjective Phrase** - His share of the money, **consisting of $100,000**, was given to him on Monday.
* **Adjective Clause**- Something **that smells bad** may be rotten.
* **Adjective Phrase**- Something **smelling bad** may be rotten.

1.Who is that man who is waving at us?

2.Most of those who were trying to get tickets were unsuccessful.

3.The money which is being collected will go to help a new orphanage.

4. That woman **who is talking to** my wife is our local Member of Parliament.

5.The man **who is being taken away** by the police is our neighbour.

6. The student  that is **chosen** as winner will get a prize

7. The progress  which was **made** yesterday will give us a head start*.*

8. None of the models that have been **inspected** so far have passed the test.

9. The saplings which are **being planted** today will one day grow into huge trees.

10 The man who is living next door is my best friend