



Using Clauses as Nouns and Adjectives

Independent and Dependent Clauses

1. If a clause can stand alone as a sentence, it is an **independent clause**, as in the following example:

Independent

The Prime Minister is in Ottawa.

2. Some clauses, however, cannot stand alone as sentences: in this case, they are **dependent clauses** or **subordinate clauses**. Consider the same clause with the subordinating conjunction "when" added to the beginning:

Dependent

When the Prime Minister is in Ottawa

3. In this case, the clause cannot be a sentence by itself because the meaning is not complete. It answers the question "when," just like an adverb of time, so is called a **dependent adverb clause** (or simply an adverb clause, since adverb clauses are always dependent clauses). Note how the clause can replace the adverb "tomorrow" in the following examples:

Adverb

The committee will meet tomorrow.

Adverb Clause

The committee will meet when the Prime Minister is in Ottawa.

Dependent clauses can stand not only for adverbs, but also for nouns and for adjectives.

Noun Clauses

1. A **noun clause** is a dependent clause which takes the place of a noun in another clause or phrase. Like a noun, a noun clause acts as the subject or object of a verb or the object of a preposition, answering the questions "who(m)?" or "what?".

2. Words that introduce noun clauses:

How	What	where	Which	Whoever
If	Whatever	Whichever	whoever	Whomever
That	When	Whether	who, which	Why

3. Noun clauses with Wh-words are indirect questions.

They have statement word order, even when they occur within questions
[**Wh + subject + verb**]

Examples:

I don't know what he is doing.

I wonder how he feels today.

Where I put my book is a mystery

4. Noun clauses can be used as the following:

Function	Noun or Pronoun	Noun Clause
Subject	His speech was clear.	What he said was clear.
Direct object	I don't know <u>his contact number</u> .	I don't know <u>how he can be reached</u> .
Indirect object	Give <u>her</u> the message	Give <u>whoever answers</u> the message.
Object of a preposition	I sent the notice to <u>her</u> .	I sent the notice to <u>whoever was</u>

		<u>interested.</u>
Predicate/ complement noun	That is <u>my plan.</u>	That is <u>what I plan to do.</u>

5. Noun clauses after verbs or expressions that show importance or urgency:

- After verbs that show importance or urgency, the base form is used.
- Use the *subject pronoun* before a base form.
- For negatives, put **not** before the base form

Some expressions that show importance or urgency:

It is advisable
 It is essential
 It is imperative
 It is important
 It is necessary
 It is urgent

Examples:

- It is essential that a baby have stimulation.
- I advise that she stay home with her children.
- It is important that a diabetic person not increase the sugar intake.

Exercises:

Identify each noun clause. Is it used as a subject, a direct object, an indirect object, an object of a preposition, or a predicate noun?

1. You know that the telephone uses electricity.
2. What you say into a phone creates sound waves.
3. An electric current carries the sound to whoever is listening.
4. Basically, this is how a telephone operates.
5. You can talk to whomever you like and say whatever you think.
6. Campaign workers use whatever helps them.

7. That telephones can be very helpful has been shown in many elections.
8. Who will win the election is what people want to know.
9. Telephoners ask whoever answers a series of questions.
10. Whether a candidate is popular is a vital matter.
11. Another question may be what the major issues are.
12. Voters usually give whoever is calling an answer.

Answers

1. You know **that the telephone uses electricity.** (direct object)
2. **What you say** into a phone creates sound waves. (Subject)
3. An electric current carries the sound to whoever is listening. (object of a preposition)
4. Basically, this is how a telephone operates. (Predicate/ complement noun)
5. You can talk to **whomever you like** and say **whatever you think.** (object of a preposition, direct object)
6. Campaign workers use **whatever helps them.** (direct object)
7. **That telephones can be very helpful** has been shown in many elections. (Subject)
8. **Who will win the election** is what people want to know. (Subject)
9. Telephoners ask **whoever answers a series of questions.** (direct object)
10. **Whether a candidate is popular** is a vital matter. (Subject)
11. Another question may be **what the major issues are.** (Predicate/ complement noun)
12. Voters usually give **whoever is calling** an answer. (indirect object)

Find out the noun clauses in the following sentences and state what purpose they serve.

1. The king ordered that the traitor should be put to death.
2. He said that he would not go.
3. That he is not interested in the offer is known to us.
4. He said that he was not feeling well.
5. I cannot rely on what he says.
6. I don't know where he has gone.

Answers

1. Here the noun clause ‘that the traitor should be put to death’ is the object of the verb ordered.
2. Here the noun clause ‘that he would not go’ is the object of the verb said.
3. Here the noun clause ‘that he is not interested in the offer’ is the subject of the verb is.
4. Here the noun clause ‘that he was not feeling well’ is the object of the verb said.
5. Here the noun clause ‘what he says’ is the object of the preposition on.
6. Here the noun clause ‘where he has gone’ is the object of the verb know.

Complete the sentences by changing the questions to noun clauses:

1. Who is she? I don’t know.....
2. Who are they? I don’t know.....
3. What is that? Do you know.....
4. What are those? I don’t know.....
5. Whose book is that? I dont know.....
6. Whose books are those? I don’t know.....
7. What is a wrench? Do you know
8. Who is that woman? I wonder.....
9. Whose house is that? I wonder.....
10. What is a clause? Don’t you know
11. What is in that drawer? I don’t know.....
12. What is on TV tonight? I wonder.....
13. Whose glasses are those? Could you tell me.....
14. Who am I? He doesn’t know.....
15. What’s at the end of the rainbow? The little girl wants to know.....

Complete the sentences by changing the questions to noun clauses.

1. Who(m) did you see at the party? Tell me.....
2. Who came to the party? Tell me
3. Who did Helen talk to? Do you know
4. Who lives at that apartment? Do you know.....
5. What happened? Tell me.....
6. What did he say? Tell me.....
7. What kind of car does Jim have? I can't remember
8. How old are their children? I can't even remember.....
9. Where can I catch the bus? Could you please tell me.....
10. Who broke the window? Do you know.....
11. Who did Sara invite? I don't know.....
12. How long has Ted been living here? Do you know.....
13. What time is flight 677 supposed to arrive? Can you tell me.....
14. Why is Yoko angry? Do you know.....

Answers:

Complete the sentences by changing the questions to noun clauses:

1. Who is she? I don't know **who she is.**
2. Who are they? I don't know **who they are.**
3. What is that? Do you know **what that is?**
4. What are those? I don't know **who those are.**
5. Whose book is that? I don't know **whose book that is.**
6. Whose books are those? I don't know **whose books those are.**

7. What is a wrench? Do you know **what a wrench is?**
8. Who is that woman? I wonder **who that woman is.**
9. Whose house is that? I wonder **whose house that is.**
10. What is a clause? Don't you know **what a clause is?**
11. What is in that drawer? I don't know **what is in that drawer.**
12. What is on TV tonight? I wonder **what is on TV tonight.**
13. Whose glasses are those? Could you tell me **whose glasses those are?**
14. Who am I? **H e doesn't know who I am.**
15. What's at the end of the rainbow? The little girl wants to know **what is at the end of the rainbow.**

Complete the sentences by changing the questions to noun clauses.

1. Who(m) did you see at the party? Tell me **who(m) you saw at the party.**
2. Who came to the party? Tell me **who came to that party.**
3. Who did Helen talk to? Do you know **who Helen talked to?**
4. Who lives at that apartment? Do you know **who lives at that apartment?**
5. What happened? Tell me **what happened.**
6. What did he say? Tell me **what she said.**
7. What kind of car does Jim have? I can't remember what kind of car Jim has.
8. How old are their children? I can't even remember **how old their children are.**
9. Where can I catch the bus? Could you please tell me **where I can catch the bus?**
10. Who broke the window? Do you know **who broke the window.**
11. Who did Sara invite? I don't know **who Sara invited.**

12. How long has Ted been living here? Do you know **how long Ted has been living here?**

13. What time is flight 677 supposed to arrive? Can you tell me **what time flight 677 is supposed to arrive?**

14. Why is Yoko angry? **Do you know why Yoko is angry?**

Select the correct answer a, b, c, d or e :

1. I had an accident and took my car to the garage. My husband asked me where _____.

- a. is my car
- b. my car was
- c. my car is
- d. was my car
- e. is your car?

2. The old lady next door must have a lot of cats. I don't know how many _____.

- a. cats does she have
- b. does she has cats
- c. she has cats
- d. cats she has
- e. cats has she

3. Do you know _____ from the earth? I have no idea.

- a. how far the moon is
- b. how far is the moon
- c. how the moon is far
- d. if how far the moon is
- e. whether how is the moon far

4. Your brother is playing his music too loud. I can't hear what _____.

- a. is saying your brother
- b. that your brother is saying
- c. is saying your brother
- d. your brother is saying
- e. your brother says

5. When I left home, my uncle gave me some advice. He said _____ give up.

- a. I shouldn't
- b. that shouldn't
- c. don't
- d. that I don't
- e. no

6. Jill didn't want to go to the car show. Her husband insisted that _____ with him.

- a. she come
- b. she came
- c. she had come
- d. she comes
- e. she has come

7. My boss wants this report immediately. He demanded that it _____ ready by 5:00.

- a. is
- b. will be
- c. be
- d. was
- e. should be

8. Did he tell you where _____ the report when you finish?

- a. should you put
- b. you to put
- c. you put
- d. to put
- e. will you put

9. My friend predicted _____ receive a lot praise for my work.

- a. that I would
- b. that I
- c. what would I
- d. what I
- e. that I will

10. My friend saw an accident. He told me _____ at the scene of the accident.

- a. if he'd seen
- b. what he saw
- c. what he'd seen
- d. whether he saw
- e. that he'd seen

11. Is it true that all movies will be available online? _____ is wonderful!

- a. That all movies will be available
- b. All movies will be available
- c. Due to the fact that all movies will be available
- d. It is that all movies will be available
- e. Being available all movies

12. Can you tell me how to fix my computer? That depends on _____ an old computer.

- a. have you
- b. whether you have
- c. that have you
- d. if have you
- e. about your having

13. Is it true _____ people are saying about the new laptops?

- a. that what
- b. that
- c. if
- d. whether or not
- e. what

14. _____ light-weight is important.

- a. A computer is
- b. Is a computer
- c. If a computer is
- d. Whether or not a computer is
- e. Is a computer

15. What are you going to do with your old computer? Nothing! _____ is too expensive.

- a. That I want to do

- b. What I want to do
- c. That what I want to do
- d. What do I want to do
- e. If what I want to do

Answers:

1. I had an accident and took my car to the garage. My husband asked me where _____.
 - a. is my car
 - b. my car was
2. The old lady next door must have a lot of cats. I don't know many _____.
 - d. cats she has
3. Do you know _____ from the earth? I have no idea.
 - a. how far the moon is
4. Your brother is playing his music too loud. I can't hear what _____.
 - d. your brother is saying
5. When I left home, my uncle gave me some advice. He said _____ give up.
 - a. I shouldn't
6. Jill didn't want to go to the car show. Her husband insisted that _____ with him.
 - a. she come
7. My boss wants this report immediately. He demanded that it _____ ready by 5:00.
 - c. be
8. Did he tell you where _____ the report when you finish?
 - d. to put
9. My friend predicted _____ receive a lot praise for my work.
 - a. that I would
10. My friend saw an accident. He told me _____ at the scene of the accident.
 - c. what he'd seen

11. Is it true that all movies will be available online? _____ is wonderful!

✓ a. That all movies will be available

12. Can you tell me how to fix my computer? That depends on _____ an old computer.

a. have you

✓ b. whether you have

13. Is it true _____ people are saying about the new laptops?

✓ e. what

14. _____ light-weight is important.

✓ d. Whether or not a computer is

15. What are you going to do with your old computer? Nothing! _____ is too expensive.

✓ b. What I want to do

Adjective Clauses

1. An **adjective clause** is a dependent clause which takes the place of an adjective in another clause or phrase. Like an adjective, an adjective clause modifies a noun or [pronoun](#), answering questions like "which?" or "what kind of?" Consider the following examples:

Adjective	Adjective clause
The red coat is expensive.	The coat which I bought yesterday is expensive

Like the word "red" in the first example, the dependent clause "which I bought yesterday" in the second example modifies the noun "coat." Note that an adjective clause usually comes *after* what it modifies, while an adjective usually comes *before*.

2.

- In formal writing, an adjective clause begins with the [relative pronouns](#) "who(m)," "that," or "which."
- In informal writing or speech, you may leave out the relative pronoun when it is not the subject of the adjective clause, but you should usually include the relative pronoun in formal, academic writing:

- In formal, academic English in adjective clauses with object relative pronouns, for people, we use **whom**. In adjective clauses with an object of a preposition, bring the preposition forward and use **whom** or **which**.

Formal	Informal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The books that people read were mainly religious. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The books people read were mainly religious.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some firefighters never meet the whom people they save. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some firefighters never meet the people they save.

Formal Academic Writing

Acceptable	Not Acceptable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jack London, whom I admire, wrote a lot of short stories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jack London, who I admire, wrote a lot of short stories.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presidency is the position to which many politicians aspire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presidency is the position that many politicians aspire.

Here are some more examples of adjective clauses:

The meat **which** **they ate** was tasty.

This clause modifies the noun "meat" and answers the question "which meat?".

They talked about the movie **which made him cry**.

This clause modifies the noun "movie" and answers the question "which movie?".

They are searching for the one **who borrowed the book**.

The clause modifies the pronoun "one" and answers the question "which one?".

Did I tell you about the author **whom I met**?

The clause modifies the noun "author" and answers the question "which author?".

Identifying and Non-identifying Adjective Clauses

- You must understand whether or not the dependent clause is **essential** information or **extra** information in the understanding of the noun. This impacts the meaning and the punctuation.
- Essential clauses are also called **identifying or restrictive**. We DO NOT use commas with these clauses.
- Extra clauses are also called **non-identifying or non-restrictive**. WE MUST use commas with these clauses. We cannot use the relative pronoun **that**.

Things to Remember

Identifying vs. Non-Identifying

- My sister, who lives in Bel Air, has three children.
- My sister who lives in Bel Air has three children.

Question:

- In which sentence is it clear that I have more than one sister?

Answer:

- The second sentence tells me that I have more than one sister. In the first sentence, I am giving extra information about my sister. It is clear from the use of commas which demonstrate that I am giving EXTRA information about my sister whereas in the second sentence, the information is necessary as it identifies which sister I am talking about.

- He is the man who works at the grocery store.

This is essential (identifying) information. Think about it as two sentences.

He is a man.

He works at the grocery store.

Without the second sentence, you couldn't identify him.

Notice that **a** becomes **the** because the noun changes from indefinite to definite because of the identification.

- Think about if a listener or reader would be able to identify the noun without the adjective clause.

Example:

Maria, who works as a physician's assistant, enjoys her job.

This is extra (non-identifying) information. Think about it as two sentences.

Maria enjoys her job.

Maria works as a physician's assistant.

You know her name from the first sentence. This is enough to identify her.

EXERCISES:

1. Which sentence is correct?

1. He talked to a man who had a big dog.
2. He talked to a man what had a big dog.
3. He talked to a man had a big dog.

2. Which sentence is correct?

1. The teacher her students wrote the letters is my friend.
2. The teacher who students wrote the letters is my friend.
3. The teacher whose students wrote the letters is my friend.

3. Which sentence is correct?

1. He thanked the man who he talked to him.
2. He thanked the man he talked to.
3. He thanked the man which he talked to.

4. Which sentence is correct?

1. The car what he bought last week is very nice.
2. The car he bought last week is very nice.
3. The car that he bought last week it is very nice.

5. Which sentence is correct?

1. Does your friend who works at the supermarket get a day off on Tuesday?
2. Does your friend who works at the supermarket gets a day off on Tuesday?

3. Does your friend get a day off who works at the supermarket?
6. Which sentence is correct?
1. The book that John bought is on the table over there.
 2. The book that bought John is on the table over there.
 3. The book that is on the table over there John bought.
7. Which sentence is correct?
1. What street does the man who lost his wallet live?
 2. What street does the man lost his wallet live?
 3. What street does the man who lost his wallet live on?
8. Which sentence is correct?
1. What does the student who left his lunch on the desk look like?
 2. What does the student look like who left his lunch on the desk?
 3. What does the student what left his lunch on the desk look like?
9. Which sentence is correct?
1. The police officer caught the thief who's car crashed.
 2. The police officer caught the thief his car crashed.
 3. The police officer caught the thief whose car crashed.
10. Which sentence is correct?
1. The woman she sold me the computer gave me the mouse for free.
 2. The woman who sold me the computer gave me the mouse for free.
 3. The woman sold me the computer who gave me the mouse for free.

Answers:

1. Which sentence is correct?
1. He talked to a man who had a big dog.
That's right!
 2. He talked to a man what had a big dog.
 3. He talked to a man had a big dog.
2. Which sentence is correct?
1. The teacher her students wrote the letters is my friend.
 2. The teacher who students wrote the letters is my friend.
 3. The teacher whose students wrote the letters is my friend.
That's right!
3. Which sentence is correct?

1. He thanked the man who he talked to him.
 2. He thanked the man he talked to.
That's right! You can use *who* or *that* but they aren't necessary.
 3. He thanked the man which he talked to.
4. Which sentence is correct?
1. The car what he bought last week is very nice.
 2. The car he bought last week is very nice.
That's right!
 3. The car that he bought last week it is very nice.
5. Which sentence is correct?
1. Does your friend who works at the supermarket get a day off on Tuesday?
That's right!
 2. Does your friend who works at the supermarket gets a day off on Tuesday?
 3. Does your friend get a day off who works at the supermarket?
6. Which sentence is correct?
1. The book that John bought is on the table over there.
That's right!
 2. The book that bought John is on the table over there.
 3. The book that is on the table over there John bought.
7. Which sentence is correct?
1. What street does the man who lost his wallet live?
 2. What street does the man lost his wallet live?
 3. What street does the man who lost his wallet live on?
That's right!
8. Which sentence is correct?
1. What does the student who left his lunch on the desk look like?
That's right!
 2. What does the student look like who left his lunch on the desk?
 3. What does the student what left his lunch on the desk look like?
9. Which sentence is correct?
1. The police officer caught the thief who's car crashed.
 2. The police officer caught the thief his car crashed.
 3. The police officer caught the thief whose car crashed.
That's right!
10. Which sentence is correct?

1. The woman she sold me the computer gave me the mouse for free.
2. The woman who sold me the computer gave me the mouse for free.
That's right!
3. The woman sold me the computer who gave me the mouse for free.

Make sentences which contain adjective clauses- Decide why they are NON IDENTIFYING clauses – watch your use of commas:

1. She asked me about life insurance. I know very little about it.
2. We saw her daughter. She looked like an angel.
3. My brother can operate a computer. He's 12.
4. That man is the principal of my son's school. I don't know his name.
5. I visited the South Street Seaport. There were a lot of tourists there.
6. I borrowed money from my uncle. He has a clothing store.
7. We went to Riverside Park. We saw a lot of dogs and children there.
8. The hurricane wrecked our house. This was devastating for my mother.
9. Mrs. Conner asked me to watch her baby. I don't know her very well.
10. Mr. Smith left his wallet at the supermarket. He is very absent-minded.
11. I went to my dentist. He told me to brush more often.
12. I enjoy going to Jones Beach. The sand is very clean there.
13. He told her to have seven children. She thought this was a terrible idea.
14. I looked at my niece. She was crying loudly.
15. I went fishing. It was a relaxing way to spend the day.
16. I sent Mrs. Brown a letter of congratulations. Her son graduated from college.
17. I got my daughter a two-wheeler. She was embarrassed by her tricycle.
18. Randy Quaid is quite talented. His brothers are all talented like him.
19. I gave the cat a bowl of milk. Its left ear was missing.
20. The Woolworth Tower is sixty stories high. It was built in 1913.
21. Coatepec is a coffee town. I lived there for a year,
22. The New York Life Building has a gold roof. My father works there.
23. Joel Steinberg is still in prison. He killed his adopted daughter.
24. Oklahoma City is my mother's hometown. I used to spend my summers there.
25. Rick Shur can't play any sports. His bothers are both tennis players,

Answers:

1. She asked me about life insurance, which I know very little about. (non identifying)
2. We saw her daughter, who looked like an angel. (non identifying)
3. My brother, who is 12, can operate a computer.
4. That man, whose name I don't know, is the principal of my son's school.
5. I visited the South Street Seaport, where there were a lot of tourists.

6. I borrowed money from my uncle who has a clothing store. identifying- I have more than one uncle)
7. We went to Riverside Park, where we saw a lot of dogs and children. (non identifying)
8. The hurricane wrecked our house, which was devastating for my mother. (non identifying)
9. Mrs. Conner, whom I do not know very well, asked me to watch her baby. (non identifying)
10. Mr. Smith, who is very absent-minded, left his wallet at the supermarket. (non identifying)
11. I went to my dentist, who told me to brush more often. (non identifying)
12. I enjoy going to Jones Beach, where the sand is very clean. (non identifying)
13. He told her to have seven children which she thought this was a terrible idea. (non identifying)
14. I looked at my niece, who was crying loudly.
15. I went fishing, which was a relaxing way to spend the day.
16. I sent Mrs. Brown, whose son graduated from college, a letter of congratulations.
17. I got my daughter, who was embarrassed by her tricycle, a two-wheeler.
18. Randy Quaid, whose brothers are all talented like him, is quite talented. (non identifying)
19. I gave the cat whose left ear was missing a bowl of milk. (identifying)
20. The Woolworth Tower, which was built in 1913, is sixty stories high.
21. Coatepec, where I lived for a year, is a coffee town.
22. The New York Life Building, where my father works, has a gold roof. (non identifying)
23. Joel Steinberg, who killed his adopted daughter, is still in prison.
24. Oklahoma City, where I used to spend my summers, is my mother's hometown. (non identifying)
25. Rick Shur, whose bothers are both tennis players, can't play any sports. (non identifying)

- **A more advanced exercise- Choose the best answer a, b, c, d or e:**

1. Bay to Breakers, _____, is a marathon race held annually in San Francisco. (Its runners wear hilarious costumes.)

- a. its runners wear hilarious costumes
- b. the runners of which wear hilarious costumes
- c. which the runners wear hilarious costumes
- d. runners of which wear hilarious costumes
- e. which its runners wear hilarious costumes

2. The 12 km race route, _____, goes from San Francisco Bay across town to the Pacific Ocean. (Most of it is lined with people.)

- a. most of its lined with people
- b. most of people which line it
- c. which most of it is lined with people
- d. which most of people line it
- e. most of which is lined with people

3. The word "breakers" refers to the ocean _____. (Its waves break onto the shore.)

- a. the waves break onto the shore
- b. the waves of which break onto the shore
- c. its waves break onto the shore
- d. which its waves break onto the shore
- e. its waves which break onto the shore

4. Along with the race, there is a giant street party _____. (Some of it takes place before the race.)

- a. some of which takes place before the race
- b. which some of it takes place before the race
- c. some of its take place before the race
- d. whose takes place before the race
- e. which some of takes place before the race

5. At the pre-race gathering, I saw a man _____. (His costume was a banana.)

- a. whose costume was a banana
- b. who his costume was a banana
- c. his costume was a banana
- d. whose his costume was a banana
- e. which he costume was a banana

6. The runners _____ gather at the starting line near the Ferry Building at 8:00 a.m. (Their registrations have been received.)

- a. theirs registrations have been received
- b. who their registrations have been received

- c. whose registrations have been received
- d. whose their registrations have been received
- e. their registrations have been received

7. The race officials allowed the serious runners _____ to line up at the start line. (Their T-shirts were numbered from 1 to 100.)

- a. their T-shirts were numbered from 1 to 100
- b. whose their T-shirts were numbered from 1 to 100
- c. whose T-shirts were numbered from 1 to 100
- d. who their T-shirts were numbered from 1 to 100
- e. theirs T-shirts were numbered from 1 to 100

8. The 2007 event was the first Bay to Breakers race to track the times of individual racers _____. (The racer's shoes were equipped with timing chips.) chip = device

- a. who their shoes were equipped with a timing chip
- b. whose their shoes were equipped with a timing chip
- c. shoes of whose were equipped with a timing chip
- d. whose shoes were equipped with a timing chip
- e. their shoes were equipped with a timing chip

9. The marathon race, _____, passes by the famous Hayes Street Hill Victorian houses. (Its theme is "Painted Ladies".)

- a. whose theme was "Painted Ladies"
- b. whose its theme was "Painted Ladies"
- c. its theme who was "Painted Ladies"
- d. who its theme was "Painted Ladies"
- e. it theme "Painted Ladies"

10. One man _____ lost his costume half way through the race. All of his balloons popped.

- a. all of whose balloons popped
- b. whose all balloons popped
- c. all his balloons popped
- d. who all his balloons popped
- e. his balloons all of them popped

a. Another group of women _____ ran by in tight short and t-shirts. (The group name was "Weapons of Mass Distraction", a play on words: destruction - distraction.)

- a. its name was "Weapons of Mass Distraction"
- b. their name was "Weapons of Mass Distraction"

- c. which name was "Weapons of Mass Distraction"
- d. which was its name "Weapons of Mass Distraction"
- e. whose name was "Weapons of Mass Distraction"

12. One man _____ ran with a bouquet of flowers over his "privates". (His body was naked.)

- a. who his body was naked
- b. the body of which was naked
- c. the body whose was naked
- d. whose body was naked
- e. his body was naked

13. The winner _____ ran the 12 km race in 34 minutes and 24 seconds. (His origin is Kenya.)

- a. , whose origin is Kenya,
- b. whose origin is Kenya
- c. , who his origin is Kenya,
- d. who his origin is Kenya
- e. his origin was Kenya

14. San Francisco _____ was warm and sunny on the day of the marathon run. (Its weather is often foggy)

- a. , the weather of which is often foggy,
- b. the weather of which is often foggy
- c. , which the weather is often foggy,
- d. which the weather is often foggy
- e. its weather is often foggy

15. Bay to Breakers, also known as B2B, is a crazy event _____. (Its winner often takes second place in the news.)

- a. its winner often takes second place in the news.
- b. who its winner often takes second place in the news.
- c. the winner of which often takes second place in the news.
- d. which winner often takes second place in the news.
- e. winner of which often takes second place in the news.

Answers:

1. Bay to Breakers, _____, is a marathon race held annually in San Francisco. (Its runners wear hilarious costumes.)
✓ b. the runners of which wear hilarious costumes
2. The 12km race route, _____, goes from San Francisco Bay across town to the Pacific Ocean. (Most of it is lined with people.)
✓ e. most of which is lined with people
3. The word 'breakers' refers to the ocean _____. (Its waves break onto the shore.)
✓ b. the waves of which break onto the shore
4. Along with the race, there is a giant street party _____. (Some of it takes place before the race.)
✓ a. some of which takes place before the race
5. At the pre-race gathering, I saw a man _____. His costume was a banana.
✓ a. whose costume was a banana
6. The runners _____ gather at the starting line near the Ferry Building at 8:00 a.m. (Their registrations have been received.)
✓ c. whose registrations have been received
7. The race officials allow the serious runners _____ to line up at the start line. (Their T-shirts were numbered from 1 to 100.)
✓ c. whose T-shirts were numbered from 1 to 100
8. The 2007 event was the first Bay to Breakers race to track the times of individual racers _____. (The racer's shoes were equipped with timing chips.)
✓ d. whose shoes were equipped with a timing chip
9. The marathon race, _____, passes by the famous Hayes Street Hill Victorian houses. (Its theme is 'Painted Ladies').
✓ a. whose theme was 'Painted Ladies'
10. One man _____ lost his costume half way through the race. All of his balloons popped.
✓ a. all of whose balloons popped

Hope this was informative and useful...Wish you the best of luck dear students!