

GUIDED CONVERSATION 82

Discussion:

- What is your favorite sculpture and what do you like best about it?
- Do you like painting? Why?
- Do you think all the children should learn to paint and why?
- What is the value of arts?
- (optional) How has art changed over the last hundred years?

Speech:

- Please give a 2 minute speech based on today's lesson, or
- Describe your favorite piece of art. Tell me:
 - What type of art it is and who the artist is
 - What you like best about it
 - What sort of effect it has on you and

Explain how it has influenced your life.

2. General questions:

- When was the last time you stayed off work?
- Why were you off work?
- When you are off sick, what must you get from the doctor?
- Have you ever pretended to be ill just to avoid doing something?
- Why?
- How much time off per year are you entitled to?
- Is it enough?
- What do you do on days off?
- When was the last time you went to the beach?
- Where exactly did you go?
- Who did you go with?
- How do you pass the time at the beach?
- Do you use high-factor sunscreen when sunbathing?
- How seriously do you take the risks of sunbathing nowadays?
- Have you ever been to Australia?
- Would you like to go?
- What do you do when the weather is nice?
- What do you do when the weather is bad?

- Do you prefer outdoor or indoor activities?
- What's your favourite season?
- Which season were you born in?

SNAP QUESTIONS

- Are you ready to talk?
- Shall we start?
- Tell me to speak slowly.
- Tell me to speak very quickly.

- Tell me to speak with an Irish accent.
- Tell me to speak while holding my nose.
- Do you live in a house or a flat?
- Which floor do you live on?
- Do you have a garden or a balcony?
- Do you have any plants at home?
- Do you like flowers?
- What's your favourite colour?
- Ask me what my favourite colour is.
- What colour's this table?
- What colour's your hair?
- What colour are your eyes?
- What colour's your shirt/ sweater/ jacket?
- And your shoes?
- What size shoes do you take?
- When do you wear sandals?
- What season is it now?
- When do you go snowboarding?
- And sunbathing?
- Is May spring or summer?
- Is November autumn or winter?
- Does "fall" mean the same as "autumn"?
- What room do you sleep in?
- What room do you eat in?
- Do you have a pet tarantula?
- Ask me if I have one.
- Do you prefer cats or dogs?
- Ask me which I prefer.
- What's your favourite animal?
- Which animal are you most afraid of?
- Can mice swim?
- Can penguins?
- Can you?
- When did you learn?
- Where did you learn?
- Ask me if I can swim.
- Do you go to the gym?
- Do you do yoga?
- Do you do Thai boxing?
- Name a sport that begins with the letter "K".
- Name a sport begins with the letter "B".
- Tell me what to talk about.
- Tell me there's not much time left.

TODAY'S JOKE

A woman said to her husband: "That new couple who are living next door seem to be very devoted. He kisses her every time they meet. Why don't you do that?" "Well," replied her husband, "I don't know her well enough yet!"

A SITUATION

You enter the doctor's surgery. Tell the receptionist that you've made an appointment.

.....

Give the receptionist your surname - spell it for her.

.....

The receptionist asks you to go into the waiting room. What do you say?

.....

You are in the waiting room. Two other patients are waiting, and smile at you. Make some polite greeting.

.....

15 minutes later, the receptionist says, "The doctor will see you now, Mr/Ms _____." Respond and say goodbye to the other patients.

.....

You walk into doctor's office. Greet him/her.

.....

The doctor says, "How are you feeling?". Tell the doctor that you think you might be coming down with something.

.....

The doctor asks what your symptoms are. Tell him/her.

.....

The doctor asks how long you have had these symptoms. Tell him/her.

.....

The doctor asks if you smoke. Reply.

.....

The doctor asks if you do any exercise, and if so, how often. Reply.

.....

The doctor wants to do some tests. Ask what kind.

.....

He/she replies: "A chest X-ray and a blood test." Ask when these tests can be done.

.....

The doctor says the following week. Ask the doctor any other questions you might have.

.....

The doctor replies to all your questions. Thank him/her.

.....

The doctor says that he/she will call you when the test results come through. He/she reassures you that they just want to be on the safe side, and that you shouldn't worry too much. Thank the doctor for his/her help and say goodbye.

.....

ROLE PLAY

Scene:

a newspaper office.

Cast:

bored, sceptical journalist talking to someone who claims to have seen a UFO. (Or any other situation where one person doesn't believe the other, e.g. doctor and patient, parent and child, customs officer and traveller).

Journalist

What can I do for you, sir/madam?

Oh, really? And what would that be?

You can't be serious.

Well, I hope it didn't crush your crocuses.

Really, and what did they do?

In what language, may I ask?

Is this a prank?

And what did you do?

Oh my goodness! Unbelievable!!

This will be the scoop of the century!

Some things never change.

Visitor

..... Well, I want tell you about my amazing experience!

..... I've just seen a UFO!

..... Yes, I am! It landed in my back garden.

..... Look, you have to believe me. Alien life forms came out of the spaceship.

..... They asked me some questions.

..... In English, of course. They had a really good accent, actually.

..... No, they said: "Take us to your leader".

..... I brought them here - they're waiting outside. See?

..... I knew you would believe me eventually.

..... Before you start writing, I want a huge payment for my story.

Ask two students to perform this role play aloud. Ask the rest of the class, in pairs, to do the same. Once everyone has practised this exchange, help them to create their own dialogue(s) as a group or in pairs.

Ask them to perform their new dialogues in pairs.

AURAL COMPREHENSION

Indiscretion

Before becoming President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt was Secretary of Navy. One day, a certain friend of his asked him about the Navy Department's intention of establishing a submarine base on a small island in the Caribbean. "I just want you to tell me if it's true that you're going to have a new base there." The question was obviously indiscreet. Roosevelt looked round

and lowered his voice. "Can you keep a secret?" he asked. "Yes, yes," replied his friend. "Well," smiled Roosevelt, "so can I!"

- Was Roosevelt President of the USA before or after Eisenhower?
- What position did Roosevelt hold before becoming President?
- What is a rumour? What rumour had Roosevelt's friend heard?
- Where was the base to be established?
- Why was it indiscreet of the friend to have asked Roosevelt about the base?
- What is a submarine?
- Were submarines introduced during the First or the Second World War?
- Why did Roosevelt look around and lower his voice before answering?

GUIDED CONVERSATION



ADJECTIVE CLAUSE INTRODUCTION

CLAUSE: A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb.

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE: An independent clause is a complete sentence. It contains the main subject and verb of a sentence. (It is also called "a main clause.")

DEPENDENT CLAUSE: A dependent clause is not a complete sentence. It must be connected to an independent clause.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE: An adjective clause is a dependent clause that modifies a noun. It describes, identifies, or gives further information about a noun. (An adjective clause is also called "a relative clause")

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE PRONOUNS: An adjective clause uses pronouns to connect the dependent clause to the independent clause. The adjective clause pronouns are who, whom, which, that, and whose. (Adjective clause pronouns are also called "relative pronouns.")

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE PRONOUNS USED AS THE SUBJECT

<p style="text-align: center;">I thanked the woman. She helped me. ↓</p> <p>(a) I thanked the woman who helped me. (b) I thanked the woman that helped me.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The book is mine. It is on the table. ↓</p> <p>(c) The book which is on the table is mine. (d) The book that is on the table is mine.</p>	<p>In (a): I thanked the woman = an independent clause; who helped me = an adjective clause. The adjective clause modifies the noun woman.</p> <p>In (a): who is the subject of the adjective clause. In (b): that is the subject of the adjective clause. Note: (a) and (b) have the same meaning, (c) and (d) have the same meaning.</p> <p>who = used for people which = used for things that = used for both people and things</p>
<p>e) INCORRECT: The book is mine that is on the table.</p>	<p>An adjective clause closely follows the noun it modifies.</p>

EXERCISE 1. Adjective clause pronouns used as subjects.

Directions: Combine the two sentences. Use the second sentence as an adjective clause

1. I saw the man. He closed the door.
-> *I saw the man who \ that closed the door.*
2. The girl is happy. She won the race.
3. The student is from China. He sits next to me.
4. The students are from China. They sit in the front row.
5. We are studying sentences. They contain adjective clauses.
6. I am using a sentence. It contains an adjective clause.
7. Algebra problems contain letters. They stand for unknown numbers.
8. The taxi driver was friendly. He took me to the airport.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE PRONOUNS USED AS THE OBJECT OF A VERB

<p style="text-align: center;">The man was Mr Jones. I saw him. ↓</p> <p>(a) The man who(m) I saw was Mr Jones. (b) The man that I saw was Mr Jones. (c) The man \emptyset I saw was Mr Jones.</p>	<p>Notice in the examples: The adjective clause pronouns are placed at the beginning of the clause.</p> <p>In (a): who is usually used instead of whom, especially in speaking. Whom is generally used</p>
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<p>The movie wasn't very good. We saw it last night.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>(d) The movie which we saw last night wasn't very good. (e) The movie that we saw last night wasn't very good. (f) The movie \emptyset we saw last night wasn't very good.</p>	<p>only in very formal English.</p> <p>In (c) and (f): An object pronoun is often omitted from an adjective clause. (A subject pronoun, however, may not be omitted.)</p> <p>who(m) = used for people which - used for things that - used for both people and things</p>
<p>(g) INCORRECT: The man who(m) I saw him was Mr. Jones. The man that I saw him was Mr. Jones. The man I saw him was Mr. Jones.</p>	<p>In (g): The pronoun him must be removed. It is unnecessary because who(m), that, or \emptyset functions as the object of the verb saw.</p>

EXERCISE 2. Adjective clause pronouns used as the object of a verb.

Directions: Combine the sentences, using the second sentence as an adjective clause. Give all the possible patterns.

- The book was good. I read it.
- *The book that I read was good.*
- I liked the woman. I met her at the party last night.
- I liked the composition. You wrote it.
- The people were very nice. We visited them yesterday.
- The man is standing over there. Ann brought him to the party.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE PRONOUNS USED AS THE OBJECT OF A PREPOSITION

<p>She is the woman. I told you about her.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>(a) She is the woman about whom I told you. (b) She is the woman who(m) I told you about. (c) She is the woman that I told you about. (d) She is the woman \emptyset I told you about.</p> <p>The music was good. We listened to it last night.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>(e) The music to which we listened last night was good. (f) The music which we listened to last night was good. (g) The music that we listened to last night was good. (h) The music \emptyset we listened to last night was good.</p>	<p>In very formal English, the preposition comes at the beginning of the adjective clause, as in (a) and (e). Usually, however, in everyday usage, the preposition comes after the subject and verb of the adjective clause, as in the other examples.</p> <p>Note: If the preposition comes at the beginning of the adjective clause, only whom or which may be used. A preposition is never immediately followed by that or who*</p>
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*INCORRECT: She is the woman about who I told you.

INCORRECT: The music to that we listened last night was good.

EXERCISE 3. Adjective clause pronouns used as the object of a preposition.

Directions: Combine the sentences, using the second sentence as an adjective clause. Give all the possible patterns.

- The meeting was interesting. I went to it.
- *The meeting I went to was interesting.*

2. The man was very kind. I talked to him yesterday.
3. I must thank the people. I got a present from them.
4. The picture was beautiful. She was looking at it.
5. The man is standing over there. I was telling you about him.
6. I ran into a woman. I had gone to elementary school with her.
7. The topic was interesting. Omar talked about it.
8. The people were friendly. I spoke to them.
9. Olga wrote on a topic. She knew nothing about it.
10. The candidate didn't win the election. I voted for her.

EXERCISER Adjective clauses.

Directions: Identify the adjective clause in each sentence. Then give the other possible patterns.

Example:

The dress which she is wearing is new.

-> Adjective clause: *which she is wearing*.

Other possible patterns: *The dress that / ∅ she is wearing is new.*

1. Did I tell you about the woman I met last night?
2. The woman I was dancing with stepped on my toe.
3. The report Joe is writing must be finished by Friday.
4. The doctor who examined the sick child was gentle.
5. The people I was waiting for were late.
6. Did you hear about the earthquake that occurred in California?

USUAL PATTERNS OF ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

(a) USUAL: I like the people who live next to me. LESS USUAL: I like the people that live next to me.	In everyday informal usage, often one adjective clause pattern is used more commonly than another. In (a): As a subject pronoun, who is more common than that .
(b) USUAL: I like books that have good plots. LESS USUAL: I like books which have good plots.	In (b): As a subject pronoun, that is more common than which .
(c) USUAL: I liked the people ∅ I met last night. (d) USUAL: I liked the book ∅ I read last week.	In (c) and (d): Object pronouns are commonly omitted, especially in speaking.

EXERCISE 5. Adjective clauses.

Directions: Combine the sentences, using the second sentence as an adjective clause. Give all the possible adjective clause patterns. Discuss which patterns are used more commonly than others.

Example:

The scientist is well known for her research. We met her yesterday.

-> *The scientist ∅ / who(m) / that we met yesterday is well known for her research.*

1. She lectured on a topic. I know very little about it.
2. The students missed the assignment. They were absent from class.
3. Yesterday I ran into an old friend. I hadn't seen him for years.
4. The young women are all from Japan. We met them at the meeting last night.
5. I am reading a book. It was written by Jane Austen.
6. The man gave me good advice. I spoke to him.
7. I returned the money. I had borrowed it from my roommate.

8. The dogcatcher caught the dog. It had bitten my neighbor's daughter.
9. I read about a man. He keeps chickens in his apartment.

EXERCISE 7. Adjective clauses.

Directions: Work in pairs (switching roles after item 6), in groups, or as a class.

Speaker A: Ask the questions. Use the names of classmates.

Speaker B: Begin your answer with "Yes, she/he did. She/He told me about the"

Use an adjective clause in the completion. Omit the object pronoun.

Example: Did (. . .) write a report?

SPEAKER A (book open): Did Carmen write a report?

SPEAKER B (book closed): Yes, she did. She told me about the report she wrote.

1. Did (. . .) get a letter from (her/his) brother yesterday?
2. Did (. . .) write a letter to (name of a person)?
3. Did (. . .) go to a party yesterday?
4. Did (. . .) meet some people at that party?
5. Did (. . .) take a trip to (name of a country) last summer?
6. Did (. . .) have some experiences in (name of that country)?
7. Did (. . .) use to live in a small town?
8. Did (. . .) watch a program on TV last night?
9. Did (. . .) interview for a job?
10. Did (. . .) have to write a report for (her/his) boss?
11. Did (. . .) talk to a person about health insurance?

EXERCISE 8. Adjective clauses.

Speaker A: Look at a cue briefly. Then, without looking at the text, say the cue sentence to Speaker B.

Speaker B: Begin your answer with "Yes."

Examples:

SPEAKER A: You read **a** book. Was it interesting?

SPEAKER B: Yes, **the** book I read was interesting.

SPEAKER A: You drank **some** tea. Did it taste good?

SPEAKER B: Yes, **the** tea I drank tasted good.

SPEAKER A: **A** stranger gave you directions to the post office. Did she speak too fast?

SPEAKER B: Yes, **the** stranger who gave me directions to the post office spoke too fast.

SPEAKER A: **A** police officer helped you. Did you thank her?

SPEAKER B: Yes, I thanked **the** police officer who helped me.

1. You are sitting in a chair. Is it comfortable?
2. You saw a man. Was he wearing a brown suit?
3. You talked to a woman. Did she answer your question?
4. A woman stepped on your toe. Did she apologize?
5. Some students took a test. Did most of them pass?
6. You had some meat for dinner last night. Was it good?
7. A woman shouted at you. Was she angry?
8. A person is sitting next to you. Do you know him/her?
9. A woman came into the room. Did you recognize her?
10. You bought a coat. Does it keep you warm?
11. You watched a TV program last night. Was it good?
12. You were reading a book. Did you finish it?



LESSON 41

7-7 BASIC ARTICLE USAGE

I. USING A or Ø: GENERIC NOUNS

SINGULAR COUNT NOUN	(a) <i>A banana</i> is yellow.*	<p>A speaker uses generic nouns to make generalizations. A generic noun represents a whole class of things; it is not a specific, real, concrete thing, but rather a symbol of a whole group.</p> <p>In (a) and (b): The speaker is talking about any banana, all bananas, bananas in general. In (c): The speaker is talking about any and all fruit, fruit in general.</p> <p>Notice that no article (Ø) is used to make generalizations with plural count nouns, as in (b), and with noncount nouns, as in (c).</p>
PLURAL COUNT NOUN	(b) Ø <i>Bananas</i> are yellow.	
NONCOUNT NOUN	(c) Ø <i>Fruit</i> is good for you.	

*Usually *a/an* is used with a singular generic count noun. Examples:

A window is made of glass. *A doctor* heals sick people. Parents must give *a child* love. *A box* has six sides. *An apple* can be red, green, or yellow.

However, *the* is sometimes used with a singular generic count noun (not a plural generic count noun, not a generic noncount noun). "Generic *the*" is commonly used with, in particular:

- (1) species of animals: *The blue whale* is the largest mammal on earth.
The elephant is the largest land mammal.
- (2) inventions: *Who invented the telephone? the wheel? the refrigerator? the airplane?*
The computer will play an increasingly large role in all of our lives.
- (3) musical instruments: *I'd like to learn to play the piano.*
Do you play the guitar?

II. USING A or SOME: INDEFINITE NOUNS

SINGULAR COUNT NOUN	(d) I ate <i>a banana</i> .	<p>Indefinite nouns are actual things (not symbols), but they are not specifically identified.</p> <p>In (d): The speaker is not referring to "this banana" or "that banana" or "the banana you gave me." The speaker is simply saying that s/he ate one banana. The listener does not know nor need to know which specific banana was eaten; it was simply one banana out of that whole group of things in this world called bananas.</p> <p>In (e) and (f): <i>Some</i> is often used with indefinite plural count nouns and indefinite noncount nouns. In addition to <i>some</i>, a speaker might use <i>two, a few, several, a lot of, etc.</i>, with plural count nouns, or <i>a little, a lot of, etc.</i>, with noncount nouns. (See Chart 7-4, p. 107.)</p>
PLURAL COUNT NOUN	(e) I ate <i>some bananas</i> .	
NONCOUNT NOUN	(f) I ate <i>some fruit</i> .	

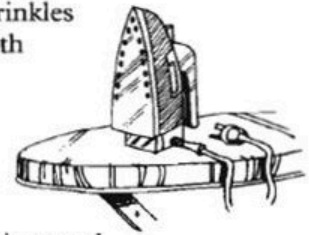
III. USING THE: DEFINITE NOUNS

SINGULAR COUNT NOUN	(g) Thank you for <i>the banana</i> .	<p>A noun is definite when both the speaker and the listener are thinking about the same specific thing.</p> <p>In (g): The speaker uses <i>the</i> because the listener knows which specific banana the speaker is talking about, i.e., that particular banana which the listener gave to the speaker.</p> <p>Notice that <i>the</i> is used with both singular and plural count nouns and with noncount nouns.</p>
PLURAL COUNT NOUN	(h) Thank you for <i>the bananas</i> .	
NONCOUNT NOUN	(i) Thank you for <i>the fruit</i> .	

EXERCISE 12. Article usage with generic nouns. (Chart 7-7)

Directions: Add *a/an* if necessary. Write \emptyset in the blank if the noun is noncount. Capitalize as appropriate.

1. A *bird* has wings.
2. An *animal* needs a regular supply of food.
3. \emptyset *Food* is a necessity of life.
4. _____ *concert* is a musical performance.
5. _____ *opera* is a musical play.
6. _____ *music* consists of a series of pleasant sounds.
7. _____ *cup* is a small container used for liquids.
8. _____ *milk* is nutritious.
9. _____ *island* is a piece of land surrounded by water.
10. _____ *gold* is a metal.
11. _____ *bridge* is a structure that spans a river.
12. _____ *valley* is an area of low land between two mountains.
13. _____ *health* is one of the most important things in life.
14. _____ *adjective* is a word that modifies a noun.
15. _____ *knowledge* is a source of power.
16. _____ *tennis* is a sport.
17. _____ *tennis player* has to practice long hours.
18. _____ *tree* needs water to survive.
19. _____ *water* is composed of oxygen and hydrogen.
20. _____ *homework* is a necessary part of a course of study.
21. _____ *grammar* is interesting and fun.
22. _____ *sentence* usually contains a subject and a verb.
23. _____ *English* is used in airports throughout much of the world.
24. _____ *air* is free.
25. _____ *orange* is green until it ripens.
26. _____ *fruit* is good for you.
27. _____ *iron* is a metal.
28. _____ *iron* is an instrument used to take wrinkles out of cloth fabric.
29. _____ *basketball* is round.
30. _____ *basketball* is a sport.



EXERCISE 13. Article usage with indefinite nouns. (Chart 7-7)

Directions: Add *a/an* or *some* to these sentences.

1. The teacher made an announcement.
2. I saw a bird.
3. I saw some birds.
4. Rosa borrowed some money from her uncle.
5. I had _____ accident.
6. I have _____ homework to do tonight.
7. There is _____ table in the room.
8. There is _____ furniture in the room.
9. There are _____ chairs in the room.
10. My father gave me _____ advice.
11. Sonya is carrying _____ suitcase.

12. Sonya is carrying _____ luggage.
13. There was _____ earthquake in California.
14. I got _____ letters in the mail.
15. Helen got _____ letter from her mother.
16. Jerry got _____ mail yesterday.
17. A computer is _____ machine that can solve problems.
18. The factory bought _____ new machinery.
19. _____ machines are powered by electricity. Some use other sources of energy.
20. I threw away _____ junk.
21. I threw away _____ old basket that was falling apart.
22. I threw away _____ old boots that had holes in them.

7-8 GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR ARTICLE USAGE

<p>(a) The sun is bright today. Please hand this book to the teacher. Please open the door. Omar is in the kitchen.</p>	<p>GUIDELINE: Use the when you know or assume that your listener is familiar with and thinking about the same specific thing or person you are talking about.</p>
<p>(b) Yesterday I saw <i>some dogs</i>. The dogs were chasing a cat. The cat was chasing a mouse. The mouse ran into a hole. The hole was very small.</p>	<p>GUIDELINE: Use the for the second mention of an indefinite noun.* In (b): first mention = <i>some dogs, a cat, a mouse, a hole</i>; second mention = <i>the dogs, the cat, the mouse, the hole</i>.</p>
<p>(c) CORRECT: Apples are my favorite fruit. INCORRECT: <i>The apples</i> are my favorite fruit. (d) CORRECT: Gold is a metal. INCORRECT: <i>The gold</i> is a metal.</p>	<p>GUIDELINE: Do NOT use the with a plural count noun (e.g., <i>apples</i>) or a noncount noun (e.g., <i>gold</i>) when you are making a generalization.</p>
<p>(e) CORRECT: (1) I drove a car. (2) I drove the car. (3) I drove that car. (4) I drove Jim's car. INCORRECT: I drove <i>car</i>.</p>	<p>GUIDELINE: A singular count noun (e.g., <i>car</i>) is preceded by a marker: (1) a or an (or another singular marker such as one, each, or every); (2) the; (3) this or that; (4) a possessive (e.g., my, Jim's)</p>

***The** is not used for the second mention of a generic noun. COMPARE:

- (1) What color is **a banana** (generic noun)? **A banana** (generic noun) is yellow.
- (2) Joe offered me **a banana** (indefinite noun) or an apple. I chose **the banana** (definite noun).

EXERCISE 15. Article usage. (Charts 7-7 and 7-8)

Directions: In these dialogues, decide whether the speakers would probably use *a/an* or *the*.

1. A: I have an idea. Let's go on a picnic Saturday.
B: Okay.
2. A: Did you have fun at the picnic yesterday?
B: Sure did. And you?
3. A: You'd better have _____ good reason for being late!
B: I do.
4. A: Did you think _____ reason Mike gave for being late was believable?
B: Not really.
5. A: Where's my blue shirt?
B: It's in _____ washing machine.
A: That's okay. I can wear _____ different shirt.
6. A: I wish we had _____ washing machine.
B: So do I. It would make it a lot easier to do our laundry.
7. A: Can you repair my car for me?
B: What's wrong with it?
A: _____ radiator has _____ leak, and one of _____ windshield wipers doesn't work.
B: Can you show me where _____ leak is?
8. A: What happened to your bicycle? _____ front wheel is bent.
B: I ran into _____ parked car when I swerved to avoid _____ big pothole in the street.
A: Did you damage _____ car?
B: A little.
A: What did you do?
B: I left _____ note for _____ owner of _____ car.
A: What did you write on _____ note?
B: My name and address. I also wrote _____ apology.
9. A: Have you seen my boots?
B: They're in _____ closet in _____ front hallway.

EXERCISE 16. Article usage. (Charts 7-7 and 7-8)

Directions: Complete the sentences with *a/an, the,* or \emptyset . Capitalize as appropriate.

1. \emptyset ^Bbeef is a kind of \emptyset meat.
2. The beef we had for dinner last night was excellent.
3. Jim is wearing a straw hat today.
4. Jim likes to wear _____ hats.
5. _____ hat is _____ article of clothing.
6. _____ hats are _____ articles of clothing.
7. _____ brown hat on that hook over there belongs to Mark.
8. Everyone has _____ problems in _____ life.
9. My grandfather had _____ long life.
10. That book is about _____ life of Helen Keller.
11. Tommy wants to be _____ engineer when he grows up.
12. The Brooklyn Bridge was designed by _____ engineer.
13. John Roebling is _____ name of _____ engineer who designed the Brooklyn Bridge. He died in 1869 from _____ infection before _____ bridge was completed.
14. _____ people wear _____ jewelry to make themselves more attractive.
15. _____ jewelry Diana is wearing today is beautiful.

EXERCISE 17. Article usage. (Charts 7-7 and 7-8)

Directions: Complete the sentences with *a/an, the,* or \emptyset .

1. We need to get _____ new phone.
2. Alex, would you please answer _____ phone?
3. _____ people use _____ plants in _____ many different ways. Plants supply us with oxygen. They are a source of _____ lifesaving medicines. We use plant products to build _____ houses and to make _____ paper and _____ textiles.
4. When you look at _____ sandy shore, it might seem practically empty of _____ animals. This appearance is deceptive, however. Beneath _____ surface, the sand is full of _____ life. It is teeming with _____ crabs, _____ shrimp, _____ worms, _____ snails, and _____ other kinds of _____ marine animals.
5. Our children enjoyed going to the beach yesterday. When they dug in _____ sand, they found various kinds of _____ animals. Susie found _____ crab, and so did Johnny. _____ crab Johnny found pinched him, which made him cry. But he had _____ good time at _____ beach anyway.
6. The biggest bird in the world is the ostrich. It eats just about anything it can reach, including _____ stones, _____ glass, and _____ keys. It can kill _____ person with one kick.




7. Do you ever gaze into _____ space and wonder if _____ other life forms exist in _____ universe?
8. _____ most mirrors are made from _____ glass to which _____ thin layer of _____ silver or _____ aluminum has been applied.
9. In _____ recent newspaper article, I read about _____ Australian swimmer who was saved from _____ shark by _____ group of dolphins. When _____ shark attacked _____ swimmer, _____ dolphins chased it away. They saved _____ swimmer's life.
10. I heard on the radio that there is _____ evidence that _____ dolphins suffer in captivity. Dolphins that are free in _____ nature live around 40 years. Captive dolphins live _____ average of 12 years. It is believed that some captive dolphins commit _____ suicide.
11. _____ phonograph records have become old-fashioned. They have been supplanted by _____ compact discs, which are commonly referred to as CDs.
12. Look. There's _____ fly walking on _____ ceiling. It's upside down. Do you suppose _____ fly was flying rightside up and flipped over at the last second, or was it flying upside down when it landed on _____ ceiling?

8-7 COMMON EXPRESSIONS WITH *OTHER*

<p>(a) We write to <i>each other</i> every week. We write to <i>one another</i> every week.</p>	<p><i>Each other</i> and <i>one another</i> indicate a reciprocal relationship.* In (a): I write to him every week, and he writes to me every week.</p>
<p>(b) Please write on <i>every other</i> line. I see her <i>every other</i> week.</p>	<p><i>Every other</i> can give the idea of "alternate." In (b): Write on the first line. Do not write on the second line. Write on the third line. Do not write on the fourth line. (Etc.)</p>
<p>(c) —Have you seen Ali recently? —Yes. I saw him just <i>the other day</i>.</p>	<p><i>The other</i> is used in time expressions such as <i>the other day</i>, <i>the other morning</i>, <i>the other week</i>, etc., to refer to the recent past. In (c): <i>the other day</i> means "a few days ago, not long ago."</p>

*In typical usage, *each other* and *one another* are interchangeable; there is no difference between them. Some native speakers, however, use *each other* when they are talking about only two persons or things, and *one another* when there are more than two.

<p>(d) The ducklings walked in a line behind the mother duck. Then the mother duck slipped into the pond. The ducklings followed her. They slipped into the water <i>one after the other</i>.</p> <p>(e) They slipped into the water <i>one after another</i>.</p>	<p>In (d): <i>one after the other</i> expresses the idea that separate actions occur very close in time.</p> <p>In (e): <i>one after another</i> has the same meaning as <i>one after the other</i>.</p>
	
<p>(f) No one knows my secret <i>other than</i> Rosa.</p> <p>(g) No one knows my secret <i>except (for)</i> Rosa.</p>	<p>In (f): <i>other than</i> is usually used after a negative to mean "except." (g) has the same meaning.</p>
<p>(h) Fruit and vegetables are full of vitamins and minerals. <i>In other words</i>, they are good for you.</p>	<p>In (h): <i>In other words</i> is used to explain, usually in simpler or clearer terms, the meaning of the preceding sentence(s).</p>

*In typical usage, *each other* and *one another* are interchangeable; there is no difference between them. Some native speakers, however, use *each other* when they are talking about only two persons or things, and *one another* when there are more than two.

13-1 INTRODUCTION

CLAUSE:	<i>A clause</i> is a group of words containing a subject and a verb.
INDEPENDENT CLAUSE:	<i>An independent clause</i> is a complete sentence. It contains the main subject and verb of a sentence. (It is also called "a main clause.")
DEPENDENT CLAUSE:	<i>A dependent clause</i> is not a complete sentence. It must be connected to an independent clause.
ADJECTIVE CLAUSE:	<i>An adjective clause</i> is a dependent clause that modifies a noun. It describes, identifies, or gives further information about a noun. (An adjective clause is also called "a relative clause.")
ADJECTIVE CLAUSE PRONOUNS:	An adjective clause uses pronouns to connect the dependent clause to the independent clause. The <i>adjective clause pronouns</i> are <i>who</i> , <i>whom</i> , <i>which</i> , <i>that</i> , and <i>whose</i> . (Adjective clause pronouns are also called "relative pronouns.")

EXERCISE 1. Adjective clause pronouns used as subjects. (Chart 13-2)

Directions: Combine the two sentences. Use the second sentence as an adjective clause.

- I saw the man. He closed the door. → I saw the man $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} who \\ that \end{array} \right\}$ closed the door.
- The girl is happy. She won the race.
- The student is from China. He sits next to me.
- The students are from China. They sit in the front row.
- We are studying sentences. They contain adjective clauses.
- I am using a sentence. It contains an adjective clause.
- Algebra problems contain letters. They stand for unknown numbers.
- The taxi driver was friendly. He took me to the airport.

13-2 ADJECTIVE CLAUSE PRONOUNS USED AS THE SUBJECT

I thanked the woman. <i>She</i> helped me. ↓	In (a): <i>I thanked the woman</i> = an independent clause; <i>who helped me</i> = an adjective clause. The adjective clause modifies the noun <i>woman</i> .
(a) I thanked the woman <i>who helped me</i> . (b) I thanked the woman <i>that helped me</i> .	In (a): <i>who</i> is the subject of the adjective clause. In (b): <i>that</i> is the subject of the adjective clause. Note: (a) and (b) have the same meaning. (c) and (d) have the same meaning.
The book is mine. <i>It</i> is on the table. ↓	<i>who</i> = used for people <i>which</i> = used for things <i>that</i> = used for both people and things
(c) The book <i>which is on the table</i> is mine. (d) The book <i>that is on the table</i> is mine.	
(e) <i>INCORRECT: The book is mine that is on the table.</i>	An adjective clause closely follows the noun it modifies.

13-3 ADJECTIVE CLAUSE PRONOUNS USED AS THE OBJECT OF A VERB

The man was Mr. Jones. I saw <i>him</i> . ↓	Notice in the examples: The adjective clause pronouns are placed at the beginning of the clause.
(a) The man <i>who(m) I saw</i> was Mr. Jones. (b) The man <i>that I saw</i> was Mr. Jones. (c) The man \emptyset <i>I saw</i> was Mr. Jones.	In (a): <i>who</i> is usually used instead of <i>whom</i> , especially in speaking. <i>Whom</i> is generally used only in very formal English.
The movie wasn't very good. We saw <i>it</i> last night. ↓	In (c) and (f): An object pronoun is often omitted from an adjective clause. (A subject pronoun, however, may not be omitted.)
(d) The movie <i>which we saw last night</i> wasn't very good. (e) The movie <i>that we saw last night</i> wasn't very good. (f) The movie \emptyset <i>we saw last night</i> wasn't very good.	<i>who(m)</i> = used for people <i>which</i> = used for things <i>that</i> = used for both people and things
(g) <i>INCORRECT: The man who(m) I saw him was Mr. Jones.</i> The man that I saw <i>him</i> was Mr. Jones. The man I saw <i>him</i> was Mr. Jones.	In (g): The pronoun <i>him</i> must be removed. It is unnecessary because <i>who(m)</i> , <i>that</i> , or \emptyset functions as the object of the verb <i>saw</i> .

EXERCISE 2. Adjective clause pronouns used as the object of a verb. (Chart 13-3)

Directions: Combine the sentences, using the second sentence as an adjective clause. Give all the possible patterns.

- The book was good. I read it.
- I liked the woman. I met her at the party last night.
- I liked the composition. You wrote it.
- The people were very nice. We visited them yesterday.
- The man is standing over there. Ann brought him to the party.

13-4 ADJECTIVE CLAUSE PRONOUNS USED AS THE OBJECT OF A PREPOSITION

<p style="text-align: center;">She is the woman. I told you <i>about her</i>.</p> <p>(a) She is the woman <i>about whom</i> I told you. (b) She is the woman <i>who(m)</i> I told you <i>about</i>. (c) She is the woman <i>that</i> I told you <i>about</i>. (d) She is the woman \emptyset I told you <i>about</i>.</p>	<p>In very formal English, the preposition comes at the beginning of the adjective clause, as in (a) and (c). Usually, however, in everyday usage, the preposition comes after the subject and verb of the adjective clause, as in the other examples.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">The music was good. We listened <i>to it</i> last night.</p> <p>(e) The music <i>to which</i> we listened last night was good. (f) The music <i>which</i> we listened <i>to</i> last night was good. (g) The music <i>that</i> we listened <i>to</i> last night was good. (h) The music \emptyset we listened <i>to</i> last night was good.</p>	<p>Note: If the preposition comes at the beginning of the adjective clause, only <i>whom</i> or <i>which</i> may be used. A preposition is never immediately followed by <i>that</i> or <i>who</i>.*</p>

*INCORRECT: She is the woman *about who* I told you.
 INCORRECT: The music *to that* we listened last night was good.

EXERCISE 3. Adjective clause pronouns used as the object of a preposition. (Chart 13-4)

Directions: Combine the sentences, using the second sentence as an adjective clause. Give all the possible patterns.

- The meeting was interesting. I went to it.
- The man was very kind. I talked to him yesterday.
- I must thank the people. I got a present from them.
- The picture was beautiful. She was looking at it.
- The man is standing over there. I was telling you about him.
- I ran into a woman. I had gone to elementary school with her.
- The topic was interesting. Omar talked about it.
- The people were friendly. I spoke to them.
- Olga wrote on a topic. She knew nothing about it.
- The candidate didn't win the election. I voted for her.

EXERCISE 4. Adjective clauses. (Charts 13-2 → 13-4)

Directions: Identify the adjective clause in each sentence. Then give the other possible patterns.

Example: The dress which she is wearing is new.

→ Adjective clause: *which she is wearing.*

Other possible patterns: *The dress {that / Ø} she is wearing is new.*

1. Did I tell you about the woman I met last night?
2. The woman I was dancing with stepped on my toe.
3. The report Joe is writing must be finished by Friday.
4. The doctor who examined the sick child was gentle.
5. The people I was waiting for were late.
6. Did you hear about the earthquake that occurred in California?



13-5 USUAL PATTERNS OF ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

<p>(a) USUAL: I like the people who live next to me. LESS USUAL: I like the people that live next to me.</p>	<p>In everyday informal usage, often one adjective clause pattern is used more commonly than another.* In (a): As a subject pronoun, who is more common than that.</p>
<p>(b) USUAL: I like books that have good plots. LESS USUAL: I like books which have good plots.</p>	<p>In (b): As a subject pronoun, that is more common than which.</p>
<p>(c) USUAL: I liked the people Ø I met last night. (d) USUAL: I liked the book Ø I read last week.</p>	<p>In (c) and (d): Object pronouns are commonly omitted, especially in speaking.</p>

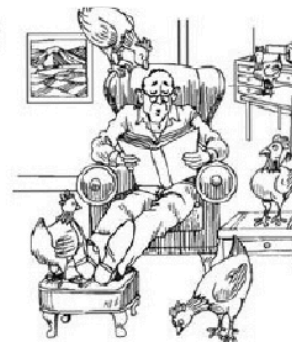
EXERCISE 5. Adjective clauses. (Charts 13-2 → 13-5)

Directions: Combine the sentences, using the second sentence as an adjective clause. Give all the possible adjective clause patterns. Discuss which patterns are used more commonly than others.

Example: The scientist is well known for her research. We met her yesterday.

→ *The scientist { Ø / who(m) / that } we met yesterday is well known for her research.*

1. She lectured on a topic. I know very little about it.
2. The students missed the assignment. They were absent from class.
3. Yesterday I ran into an old friend. I hadn't seen him for years.
4. The young women are all from Japan. We met them at the meeting last night.
5. I am reading a book. It was written by Jane Austen.
6. The man gave me good advice. I spoke to him.
7. I returned the money. I had borrowed it from my roommate.
8. The dogcatcher caught the dog. It had bitten my neighbor's daughter.
9. I read about a man. He keeps chickens in his apartment.



EXERCISE 6. Adjective clauses. (Charts 13-2 → 13-5)

Directions: All of these sentences contain errors in adjective clause structures. Correct the errors.

1. In our village, there were many people didn't have much money.
2. I enjoyed the book that you told me to read it.
3. I still remember the man who he taught me to play the violin when I was a boy.
4. I showed my father a picture of the car I am going to buy it as soon as I save enough money.
5. The woman about who I was talking about suddenly walked into the room. I hope she didn't hear me.
6. Almost all of the people appear on television wear makeup.
7. I don't like to spend time with people which loses their temper easily.
8. The boy drew pictures of people at an airport which was waiting for their planes.
9. People who works in the hunger program they estimate that 3500 people in the world die from starvation every day of the year.
10. In one corner of the marketplace, an old man who was playing a violin.