

3. Field hockey interfered with archery training, which was the basis of the national defense.
4. Even though field hockey was played worldwide after 1850, it was never popular in the United States.
5. Although it became part of the Olympics in 1908, field hockey was not organized in the United States until 1926.
6. In that year Henry Greer arranged matches between teams that were made up of men from New York.
7. While it is not certain, the first men's field hockey match in the United States probably occurred in 1928.
8. Because the U.S. Olympic committee wanted an American team, it organized the men's hockey teams.
9. The teams formed the Field Hockey Association of America in 1930, and a team was sent to the 1932 Olympics.
10. Field hockey is now very popular among women, and many high schools and universities have a women's team.

Relative Pronouns. Most adjective clauses begin with a relative pronoun. A *relative pronoun* relates an adjective clause to the noun or the pronoun the clause modifies.

who whom whose which that

- I just met Cindy, who is from Dallas, Texas.
- Barbara, whose picture won first prize, hopes to be an artist one day.

EXERCISE 2 Finding Adjective Clauses

Number your paper 1 to 10. Write each adjective clause. Then underline the relative pronoun.

EXAMPLE I need the book that explains ecosystems.

ANSWER that explains ecosystems

1. Many roads that the Romans built are still in use.
2. Ms. Morgan, whom you have not met, is the coach of the soccer team.
3. John F. Kennedy was the president who predicted a landing on the moon by United States astronauts.
4. Galileo, whose observations of the stars made history, eventually went blind.
5. The Boston Marathon, which is almost a 27-mile course, occurs each year in April.
6. Our mail carrier, whom we like so much, is retiring.
7. The beaver is one of the few animals that grow fat in the winter.
8. The composer who wrote this music comes from Italy.
9. The first Super Bowl game, which was played in 1967, was held at the Los Angeles Coliseum.
10. The hummingbird is a fearless fighter whose needle-sharp bill can drive off crows and hawks.

Adjective Clauses

A subordinate clause can be used the way a single adjective or an adjective phrase is used. Such a clause is called an *adjective clause*.



An adjective clause is a subordinate clause that is used to modify a noun or a pronoun.

An adjective clause answers the adjective question *Which one?* or *What kind?* It usually modifies the word directly in front of it.

WHICH ONE? Ken's address book, which is small and black, is lost.

WHAT KIND? Cathy likes hamburgers that are cooked on a charcoal grill.

EXERCISE 3 Finding Adjective Clauses

Number your paper 1 to 10. Write each adjective clause and the word it modifies.

EXAMPLE I enjoy the painting that hangs in the hall.
ANSWER that hangs in the hall—painting

1. Refined sugar is a food that has no nutrition.
2. The boy whom you saw in the play is my brother.
3. Sarah, whose essay won first prize, also paints.
4. Volleyball, which was originally called *mintonette*, was invented in 1895.
5. Ted, who is on the lacrosse team, is class president.
6. The only thing that I need is my notebook.
7. An elephant's trunk is really a big nose, which contains 40,000 muscles.
8. My sister, whom I really admire, is a bookkeeper.
9. The author whose books I enjoy most is Betsy Byars.
10. Beth, who is an architect, is also studying law.

EXERCISE 4 Writing Sentences

Add an independent clause to each adjective clause to make a complete sentence. Use commas where needed.

1. who finally arrived
2. which was performed by the seventh graders
3. whose dog was lost
4. that lasted two hours
5. whom I saw at the game

Misplaced Modifiers

Place an adjective clause as near as possible to the word it modifies. A clause that is too far away from the word it modifies is called a *misplaced modifier*.

- MISPLACED ↓ Mindy sold the dog who runs a pet store.
- CORRECT ↓ Mindy, who runs a pet store, sold the dog.

Punctuation with Adjective Clauses

No punctuation is used with an adjective clause that contains information that is essential to identify a person, place, or thing in the sentence.

ESSENTIAL A dog that has black-and-white spots was found in the park.

A comma or commas, however, should set off an adjective clause that is nonessential. A clause is nonessential if it can be removed from the sentence without changing the basic meaning of the sentence. A clause is usually nonessential if it modifies a proper noun.

NONESSENTIAL The Janninos, who moved here years ago, are our best friends.

The relative pronoun *that* is used in an essential clause, and which is usually used in a nonessential clause.

EXERCISE 5 Correcting Misplaced Modifiers

Number your paper 1 to 10. Then write the following sentences, correcting each misplaced modifier. Use commas where needed.

1. My mom now teaches my niece who taught me to read.
2. The Atlas Mountains are named after a strong mythological character which the Greeks discovered.
3. The bike is on the lawn that I got for my birthday.
4. The doctor saw me whom you recommended.
5. The skyscraper's windows reflected many buildings which were light blue.
6. The workers talked to my parents who were on strike.
7. Everyone swam in the lake who had hiked all day.
8. The ranger saw the bear who had the binoculars.
9. I bought a computer from Computer World which I paid for in installments.
10. Today I mowed the lawn and washed Mom's car which was almost half a foot high.