Relative Pronouns
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Adjective clauses begin with **relative pronouns**. Subject relative pronouns can be *who, that, which*, and *whose*.

Abraham Lincoln was an American president **who** fought against slavery. **OR**

Abraham Lincoln was an American president **that** fought against slavery.

Use **who** or **that** to refer to people.
Adjective clauses begin with **relative pronouns**. Subject relative pronouns can be **who, that, which,** and **whose**.

The Mona Lisa is a **painting which is known throughout the world**.

**OR**

The Mona Lisa is a **painting that is known throughout the world**.

Use **which** or **that** to refer to places or things.
Relative Pronouns

Adjective clauses begin with **relative pronouns**. Subject relative pronouns can be *who, that, which,* and *whose.*

The Mona Lisa is a **painting** which is known throughout the world.

**OR**

The Mona Lisa is a **painting** that is known throughout the world.

*That* is less formal than *who* and *which* and used more in conversation.
Relative Pronouns

Adjective clauses begin with **relative pronouns**. Subject relative pronouns can be *who, that, which,* and *whose.*

Use *whose* to refer to people’s possessions.

Thomas Edison, whose inventions changed the world, was born in 1847.
Be Careful!

Do not use a subject pronoun (I, you, he, she, it, we, they) and a subject relative pronoun in the same adjective clause.

William Shakespeare is an Englishman who he wrote many well-known plays.

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Example: a) Albert Einstein was a physicist.

b) He won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.
Practice

Combine the groups of sentences into one sentence with an adjective clause. Use the appropriate relative pronouns.

Example: a) Albert Einstein was a physicist.

b) He won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.

Albert Einstein was a physicist who won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.

 OR

Albert Einstein was a physicist that won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.
Combine the groups of sentences into one sentence with an adjective clause. Use the appropriate relative pronouns.

**Example:**
Albert Einstein was a physicist who/that won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.

1. a) Ang San Su Kyi is a Burmese peace activist in Myanmar.
   b) **Myanmar** is a country located in Southeast Asia.

2. a) Diego Rivera was a Mexican painter.
   b) **His** work is displayed in many famous museums.

3. a) Mother Teresa was a Catholic nun.
   b) **She** devoted her life to the poor.
Combine the groups of sentences into one sentence with an adjective clause. Use the appropriate relative pronouns.

**Example:** Albert Einstein was a physicist *who/that won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.*

1. Ang San Su Kyi is a Burmese peace activist in Myanmar *which is a country located in Southeast Asia.*

2. a) Diego Rivera was a Mexican painter.
    
    b) *His* work is displayed in many famous museums.

3. a) Mother Teresa was a Catholic nun.
    
    b) *She* devoted her life to the poor.
Practice

Combine the groups of sentences into one sentence with an adjective clause. Use the appropriate relative pronouns.

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2. Diego Rivera was a Mexican painter whose work is displayed in many famous museums.

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Relative pronouns have the same form whether they refer to singular or plural nouns, or to males or females.

Ferdinand Magellan was the man who led the first expedition to sail around the world.

Amelia Earhart was the woman who was the first female pilot to fly across the Atlantic.

Pioneers are people who do things others think impossible.
Noun Clauses

GUM Unit 5 Lesson 5
Should We Leave a Tip?
I wonder whether or not we should leave a tip for the waiter.
I don’t know why we should leave a tip for the waiter. He was terrible!

I wonder whether or not we should leave a tip for the waiter.
It’s a miracle that we received our food at all. He was so slow!
It's a miracle *that we received* our food at all. He was so slow!

What this waiter needs is some more training.
Noun clauses are dependent clauses that perform the same functions that regular nouns do. Noun clauses begin with *that*, *question words*, or *whether* or *if*.
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Can you explain *how* this landed on my head?
Noun clauses are dependent clauses that perform the same functions that regular nouns do. Noun clauses begin with *that*, *question words*, or *whether* or *if*.

I’m not sure *whether* this is funny or not.

Can you explain *how* this landed on my head?

It’s clear *that* I won’t get a tip tonight.
Noun clauses can be **subjects, objects, subject complements, or adjective complements.**
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What’s painful is the hot coffee.
Noun clauses can be **subjects**, **objects**, **subject complements**, or **adjective complements**.

What’s painful is the hot coffee.
Noun clauses can be **subjects**, **objects**, **subject complements**, or **adjective complements**.

**Subject**

What’s **painful** is the hot coffee.

I don’t understand why she doesn’t hang up.
Noun clauses can be **subjects**, **objects**, **subject complements**, or **adjective complements**.

Subject

What’s painful is the hot coffee.

Object

I don’t understand why she doesn’t hang up.
Noun clauses can be **subjects**, **objects**, **subject complements**, or **adjective complements**.

- **Subject**
  - What’s painful is the hot coffee.

- **Object**
  - I don’t understand why she doesn’t hang up.

- The question is whether she’s going to stop.
Noun clauses can be subjects, objects, subject complements, or adjective complements.

Subject:
What’s painful is the hot coffee.

Object:
I don’t understand why she doesn’t hang up.

Subject Complement:
The question is whether she’s going to stop.

It’s frustrating that she’s not paying attention.
Noun clauses can be subjects, objects, subject complements, or adjective complements.

Subject

What’s painful is the hot coffee.

Object

I don’t understand why she doesn’t hang up.

Subject Complement

The question is whether she’s going to stop.

Adjective Complement

It’s frustrating that she’s not paying attention.
Noun Clauses with *That*

We use the word *that* to introduce certain noun clauses. In such cases, *that* is a grammatical word that simply introduces a clause. It has no clear meaning.

I think *(that)* I’ll need to reorder.
We use the word *that* to introduce certain noun clauses. In such cases, *that* is a grammatical word that simply introduces a clause. It has no clear meaning.

I think *(that) I’ll need to reorder.*

*That* can be omitted when it introduces an object noun clause or a complement noun clause.
We use the word *that* to introduce certain noun clauses. In such cases, *that* is a grammatical word that simply introduces a clause. It has no clear meaning.

That these prices are so high is outrageous.
Noun Clauses with *That*

We use the word *that* to introduce certain noun clauses. In such cases, *that* is a grammatical word that simply introduces a clause. It has no clear meaning.

*That these prices are so high* is outrageous.

When *that* introduces a subject noun clause, it is never omitted.
Use the clause introducers to make sentences with noun clauses to explain the picture.

Examples: My boss told me that...
What I need right now is...

My boss told me (that) I should be more careful.
Practice

Use the clause introducers to make sentences with noun clauses to explain the picture.

Examples: My boss told me **that**…
What I need right now is…

What I need right now is a break.

My boss told me (that) I should be more careful.

1) What’s funny is...
2) It appears that...
3) That … is very clear.
4) I notice that...
5) That … is very interesting.
6) It’s likely that…
A question that is changed to a noun clause is called an embedded question. We use statement word order in embedded questions, not question word order.

What do you want to order?

I'm not sure what I want to order.

Statement Order
Embedded questions are more polite than direct questions.

Are there any tables next to a window?

Can you tell me if there are any tables next to a window?
Be Careful!

Do not use *do, does, or did* in embedded questions.

I don’t know how that did happen.
Do not use *do, does*, or *did* in embedded questions.

I don’t know how *that did happen*. 
Be Careful!

Do not use *do, does, or did* in embedded questions.

I don’t know how that happened.
Practice

Change the direct questions below to embedded questions. Use *wh-* question words and the prompts below.

*Example:* How does she carry all those plates?
I don’t know …
Change the direct questions below to embedded questions. Use *wh-* question words and the prompts below.

*Example:* How does she carry all those plates?

I don’t know **how she carries all those plates**.

I wonder... I don’t know... She/He asked me...
We’re not sure... Can you tell me... Do you know...

1. What is the soup of the day?
2. When will the food be ready?
3. How did the chef make this?
4. Who was your waitress?
5. Where is the restroom?
We use *if* and *whether (or not)* to introduce **embedded yes/no questions**. *If* and *whether (or not)* are similar in meaning and can often be used interchangeably.

*Is the waiter coming back?*
We use **if** and **whether (or not)** to introduce *embedded yes/no questions*. **If** and **whether (or not)** are similar in meaning and can often be used interchangeably.

I’m not sure **if the waiter is coming back**.

Is the waiter coming back?
Embedded Questions

We use *if* and *whether (or not)* to introduce embedded yes/no questions. *If* and *whether (or not)* are similar in meaning and can often be used interchangeably.

Could we get the bill?

I wonder *whether (or not)* we could get the bill.
Embedded Questions

An embedded question can occur within a statement or within another question. Notice the difference in punctuation.

Can someone explain *why* there is lipstick on my glass?

I’m not sure *how* this fly got into my soup.
Practice

Change the direct questions to embedded questions. Use if, whether, or whether or not and the prompts below.

Example: Is something burning?

I wonder...
Practice

Change the direct questions to embedded questions. Use if, whether, or whether or not and the prompts below.

Example: Is something burning?

I wonder… if something is burning.

I wonder... I don’t know... She/He asked me...
We’re not sure... Can you tell me... Do you know...

1. Do you accept credit cards?
2. Is the soup spicy?
3. Are there any lunch specials?
4. Can we look at a menu?
5. Did the waiter include a tip in the bill?
Sentence Structures:
Simple, Compound, Complex, Compound-Complex
What is sentence structure anyway?

The structure of a sentence refers to:

The kinds and # of clauses a sentence has.
What is a clause again?

• Group of words with a subject & verb
• May or may not have a complete thought
When will a clause have a complete thought?

Ask Webbie!

That's right...if it's independent!

So... an independent clause has what 3 things?

- Subject
- Verb
- Complete Thought
When will a clause not have a complete thought?

If it’s **Dependent**!

What kinds of words introduce dependent clauses again?

**Relative Pronouns:** that, which, who, whom, whose

**Subordinating Conjunctions:** if, when, because, since,
Simple Sentence Definition:
1 Independent Clause
Example:
I like to play softball.

“It's a cakewalk!!!”

“Hey, that's a simple sentence too!!!”
COMPOUND SENTENCE DEFINITION:
2 (or more) Independent Clauses

Example: I went to the game early, but I forgot my wallet.

1 Independent + 1 Independent = 2 Independent Clauses!

Think of a compound word... basketball!
What part of speech combines things?

Conjunctions!

This is how you will combine clauses & sentences together!
What are 3 ways to combine/punctuate sentences?

1. Comma + Conjunction
2. Semicolon
3. Period + Capital Letter
What does a variation of sentence structure create for us?

What would it be like if all sentences were structured the same? What if we had all simple sentences?
IF ALL SENTENCES WERE STRUCTURED THE SAME...

Writing would be:

boring, choppy, lack feeling and emphasis

Varied Sentence Structure

Creates:

• Flow
• Excitement
• Change of pace
• Emphasis
• Shows unity....allows us to tie ideas together and see a relationship
Rihanna’s charity work and thriving career kept her plenty busy.

She would also like to spread her wings in other areas.

She made her debut playing in a movie.

She plans on taking acting lessons.

She can do even more acting.
Although Rihanna’s charity work and thriving career keep her plenty busy, she would also like to spread her wings in other areas. She made her debut playing in a movie, and plans on taking acting lessons, so she can do even more acting.
REVIEW!

*What is a Simple Sentence?

*What is an Independent Clause?

*What is a Compound Sentence?
**Complex Sentences**

**Definition**: 1 independent clause + 1 dependent clause (at least)

**Example**: When I go home from school, *(Dep)* I like to ride my four wheeler. *(Ind)*

What’s the subordinating conjunction in the dependent clause? *When*
**Definition:** 2 independent clauses (at least) + 1 dependent clause (at least)

**Example:** I enjoy listening to music, and I just bought a new CD since my grandma gave me money for my birthday.

**What is 1 Ind. Clause you see?**

**What is the 2nd Ind. Clause you see?**

**What is the Dep. Clause you see?**
Compound - Complex Sentences

Continued...

Example: I enjoy listening to music, and I just bought a new CD since my grandma gave me money for my birthday.

What specifically is connecting the 2 Ind. Clauses? Comma & the Coordinating Conjunction “and”...Remember, it’s a FANBOY!

What specifically is introducing the Dep. Clause? The Subordinating Conjunction since
1. People who are dressing up for Halloween begin by deciding their character.

Structure?  Complex

Independent clause?  People begin by deciding their character

Dependent clause?  who are dressing up for Halloween
2. In October, like a lot of other months, gatherings are frequent.

Structure? Simple

Independent clause? Gatherings are frequent

Notice...no conjunction!
3. One of the most common problems that trick-or-treaters face is cavities; another is being cold.
4. As a rule, Halloween can be fun, but you should always be careful.

Structure? Compound

Independent clause #1? Halloween can be fun

Independent clause #2? You should always be careful

What is “as a rule”? A phrase
# The Four Sentence Structures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence Structure</th>
<th>Independent Clauses</th>
<th>Dependent Clauses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>2 or more</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 or more</td>
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