

# Adjectives

Adjectives are words that describe or modify nouns.

*Adjectives* give a little different meaning to a noun:

- Intelligent student
- Lazy student
- Good student

# Adjective Clause

*Adjective Clause* is a group of word with a subject and a verb that describe a noun.

Examples:

- I thanked the woman *who helped me*.
- The book *which is on the table* is mine.

Relative pronoun words that introduce adjective clauses are *who, whom, which, that, where, when, whose*.

*Always put adjective clause right after the object which will be described.*

Examples:

- The man *who(m) I saw* was Mr. Jones.
- The movie *which we saw last night* wasn't very good.
- She is the woman *that I told you about*.
- The music *that we listen to last night* was good.
- I know the man *whose* bike was stolen.
- The building *where he lives* is very old.
- I'll never forget the day *when I met you*.

# Exercises

1. The bridge \_\_\_\_ *collapsed in the winter storm* will cost millions to replace.
2. My brother, \_\_\_\_ is an engineer, figured it out for me.
3. This team would be the best \_\_\_\_ she had coached in recent years.
4. Mealtime is a time \_\_\_\_ families can discuss their problems.
5. Many kids live in homes \_\_\_\_ the TV is on all the time.

# Adjective Clause: Use of Commas

## Use Commas:

- When the information in the adjective clause is extra (not-needed) to identify the noun
- Noun is a proper name (doesn't matter how many object/humans have the same name)

## Don't Use Commas:

- When the information in the adjective clause is needed to identify the noun
- No comma before "that"

## Examples:

- A typhoon, *which is a violent tropical storm*, destroyed Tokyo.
- A typhoon *which is named by Katrina* destroyed Tokyo.

## Reference

- AZAR, BETTY. UNDERSTANDING AND USING ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
- [http://guidetogrammar.org/grammar/clauses.htm#adjective\\_clauses](http://guidetogrammar.org/grammar/clauses.htm#adjective_clauses)
- <http://guidetogrammar.org/grammar/adjectives.htm>