EXERCISES
Use the appropriate adjective clause subordinator to transform each of the following secondary sentences into an adjective clause which modifies one of the nouns in the main sentence.

Example: The tourists arrived in San Francisco. They were wearing polyester pant suits. The tourists, who arrived in San Francisco, were wearing polyester pant suits.

1. The tourists arrived in San Francisco.
   
a) They were carrying cameras.
b) They flew in from Kansas.
c) Their luggage was sent on to Miami.
d) The street people there shocked them.
e) It is the convention capital of the west.
f) The Rotarian convention and the Hookers' Ball were being held there.

2. Howard works in a fortune cookie factory.
   
a) He is a budding young poet.
b) His parents want him to be a doctor.
c) It is located on the outskirts of Kalamazoo.
d) Its cookies contain erotic and prophetic messages printed on silver paper.
e) Worn-out English teachers work there.
f) It pays two dollars an hour plus all the cookies you can eat.

3. Trevor has finished his latest novel.
   
a) He once taught Latin at a noted university.
b) His parents have disowned him.
c) He makes a living writing romances.
d) It is called Tension in the Sauna.
e) Its themes are adultery and weight loss in the suburban condominium.
f) It is the sequel to Notes From a Swinging Singles Weekend.

Another kind of modifier is the Adjective Clause which tells more about a noun.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

Read the three paragraphs below:
1. Emma was a young woman. She was always trying to help her friends find husbands. Mr. Knightley loved Emma very much. Unfortunately, Emma did not realize for a long time that Mr. Knightley loved her. Their awkward relationship ended in a happy marriage.
2. Emma was a young woman. She lived in a small English community during the early 1800's. She was always trying to help her friends find husbands. This got her into a lot of trouble. Mr. Knightley loved Emma very much. He was a very sensible man. Unfortunately, Emma did not realize for a long time that Mr. Knightley loved her. Her mind was always busy with other people's problems. Their awkward relationship ended in a happy marriage. This showed Mr. Knightley's persistence and Emma's final knowledge of her own mind.

3. Emma was a young woman who lived in a small English community during the early 1800's. She was always trying to help her friends find husbands, an occupation which got her into a lot of trouble. Mr. Knightley, who was a very sensible man, loved Emma very much. Unfortunately, Emma, whose mind was always busy with other people's problems, did not realize for a long time that Mr. Knightley loved her. Their awkward relationship ended with a happy marriage, which showed Mr. Knightley's persistence and Emma's final knowledge of her own mind.

As you can see, paragraph 1, has very little detail and therefore seems a bit vague or unclear in spots. Paragraph 2, does have detail, but the sentences are short and choppy. In paragraph 3, we have used adjective clauses (underlined above) to combine ideas smoothly. Note that as with ordinary adjectives, an adjective clause gives background information about a specific noun in a sentence.

Remember that an adjective clause is a kind of DEPENDENT clause because it can't stand alone. Save your main ideas or points for INDEPENDENT clauses. For example, look at the following sentences:

1. Marsha loves John.  
2. Marsha is a natural blonde.

To join these two sentences, a person interested in love might say:
   Marsha, who is a natural blonde, loves John.
   (Main idea in main clause: Marsha loves John.)
On the other hand, a person interested in hair might say:
   Marsha, who loves John, is a natural blonde.
   (Main idea in main clause: Marsha is a natural blonde.)

As you can see from the sentence above, there are several words you can use to start off adjective clauses. These words are called SUBORDINATORS. Here is a complete list of them: WHO, WHOM, WHOSE, WHICH, THAT, WHEN, WHERE.