**ESL for High-Intermediate Students: The Way You Like It**

**High Intermediate Grammar/Writing Part Two (of Two)**

**Plus Vocabulary (Passive Adjective Expressions),**

**Pronunciation Practice, and Punctuation**

**by**

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**Book Four**



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#### Prepositions and Phrasal Prepositions

aboard about above according to

across after against ahead of

along among around as

at away from before behind

below beneath beside besides

between beyond by close to

despite down during except

except for far from for from

in in addition to in back of in favor of

in front of inside in spite of instead of

into like near next to

of off on on top of

out over past since

through throughout till to

toward(s) under underneath until

up upon with within

without

**Passive Adjective Expressions**

On the following pages is a list of **Passive Adjective Expressions**. These expressions are passive in nature, which means they are formed with the verb To Be. They are then followed by an adjective and a preposition. Note the examples below.

I am interested in learning how to write correctly in English.

He was concerned about his children’s grades in school.

My friend will be mad at his brother for making a mess.

He is good at sports and music.

The father warned his boys about the dangers of drugs and gangs.

The children are excited about going on vacation and visiting their aunt.

1. To be absent from

Some students are often absent from school. It can be a problem if you are absent from work without an excuse.

2. To be accustomed to

I am accustomed to living in Seattle and the Seattle weather. As much as I don’t enjoy it, I am accustomed to getting up at 6:00 AM during school days.

3. To be acquainted with

My sons are acquainted with many of my wife’s and my friends. It often takes time for students to get acquainted with each other.

4. To be afraid of

Some people are afraid of my dog because she is big and barks at strangers. Believe me, there is nothing to be afraid of her for because she is very gentle and not dangerous to people.

5. To be angry about something

Some people get angry about the traffic and the weather in Seattle, but it doesn’t do them any good to be angry. Some teachers are angry about students’ not doing their homework.

6. To be angry at someone (for doing something)

My wife was angry at my son for making a mess in the kitchen. My elder son was angry at my wife for her complaints about his girlfriend.

7. To be appropriate for

My clothes are appropriate for teaching. Chopsticks are not appropriate for eating soup.

8. To be ashamed of someone for something

I was ashamed of my students for causing trouble in the library. I have never been ashamed of my sons.

9. To be associated with

Sicknesses are associated with eating unhealthy food. Most parents don’t want their children associated with kids who are troublemakers.

10. To be aware of

I am aware of who comes to class every day and who misses class. My students are aware of the fact that I want them to skip lines when doing homework.

11. To be capable of

All of you are capable of speaking very well in English. I am not capable of flying an airplane.

Note number 53 to be incapable of.

12. To be certain of

People can never be certain of the weather in Seattle. I am certain of what I ate for dinner last night. I am certain of the difficulty of learning English as a second language.

13. To be close to

Seattle is close to Burien. Even though my sister and I live far apart, we are close to each other.

14. To be committed to

I am committed to working hard for my students and teaching them well. When my son gets married, I hope he remains committed to his wife forever.

15. To be compared to / with

I could never be compared to my brother because he was a very big and strong man. Poor people have much more difficult lives compared with the lives of rich people.

16. To be compensated for something by someone

You will be compensated for studying hard by learning how to speak and write English very well. When people work overtime, they are compensated for the extra work with more pay.

17. To be composed of

Water is composed of hydrogen and oxygen. This class is composed of students from many countries. A cake is composed of many different ingredients.

18. To be concerned about

Parents are always concerned about their young children. I am concerned about my son’s car because it is leaking oil.

19. To be content with

I have always been very content with my life. My sons are content with their jobs. People are content with their jobs if they like their jobs and their pay is good.

20. To be contrary to

Contrary to what some Americans think, learning English is not easy at all. The weatherman said it was going to be sunny and warm today. Contrary to what he said, it is cold and rainy today.

21. To be covered with

The wedding cake was covered with strawberries and cream. When the boys came home from the park, they were covered with dirt.

22. To be dedicated to

I am dedicated to my profession, teaching. I was a dedicated son to my mother and father because I loved them very much.

23. To be delighted at / with

I am delighted with my students because they are hardworking and nice. My son was delighted at receiving a pay raise last week.

24. To be devoted to

Babies and mother are devoted to each other. Some people are more devoted to their jobs than to their families.

25. To be different from

I am different from many other people because of my long beard. Girls are usually very different from boys.

26. To be disappointed in / by / with

My wife was disappointed with the present she got from my son’s girlfriend. The student was disappointed in the score she got on the exam. The teacher was disappointed with her students when they were noisy and caused trouble at the assembly.

27. To be divorced from

My sister has been divorced from her first husband for about forty years. People who are crazy are divorced from reality because of their mental disease.

28. To be done with

After we are done with eating dinner, I usually do the dishes. We will be done with school today after this class is finished.

29. To be dressed in

Most brides are dressed in white in America. I am usually dressed in a nice shirt and tie for school.

30. To be engaged in

You are engaged in learning English now. When I am not teaching school, I am usually at home engaged in working in my garden.

31. To be engaged to

I was engaged to my wife before we got married. My son is engaged to his girlfriend.

32. To be enthusiastic about

I am enthusiastic about teaching my students these words. Good students are enthusiastic about learning. People are usually enthusiastic about going on vacation.

33. To be envious of

I am envious of men who have a lot of hair. Old people are envious of young people because young people can do many things without getting too tired.

34. To be equal to

Women are equal to men in America because there are laws that make inequality against the law. My ability in English is equal to my friend Roger’s ability in English.

35. To be essential to

Understanding grammar is essential to understanding English writing. Love is essential to children so that they can develop well.

36. To be excited about

My son is excited about getting married. At Christmas time, children are excited about receiving presents for Christmas.

37. To be faithful to

Most people are fairly faithful to their religion. Married people should be faithful to each other.

38. To be familiar with

I am familiar with many cultures in the world. My wife is familiar with many different kinds of cooking.

39. To be famous for

Seattle is famous for its rainy weather. New York is famous for its skyscrapers.

40. To be fed up with

Many people are fed up with the lies that politicians tell. By the end of March, many residents of Seattle are fed up with the cold, rainy weather.

41. To be finished with

I usually wash the dishes when we are finished with dinner. It will probably take me a couple of hours to be finished with writing these sample sentences.

42. To be fond of

I am fond of eating apple pie and ice cream. My son is fond of living in Japan.

43. To be friendly to / with

Most people in the world are friendly to each other. We are friendly to our neighbors.

44. To be frightened of / by

Some people are frightened of spiders, rats, and snakes. I am frightened by people driving too fast in cars.

45. To be full of

The file cabinet in my office is full of many important papers. The malls are full of people during the weekend.

46. To be generous about

My wife is always generous about feeding people who come to our house. Some people are generous about giving money to their church or mosque.

47. To be glad about

I am glad about not working on Fridays. Healthy people are glad about not being sick.

48. To be good at

I am good at thinking up sentences for these words to use as examples so that my students will understand them. My wife is good at cooking many kinds of food.

49. To be grateful to someone for something

I am grateful to my parents for bringing me up correctly. Students should be grateful to their teachers for teaching them and giving them knowledge.

50. To be guilty of

When I was a boy, one of my friends was guilty of stealing a car. Some students are guilty of being late to class every day.

51. To be happy about / with /for

I am very happy about having two good sons. I was happy for my friend when his wife had their first baby.

52. To be interested in

I hope all of you are interested in getting an education. My son has been interested in composing music since he was a little boy.

53. To be incapable of

Men are incapable of giving birth to babies. Most old men are incapable of lifting heavy objects.

54. To be in charge of

Teachers are in charge of their classes. George H. Bush was in charge of the United States for eight years.

55. To be in danger of

Whenever I am driving on snow and ice, I am in danger of having an accident. When people gamble, they are in danger of losing all of their money.

56. To be in favor of

I am in favor of children going to school on Saturdays. Most people are in favor of living peaceful lives.

57. To be innocent of

I am innocent of committing any serious crimes. A jury decided that my friend was innocent of robbing a bank, so he didn’t go to jail.

58. To be in touch with

I am often in touch with my sister by telephone. When I was a young man and traveled a lot, I was always in touch with my family by sending letters.

59. To be jealous of

My friend has a beautiful wife, and he is always jealous of other men looking at her. I am not jealous of anyone about anything because I am happy with what I have.

60. To be known as

My father was known as a very kind man. The Seattle baseball team is known as the Seattle Mariners.

61. To be known for

Seattle is known for its cool rainy weather. Bill Gates is known for his computer company, Microsoft Corporation.

62. To be lazy about

My wife and I are both lazy about dusting our furniture. We both hate to do it. Children are lazy about cleaning their rooms.

63. To be mad at someone for / something

My wife as mad at my son for not getting her a nice birthday present. The people were mad at President Bush for starting a war.

64. To be mad about something (two meanings)

(Good Meaning) Many people all over the world are mad about soccer (football). Many women are mad about shopping for shoes and clothes. (Unhappy Meaning) My son was mad about getting a parking ticket last week. My friend is mad about losing his wallet in the river when he was fishing.

65. To be made from

Paper is made from wood pulp. Coffee is made from coffee beans.

66. To be made of

Most of my shirts are made of cotton cloth. My briefcase is made of leather.

67. To be married to

I have been married to my wife for 36 years. My younger son is not married to anyone; he is still a bachelor.

68. To be opposed to

Many people in America are opposed to smoking. I am opposed to people carrying guns.

69. To be out of date

My clothes never go out of date because I wear them until they fall apart. You should be careful not to buy or use food that is out of date.

70. To be out of order

Many public telephones are always out of order. Sometimes soft drink machines such as Coke machines don’t work because they are out of order.

71. To be patient with

It is very necessary to be patient with children when they are learning to do new things. I try to be patient with my students when they are answering questions.

72. To be pleased with

I am pleased with my life; I have no complaints. I am always pleased with the meals my wife makes because she is an excellent cook.

73. To be polite to

I have always insisted that my sons be polite to older people. If you have a business, it is very important to be polite to your customers.

74. To be prepared for something

When you have an examination, you need to study before the examination to be prepared for the questions. I always write lesson plans for each class the night before I teach so that I can be prepared for my lessons.

75. To be prevented from

Foreign people are prevented by law from owning guns in America until they become green card holders or citizens. Students and teachers are prevented from smoking inside any building on SSC campus by law.

76. To be proud of

My parents were always proud of me because I always did well in school. I am very proud of my sons because they are good, kind, honest men who are polite and well-educated.

77. To be relevant to

These words are relevant to your speaking and writing good English. Eating healthy food is relevant to having good health.

78. To be responsible to someone for something

I am responsible to my family for providing money in order to support our family. I am responsible to the college for teaching my students to speak and write English.

79. To be ready for

By the end of the quarter, I will be ready for some time off from teaching. You need to study in order to be ready for examinations.

80. To be satisfied with

I am satisfied with my family and job because both of them give me pleasure and happiness. I hope you are satisfied with my teaching style.

81. To be scared of

A lot of people in the world are scared of ghosts. Many people are scared of dying.

82. To be sensitive to

Young children are sensitive to the way people speak to them. Some people can’t wear woolen clothes because their skin is sensitive to wool and if they were wool, they break out in a rash.

83. To be sorry about

Some students are sorry about not doing their homework because they don’t have any free time. I was sorry about going too fast on I-5 because I got a speeding ticket from a state trooper.

84. To be suitable for

The clothes I wear to class are suitable for teaching in, but they are not suitable for working in my garden. Carrying heavy loads is not suitable work for old people.

85. To be sure of / about

I am usually sure of what I am going to teach every day. My wife was sure about not wanting to go to the party.

86. To be surprised at / by

My wife and I were surprised at how much weight our son had gained when we saw him after one year away from home. The woman’s husband was surprised by the price she paid for a pair of new shoes.

87. To be suspicious of

The store keeper was suspicious of the young boys who came into his shop because he thought they wanted to steal something. The man’s wife was suspicious of her husband because he came home with lipstick on the collar of his shirt.

88. To be terrified of

The people in Japan were terrified of the on-rushing water during the tsunami. Many people in the park were terrified of the two gangs that were fighting and shooting guns.

89. To be thankful to someone for something

I am thankful to my students for being hard working and nice. Men should be thankful to their wives for taking care of them, their children, and their homes.

90. To be tired from

When I get home at night, I am tired from teaching. My son was tired from playing video games all night long and not getting enough sleep.

91. To be tired of

I have been correcting English homework papers from my students for 46 years. I am tired of correcting homework papers. A lot of people hate to live in Seattle because they are tired of the rain and the cold cloudy weather.

92. To be uneasy about

I am uneasy about working on electrical problems because I always think I am going to electrocute myself. Many people are uneasy about going to the dentist.

93. To be unsure of

I am unsure of what I will do after I retire. I worry about being bored. My son is unsure of when he will get married. He and his fiancée have not set a date for their wedding yet.

94. To be used to

I am used to waking up at 6:00 AM every morning. My family is used to eating my wife’s food.

95. To be used for

A knife is used for cutting things. A washing machine is used for washing clothes.

96. To be useful for

A dictionary is useful for finding out the definitions, pronunciation, and spelling of words. Knowing English is very useful for traveling all over the world because people everywhere study and speak at least some English.

97. To be warned about

My friend was warned about speeding in the morning when crossing the Aurora Bridge in North Seattle because the police always have a speed trap on the other side of the bridge. Children are always warned about not speaking to strangers by their mothers and fathers.

98. To be worried about

Some students are worried about passing to the next level in ESL classes. During the winter, many people are worried about driving on the snow and ice.

**The Passive Voice**

# I. Reasons for using the Passive Voice:

1. When the action (verb) in an active sentence is more important than the person or thing (subject) who/which does the action;

*People take medicine all over the world.*

*Medicine is taken all over the world.*

2. When the receiver of the action (object) in an active sentence is more important than the doer of the action (subject);

*A college offered my son a $* *9,000 scholarship.*

*My son was offered a $ 9,000 scholarship.*

*A $9,000 scholarship was offered to my son.*

3. In other words, to change the focus of the sentence from the subject of the active sentence (A college) to the object of the active sentence. This is done because in English whatever appears first in a sentence is usually most important.

*Japanese workers* ***made*** *my car in Japan in 1996.* (Active Sentence)

Do we care who the Japanese workers were? Do we want their names? No.

Do we know who they were? No.

Is it important that we know? No.

**HOWEVER**

Is it important to know what the workers did? Yes.

Is it important that we know where the workers made the car? Yes.

Is it important that we know what the workers made? Yes.

**THEREFORE**

*My car* ***was made*** *in Japan in 1996*. (Passive Sentence)

(Of course Japanese workers made it.)

**Other Examples:**

Students **have studied** English in this school for many years.

English **has been studied** in this school for many years.

Bakers **are making** cakes in the bakery now.

Cakes **are being made** in the bakery now.

**II. When to use the passive voice:**

1. When the subject is unknown, we use the passive voice.

For example:

*The bank* ***was robbed*** *last night. A lot of money* ***was stolen****. The robbers* ***have not******been seen****. The location of their hideout* ***is not known*** *at this time.*

2. When the person or thing that does the action is not important.

For example:

*The garbage and trash* ***are picked up*** *in my neighborhood on Wednesdays. The baby's dirty diaper* ***was thrown*** *in the trash****.*** *It* ***was done*** *five minutes ago.*

3. When the doer of the action (subject) is a secret or when you don't want someone to know who did something.

For example:

*The married man* ***was seen*** *kissing another woman last night. His wife* ***was told*** *about it and* ***was seen*** *hitting him over the head with a baseball bat. His head* ***has******been bandaged*** *for him.*

4. When someone wants to lie to, mislead, or cheat someone by not telling who exactly did something or what exactly was done.

For example:

*A certain kind of medicine* ***has been used*** *for over twenty years in twenty different countries. Its discoverer* ***has been praised*** *all over the world. It* ***must be used*** *to make you as healthy and beautiful as its other users.*

In all of the above sentences, the passive voice is used because either the subject is not known or is unimportant or because the speaker/writer wants to hide the name of the subject, the **doer** of the action. Who used it? Who praised it? Who are the healthy and beautiful users?

**III. Formation of the passive voice:**

1. It can only be used with transitive verbs, verbs that have an object. (Intransitive verbs have no object; therefore, they cannot be made passive.)

For example: Transitive Verbs (Verbs which have an object)

*I* ***drink*** *beer. Beer* ***is drunk****.*

*She* ***played*** *the piano. The piano* ***was played****.*

*They* ***have done*** *their homework.**Their homework* ***has been done****.*

Intransitive Verbs are verbs which do not have an object. For example, *happen, live, arrive, exist, come, walk, occur, rise, rain, go, sleep, agree, stay,* etc.

*I* ***slept*** *all night long.* None of these sentences has an object;

*They* ***walked*** *yesterday.*  therefore, the passive voice cannot be *John* ***goes s****hopping every evening.* used. The subject both does and receives the action.

2. The object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence.

3. The main verb is always in its past participle form.

*Spoken, eaten, played, drunk, studied*

4. You must always use the verb "**To Be**." The tense of the sentence determines which form of the verb "**To Be**" to use. **“To Be” is the verb of the sentence.**

In addition to the verb **To Be**, the verbs **To Get** and **To Become** can also be used in the passive. However, the verb to be is the verb most often used with the passive voice.

**Note below how the verb To Be changes.**

Present tense: *am, is, are done*

*English* ***is spoken*** *in America. Students* ***are taught*** *to speak English.*

Past tense: *was, were done*

*I* ***was educated*** *in Massachusetts. We* ***were driven*** *to school on a bus.*

Modal verbs: can, could, will, would, may, might, should, must *be done*

*A person who plays with guns* ***might be killed*** *by the guns. Guns* ***can*** easily **be *bought*** *in America. They* ***should be better controlled*** *by the government, in my opiion.*

Infinitive verbs: *to be done*

*I want your homework* ***to be written*** *neatly. It needs* ***to be done*** *carefully. I expect it* ***to be checked*** *after I hand it back to you.*

Progressive/Continuous forms: *am, is are, was, were being done*

*The car* ***was being fixed*** *by a mechanic. The brakes* ***were being adjusted****. Now, it* ***is being driven*** *home.*

Perfect verb tenses: *have, has, had been done*

*The dinner* ***had been prepared*** *before I got home. The food* ***had been cooked*** *by my wife. Now, it* ***has been eaten*** *and the dishes* ***have been washed and put away****.*

Non-Continuous Tenses (Active Voice and Passive Voice)

**Simple Present Tense Active Simple Present Tense Passive**

I History **is** stud**ied** (by me).

You **study** history.

We **eat** lunch. Lunch **is** **eaten**.

They **watch** TV.

---------------------------

He **studies** history and art History and art **are** stud**ied** (by him).  
She **eats** lunch.

It **watches** me**.** I **am** watch**ed** (by him).

The simple present tense is used in situations that occur generally. They happen all the time or only sometimes, but they are not happening right now. It is also called the habitual present tense because it refers to habits or general truth actions.

**Simple Past Tense Active Simple Past Tense Passive**

I Children **were studied** (by me).

He

She stud**ied** children. Two hamburgers **were eaten** (by her).

It **ate** two hamburgers.

We watch**ed** a game show. A game show **was watched** (by us).

You

They

The simple past tense is used for situations that are finished and the time must also be finished. It says that something began and ended.

# Simple Future Tense with Will and Other Modal Verbs Passive Modals

I

He **ought to study** English. English **ought to be studied**.

She **will study**   
It **will eat** its dog food. Its dog food **will be eaten**.

We **might** **watch** our spending.

You **must** **study**

They should **watch** their children. Their children **should be watched**.

The simple future tense is used for actions in the future. Besides “will,” all of the other modal verbs and quasi modal verbs may be used with a future meaning.

# Present Perfect Tense Active Present Perfect Tense Passive

I

You **have** studied math. Math **has been studied** (by you).

We **have** eaten

They **have** watched their diet. Their diet **has been watched** (by them).

He **has** studied

She **has** eaten her two sandwiches. Her two sandwiches **have been eaten**.

It **has** watched

The present perfect tense is used for situations that began in the past, continue to the present, and may continue into the future. It may also be used for situations that began at some indefinite time in the past (present perfect in the indefinite past time).

# Past Perfect Tense Active Past Perfect Tense Passive

I

He

She **had** studied Chinese. Chinese **had been studied**.

It **had** eaten its food. Its food **had been eaten**.

We **had** watched the chickens. The chickens **had been watched** (by us).

You

They

The past perfect tense is used when two related situation occur at different times in the past. The action that happened first uses the past perfect tense; the action that happened second uses the simple past tense.

# Future Perfect Tense Active Future Perfect Tense Passive

I

He

She **will have** stud**ied** for the test. The test **will have been studied** for.

It **will have** **eaten** her breakfast. Her breakfast **will have been eaten**.

We **will have** watch**ed** the news. The new **will have been watched** (by us).

You

They

The future perfect tense is used when two related actions occur in the future at different times. First one action will occur and then the other action will occur. The action that happens first uses the future perfect tense; the action that happens second uses the simple present tense.

The Continuous Tenses in English (Active and Passive Voice)

Present Continuous Tense Active Present Continuous Tense Passive

I **am**

He **is**  study**ing** English. English **is being studied**.

She **is** eat**ing** a sandwich. A sandwich **is being eaten** (by her).

It **is** play**ing** with the boys. The boys **are being played with**.

We **are**

You **are**

They **are**

The present continuous is used in situations that are in progress as the speaker is speaking. It emphasizes the action of the verb at this time.

# Past Continuous Tense

I **was**

He **was**

She **was**

It **was**

We **were** study**ing** with John and Jill. John and Jill **were being studied** with (by

us).

You **were e**at**ing** his lunch. His lunch **was being** eaten (by you)..

They **were** play**ing** baseball. Baseball **was being played** (by them).

The past continuous is used when two actions occurred in the past at the same time. One action was in progress when another action interrupted it. It can also be used alone to emphasize the action of the verb.

# Future Continuous Tense with Modals/ Quasi-Modal Active Continuous Modals Passive

I will **be *(Very rarely used by native***

He might **be *speakers)***

She should **be** study**ing** biologyand chemistry. They **might be being studied** (by them).

It could **be** eat**ing** soup. Soup **could be being eaten**.

We ought to **be** pla**ying** backgammon. Backgammon **ought to be being played**.

You may **be**

They have to **be**

The future continuous with will and other modals stresses the possible on-going action of the modal in the future time.

**Generally speaking, the Passive Voice isn’t used in the Continuous Perfect Tenses.**

**Examples of changing active sentences to passive sentences:**

**Non-continuous Tenses**

I write letter every day.

Letters are written every day.

I wrote a letter yesterday.

A letter was written yesterday.

I will write a letter this afternoon.

A letter will be written this afternoon.

I want to write a letter.

A letter is wanted to be written.

I want you to write a letter.

I want a letter to be written (by you).

I have written a letter.

A letter has been written (by me).

I had written a letter before they got home.

A letter had been written (by me) before they got home.

I will have written a letter by the time they get home.

A letter will have been written by the time they get home.

**Continuous Tenses**

I am writing a letter.

A letter is being written

I was writing a letter.

A letter was being written.

I will be writing a letter.

A letter will be being written.  *(Very rarely used by native speakers)*

Normally, we do not use the continuous passive voice with the perfect tenses in English.

5. If you want to say who or what did something when using the passive, then you must use ***by****.* (See other examples above, please.) Very often, it is not necessary to say who or what did something, so *by* is very often omitted*.*

For example:

In all of the sentences below, it is not necessary to say ***by*** because it is obvious who did all the actions. In fact, it would be foolish to add the ***by*** prepositional phrase.

*This grammar explanation was written* ***by me****. It will be studied and learned* ***by******you****. You will be tested on it* ***by me*** *as soon as the test is written* ***by me****.*

However, in the following sentences, *by* would most often be used by a native speaker because the doer of the action is not obvious and may be important.

The *Declaration of Independence* was mainly written by Thomas Jefferson.

The damage which was done by John and his brother was extensive.

The boy's life was saved by an experimental drug.

I was taught good manners by my parents and my teachers.

The electric light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison.

**Passive Modals**

**Form:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Can | BE |  | Could | HAVE BEEN | Done |
| Could |  | Will | Eaten |
| Will | Done | Would | Seen |
| Would | Eaten | May | Played |
| May | Seen | Might | Studied |
| Might | Played | Should | Drunk |
| Should | Studied | Must |  |
| Must | Drunk |  |  |
| Had to |  |  |  |
| Had better |  |  |  |
| Ought to |  |  |  |
| To be able to |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

The modal verbs use the passive voice the same way that all other tenses in English do. An **Active** sentence with a modal verb can be changed into a **Passive** sentence by making the subject of the active sentence the object of the passive sentence **AND** the object of the active sentence the subject of the passive sentence. For example:

*I* ***will give*** *you a test on Wednesday.*

*A test* ***will be given*** *to you on Wednesday (by me).*

*Snow* ***might delay*** *some flights over the Christmas break.*

*Some flights* ***might be delayed*** *over the Christmas break (by snow).*

*He* ***must have eaten*** *his lunch.*

*His lunch* ***must have been eaten*** *(by him).*

The basic meaning of these sentences is the same; only the "voice" is different. In other words, the focus changes from the subject of the active sentence to the object of the active sentence.

The passive voice is used when the subject of the active sentence is:

*unknown, unimportant, a secret, a deception (a lie)*

Exercise 1: Change the following sentences from the active voice to the passive voice.

1. I am buying a book now.

2. I buy books every quarter.

3. We were buying books at the bookstore this morning.

4. We bought a book at the bookstore last week.

5. My sister will buy some books next week.

6. My sister will be buying her books at 6:00 PM tonight.

7. I have bought a book this morning.

8. My mother had bought a book before she went to the baby shower.

9. We will have bought many books by the time we finish our college careers.

10. My sister is driving her car now.

11. She drives her car every day.

12. I was driving my car this morning.

13. My wife drove her van to the post office.

14. My sister will be driving her car to Seattle next summer.

15. My son will drive my car to the party.

16. My son has driven my car many times.

17. My brother had driven trucks for four years before I got my license.

18. I will have driven cars for 55 years on my next birthday.

19. I must check my students’ homework papers.

20. Young children should obey their parents.

21. Children ought to eat healthy food.

22. They should have seen the stop sign.

23. He has seen the same movie three times.

24. We were playing with the neighbors’ dog.

25. The new mother is nursing her baby now.

Active to Passive Verb Manipulation Exercise

**Exercise 2: Change the following sentences from the active voice to the passive voice, please.**

1. The man carried the basket into the living room.
2. Someone is writing this exercise right now.
3. I have eaten a bowl of cereal for breakfast.
4. My wife was driving her car to the store last night.
5. I will finish this exercise by 11:15 PM tonight.
6. You need to do your homework this evening.
7. Someone has stolen my car.
8. He had ridden his horse by the time I got home.
9. The boy blew out all the candles on his birthday cake.
10. The dog broke its leg when it fell off the porch.
11. The men are drinking beer in the kitchen now.
12. The old man will pay his bill today.
13. The boy puts his books into his bag every morning.
14. A man shot and killed a woman last night in Washington, D.C.
15. A man was eating a hamburger in a restaurant.
16. I turn the lights off in my house every night.
17. My sons have played the piano for many years.
18. The student will have written a letter by the time his wife gets home.
19. America might bomb another country just before the end of summer.
20. The man threw a rock at a mad dog.
21. Someone has seen the van in the parking lot.

**Present Tense Passive Exercise**

**Exercise 3: Change the following sentences from the active voice to the passive voice, please.**

1. We cook our dinner in the kitchen every evening.

2. Many people burn wood in fireplaces during winter.

3. My sons play the piano quite often in our house.

4. I fix broken things in my house all of the time.

5. The Oak Tree Cinema shows movies every day.

6. Housekeepers make beds in motels seven days a week.

7. Gardeners grow vegetables and flowers in gardens.

8. People take medicine when sick.

9. Pilots fly planes out of Seatac Airport twenty-four hours a day.

10. Teachers correct examinations all over the world.

11. Students learn foreign languages in classrooms all over the world.

12. People drink water with meals in many countries.

Past Tense Passive Exercise

Exercise 4: Change the following past tense active sentences to past tense passive sentences, please.

1. Customers bought three hundred books at the store yesterday.

2. My son wore my suit to the party.

3. The thief broke into the car and stole the CD player. (Be Careful.)

4. My wife nursed my sons when they were babies.

5. A truck hit a pedestrian who was crossing the street this morning.

6. The bus driver drove the bus along Third Avenue in downtown Seattle.

7. I roasted a chicken for dinner this evening.

8. A car struck a pedestrian in the crosswalk this morning.

9. I grew beets in my garden over the winter.

10. An old woman brought bread to my house last Monday.

11. Cleveland beat Seattle in the baseball game tonight, 9 to 5.

12. Millions of Americans ate millions of hamburgers yesterday.

13. A burglar stole a valuable diamond ring from my neighbor last week.

14. I wrote this sentence at 11:45 PM last night.

15. The little girl blew out the candles on her birthday cake.

16. The dog tripped the boy’s mother.

17. My son fried two eggs for breakfast.

18. Your teacher wrote these 18 sentences.

19. Someone broke into the bookstore last night.

20. The robbers stole a lot of money.

21. The people elected a new president last year.

22. The boy threw a ball to his brother during the game.

23. The pilot few the plane into the side of a mountain.

24. The boy shoved five books into his back pack.

25. I lost all of my money in the casino last week.

**Exercise 5: Change the following active voice modal sentences to passive voice modal sentences, please.**

1. My friends will fix my fence on Sunday.
2. My father would take my friends and me fishing when I was a boy.
3. Boys can play football in high school.
4. People might give away a lot of old clothes after Christmas.
5. Students must skip lines in my class.
6. Students should give the homework to the teacher on its due date.
7. Children could buy a lot of candy for a few cents a long time ago.
8. People may use public restrooms whenever people need to.
9. Everyone should eat a good breakfast every morning.
10. I could see the baseball field from my bedroom when I was a boy.
11. You should wash your hands after you go to the bathroom.
12. You will understand more English by the end of this quarter.
13. People can speak many languages in this class.

**Exercise 6: Change the following modal sentences from the active voice to the passive voice, please.**

1. Nursing mothers can give nutritious breast milk to their babies.
2. Someone in our family must feed our dog every day.
3. Children should respect and obey their parents.
4. A robber might break into my house when I am at work.
5. My friend would fly helicopters every day in Vietnam.
6. In some schools in America, students must wear uniforms to school.
7. My grandfather would cut my hair when I was a boy.
8. My son might compose a piece of music this weekend.
9. I will iron my pants and shirts this weekend.
10. Someone in my family may pick up some groceries at the store today.
11. I will spend a lot of money this summer in Rhode Island.
12. Children can blow out candles on a birthday cake.
13. My sons should give a present to their mother on Mother’s Day.

**Exercise 7: Do as directed for each section, please.**

**A. Please put the appropriate verb in the space provided.**

1. Many cars will-------------- *(make)* in Detroit this year.

2. My brother might----------------- *(operate on)* last week. **(BE Careful.)**

3. His television must ----------------------- *(fix)* before the big game on Saturday.

4. A new kind of computer ought to ------------------ *(invent)* to help do this job.

5. Many topics should --------------- *(discuss)* by world leaders to prevent wars.

**B. Please change these sentences from the active to the passive**.

1. The students must have done a lot of homework.

2. My wife will cook dinner for my family tonight.

3. Children must not play with matches.

4. A mechanic has to repair many cars.

5. You had better wash the floors before Sunday.

**C. Please change these sentences from the passive to the active.**

1. Many tools had to be used by the mechanic to fix the car.

2. The book should have been read by Mr. Smith's students.

3. A lot of candy can be eaten by young children.

4. Many patients must have been studied by those doctors.

5. Grammar should be studied by all students.

**D. Please put the appropriate verb in the blank space.**

1. Medicine should ----------------------- (avoid) unless it is necessary.

2. The cake must ----------------------- (eat) by the kids last night.

3. The bank robber could ---------------------- (sent) to jail for ten years.

4. Idioms have to --------------------------- (learn) by ESL students.

5. The movie should ----------------------- (see) by your father when we saw it last week.

6. He ought to ----------------------- (punish) by his parents for being so rude.

**E. Change these active sentences to the passive, please.**

1. He had to do the dishes for his sick wife.

2. She should have cooked a turkey for her guests on Thanksgiving.

3. He may take his girlfriend to a restaurant for dinner tonight.

4. They could have eaten all the food.

5. He would invent a beautiful device for cleaning floors.

6. He might drink a glass of milk for breakfast.

**F. Change these passive sentences to the active, please.**

1. The dirty clothes would be washed by my mother on Saturday.

2. He might have been bitten by his neighbor's dog.

3. A computer can be used by anyone in this school.

4. He was able to be seen by everyone in the room. (BE CAREFUL)

5. Five boys will be expelled from the school by the principal for fighting.

**Exercise 8: Change the following sentences from active to passive, please.**

1. We took the boy to the hospital last week.

2. The man was driving the car very fast on the highway.

3. You need to do the dishes before you go to bed.

4. We have studied the past time frame of verbs in this class.

5. I am writing this sentence right now.

6. The mechanic must have fixed the car by now.

7. The boy hangs his coat up in the closet every night.

8. The father brings his boys to the movies every Saturday.

9. We had done our homework before we went to the movies.

10. He drove his truck into the lake by accident last Friday evening.

11. Children should help their parents around the house.

12. He dropped his book on the floor in the classroom.

13. My grandfather will give some money to my children next week.

**Exercise 9: Change the following sentences from the passive to the active, please. Be careful because you may have to supply the active sentence subjects yourself.**

1. The lesson was prepared for the class by the teacher.

2. The floors and walls had been washed before I got home.

3. The exercises needed to be done before the students arrived at school the next day.

4. The house is being painted as we speak.

5. While the telephone was being repaired, I had to go to Safeway to make a call.

6. My friends have been told not to look for me next weekend.

7. All the food must be eaten before we go on vacation.

8. My computer is being repaired by my old friend today.

9. The bank robber was shot during the robbery attempt.

10. The medicine needed to be bought for the sick children.

11. The money could have been stolen from the convenience store last Wednesday.

12. The picture had been taken before they got married.

13. The students are taught grammar daily in class.

**Exercise 10: Change the following sentences from the active voice to the passive voice, please.**

1. My wife must have done the laundry last week.

2. My old friend could have bought a new car last week.

3. I should have planted seeds in my garden last Friday, but they weren’t.

4. My son must have paid a lot of money for his I-Pod.

5. My wife might have had lunch with her friend yesterday.

6. The old man may have forgotten his umbrella on the bus.

7. The young boy might have broken his leg playing football.

8. All of you should have learned the irregular verbs by now.

9. I could have drunk another cup of coffee this morning.

10. The boy might have shrunk his sweater in the washing machine.

11. Sara may have attended her daughter’s basketball game.

12. My son should have put some gas in my car on Saturday.

13. The man could have sent the letter by express mail.

Exercise 11: Change the following sentences from the active voice to the passive voice, please.

1. The boys have eaten all of the food in the refrigerator.

2. My son has cut the grass in my yard today.

3. People have looked at the moon for thousands of years.

4. My sister has telephoned me twice this weekend.

5. You have learned a lot of passive voice grammar this quarter.

6. I have picked many vegetables from my garden this weekend.

7. My dog has dug a couple of holes in my yard this weekend.

8. I have written many exercises for this class so far this quarter.

9. My wife has opened a checking account for my son at the bank.

10. My son has done the dishes this evening.

11. My friend has written a lot of email messages to his friends today.

12. We have already read today’s newspaper.

13. I have spun the lettuce three days in a row this weekend.

**Exercise 12: Change these sentences from the active voice to the passive voice, please.**

1. I want beans and rice for lunch.

2. I want John to cook the beans and rice.

3. I need to correct this exercise.

4. We need food and water to survive.

5. They ought to clean the house before their mother gets home.

6. Someone needs to eat the leftovers in the refrigerator pretty soon.

7. My girlfriend has to sweep the floor before she can go home from work.

8. The boy had to do all of his homework before he could go out and play.

9. I asked André to wash the dishes.

10. We are going to eat spaghetti for dinner tonight.

11. The daughter had better clean her room before the guests come to dinner.

12. My wife needs to wash the clothes by tomorrow.

13. I am thinking about my brother.

**Passive and Active Adjectives**

Both the **past participles** and the **present participles** of verbs can be, and often are, used as **adjectives** in English. They are, however, quite different in meaning and usage. The present participle says that the adjective **causes** a reaction. The past participle, on the other hand, says that the adjective **receives** the reaction. This use of the present participle and the past participle as adjectives has a similar idea as the difference between the active voice and the passive voice in English. In the active voice, the subject does the action of the verb; in the passive voice, the subject receives the action of the verb. Note the two sentences below:

The man eats the food. The man is doing the action (eating).

The food is eaten by the man. The food is receiving the action (eaten).

Using the same sentences with the verb “to eat” used in its adjective forms:

The eating man loves to eat Italian food.

The eaten food will be digested by the man.

Students are very often confused by this. It is important to remember that if an adjective is causing the noun to do something, then the ING form is used. If, on the other hand, the noun receives the “action” of the adjective, then the ED (or irregular past participle form) is used.

Look at the following examples below, and get a sense of the explanations above.

*John is reading a book. It is a very interesting book about wild animals.*

It is an interesting book. The book is causing John to keep reading and paying attention.

John is an interested reader. John is receiving the interest from the book.

*Ahmed is watching a boring movie. There is a lot of talking and not much action.*

It is a boring movie because there is no action in it and the actors are boring actors. Ahmed keeps falling asleep while watching the movie. Ahmed is very bored with the movie. He might stop watching it and go to bed.

**Exercise 13: Make sentences which contain either the present participle (ING form of the verb) or the past participle (ED or irregular form of the verb), using whichever form as an adjective to modify a noun.**

**Examples:**

***My son closed the door and went to bed. Describe the door.***

***The door was closed. The closed door kept out the light and noise.***

**The explanation confused the students. Describe the students. Describe the explanation.**

***The confused students couldn’t understand the explanation.***

***The confusing explanation confused the students.***

**The animals in the zoo entertained to young girls. Describe the animals. Describe the girls.**

***The entertaining animals entertained the girls.***

***The entertained girls liked to watch the animals in the zoo.***

1. The man with the gun frightened to people in the park. Describe the man. Describe the people in the park.

2. The smartest student in the class gave a very surprising answer to the teacher’s question. Describe the answer.

3. The boys were excited by the news. Describe the boys. Describe the news.

4. The examination results disappointed the students. Describe the students. Describe the results of the exam.

5. The company compensated the employees for doing a good job. Describe the employees.

6. The dirty mess disgusted the mother when she returned from vacation. Describe the mother. Describe the mess.

**Adverbial Clauses**

A sentence is a group of words with at least a subject and a verb organized around ne idea. Sentences can be short or long. For example, “*I am a man*.” is a sentence, and “*I have done many things in my life such as traveling around the world two times and learning to speak many languages*” is also a sentence. The form of an English sentence is as follows:

**Subject Verb Object Place Time Adverbial Clause.**

Notice that there is no punctuation in the above because everything is in its place. If a writer moves anything out of its place and puts it before the subject of the sentences, then a comma is necessary. For example:

*I am writing this sentence in my office right now because I want you to understand about adverbial clauses and commas.*

*Because I want you to understand about adverbial clauses and commas, I am writing this sentence in my office right now.*

Notice how I used a comma in the second sentence and not in the first sentence even though they say exactly the same thing.

Basically, when writing if anything comes before the subject of the sentences, then the writer should use a comma. Many writers, however, don’t use commas if what comes before the subject is one or two common words. For example:

*I ate eggs for breakfast this morning.*

*This morning I ate eggs for breakfast.*

Below is a list of adverbials in English. An adverbial clause begins with an adverbial, has a subject and a verb (and maybe an object, place, and time), but it can not stand alone. It needs another part of a sentence to make sense. For example:

*Although it is raining outside* has a subject and verb; however, it doesn’t make any sense.

*Although it is raining outside, the man decided to lie on the grass and read a book.*

The second sentence makes sense because *the man decided to lie on the grass and read a book* gives meaning to *Although it is raining outside.*

Another example:

*Because you want to learn English* has a subject and verb, but it doesn’t make sense. It can’t stand alone. It needs more information in order to make sense.

*Because you want to learn English, you come to school every day and do your homework.*

As with the first sentence, *Because you want to learn English* only has meaning when you add *you come to school every day and do your homework.*

**Groups of Adverbials by General Meanings**

**Time**

As long as, as soon as, as, when, whenever, before, next time, once, since, the next time, by the time that, until, till, while, now that

**Cause or Reason**

As, as long as, because, now that, since, so that, whereas, inasmuch as, on account of the fact that, owing to the fact that, in view of the fact that, because of the fact that, due to the fact that

**Condition**

If, unless, in case, whatever, where, whether, on condition that, provided that, providing that, in the event that, whether or not

**Contrast or Concession**

Although, even though, though, while, whereas, even if, in spite of the fact that, despite the fact that, notwithstanding the fact that

**Adversative**

While, where, whereas *(Adversatives always have a comma separating sentences into two parts.)*

**Purpose**

So that, in order that, for the purpose that

**Result**

So *adjective* or *adverb* that,

such a [Noun] *adjective* that

**Comparison**

As *adjective* or *adverb* as,

Not so *adjective* or *adverb* as

*Adjective* or *adverb + er* + than

More *adjective* or *adverb* than

**Manner**

As if, as though *(These always come last in a sentence.)*

**Additional Examples:**

As soon as I got home from school, I ate a sandwich.

I ate a sandwich as soon as I got home from school.

You look as though you have seen a ghost.

The boy ran home as if a killer was chasing him.

My students have trouble writing sentences, whereas I can write sentences easily.

America is a rich country, while many other countries are dirt poor.

Some students learn English faster than other students do.

Due to the fact that you need to learn how to write correctly, I make you rewrite some of your homework assignments.

Owing to the fact that the weather is lousy outside, I am not going to work in my garden.

I took a bus downtown on Saturday so that I could save money on gas and on parking.

Inasmuch as I am an English teacher, I rarely make mistakes in writing.

Unless you study hard for the final exam, you will not get a passing grade.

Whether or not you study is up to you.

By the time that you lean all of these words, your English writing ability will have improved quite a bit.

My friend failed the examination despite the fact that she studied hard.

Once you learn to write well, the rest of English will be rather easy.

**Exercise 14: Use the following adverbial to make complete sentences, please.**

1. although

2. because

3. while

4. after that

5. owing to the fact that

6. as long as

7. whereas

8. by the time that

9. even though

10. as

11. due to the fact that

12. in spite of the fact that

**Conjunctions**

**Conjunctions can have two functions in English: (1) They can join parts of speech, and (2) they join two independent clauses (sentences). Using conjunctions is one way to form a compound sentence.**

**AND: Joining Parts of Speech**

I have a book and a pencil. My older and heavier brother lives in Rhode Island. I like to eat and drink too much. That girl is intelligent and beautiful. My wife and I look fat and happy. She dances beautifully and gracefully. He drinks and smokes all the time.

**AND: Compound Sentences**

I like to eat pizza, and my brother likes to eat pasta. You study English, and I teach it. We work during the day, and we relax at night. My boys are nice kids, and they like to play with each other. I teach English, and my wife teaches cooking classes.

**AND with no comma for simple sentences**

I swam and played at the beach during my vacation. The man carried the woman's bags to her car and opened the door for her.

**BUT: Compound Sentences**

I come from America, but my wife comes from Brazil. I understand Portuguese, but I don't speak it. The weather in Seattle is bad, but I like this city. The girl was pretty, but her personality was bad.

**SO: Compound Sentences**

I needed to fix my basement, so I worked there all weekend long. You want to learn English, so you come to SSCC. I'm hungry, so I guess I'll eat something.

**FOR: Compound Sentences**

I must buy my friend a present, for it is her birthday this week. My wife was angry at my son, for he had not done his homework. I got paid on the 10th, for it was payday. We bought a new car, for our old one had broken down. He took a second job, for his family needed the money. She was crying, for her dog had been hit by a car. He had a party, for today was his birthday.

**FOR: Preposition**

I went to the market for some butter. He bought a present for his girlfriend. We went there for two days. He went to the library for a book. He got it for her. He knew a good place to go in the mountains for trout fishing.

**YET: Compound Sentences**

I ate a sandwich, yet I wasn't really hungry. He was wearing a short sleeve shirt, yet it was freezing outside. He knew the teacher would be angry, yet he didn't care. He saw the policeman, yet he continued to drive fast. She loved him, yet she killed him.

**YET: Time**

I haven't done my work yet. They aren't married yet. Is she awake yet? Can the baby walk yet? Will the boys be home from school yet? I haven't studied the verbs yet.

**NOR: Joining Parts of Speech**

Neither I nor John will go. I neither have nor want a new car. It is neither hot nor cold outside. He did it neither quickly nor accurately. Neither he nor I care for that man.

**NOR: Compound Sentences**

I can't speak Chinese, nor can my brother. I have never been to the North Pole, nor do I want to go there. He has not killed anyone, nor has he seen anyone killed. It isn't necessary to buy a lot of books on grammar, nor is it cheap. He isn't foolish, nor am I.

**OR: Joining Parts of Speech**

He wants a book or a cassette tape for his birthday. Bob or Bill will go with you. She is either in Europe or in Asia now. You can either come with us or stay at home.

**OR: Compound Sentences**

He will come, or I will stay with him. It will either be a nice day, or it will rain. You can help me do it, or your brother can take your place. You have to eat, or you will get sick. You had better do your homework, or the teacher will get angry at you.

**Exercise 15: Use the following underlined words as directed, please.**

1. Use and to join two sentences.

2. Use yet to show an action is not finished.

3. Use or to join two verbs.

4. Use so to show a result.

5. Use for to mean the same as *because*.

6. Use nor to mean *not or* in the second half of a sentences.

7. Use but to show how one half of a sentence the different from the other half.

8. Use and to join two nouns.

9. Use yet to mean the same as *but*.

10. Use for as an object of a preposition.

11. Use so that to show a reason for doing something.

12. Use but without a subject in front of it.

**Relative Clauses/Adjective Clauses**

A relative clause is a dependent clause that is used as an adjective. In other words, it is a group of words with a subject and a verb that can’t stand alone and is used to modify or describe a noun. A relative clause always begins with a relative pronoun. Another name for a relative clause is an adjective clause. The relative pronouns are as follows:

Relative Pronouns Compound Relative Pronouns

Who people (subjects) whoever / whosoever

Whom people (objects) whomever / whomsoever

Which things, animals whichever / whichsoever

That people, places, things, animals

Whose possessive nouns and adjectives whosever / whosesoever

Where places wherever / wheresoever

When times whenever / whensoever

Why reasons whyever / whysoever

Relative pronouns introduce relative clauses. As I said above, another name for a relative clause is an adjective clause because, like adjectives, relative clauses modify (change or describe) nouns. Relative pronouns generally come directly after the noun they modify. The noun that the relative pronoun modifies has the same meaning as the relative pronoun. The compound relative pronouns with the ­­*–ever* and *–soever* (rarely used anymore) suffixes added on to the relative pronoun intensify the meaning to cover any and all possibilities of the particular relative pronoun. (Also, the words where, when, and why listed above are actually relative adverbs, but they are used exactly as relative pronouns. Furthermore, the word whose is in fact a relative adjective, but it also is used exactly as a relative pronoun.)

Examples:

The person who stole my car left it parked on Aurora Avenue North.

I gave the report to the girl whose father visited our class.

The reason why he came to my office was to tell me a secret.

The man that I saw was standing on the east side of the street.

The book that I bought cost $28.00.

The city that I am thinking about is not very big.

The thieves whoever they are had better not try to sell the stolen goods.

The man whosoever she finally decides to marry had better be rich.

Diagrammed Relative Clauses

Relative clauses are actually two complete sentences joined together into one sentence. One sentence is an independent clause (a complete sentence) and the other becomes a relative clause (not a complete sentence). In other words, two sentences become one sentence.

Note these examples, please.

John is studying in the library. John is waiting for his friend.

John, who is waiting for his friend, is studying in the library.

My son is looking for his book. He lost the book yesterday.

My son is looking for the book that he lost yesterday.

I went for a walk with my friend. His father is a lawyer.

I went for a walk with my friend whose father is a lawyer.

Central Falls is the city. I was born in the city.

Central Falls is the city where I was born.

Wednesday is the day. I take out the trash on that day.

Wednesday is the day when I take out the trash.

Roger is my best friend. I met Roger in Iran in 1975.

Roger, whom I met in 1975, is my best friend.

**WHO and WHOM**

Both **WHO** and **WHOM** are relative pronouns that replace persons. The difference is that **WHO replaces the subject of a sentence**, while **WHOM** **replaces the object of a sentence**.

**Examples with WHO**

I went to the public market with my sons. **They** needed to buy a present for my wife.

***They*** is the subject of the sentence and means the same as **my sons**.

I went to the public market with my sons **who** needed to buy a present for my wife.

Jane is a good friend of mine. **She** grew up in Seattle.

**She** is the subject of the sentence and means the same as **Jane.**

Jane, **who** grew up in Seattle, is a good friend of mine.

Allan French is a teacher in this college. **He** lives in Tacoma.

**He** is the subject of the sentence and means the same as **Allan French.**

Allan French, **who** lives in Tacoma, is a teacher in this college.

**Examples with WHOM**

I gave my students an exam. I teach **them** every day.

**Them** is the object of the sentence and means the same as **my students.**

I gave my students **whom** I teach every day an exam.

My sister was talking to my brother. She used to take care of my brother.

**My brother** is the object of the sentence.

My sister was talking to my brother **whom** she used to take care of.

The police were looking for the criminal. They found **him** at his friend’s house.

**Him** is the object of the sentence and means the same as **the criminal**.

The police were looking for the criminal **whom** they found at his friend’s house.

The mother punished her daughter. She made **her** clean the toilet.

**Her** is the object of the sentence and means the same as **her daughter**.

The mother punished her daughter **whom** she made clean the toilet.

**Relative Clauses (Who)**

**16. Combine the following sentences by making the second sentence a relative clause. In other words, make the second sentence part of the first sentence.**

**Example:**

The woman opened the door for her husband. He was carrying a heavy box.

The woman opened the door for her husband **who was carrying a heavy box.**

1. My friend took his son to the hospital. My friend had just returned home from work.

2. The old lady has a red nose. She has had a bad cold for four days.

3. The doctor gave the patient a prescription for some medicine. The doctor had red hair.

4. The policeman shot the dog after it had bitten his left leg. He had never used his gun on duty before.

5. The students were causing a lot of problems for the new teacher. They never got out of line with their former teacher.

6. The boys were helping their mother clean the house and straighten up the back yard. They rarely did anything to help out around the house.

7. My friend's mother was a very smart woman. She never went to high school.

8. The last time that I saw my friend, he was walking along the beach with his wife. He used to live next door to me.

9. The twin sisters both had the runs. They had eaten spicy food in a fast food restaurant the night before last.

**II. Do the same as above. Combine the following sentences by making the second sentence a relative clause. Make the second sentence part of the first sentence.**

1. I am looking at an important man. The important man owns a lot of businesses downtown.

2. Some friends of mine were on a bus in Thailand when a policeman got on the bus. They had drugs in their luggage.

3. The woman wrote a textbook for her chemistry class. She had taught at the University of Washington for 15 years.

4. The doctor gave the girl some medicine for her sore throat. She had played out in the rain without a coat.

5. The mechanic owned the shop near my house. He fixed my neighbor's car.

6. The president of the company had some problems with some of his employees. They thought he was unfair to them and had cheated them out of their wages.

7. The cowboy trained his horse when he was a young man. He had learned to ride when he was just three years old.

8. I thought about buying the car from the salesman. He offered it to me at a good price.

9. The three brothers worked on their father's farm for many years. They all went into the army after they graduated from high school.

10. Quite a few kids were at the football game last night. They each wore a red sweater and blue jeans.

11. The ball player took a great swing at the pitch. He plays the outfield for the Indians.

12. The lawyer was very rich. He owned a big house, a red BMW, and a sail boat.

**Exercise 17: Write five more sentences of your own with a WHO relative clause, please.**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

**Relative Clauses (Whom)**

**Exercise 18: Combine the following sentences by making the second sentence a relative clause. In other words, make the second sentence part of the first sentence.**

**Example:**

The boy loved to read all kinds of books. I gave the book to the boy.

The boy ***whom I gave the book to*** loved to read all kinds of books.

1. We kept an eye on the boy. The police wanted to talk to the boy.

2. The teacher was talking to the students. Another teacher wanted to talk to them, too.

3. The man was the president of a large corporation. The woman fell in love with him.

4. The man was killed in an automobile accident. People respected the man.

5. The children were playing in the back yard. A stranger frightened the children.

6. The man brought his car to the mechanic. I have known the mechanic for many years.

7. We saw the singer in Las Vegas last week. John had dated the singer for six months.

8. The boys quit school last year. The police arrested the boys for robbery last week.

9. The men had helped the woman repair her fence. The woman cooked a delicious meal for them.

10. The thief had stolen money from the old woman. The police arrested him today.

**Relative Clauses (Whom)**

**Exercise 19: Combine the following sentences by making the second sentence a relative clause. In other words, make the second sentence part of the first sentence.**

1. The boys carried their books into the room. I spoke to them at the door.

2. I gave my sister a box of cookies. My wife gave her some flowers.

3. The big man had a lot of friends. I met him many years ago.

4. I played tennis with my next-door neighbor. I lent a tennis racket to him.

5. The truck drivers drove their trucks to Seattle. I met them in Tacoma.

6. My sister took care of my brother. The doctors told him not to live alone.

7. The baseball player played a good game. I saw him in Chinatown last year.

8. I sent a letter to the president. I don’t like him at all.

9. The murderer had killed a policeman. The police caught him last night.

10. My wife took our sons to the market yesterday. She made them carry the shopping bags into the house.

11. My wife watched a movie with me on Saturday evening. Our sons didn’t annoy her all day long.

12. I gave an allowance to my kids. My wife told them not to spend it foolishly.

13. I drank some beer with my friends this afternoon. I met them in Iran in 1975.

**Exercise 20: Please write five more sentences with WHOM.**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

**Relative Clauses (Who / Whom)**

**Exercise 21: Combine the following sentences by making the second sentence a relative clause. If replacing a subject, use *who*; if replacing an object, use *whom*. Remember to make the second sentence part of the first sentence.**

1. The two men went into the office. They had an important meeting to attend.
2. I went to the party with John and Bob. I have known them for many years.
3. The teacher forgot to copy the assignment. He had been very busy with meetings and conferences at school.
4. The girls brought their father to the airport. He had to attend a meeting in San Francisco.
5. The mailman delivered the package to my office. I had never seen him before.
6. The baseball players went to the restaurant. They play for the Seattle Mariners.
7. The doctor operated on the man’s heart. The doctor is famous all over the world.
8. My sister-in-law is coming to my house this weekend. My wife doesn’t like her very much.
9. Some students were fighting in the cafeteria. They used to attend a different school.
10. I took my son to his music lesson last Tuesday. He plays both the piano and violin.
11. My sister took care of my brother all the time. She used to always make dinner for him.

12. Mike and Tom love to play baseball. I saw them at the mall yesterday.

13. I gave Bob a beautiful new baseball glove. I have known Bob for many years.

**WHICH** is a relative pronoun that replaces **things** and **animals. WHICH replaces both subjects and objects. As with who and whom, it follows the same rules. The relative clause follows the noun which it modifies.**

**Examples with WHICH**

**The book** is on the table. My father gave me **the book**.

The book **which my father gave me** is on the table.

**My dog** chewed on the leg of the table. **My dog** always destroys things.

My dog **which always destroys things** chewed on the leg of the table.

The students were doing **their homework**. I gave them **their homework**.

The students were doing their homework **which** I gave them.

**Relative Clauses (Which)**

**Exercise 22: Combine the following sentences by making the second sentence a relative clause. In other words, make the second sentence part of the first sentence.**

**Example:**

The man put his tools in the wooden box. His father had given him the wooden box when he was a little boy.

The man put his tools in the wooden box **which his father had given him when he was a little boy**.

1. I put my books on the table. My son knocked over the table a few minutes later.

2. During the weekend, I worked in my garden. My garden looks very clean now.

3. I have two special pens. My wife gave them to me before we got married.

4. For breakfast, I ate a bagel. It tasted very good.

5. When studying a foreign language, students should understand grammar. It is the foundation of all languages.

6. When he was young, my son André had braces. He broke them once when he was horsing around with his brother.

7. I will buy a birthday present for my friend next Saturday. My wife wants me to select and pay for the present.

8. Yesterday, my son fell off my bike. He had borrowed my bike from me because his bike had a flat tire.

9. We went into the kitchen. We had remodeled it a few years before.

10. The last time I saw my dog, she was sleeping on the porch. My sons took her for a walk.

**Exercise 23: Please write five sentences of your own with WHICH.**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

**THAT is a relative pronoun that replaces people, things, places and animals.**

**Examples with THAT**

I spoke to the man. He is wearing a red hat.

**Man** and **He** are the same

I spoke to a man **that is wearing a red hat.**

The boy picked up his school books. They were on the kitchen table.

**School books** and **They** are the same.

The boy picked up his school books **that were on the table**.

I have a very good car. It has 167,000 miles on it.

**Car** and **It** are the same.

I have a very good cat **that** has 167,000 miles on it.

**Relative Clauses (That)**

**Exercise 24: Combine the following sentences by making the second sentence a relative clause. In other words, make the second sentence part of the first sentence.**

**Example:**

We bought a present for our friend. The present cost $25.00.

We bought a present ***that cost $25.00***for our friend.

1. The boys brought their ball to the park. The ball had red stripes.

2. A student forgot to do her homework. The student goes to many parties every night.

3. I had to use a wrench to loosen the bolt. The bolt was old and rusty.

4. The car was old and didn't have power steering. I drove the car last weekend.

5. A man was walking down the street alone. The man kicked a dog for no reason.

6. Yesterday, I saw three cats. The cats had black fur with white noses.

7. My friend just bought a fishing boat. The fishing boat came with twin engines and rods and reels.

8. A cake was on the table. Someone had already taken a bite out of the cake.

9. A black dog lives up the street from me. The dog likes to play Frisbee.

10. I lost quite a few books in the fire. It started in the basement of my house.

11. A lot of people in the restaurant were celebrating a wedding. My wife made me go to the wedding with her.

**Exercise 25: Please write three sentences of your own with THAT.**

1.

2.

3.

**Restrictive [no commas] vs. Non-restrictive [commas] Relative Clauses**

**Nonrestrictive clauses and phrases (Nonrestrictive clauses and phrases are used when referring to someone or something that is understood by both the writer and the reader. In other words, there is only one possibility of whom or what the writer is writing.)**

**In the following examples, first I will use a restrictive relative clause and then I will use a non-restrictive relative clause. Notice the difference.**

A man whom I loved dearly died when I was a teenager.

My father, whom I loved dearly, died when I was a teenager.

I spoke to my sons, Alex and André, about going camping next month.

I spoke to some boys about going camping next month.

The man who was president when I was in college was assassinated in 1963.

John F. Kennedy, who was the president when I was in college, was assassinated in 1963.

The baseball team that plays in Safeco Field is the Seattle Mariners.

The Seattle Mariners baseball team, which plays in Safeco Field, is my favorite baseball team.

**When trying to decide if you need commas or not, you must decide if the person whom you are writing to knows who or what you are writing about. It can be VERY difficult even for a native speaker to decide. For example, note these two sentences. Think why the first one has two commas, and the second one has no commas.**

My sister, who lives in Rhode Island, has five dogs. The person knows that I have ONLY one sister.

My sister who lives in Rhode Island has five dogs. The person doesn’t know how many sisters I have.

**Relative Clauses (Restrictive [no commas] vs. Non-restrictive [commas])**

Exercise 26: Combine the following sentences by making the second sentence the relative clause, please. Make sure to add commas wherever necessary.

1. The old woman brought her daughter into the doctor’s office. The old woman was carrying a large purse.

2. Frances Brown came into the automobile garage. All of the mechanics knew her.

3. The teacher gave a very interesting lecture yesterday. He also works in a large corporation.

4. The author was a very famous 20th century American author. He wrote novels and short stories about a Southern town.

5. Modern English is a very good English writing textbook. It was written by Marcella Frank.

6. One of my cars has a broken fuel pump. The pump will cost about $175 to replace.

7. My father only went to the 6th grade in school. He spoke French as his first language. [Think about how many birth fathers a person can have.]

8. The king of Saudi Arabia comes from a very old family. He is one of the wealthiest people in the world.

9. The song was written by Irving Berlin. It is being played by my son.

10. “Moonlight Sonata” is being played by my son now. It was written by Irving Berlin.

11. My friend drives a 1990 Toyota. He bought it two years ago. [Combine with “who.”]

12. I gave the basket to my neighbor Don. He used to work for Safeway.

**Exercise 27: Please write three non-restrictive relative clauses of your own.**

1.

2.

3.

**Relative Clauses (Who, Whom, Which)**

**Exercise 28: Combine the following sentences by making the second sentence a relative clause. In other words, make the second sentence part of the first sentence.**

1. The book fell on the floor. My brother gave me the book for my birthday.
2. The Vietnamese boy lost his fishing pole. He was fishing with his friend.
3. I spoke to the girl’s father. I had met him many years ago.
4. The workers had to eat lunch late yesterday. Their boss thanked them very much.
5. My car needs a tune up very badly. I may take it to the mechanic this weekend.
6. The protestors are going to Italy this week. They are protesting the globalization of the world economy.
7. The business needs to make some changes in its practices. It is losing money.
8. The new teacher gave the students an exam. She wrote the exam the night before.
9. The children had the runs. They had eaten a lot of green apples.
10. My wife gave my sons noodles for lunch. They were very hungry.
11. I took the report to my employer when I got back from my trip. The report concerned finances for next year.
12. The child had been crying. I picked her up and held her until her mother came for her.

13. Shirley Temple was a very famous movie star as a child. She became a US ambassador.

**Whose is a relative pronoun that replaces possessive nouns, possessive pronouns, and possessive adjectives. Possessive nouns end in an ‘s for singular nouns and irregular plural nouns and an s’ for regular plural nouns. The possessive pronouns are *mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs.* The possessive adjectives are *my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their.* Possessive pronouns are never followed by a noun. Possessive adjectives are always followed by a noun.**

**Examples:**

**Possessive Nouns Possessive Pronouns Possessive Adjectives**

The teacher’s book His His book

The children’s toys Theirs Their toys

Don’s garden Mine My garden

My students’ teacher Yours Your teacher

My family’s house Ours Our house

**Sample Sentences:**

I sent a letter to **my sister**. **Her** husband opened the letter.

**My sister** and **her** mean the same person.

I sent a letter to **my sister** **whose** husband opened the letter.

**My dog** was small and very fat. **His** name was Lucky.

**My dog** and **his** refer to the same dog.

**My dog,** **whose** name was Lucky, was small and very fat.

I called **Graham** last night. **Graham’s** father is an old friend of mine.

**Graham** and **Graham’s** refer to the same person.

Last night I called **Graham**, **whose** father is an old friend of mine.

**Relative Clauses (Whose)**

**Exercise 29: Combine the following sentences by making the second sentence a relative clause. In other words, make the second sentence part of the first sentence.**

**Example:**

**The boy** ate the cookie **very** quickly**. His** mother made it for him**.**

**The boy whose** mother made the cookie for himate it very quickly.

1. The man had never cooked dinner for his family before. The man's beard caught on fire while he was cooking dinner.

2. The boy has trouble eating food. The boy's arm is in a cast.

3. The boy visited our class yesterday. The boy's father is a doctor.

4. You thanked the woman. You used her phone.

5. One of your uncles visited your home. His wife had a bad accident two weeks ago.

6. People wanted to help the old man. His house caught fire and burned down last week.

7. The fat man is your neighbor. His dog bit my brother.

8. The teacher has a beautiful beard. You are in his class.

9. The woman was a first generation American. Her parents came from Italy.

10. The dog was very cute and funny looking. Its ears were long and soft.

11. The men planned to go hunting in the mountains. Their dogs were acting very excited.

1. The man forgot to send the package. His nephew was waiting for the package.

**Exercise 30: Please write five sentences with WHOSE.**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

**Relative Clauses (Whose)**

**Exercise 31: Combine the following sentences using "whose" to form a relative clause. Make the second sentence the relative clause, please.**

1. The girl visited our class. I met the girl's mother at a party last week.

2. I went fishing with the teacher. The teacher's boat could hold three people.

3. My neighbor was visiting our house. Her dog loves to play with my boys.

4. I went for a drive with the boys. Their father worked in a shop near my house.

5. I gave a lot of homework to my students. Their faces didn't look too happy.

6. My dog loves to eat and sleep on our deck. Its doghouse is on the side of the house.

7. Seattle is a beautiful city. Its lakes and green areas make it a special place.

8. The table cost $1,500. Its legs were in-laid with teak wood.

9. The children had lost both of their parents in an accident. Their grandmother raised them.

10. I gave my students this assignment. Their English skills are not perfect.

11. We went to the theater on Friday evening with Doug and Debbie Clark. Their son stayed overnight at our house.

12. I saw a beautiful bird at the zoo. Its feathers were blue and red.

13. My neighbor is finally cleaning up his yard. His back was injured in an accident.

**Exercise 32: Please write five sentences of your own with WHOSE.**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

**When** and **where** are actually relative adverbs; however, they are used in exactly the same manner as relative adjectives.

**When** replaces **time** words and **where** replaces **place** words.

**Example Sentences with When and Where:**

I remember **July 31, 1987**. It was **the day** my first son was born.

**July 31, 1987** and **the day** are the same.

I remember **July 31, 1987**, **when** my first son was born.

I saw many wonderful sights **in India**. For example, I saw the Taj Mahal **there**.

**In India** and **there** refer to the same place.

I saw many wonderful sights **in India, where**, for example, I saw the Taj Mahal.

I will not work **on Fridays** this quarter. I will have a free day **on Fridays**.

**On Fridays** is the same in both sentences.

This quarter, I will not work on **Fridays when** I will have a free day.

I come from **Massachusetts**. The first permanent British colony in North America was in **Massachusetts**.

**Massachusetts** is the same in both sentences.

I come from **Massachusetts**, **where** the first permanent British colony in North America was.

**Relative Clauses (When and Where)**

**Exercise 33: Combine the following sentences using the relative pronouns *when or where*. Combine them by making the second sentence a relative clause.**

1. I'll never forget the day. I met my friend Roger on that day.

2. He lives in the tall building. I work in that tall building.

3. The city was beautiful. We spent our summer vacation there.

4. He lives on that street. There was an accident on that street last week.

5. 1945 was the year. I was born in that year.

6. We ate lunch at that restaurant. They serve delicious Italian food there.

7. Wednesday is the day. We go to the computer lab on that day.

8. Bob keeps his money in the bank. His brother works in that bank.

9. I went into the tavern last night. At that time a fist fight broke out.

10. We carried the child into the room. His bed was in the room.

11. Last year we went to Canada on vacation. Last year my uncle came for a visit.

12. I had a great time at the party. At the party I met a lot of nice people.

13. I came to class yesterday morning. I was sick yesterday morning.

14. My sister saw me at the market. She always shops at that market.

**Exercise 34: Please write three sentences with WHEN and three with WHERE.**

1.

2.

3.

1.

2.

3.

**Relative Clauses (Mixed # 1)**

**Exercise 35: Combine the following sentences to make one sentence. Combine them by making the second sentence a relative clause.**

**Example:**

The man spoke to the little child. The little child had a ball in her left hand.

The man spoke to the little child ***who had a ball in her hand***.

1. We went into the building. The building rose high into the sky above the other buildings.

2. My sons and their friend went for a walk with our dog. The dog likes to run away.

3. My wife teaches cooking classes in our home. She has also written five cookbooks.

4. The man took his briefcase with him to the meeting. The man has his own computer business in downtown Seattle.

5. The baseball game was on television. It featured Atlanta against Florida.

6. Three boys walked into the room and stole the money on the table. The boys wore masks on their faces.

7. The boys came into the room with their friend. He had a ball and a bat with him.

8. The mountain range is located in the western part of the United States. The mountain range has many high peaks and deep valleys.

9. Five horses ran into the field. They have no owners.

10. The books were written by Edgar Allan Poe. They cost $20.00 for the set.

11. The Space Needle is very famous. My friend works at the Space Needle.

12. I put the book on the kitchen floor. My brother tripped over the book on the kitchen floor.

13. My mother made French fries for dinner. She loved to eat fried food.

14. We flew in an airplane to Sicily. My grandfather was born in Sicily.

15. I have a car. It has 166,500 miles on it.

**Relative Clauses (Mixed # 2)**

**Exercise 36: Combine the following sentences by making the second sentence a relative clause. In other words, make the second sentence part of the first sentence.**

**Example:**

I spoke to the man. I gave my business card to the man.

I spoke to the man **whom** I gave my business card to.

1. We put the dog into the room. My friend owned the dog.

2. My sister took her grandchildren to the toy store. The store was located at the corner of Fifth and Jackson.

3. The old man rode his old horse into town every morning. His son had wanted to buy a new horse for him as a birthday present.

4. The man brought his books to class with him. I took the books from him.

5. The students hadn't studied for the first test. The teacher made the students do more homework and take another test.

6. The man gave his wife a diamond ring. She didn't think the ring was beautiful enough.

7. The man made his brother study for the exam. I teach his brother every day.

8. I found a map on the floor. My son had dropped the map last night.

9. Last night we ate in a restaurant. My wife chose the restaurant.

10. I went to the baseball game with a friend from Canada. The Mariners won the baseball game.

11. I lost my wallet at the Space Needle. My wife gave me the wallet as a birthday present.

12. Bob and his brother bought a new boat. They often share expenses.

13. My wife wants to lose weight. She is always on a diet.

14. My 1999 Ford Taurus is a good car. My Taurus has never given me any trouble.

**Relative clauses can be used with quantity expression, especially in very formal English. This grammatical construction will always have the full quantity expression followed by a comma after it with the part of the quantity expression following the comma the preposition “of.” Then, depending on noun it refers to, the relative pronouns “whom, which, or whose will be used.**

**Sample sentences with quantity expressions:**

The store bought **12 boxes** of glasses from the manufacturer. **Seven of the boxes** were damaged in route to the store.

**Seven of the boxes** is part of the **12 boxes.**

The store bought **12 boxes of glasses** from the manufacture**, seven of which** were damaged in route to the store.

My father had **11 brothers and sisters. One of his brothers** died as an infant.

**One of his brothers** is part of the **11 brothers and sisters.**

My father had **11 brothers and sisters, one of whom** died as an infant.

My friend has **15 dogs**. **Six of the dogs** are puppies.

**Six of the dogs** is part of the **15 dogs.**

My friend has **15 dogs, six of which** are puppies.

My friend has **lots of money**. **Some of his money** is in foreign banks.

**Some of his money** is only a part of **lots of money**.

My friend has **lots of money, parts of which** is in foreign banks.

**Relative Clauses (Expressions of Quantity)**

**Exercise 37: Combine the following sentences using expressions of quantity in relative clauses. Make the second sentence the relative clause, please.**

1. The teachers discussed the student with many personal problems. One of his problems was that he had bad vision.

2. In this class, there are about 21 students. Some of you are from Vietnam.

3. We bought ten bags of rice. Two of them were imported from India.

4. He introduced us to his brothers. All of them had very fast cars.

5. They had two pets. Both of the pets were friendly.

6. My father had 11 brothers and sisters. None of them are still alive.

7. We bought a used car. The inside of it looked like new.

8. I have six flowers in my house. Two of the flowers are blue.

9. There are two secretaries in the office. Neither of the secretaries speaks French.

10. I have two boys. One of them is named Alex.

11. Many of the students wanted to take a vacation. A few of the students had a lot of money in the bank.

12. The little boy poured a glass of milk. A lot of the milk spilled on the floor.

13. The family had three children. One of the children was a girl.

14. I had six uncles. Two of my uncles were Italian.

**Exercise 38: Now write five sentences using quantity expressions as relative clauses, please.**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

**Relative Clauses (Mixed # 3)**

**Exercise 39: Combine the following sentences using any kind of relative clause -- as long as it is correct!**

1. We went into the living room. There was a dead body on the floor in there.

2. The boy took his dog for a walk. His father had broken his leg the day before.

3. Ken Griffey is a very famous baseball player. He used to play centerfield for the Seattle Mariner Baseball Team.

4. The woman stepped on your toe. She was wearing heavy shoes.

5. The man grew up in a small town. Many famous people come from that town.

6. The policeman gave the woman a speeding ticket. I saw the woman the next day.

7. He drove his car down by the river. He often went fishing in that river.

8. She got a letter from her mother. It arrived three days after it was mailed.

9. The women went to a movie together. They work for the same company.

10. A taxi driver took us to the airport. He liked to talk a lot.

11. Fifteen ball players were running in the field. They played for a local team.

12. The burglar stole the jewelry from a store. His brother was waiting for him in the car.

13. Hawaii consists of eight principal islands. It is a great place for a vacation.

14. My uncle has three houses. One of his houses is in Florida.

15. My son ate four sandwiches. Two of the sandwiches were for my other son.

**Relative clauses can be used as objects of prepositions. When making relative clauses with the object of a preposition, only the relative pronouns “whom and which” may be used to introduce the clause.**

**Example Sentences with Relative Clauses as the Object of Prepositions**

My friend would never cheat me out of anything. I lent some money to my friend.

**My friend** is the same in both sentences. Also, in the second sentencemy friend is **the object of the preposition “to.”**

**My friend to whom** I lent some money would never cheat me out of anything.

I was looking at a bird in a tree. It was standing on a branch of the tree.

**Tree** and **on a branch of a tree** are basically the same.

I was looking at a bird in a tree **on a branch of which** it was standing.

**Aurora Avenue** is a very busy street. **On Aurora Avenue**, there are many businesses.

**Aurora Avenue** is the same in both sentences. In the second sentence, Aurora Avenue is the **object of the preposition “on**.”

**Aurora Avenue, on which** there are many businesses, is a very busy street.

President Obama lives **in Washington, D. C.** The White House is located **in Washington, D. C.**

**In Washington D. C.** is the same in both sentences. They are both **objects of the preposition “in.”**

President Obama lives in **Washington, D. C., in which** the White House is located.

**My father** was a very nice man. I learned many lessons about life **from him**.

**My father** and **him** mean the same person. **“Him”** is the **object of the preposition “from.”**

**My father, from whom** I learned many lessons about life, was a very nice man.

**Relative Clauses (Object of Prepositions)**

**Exercise 40: Combine the following sentences by making the relative clause the object of a preposition. Make the second sentence the relative clause, please.**

**Example:**

**The man was waiting in line at the bookstore. I gave the book to the man.**

**The man *to whom I gave the book* was waiting in line at the store.**

1. The man had a lot of money in his hand. Mary was looking at the man.

2. The table cost a lot of money. There was a big lamp on the table.

3. He drove to my house in a new car. In the car he had his parents and girlfriend.

4. The teacher always stood in front of the table. He put his book on the table.

5. My sons took our dog to a friend's house. They met their friend at that house.

6. Chinese cooking is very delicious. My wife is writing a cookbook about Chinese cooking.

7. The man put the tools in a box. In the box, there was already a large hammer.

8. The man found the book. Mary saw the beautiful picture in the book.

9. The wall was made of big bricks. The boy threw the ball over the wall.

10. The teacher gave the kids a lot of homework. They needed some help with it.

11. I bought some food at the store. I went into the store with my boys.

12. He had helped the girls with their yard work. He went to a restaurant with them.

**Exercise 41: Please write five sentences with relative clauses as Objects of Prepositions.**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

**Relative Clauses (In-Class Exercises)**

**Exercise 42: Combine the following sentences by making the relative clause the object of a preposition. Make the second sentence the relative clause, please.**

**Example:**

I took four books to the office with me. Three of the books were grammar books.

I took four books, **three of which were grammar books**, to the office with me.

1. There are 25 players on a baseball team. Ten of the players are pitchers.

2. There are 26 letters in the English alphabet. Five of the letters are vowels.

3. My friend's dog had 10 puppies. Eight of the puppies were males.

4. In my life, I have visited over 50 countries. Most of them are in Asia.

5. I grew many vegetables in my garden this year. I gave some of the vegetables to my neighbors and friends.

6. When I was at my sister's house, I saw a lot of people. Many of the people I had met as a boy.

7. The Himalayan Mountains are very high and beautiful. I have walked about 1,000 miles in the Himalayan Mountains.

8. My friend is in a very dangerous financial situation. He can no longer do anything about his situation.

9. My son picked up the shovel I had been using in the garden. We had been working in the garden for a few hours.

10. The house is very beautiful and old. The Bourrets are living in the house.

11. The Sears Tower is in Chicago. My friend works in the Sears Tower as a financial analyst.

12. The girl has many rings. She is wearing three rings on her left hand.

13. There are many men who live on my street. Four of the men have the name Don.

1. I have very many cousins. One of my cousins lives in Maryland.

Conditional / Hypothetical Sentences

All conditional / hypothetical sentences consist of a **dependent clause** beginning with ***if (or other adverbials of condition)*** and an **independent clause** which is a result of the condition or hypothesis. A conditional sentence is one that is real or possibly can happen; a hypothetical sentence is one that is only imaginary - it either will not happen or did not happen.

**Class One: Conditional**

**A.** Present or future situation: True and Real or Possible

**Form:**

***If*** + present tense verb, ***will*** or ***future implied verb*** (***c***an, might, want, need, etc.)

**Examples:**

If my sister visits Seattle, I will take her to Mount Rainier.

If we go there, I want to take a picnic lunch.

**B.** General Truth situations, not for a specific time, something is always true and never changes. It is True and Real or Possible

**Form:**

**If +** present tense verb, present tense verb

**Examples:**

If plants have good soil and get enough sunlight and water, they always grow well.

If a car runs out of gas, it stops.

**C.**  Past Situations: True and Completed Actions in the Past

**Form:**

**If** + past tense, past tense

**Examples:**

If my father caught fish, he was happy.

If my grandmother cooked dinner when I was a boy, I always ate a lot.

**D. Alternate Form for the Present and Future Situations*: Should***

We can use ***should*** in **Class One** conditional sentences in the present and future **when we are not sure of the condition**. Only if the condition happens will the result happen. It gives a feeling of uncertainty (not sure of something).

**Examples:**

If you should receive a letter from John, please tell me.

Should you receive a letter from John, please let me know.

If you should get stopped by a policeman, you must have your driver's license with you or you will get a ticket.

Should you get stopped by a policeman, you must have your driver's license with you or you will get a ticket.

**Please note that the Class 3, Class 4, and Class 5 conditional/hypothetical sentences and exercises will be part of the next book in this series (Book Five).**

**Exercise 43: Use a class one conditional sentence to combine these sentences, please. There are different ways to make these sentences. Remember that if the IF Clause comes first in a sentence, then you MUST use a comma after the IF CLAUSE.**

**Example:**

My son won’t go on a picnic with his friends. It might rain today.

My son won’t go on a picnic with his friends if it rains today.

I will buy a new car. I refuse to spend a lot of money on a car.

I will buy a new car if it doesn’t cost too much.

1. I might fly back to Providence, R.I. this summer. I have to find a cheap plane ticket.

2. The student will come to class tomorrow. She needs to get a ride from her friend.

3. I might call my sister this evening. I have to finish my homework early.

4. My son eats breakfast. He must have enough time to eat breakfast.

5. The student is usually late to class. When he arrives on time, other students are surprised.

6. Students study in the library. They need to use the services of the library.

7. John will take ENG 102 next quarter. He must pass ENG 101 this quarter.

8. People are much happier. The sun comes out in the summer.

9. Students can study quietly in the library. Library patrons are quiet in the library.

10. My son goes to the piano room. He wants to practice a piece of music.

11. The woman gets angry very quickly. People disagree with her.

12. You can’t get out of jail. A judge sentences you to jail.

**44: Complete the following sentences, please.**

**Example:**

If I have a headache, …..

If I have a headache, I take three aspirins.

1. I drink coffee in the afternoon, …..

2. If it is not raining outside when I get home from work, …..

3. I watch television if …..

4. If I finish my homework early, …..

5. My friend eats in the cafeteria if …..

6. If I have free time, …..

7. My dog barks if …..

8. My back hurts if …..

9. Children don’t go to school in the morning if …..

10. If people need extra money, …..

11. I take medicine if …..

12. Students usually do their homework if …..

13. If it is raining outside, …..

**Exercise 45: Complete the following sentences with a future meaning verb, please.**

**Example:**

If I have homework this evening, …..

If I have homework this evening, I will do it until it is finished.

1. If I pass the college’s entrance examination,

2. If we have an examination next week,

3. If I have to write a composition for next Monday,

4. If my friend finishes her homework early,

5. I will begin college classes next quarter,

6. If we see each other at the market,

7. If my friend wins the lottery,

8. If there is something good on TV tonight,

9. If I am sick tomorrow morning,

10. If the gas tank on my car reads close to empty,

11. If students study grammar,

12. If some visitors come to Seattle for a visit this summer,

13. If my friend calls me this weekend,

**Exercise 46: Use a class one conditional sentence in the past situations that were real and did happen, please.**

**Examples:** If I **ate** too much candy when I **was** a boy, I **threw up**.

If I **had to go** shopping with my sister and my mother when I **was** a boy, I **wanted** to go home right away.

1. If it snowed a lot, my brother, sister, and I ------------------ (go) sledding.

2. If the weather was nice after school, I ------------------- (walk) home from school.

3. If there was a cowboy movie on television, I always ------------------ (watch) it.

4. If my father took my mother shopping, I -------------------- (stay) in the car with him.

5. If I got good grades on my report card at school, my parents ------------------- (be) very happy.

6. If my sister cried when she was a little girl, my father -------------------- (comfort) her.

7. If we took our lunches to school, we -------------------- (not have to) buy lunch.

8. If we watched scary movies on TV, we -------------------- (have) a hard time falling asleep.

9. If it was a holiday, our grandfather always -------------------- (give) us some old coins.

10. If children were bad in school when I was a boy, teachers -------------------- (hit) them without worrying.

11. If I bought candy with five cents as a boy, I always -------------------- (get) at least five pieces of candy.

12. If a student fell asleep in class, the teacher ------------------- (slap) the back of his head to wake him up.

13. If it was a major holiday, my grandmother and mother ------------------- (cook) both Italian food and American food.

14. If one of my dogs slept in bed with me, my mother ------------------- (yell) at me and the dog.

15. If my father had a day off from work, we -------------------- (be) very happy.

16. If my Uncle Carl took me to a baseball game, I -------------------- (eat) a lot of junk food.

17. If I caught big fish when I went fishing, I always --------------------- (bring) the fish home to eat for dinner.

**Exercise 47: In a class one conditional, change the IF clause to a SHOULD clause, please.**

**Example:**

**If** I see you in class next Friday, I will be happy.

**Should** I see you in class next Friday, I will be happy

1. If you win the lottery, you will become very rich.

2. If it rains next Friday, you will get wet.

3. If I catch a cold, I might have a runny nose.

4. If my car breaks down on my way home, I will call Triple A (AAA) for help.

5. If my son gets a better job, he will make more money.

6. If my wife plans a barbecue for dinner this Saturday, I will have to do the cooking.

7. If the Seattle Mariners ever win the World Series in baseball, I will die a happy man.

8. If I go to Montreal, Canada, for a vacation, I will visit some of my relatives.

9. If my son Alex comes home for a visit next year, I will be happy to see him again.

10. If my son André buys a house, we will give him some furniture.

11. If it rains hard tomorrow, I won’t be able to work in my garden.

12. If my sister has enough money, she and her son and daughter-in-law will come to Seattle for a vacation next summer.

**Class Two: Hypothetical**

**A.** Present or Future Situations - will not or are not very likely to occur- Not Real, Not Possible,

Only Imaginary

**Form:**

**If** + past tense verb, would or could + base form of verb

**Examples:**

If I had a million dollars, I would go on a long vacation.

If I played professional baseball, I could make a lot of money.

**B.**  Verb To Be: **Were**

In Class Two Conditionals, when you need to use the verb **To Be**, always use **were** after **if**.

(This is called the subjunctive.)

**Form:**

**If** +subject **+ were**, would or could + base form of verb.

**Examples:**

If I **were** a bird, I **could fly**.

If she **were** my daughter, I **would love** her like a father.

**C. Alternate Form for Present Hypothetical Situations: *Were***

***Were*** may be used in place of ***if*** to form the Class Two Conditionals; however, this is

usually only done in very formal situations.

**Form:**

**Were + noun,** would or could + verb stem

***or***

**Were + subject + infinitive,** would or could + verb stem

**Examples:**

If you were an American, you would not take ESL classes.

Were you an American, you would not take ESL classes.

If I were a woman, I could have a baby.

Were I a woman, I could have a baby.

If I bought a new car, my wife would be happy.

Were I to buy a new car, my wife would be happy.

If I went to Russia, I would visit Moscow.

Were I to go to Russia, I would visit Moscow.

**Exercise 48: In this exercise, the hypothetical situation is in the present, but we use the past tense verbs to show that they are not real. Complete the following sentences, please.**

**Example:**

If my father were alive today, …..

If my father were alive today, he would be very proud of his grandchildren.

If I had a new car, …..

If I had a new car, I would not use it as a truck as I now do with my old car.

1. If I had a million dollars,

2. If today were Saturday,

3. If I had more free time in my life,

4. If it snowed in June,

5. If you spoke English as well as I do,

6. If I found $1,000 on the street in a paper bag,

7. If I were a professional athlete,

8. If you still lived in your native country,

9. If I could go anywhere I wanted to on vacation,

10. If someone put a gun to my head and demanded all of my money,

11. If you didn’t go to school,

12. If you were younger,

**Exercise 49: Complete the following sentences, please.**

1. I would learn to play the guitar if

2. If I had a lot of money,

3. My friend would speak better English if

4. If I wrote better,

5. I would be happier in life if

6. Some children would do much better in school if

7. I would get in trouble if

8. If the electricity went out right now

9. People would be healthier if

10. If America didn’t spend so much money on wars around the world,

11. My life would be much better if

12. If my sister didn’t smoke cigarettes,

13. I would go to the doctor if

14. I could buy anything I wanted to if

15. If I were president of the United States,

**Exercise 50: Change the following class two conditional sentences by using WERE to begin the condition, please.**

**Example:**

If I **saw** a ghost, I **would be** very scared. **Were** I **to see** a ghost, I **would be very scared.**

If my mother **were** alive, she **would love to listen** to my son’s music.

**Were** my mother alive, she **would love to listen** to my son’s music.

1. If you were my child, you would speak perfect English.

2. If I were an airplane pilot, I would fly planes every day.

3. If my wife were sitting here, she might learn more English grammar.

4. If today were Sunday, you wouldn’t be in my class.

5. If I were sick now, I wouldn’t be to class.

6. If I had a lot of hair, I wouldn’t were a hat.

7. If my son ate three hamburgers, his stomach would hurt him.

8. If I lost $1,000 gambling, my wife would kill me.

9. If I wore dirty shoes in the house, she would kill me again.

10. If I got a DWI, my wife would kill me a third time.

11. If I were to shave my beard, my students might not recognize me.

12. If I had more space, I would write more sentences.

**Groups of Transition Words by General Meaning**

**These groups of words all basically have the same meaning although they are different parts of speech. For example, *but, however,* and *although* show that two parts of a sentence are opposite. *But* is a conjunction, *However* is a conjunctive adverb, and *Although* is an adverbial. Also, they all require different punctuation depending on where and how they are used in a sentence. This is a problem not only for foreign people but also for native speakers of English.**

**Difference, Contrast, Concession**

However, otherwise, nevertheless, nonetheless, conversely, instead, on the contrary,

in contrast, on the other hand, still, yet, whereas, fortunately, unfortunately

**Reason or Result**

As a result, consequently, as a consequence, accordingly, hence, therefore, thus,

for this (or that) reason

**Time or Sequence**

Earlier, previously, later, meanwhile, concurrently, currently, presently, lastly, finally

**Example or Illustration**

As a matter of fact, in fact, for example (e.g.), for instance, namely, that is (i.e.),

in particular, a case in point, indeed

**Emphasis, Clarification, or Restatement of an Idea**

Indeed, in fact, at any rate, in other words, of course, to be sure, surely, all in all, altogether, on the whole, in other words, to put it differently, to rephrase, to paraphrase, to clarify, once again, in short, in brief, simply stated, in retrospect

**Additional Information**

In addition, additionally, also, furthermore, likewise, moreover, besides

# Conclusion

in conclusion, to conclude, in summary, to summarize, in sum, to sum up, finally, therefore, thus, hence, in closing, to recap, to recapitulate, in short, lastly

**Transition Words Used as Conjunctive Adverbs**

**versus**

**Introducers and Interrupters**

The following is a list of some of the more common transitions words or phrases:

*accordingly, also, as a result, besides, consequently, furthermore, hence, however, indeed, in fact, still, instead, likewise, meanwhile, moreover, nevertheless, nonetheless, otherwise, therefore, thus, unfortunately, for example, for instance, in addition, in contrast, on the contrary, on the other hand*

**These words and expressions can function in two ways in English.**

1. They can join compound sentences. When they do this, on both sides of them there is a complete sentence. They are then true conjunctive adverbs because they join sentences. When using them as conjunctive adverbs, put a semicolon in front of them and a comma after them.

**For example:**

I like to stay up late at night*; in fact,* I rarely go to bed before 1:00 AM.

My brother never left home*; in contrast,* I left home when I was 22.

Riding motorcycles is a dangerous and foolish thing to do*; nonetheless,* I used to love to ride them fast and foolishly.

He won a lot of money*; accordingly,* he bought a new house.

You had better start doing your work*; otherwise,* you will fail the course.

2. These same words can also be used as either introducers or interrupters in sentences. When they are used in this way, **they do not join sentences**; they simply help to make the writing more easily understandable for the reader. They help to guide the reader and help in comprehension.

**For example:**

I want to buy a new car. *However*, I don't have enough money to do so. In fact, I have $575.

The girl may not be beautiful. She is, *however*, very intelligent. *In addition*, she is very wealthy.

I don't care about becoming rich, *unfortunately*. My wife, *however*, wishes we had a lot more money.

I don’t have much hair on the top of my head. *On the other hand*, I have a lot on my face.

She thought I didn’t like ice cream. On the contrary, I love ice cream.

I never used to like to eat vegetables when I was a boy. *In contrast*, I love to eat vegetables now.

My mother was a hairdresser. *Likewise*, my sister is a hairdresser.

Notice how in the second set of examples, the conjunctive adverbs don't join sentences, but rather they introduce a sentence or interrupt the flow of a sentence so that the sense of the sentence is more easily understood by the reader.

Furthermore, notice the difference in punctuation. When the words are used as true conjunctive adverbs, the writer must use a semicolon in front of them and a comma in back of them. However, when they are used as introducers to a sentence or interrupters of a sentence, commas set them off.

**Conjunctive Adverbs: Sentence Connectors versus Inserters**

**Note these pairs of sentences. They give the same information, but their grammatical structure is different. Figure out what the difference is.**

1. I ate lunch in the cafeteria. I had to pay for the meal, as a result.

1. I ate lunch in the cafeteria; as a result, I had to pay for the meal.

2. It is warm and sunny outside. Consequently, people seem happier and more relaxed.

2. It is warm and sunny outside; consequently, people seem happier and more relaxed.

3. People seem to be working harder and harder; however, they aren’t getting any richer.

3. People seem to be working harder and harder. They aren’t getting richer, however.

4. My sister lost a lot of money gambling. She lost $555, in fact.

4. My sister lost a lot of money gambling; in fact, she lost $555.

5. I was very tired; therefore, I took a nap.

5. I was very tired. I, therefore, took a nap.

6. I have to work all day long. I have to work at home in the evening, moreover.

6. I have to work all day long; moreover, I have to work at home in the evening.

7. Teachers don’t make a lot of money; on the other hand, they have a lot of time off.

7. Teachers don’t make a lot of money. On the other hand, they have a lot of time off.

8. My brother didn’t like going to school very much. I always loved school, in contrast.

8. My brother didn’t like going to school very much; in contrast, I always loved school.

9. My son doesn’t like vegetables; nevertheless, my wife always puts some on his plate.

9. My son doesn’t like vegetables. My wife, nevertheless, always puts some on his plate.

10. Going to school is fun. Furthermore, it makes you more intelligent.

10. Going to school is fun; furthermore, it makes you more intelligent.

11. You had better study; otherwise, you will fail.

11. You had better study. You will fail, otherwise.

12. John robbed a bank; hence, he was sent to prison.

12. John robbed a bank. Hence, he was sent to prison.

13. I ordered a hamburger. I got, instead, a hot dog.

13. I ordered a hamburger; instead, I got a hot dog.

14. He thought the car was expensive. Additionally, he thought it was in bad condition.

14. He thought the car was expensive; additionally, he thought it was in bad condition.

15. He said I had told him to leave. On the contrary, I had told him not to leave

15. He said I had told him to leave; on the contrary, I had told him not to leave.

16. It cost me $125 to get my car out of the impound station. It cost me $35 for a parking ticket, in addition.

16. It cost me $125 to get my car out of the impound station; in addition, it cost me $35 for a parking ticket.

17. My wife likes to cook. Likewise, my sister likes to cook.

17. My wife likes to cook; likewise, my sister likes to cook.

18. I didn’t feel like correcting the homework papers; nevertheless, I corrected them all.

18. I didn’t feel like correcting the homework papers. Nevertheless, I corrected them all.

19. She told everyone that I was too tired to go to the party. On the contrary, I felt great.

19. She told everyone I was too tired to go to the party; on the contrary, I felt great.

20. The boy was loud and very active. In contrast, his sister was quiet and very sedate.

20. The boy was loud and very active; in contrast, his sister was quiet and very sedate.

**Exercise 51: Punctuate the following sentences in two ways, please.**

1. I wanted to buy a new car. Unfortunately I didn’t have enough money.

2. My motorcycle ran out of gas. As a result I had to walk to a gas station.

3. My son wanted to buy a boat. Instead He bought a car.

4. Some people are very friendly. In contrast Other people are unfriendly.

5. My friend had to work overtime. Moreover He couldn’t eat lunch.

6. She wanted to buy new clothes. Accordingly She withdrew money from the bank.

7. It snowed a lot. In fact It snowed two feet.

8. He got a lot of speeding tickets. In addition He got a lot of parking tickets.

9. His father had a lot of patience. Likewise He has a lot of patience.

10. She smokes a lot. As a matter of fact She has smoked all her life.

11. He loves to play football. In contrast His brother plays golf.

12. He always got good grades in school. Hence His parents were happy.

13. She wears a lot of makeup. On the other hand Her sister rarely uses makeup.

14. She studied hard. Therefore She got a good grade.

**Exercise 52: Use the following words in good sentences, please. Use correct punctuation.**

1. On the other hand

2. As a result

3. However

4. Moreover

5. Therefore

6. Unfortunately

7. Likewise

8. Similarly

9. Consequently

10. Additionally

11. Instead

12. Meanwhile

**Minimal Pairs: Long and Short Vowels**

bade bad beat bet pine pin

bait bat reap rep file fill

rate rat seat set site sit

mate mat feel fell bile bill

tape tap Pete pet pile pill

boat bot rube rub feel fill

road rod tube tub heed hid

coat cot cute cut peel pill

cone con duel dull he’s his

tote tot huge hug reap rip

mate met deed did pup pop

sail sell read rid rut rot

wait wet we’ll will cup cop

paper pepper seal sill jug jog

gate get cheap chip dug dog

get gut bet bit Dan Don

pen pun set sit ran Ron

beg bug sell sill band bond

peg pug fell fill Jan John

rent runt tell till sad sod

**Common Reductions with Linking**

**H**

With words such as *he, him, his, her, have, has,* and *had* the H is silent.  **He** becomes **e**, **him** becomes **im**, **his** becomes **iz**, **her** becomes **er**, **have** becomes either **ov** or **a**, **has** becomes **az**, and **had** becomes **ad**. There are many other words that begin with an **H** that this is also true.

**Repeat the following sentences, please.**

1. What has happened to Henry? Whadazzapened’d t’Henry”

2. If he had told me, I would have helped him. Iffead told me, I woulda helpt’im.

3. What’s her father’s name? Whatser fatherz name?

4. Did he leave the room? Didee leave th’room?

5. I should have helped her. I shoulda helpter.

6. That’s what he wants to do. That’s whadee wansta do.

7. Why had he done it? Whyadee donit?

8. Who would have thought that? Who woulda thought that?

9. It’s her sister that has a problem. Itser sister thadaza proble.

10. Why did he do it? Whyde doit?

**gonna, wanna, hafta, hasta, gimme (going to, want to, have to, has to, give me)**

These words change their sounds completely and become one word.

**Repeat the following sentences, please.**

1. Give me some money. Gimme smmoney

2. We are going to eat a sandwich. We’re gonna eada sandwich.

3. I have to help my mother in the kitchen. I hafta help my mother in the kitchen.

4. He has to meet his friend. He hasta meediz friend.

5. When does he want to go? When dozee wanna go?

6. When is he going to want to go? Whenizee gonna wanna go?

7. What does he want to know? Whadozee wanna know?

8. Tell her to give me her phone number. Teller ta gimmeer phone number.

9. I have to find out by Friday. I hafta findout by Friday.

10. What is going to happen to him. Whats gonna happen taim?

**Of**

The word of is pronounced **ov** or **a**. It is usually **OV** in front of a word beginning with a vowel, and **a** in front of a word beginning with a consonant.

**Repeat the following sentences, please.**

1. I am out of money. I’m oudda money.

2. Some of the food smells bad. Soma the food smellz bad.

3. He is out of his mind. Hez ouddaiz mind.

4. One of us can help her. Oneovus can helper.

5. It is a waste of time to try. Itsa wasta time ta try.

6. I bought $20 worth of gas. I bought $20 wrotha gas.

7. He has an out-of-state license. He hzan oudda state kicense,

8. Most of us live in Seattle. Mostovus livin Seattle.

9. There is plenty of time to finish. Therez plennya time tafinish.

10. I ran out of gas last night. I ranoudda gas last night.

**Review sentences**

1. I gave him five dollars to give to her. I gavim five dollars ta givtaer.

2. What is she going to do with him. Whatsshe gonna do withim?

3. Please give me some of that juice. Pleeze gimme somea that juice.

4. What does he want to do with her brother. Whatseewanna do wither brother?

5. Either he has to go or I have to go with his mother. Eitheree hastago or I haftago withiz mother and father.

**An, or, for (n, er, fr)**

The words *and, or,* and *for* become **n**, **er**, and **fr**.

**Repeat the following sentences, please.**

1. The boy wants a bread and butter sandwich. The boy watnsa bread ‘n butter sandwich.

2. I have to wear a suit and tie tonight. I hafta wear a suit ‘n tie tonight.

3. We were sick and tired of the rain in March. We were sick ‘n tired of the rain in March.

4. My sister and I talked about this ‘n that. My sister ‘n I talked about this ‘n that.

5. Seattle has a lot of stop and go traffic. Seattle has a lodda stop ‘n go traffic.

6. Do you want to drink coffee or tea? Do you wanna drink coffee ,er tea?

7. Please decide: Yes or No. Please decide: Yeser No

8. Will that be cash or charge? Will that be casher charge?

9. Sooner or later you will need to decide. Soonerer later, you will hafta decide.

10. Either Bob or Robb can help you. Either Bober Robb can help you.

11. What’s for lunch today? What’s fr lunch today?

12. I can only stay for an hour. I can only stayfrnour.

13. Mom said, “For once and for all, Stop.” Mom said, “Frwonce ‘n forall stop.”

14. I’ll wait for you in the car. I’ll wait frya in the car?

15. I don’t care for him. I don’t care frim.

**More Punctuation Rules**

**Commas**

**1. To set off adverbial clauses at the beginning of a sentence**

When the door opened, I entered.

Although I love teaching, I don’t like correcting papers at night.

Because the sun was shining, people were happy.

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I entered when the door opened.

I don’t like correcting papers although I love teaching.

People were happy because the sun was shining.

**2. To set off introductory words and phrases**

She comes from Vietnam. Therefore, she speaks Vietnamese.

As a result of the accident, she had to miss a lot of school.

Nowadays, I don’t move as quickly as I did as a young man.

He ate the vegetables. However, he didn’t want to.

Having smoked most of his life, he found it difficult to quit.

**3. To set off inserters (Inserters are words inserted in the middle or end of a sentence to help clarify meaning.)**

I want to go, but I can’t go, however.

He doesn’t want to do it, yet he, nonetheless, will certainly do it.

My sister smokes a lot. I, on the other hand, have never smoked.

I enjoy doing a lot of things. I love traveling, for example.

**4. Direct quotations**

“I love you,” he said.

She screamed, “Get out of my way.”

Speaking softly, she answered the phone and said, “How may I help you”?

“I want to quit smoking,” he said, “but I can’t.”

**5. Coordinating conjunctions followed by a subject**

I will take you to the park, and your mother will bring you home.

You haven’t done your homework, so you can’t go to the movie with Tommy.

It is raining out, yet the boys want to go to the beach.

**6. Nonrestrictive clauses and phrases (Nonrestrictive clauses and phrases are used when referring to someone or something that is understood by both the writer and the reader. In other words, there is only one possibility of whom or what the writer is writing.)**

My father, whom I loved dearly, died when I was a teenager.

I spoke to my sons, Alex and André, about going camping next month.

John F. Kennedy, who was the president when I was in college, was assassinated in 1963.

The Seattle Mariners, my favorite baseball team, plays in Safeco Field.

**7. Tag questions**

You speak English, don’t you?

He has a car, doesn’t he?

He can come, can’t he?

**8. To set off participle phrases or reduced relative clauses**

Agreeing to pay the fine, I wrote a check for $38.00.

The old man, stooping to pick up the book, winced because his back hurt him.

The dishes, washed and stacked next to the sink, still need to be put away.

**9. Following conjunctive adverbs (transition words and phrases) in compound sentences**

I have to teach every day; in addition, I have to correct papers every night.

My sons have drivers’ licenses; therefore, they can drive cars legally.

My mother was outgoing and loud; in contrast, my father was reserved

and quiet.

**B. Semicolons [;]**

**1. To connect compound sentences which are not connected by conjunctions**

She comes from Vietnam; she speaks Vietnamese.

It was a beautiful night; the moon was full and the stars were shining brightly.

She cooks all kinds of food; for instance, she can cook Chinese food,

Indonesian food, Arabian food, Italian food, and Brazilian food.

**2. To separate items in a series in a sentence when the sentence already contains a lot of commas for other punctuation reasons**

My most enjoyable free-time activities include working in my garden, which always makes me happy; reading all kinds of books, which helps me pass the time as well as keep me interested and knowledgeable; and watch movies, which I do at theaters, on DVDs, and on TV.

**C. Colons [:]**

**1. To introduce a list**

You will need to buy the following items: books, pencils, notebooks, pens, and erasers.

People can get all kinds of materials from a library: books, videos, DVDs, CD, cassette tapes, magazines, professional journals, etc.

The following people came to the party: Lisa, Linda, Veleda, Roz, Willa, and Liza.

**2. Formal salutation in a business or legal letter**

Dear Mr. Bourret:

Dear Ms. Baldwin:

Dear Dr. Williams:

Dear Professor Johnson:

To Whom It May Concern:

**3 To introduce an appositive or an amplification of what you wrote before the colon**

The death of a child is a parent’s worst nightmare: there is nothing worse.

The man was a miserable excuse for a son: he often robbed from his parents and was known to hit his mother.

She was the most beautiful woman I ever saw: when I looked at her, she always made me forget what I was thinking.

**Answer Key**

**EX 1, P 24 - 25:** 1. A book is being bought now. 2. Books are bought every quarter. 3. Books were being bought at the bookstore this morning. 4. A book was bought at the bookstore this morning. 5. Some books will be bought next week (by my sister). 6. Her books will be being bought (by my sister) at 6:00 PM tonight. 7. A book has been bought this morning. 8. A book had been bought (by my mother) before she went to the baby shower. 9. Many books will have been bought by the time we finish our college careers. 10. Her car is being driven by my sister now. 11. Her car is driven every day (by her). 12. My car was being driven this morning. 13. My wife’s van was driven to the post office this morning. 14. My sister’s car will be driven to Seattle next summer. 15. My car will be driven to the party (by my son). 16. My car has been driven many times by my son. 17. Trucks had been driven (by my brother) for many years before I got my license. 18. Cars will have been driven (by me) for 55 years on my next birthday. 19. My students’ homework papers must be checked (by me). 20. Young children’s parents should be obeyed (by them). 21. Healthy food ought to be eaten (by children). 22. The stop sign should have been seen (by them). 23. The same movie has been seen three times (by him). 24. The neighbor’s dog was being played with (by us). 25. The new mother’s baby is being nursed (by her) now.

**EX 2, P 26 – 27:** 1. The basket was carried into the living room. 2. This exercise is being written right now. 3. A bowl of cereal has been eaten for breakfast (by me). 4. My wife’s car was being driven to the store last night (by her). 5. This exercise will be finished by 11:15 PM tonight.

6. Your homework needs to be done this evening. 7. My car has been stolen. 8. His horse had been ridden by the time I got home. 9. All the candles were blown out on his birthday cake.

10. The dog’s leg was broken when it fell off the porch. 11. Beer is being drunk in the kitchen now. 12. His bill will be paid today. 13. His books are put into his bag every morning. 14. A woman was shot and killed in Washington D. C. last night. 15. A hamburger was being eaten in a restaurant last night. 16. The lights are turned off in my house every night. 17. The piano has been played for many years. 18. The letter will have been written by the time his wife gets home. 19. Another country might be bombed (by America) just before the end of summer. 20. A rock was thrown at a mad dog. 21. The van has been seen in the parking lot.

**EX 3, P 28:** 1. Our dinner is cooked in the kitchen every evening. 2. Wood is burned in fireplaces during winter (by many people). 3. The piano is played quite often in our house.

4. Broken things are fixed in my house all of the time. 5. Movies are shown at the Oak Tree Cinema every day. 6. Beds are made in motels seven days a week. 7. Vegetables and flowers are grown in gardens. 8. Medicine is taken by people when sick. 9. Planes are flown out of Seatac Airport twenty-four hours a day. 10. Examinations are corrected all over the world. 11. Foreign languages are learned in classrooms all over the world. 12. Water is drunk with meals in many countries.

**EX 4, P 29 - 30:** 1. Three hundred books were bought at the store yesterday. 2. My suit was worn by my son to the party. 3. The car was broken into and a CD player was stolen. 4. My sons were nursed when they were babies. 5. A pedestrian who was crossing the street this morning was hit by a truck. 6. The bus was driven along Third Avenue in downtown Seattle.

7. A chicken was roasted for dinner this evening. 8. A pedestrian was struck by a car in the crosswalk this morning. 9. Beets were grown in my garden over the winter. 10. Bread was brought to my house by an old woman last Monday.11. Seattle was beaten by Cleveland in the baseball game, 9 to 5. 12. Millions of hamburgers were eaten yesterday. 13. A valuable diamond ring was stolen by a burglar from my neighbor last week. 14. This sentence was written at 11:45 last night. 15. The candles were blown out on the little girl’s birthday cake. 16. The boy’s mother was tripped by the dog. 17. Two eggs were fried by my son for breakfast. 18. These 18 sentences were written by your teacher. 19. The bookstore was broken into last night. 20. A lot of money was stolen. 21. A new president was elected last year. 22. The ball was thrown to the boy’s brother during the game. 23. The plane was flown into the side of a mountain. 24. Five books were shoved into the boy’s backpack. 25. All of my money was lost in the casino last week.

**EX 5, P 31:** 1. My fence will be fixed on Sunday. 2. My friends and I would be taken fishing by my father when I was a boy. 3. Football can be played in high school. 4. A lot of old clothes might be given away after Christmas. 5. Lines must be skipped in my class. 6. The homework should be given to the teacher on its due date. 7. A lot of candy could be bought for a few cents a long time ago. 8. Public restrooms may be used whenever people need to. 9. A good breakfast should be eaten every morning. 10. The baseball field could be seen from my bedroom when I was a boy. 11. Your hands should be washed after you go to the bathroom. 12. More English will be understood by you by the end of this quarter. 13. Many languages can be spoken in this class.

**EX 6, P 32:** 1.Nutricious breast milk can be given to babies. 2. Our dog must be fed every day.

3. Parents should be obeyed by children. 4. My house might be broken into when I am at work. 5. Helicopters would be flown every day by my friend in Vietnam. 6. Uniforms must be worn to school in some schools. 7. My hair would be cut by my grandfather when I was a boy. 8. A piece of music might be composed by my son this weekend. 9. My pants and shirts will be ironed this weekend. 10. Some groceries may be picked up at the store today (by someone in my family). 11. A lot of money will be spent this summer in Rhode Island (by me). 12. Candles on a birthday cake can be blown out. 13. A present should be given to their mother by my sons on Mother’s Day.

**EX 7, P. 33 - 34: A:** 1. Be made 2. Be operated on 3. Must be fixed 4. Be invented 5. Should be discussed **B:** 1. A lot of homework must have been done. 2. Dinner will be cooked for my family tonight. 3. Matches must not be played with. 4. Many cars have to be repaired. 5. The floors had better be washed before Sunday. **C:** The mechanic had to use many tools to fix the car. 2. Mr. Smith’s students should have read the book. 3. Young children can eat a lot of candy. 5. All students should study grammar. **D:** 1. Be avoided 2. Must have been 3. Have been sent (or could be sent) 4. Be learned 5. Have been seen 6. Be punished (or have been punished) **E:** The dishes had to be done for his sick wife. 2. A turkey should have been cooked for her guests on Thanksgiving. 3. His girlfriend may be taken to a restaurant tonight. 4. All of the food could have been eaten. 5. A beautiful device for cleaning floors would be invented. 6. A glass of milk might be drunk for breakfast. **F:** 1. My mother would wash the dirty clothes on Saturday. 2. His neighbor’s dog might have bitten him. 3. Anyone can use a computer in this school. 4. Everyone in the room was able to see him. 5. The principal will expel five boys from the school for fighting.

**EX 8, P 35:** 1. The boy was taken to the hospital last week. 2. The car was being driven very fast on the highway. 3. The dishes need to be done before you go to bed. 4. The past time frame of verbs have been studied in this class. 5. This sentence is being written right now. 6. The car must have been fixed by now. 7. His coat is hung up in the closet by the boy every night. 8. The boys are brought to the movies every Saturday by their father. 9. Our homework had been done before we went to the movies. 10. His truck was driven into the lake by accident last Friday evening.

11. Parents should be helped by their children around the house. 12. His book was dropped on the floor in the classroom. 13. Some money will be given to my children by my grandfather next week.

**EX 9, P 36:** 1. The teacher prepared the lesson for the class. 2. My wife (or someone else) washed the floors and walls before I got home. 3. The students needed to do the exercise before they arrived at school the next day. 4. The painters are painting the house as we speak. 5. While the repairman was repairing the telephone, I had to go to Safeway to make a call. 6. My mother (or someone else) told my friends not to look for me next week. 7. We must eat all the food before we go on vacation. 8. My old friend is repairing my computer today. 9. The police shot the robber during the robbery attempt. 10. The parents needed to buy the medicine for the sick children. 11. An employee (or someone else) could have stolen the money from the convenience store last week. 12. Someone took the picture before they got married. 13. The teacher teaches the students grammar daily in class.

**EX 10, P 37:** 1. The laundry must have been done last week. 2. A new car could have been bought by my old friend last week. 3. Seeds should have been planted in my garden last week, but they weren’t. 4. A lot of money must have been paid for the I-Pod last week. 5. Lunch might have been had by my wife with her friend yesterday. 6. His umbrella might have been forgotten on the bus by the old man. 7. His leg might have been broken playing football. 8. The irregular verbs should have been learned by you by now. 9. Another cup of coffee could have been drunk this morning. 10. His sweater might have been shrunk in the washing machine. 11. Sara’s daughter’s basketball game might have been attended by Sara. 12. Some gas should have been put in my car by my son on Saturday. 13. The letter could have been sent by express mail.

**EX 11, P 38:** 1. All of the food in the refrigerator has been eaten. 2. The grass in my yard has been cut. 3. The moon has been looked at for thousands of years. 4. I have been telephoned twice this week by my sister. 5. A lot of passive voice grammar has been learned this quarter. 6. Many vegetables have been picked from my garden this weekend. 7. A couple of holes in my yard have been dug by my dog this weekend. 8. Many exercises have been written for this class this quarter. 9. A checking account has been opened by my wife for my son at the bank. 10. The dishes have been done this evening. 11. A lot of email messages have been written by my friend for his friends today. 12. Today’s newspaper has already been read. 13. The lettuce has been spun three days in a row this weekend.

**EX 12, P 39:** 1. Beans and rice are wanted for lunch today. 2. John is wanted to cook the beans and rice. 3. This exercise needs to be corrected. 4. Food and water are needed to survive. 5. The house ought to be cleaned before their mother gets home. 6. The leftovers in the refrigerator need to be eaten pretty soon. 7. The floor needs to be swept by my girlfriend before she can go home from work. 8. All his homework had to be done before he could go out and play. 9. André was asked to wash the dishes. 10. Spaghetti is going to be eaten for dinner tonight. 11. The daughter’s room had better be cleaned before the guests come to dinner. 12. The clothes need to be washed before tomorrow. 13. My brother is being thought about (by me) now.

**EX 13, P 41:** 1. The man is frightening. The people in the bank are frightened. 2. The answer was surprising. 3. The boys were excited. The news was exciting. 4. The students were disappointed. The results were disappointing. 5. The employees were compensated. 6. The mother was disgusted. The mess was disgusting.

**EX 14, P 45:** Various answers

**EX 15, P 48:** Various answers

**EX 16, P 52 – 54:**  **I.** 1. My friend who has just returned home from work took his friend to the hospital. 2. The old lady who has had a bad cold for four days has a red nose. 3. The doctor who has red hair gave a patient a prescription for some medicine. 4. The policeman who had never used his gun on duty before shot the dog after it had bitten his left leg. 5. The students who had never gotten out of line with their former teacher were causing a lot of problems for the new teacher. 6. The boys who rarely did anything around the house were helping clean the house and straighten up the back yard. 7. My friend’s mother who never went to high school was a very smart woman. 8. The last time I saw my friend who used to live next door to me, he was walking along the beach with his wife. 9. The twin sisters who had eaten spicy food in a fast food restaurant the night before last both had the runs. **II.** 1. I am looking at an important man who owns a lot of businesses downtown. 2. Some friends of mine who had drugs in their luggage were on a bus in Thailand when a policeman got on the bus. 3. The woman who had taught at the University of Washington for 15 years wrote a textbook for her chemistry class. 4. The doctor gave the girl who had played out in the cold without a coat some medicine for her sore throat.

5. The mechanic who fixed my neighbor’s car owned a shop near my house. 6. The president of the company had some problems with some of his employees who they thought was unfair to them and had cheated them out of their wages. 7. The cowboy who had learned to ride when he was three years old trained his horse when he was a young man. 8. I thought about buying the car from the salesman who offered it to me at a good price. 9. The three brothers who all went into the army after they graduated from high school worked on their father’s farm for many years.

10. Quite a few kids who all wore a red sweater and blues jeans were at the football game last night. 11. The ball player who plays the outfield for the Indians took a great swing at the pitch. 12. The lawyer who owned a big house, a red BMW, and a sailboat was very rich.

**EX 17, P 54:** Various answers

**EX 18, P 55:** 1. We kept an eye on the boy whom the police wanted to talk to. 2. The teacher was talking to the students whom another teacher wanted to talk to, too. 3. The man whom the woman fell in love with was the president of a large corporation. 4. The man whom the people respected was killed in an automobile accident. 5. The children whom a stranger frightened were playing in the back yard. 6. The man brought his car to the mechanic whom I have known for many years. 7. Last week we saw the singer whom John had dated for six months in Las Vegas. 8. The boys whom the police arrested for robbery last week quit school last year. 9. The men whom the woman cooked a delicious meal for had helped the woman repair her fence. 10. The thief whom the police arrested today had stolen money from the old woman.

**EX 19, P 56 - 57:** 1. The boys whom I spoke to at the door carried their books into the room. 2. I gave my sister, whom my wife gave some flowers, a box of cookies. 3. The big man whom I met many years ago had a lot of friends. 4. I played tennis with my next-door neighbor whom I lent a tennis racket to. 5. The truck drivers whom I met in Tacoma drove their trucks to Seattle. 6. My sister took care of my brother, whom the doctors told not to live alone. 7. The baseball player whom I saw in Chinatown last year played a good game. 8. I sent a letter to the president whom I don’t like at all. 9. The murderer whom the police caught last night had killed a policeman.

10. My wife took our sons, whom she made carry the shopping bags into the house, to the market yesterday. 11. My wife, whom my sons didn’t annoy all day long, watched a movie with me on Saturday evening. 12. I gave an allowance to my kids whom my wife told not to spend it foolishly. 13. This afternoon, I drank some beer with my friends whom I met in Iran in 1975.

**EX 20, P 57:** Various answers

**EX 21, P 58:** 1. The two men who had an important meeting to attend went into the office. 2. I went to the party with Bob and John, whom I have known for many years. 3. The teacher who had been very busy with meetings and conferences at school forgot to copy the assignment.

4. The girls brought their father who had to attend an important meeting in San Francisco to the airport. 5. The mailman whom I had never seen before delivered the package to my office. 6. The baseball players who play for the Seattle Mariners went into the restaurant. 7. The doctor who is famous all over the world operated on the man’s heart. 8. My sister-in-law whom my wife doesn’t like very much is coming to my house this weekend. 9. Some students who used to attend a different school were fighting in the cafeteria. 10. I took my son, who plays both the piano and the violin, to his music lesson last Tuesday. 11. My sister who used to always make dinner for him took care of my brother all the time. 12. Mike and Tom, whom I saw at the mall yesterday, love to play baseball. 13. I gave Bob, whom I have known for many years, a beautiful new baseball glove.

**EX 22, P 60 - 61:** 1. I put my tools in the wooden box which my son knocked over a few minutes later. 2. During the weekend, I worked in my garden which looks very clean now. 3. I have two special pens which my wife gave me before we got married. 4. For breakfast, I ate a bagel which tasted very good. 5. When studying a foreign language, students should study grammar which is the foundation of all languages. 6. When he was young, my son André had braces which he broke once when he was horsing around with his brother. 7. I will buy a birthday present which my wife wants me to select and pay for for my friend next Saturday.

8. Yesterday, my son fell off my bike which he had borrowed from me because his bike had a flat tire. 9. We went into the kitchen which we had remodeled a few years before. 10. The last time I saw my dog which my wife took for a walk, she was sleeping on the porch.

**EX 23, P 61:** Various answers

**EX 24, P 61:** Various answers

**EX 25, P 62 - 63:** 1. The boy brought the ball that had red stripes to the park. 2. The student that goes to many parties every night forgot to do her homework. 3. I had to use a wrench to loosen the bolt that was old and rusty. 4. The car that I drove last weekend was old and didn’t have power steering. 5. The man that kicked the dog for no reason was walking down the street.

6. Yesterday, I saw three cats that had black fur and white noses. 7. My friend just bought a fishing boat that came with twin engines and rods and reels. 8. A cake that someone had already taken a bite out of was on the table. 9. A black dog that likes to play Frisbee lives up the street from me. 10. I lost quite a few books in the fire that started in the basement of my house. 11. A lot of people in the restaurant were celebrating a wedding that my wife made me go to with her.

**EX 26, P 63:** Various answers

**EX 27, P 64 - 65:** 1. The old woman who was carrying a large purse brought her daughter into the doctor’s office. 2. Frances Brown, whom all of the mechanics knew, came into the automobile garage. 3. The teacher who also works in a large corporation gave a very interesting lecture yesterday. 4. The author was a very famous 20th century American author who wrote novels and short stories about a Southern town. 5. Modern English, which was written by Marcella Frank, is a very good English writing book. 6. One of my cars has a broken fuel pump which will cost about $175 to replace. 7. My father, who spoke French as his first language, only went to the 6th grade in school. 8. The king of Saudi Arabia, who is one of the wealthiest people in the world, comes from a very old family. 9. The song that is being played by my son was written by Irving Berlin. 10. “Moonlight Sonata, which was written by Irving Berlin, is being played by my son now. 11. My friend who bought the car two years ago drives a 1990 Toyota. 12. I gave the basket to my neighbor Don, who used to work for Safeway.

**EX 28, P 65:** Various answers

**EX 29, P 66:** 1. The book which my brother gave me for my birthday fell on the floor. 2. The Vietnamese boy who was fishing with his friend lost his fishing pole. 3. I spoke to the girl’s father whom I met many years ago. 4. The workers whom their boss thanked very much had to eat lunch late yesterday. 5. My car which I may take to the mechanic this weekend needs a tune up very badly. 6. The protesters who are protesting the globalization of the world economy are going to Italy this week. 7. The business which is losing money needs to make some changes in its practices. 8. The new teacher gave the students an exam which she wrote last night. 9. The children who had eaten a lot of green apples had the runs. 10. My wife gave my sons who were very hungry noodles for lunch. 11. I took the report which concerned finances for next year to my employer when I got back from my trip. 12. The child whom I picked up and held until her mother came for her was crying. 13. Shirley Temple, who became a U S ambassador, was a famous movie star as a child.

**EX 30, P 70:** The man whose beard caught on fire while he was cooking dinner had never cooked dinner for his family. 2. The boy whose arm is in a cast has trouble eating food. 3. The boy whose father is a doctor visited our class yesterday. 4. You thanked the woman whose phone you used. 5. One of your uncles whose wife had a bad accident two weeks ago visited your home. 6. People wanted to help the old man whose house caught fire and burned down last week. 7. The fat man whose dog bit my brother is your neighbor. 8. The teacher whose class you are in has a beautiful beard. 9. The woman whose parents came from Italy was a first generation American. 10. The dog whose ears were long and soft was very cute and funny looking. 11. The men whose dogs were acting very excited planned to go hunting in the mountains. 12. The man whose nephew was waiting for the package forgot to send the package.

**EX 30, P 69:** Various answers

**EX 31, P 70 – 71:** 1. He girl whose mother I met at a party last week visited our class. 2. I went fishing with the teacher whose boat could hold three people. 3. My neighbor whose dog loves to play with my boys was visiting our house. 4. I went for a drive with the boys whose father worked in a shop near our house. 5. I gave a lot of homework to my students whose faces didn’t look too happy. 6. My dog, whose house is on the side of the house, loves to eat and sleep on the deck. 7. Seattle, whose lakes and green areas make it a special place, is a beautiful city. 8. The table whose legs were in-laid with teak wood cost $1,500. 9. The children whose grandmother raised them had lost both of their parents in an accident. 10. I gave my students whose English skills are not perfect this assignment. 11. We went to the theater on Friday evening with Doug and Debbie Clark, whose son stayed overnight at our house. 12. I saw a beautiful bird whose feathers were blue and red at the zoo. 13. My neighbor whose back was injured in an accident is finally cleaning up his yard.

**EX 32, P 71:** Various answers

**EX 33, P 73:** 1. I’ll never forget the day when I met Roger. 2. He lives in a tall building where I work. 3. The city where we spent our summer vacation was beautiful. 4. He lives on that street where there was an accident last week. 5. 1945 was the year when I was born. 6. We ate lunch at that restaurant where they serve delicious Italian food. 7. Wednesday is the day when we go to the computer lab. 8. Bob keeps his money in the bank where his brother works. 9. I went into the tavern last night when a fist fight broke out. 10. We carried the child into the room where his bed was. 11. Last year when my uncle came for a visit we went to Canada on vacation.12. I had a great time at the party where I met a lot of nice people. 13. I came to class yesterday morning when I was sick. 14. My sister saw me at the market where she always shops.

**EX 34, P 74:** Various answers

**EX 35, P 75 - 76:** 1. We went into the building that rose high into the sky above the other buildings. 2. My sons and their friends went for a walk with our dog which likes to run away.

3. My wife, who has also written five cookbooks, teaches cooking classes in our house. 4. The man who has his own computer business in downtown Seattle took his briefcase with him to the meeting. 5. The baseball game which featured Atlanta against Florida was on television. 6. Three boys who wore masks on their faces walked into the room and stole the money on the table.

7. The boys came into the room with their friend who had a ball and bat with him. 8. The mountain range that has many high peaks and deep valleys is located in the western part of the United States. 9. Five horses that have no owner ran into the field. 10. The books which cost $20.00 for the set were written by Edgar Allen Poe. 11. The Space Needle, where my friend works, is very famous. 12. I put the book on the kitchen floor where my brother tripped over it. 13. My mother, who loved to eat fried food, made French fries for dinner. 14. We flew in an airplane to Sicily, where my grandfather was born. 15. I have a car that has 166,500 miles on it.

**EX 36, P 77 – 78:** 1. We put the dog that my friend owned into the room. 2. My sister took her grandchildren into the toy store which was located on the corner of Fifth and Jackson. 3. The old man whose son had wanted to buy a new horse for him as a birthday present rode his old horse into town every morning. 4. The man brought his books which I took from him to class with him. 5. The students whom the teacher made do more homework and take another test hadn’t studied for the first test. 6. The man gave his wife a diamond ring which she didn’t think was beautiful enough. 7. The man made his brother whom I teach every day study for the exam. 8. On the floor, I found the map which my son dropped last night. 9. Last night we ate in a restaurant which my wife chose. 10. I went to the baseball game which the Mariners won with a friend from Canada. 11. I lost my wallet which my wife gave me as a birthday present at the Space Needle. 12. Bob and his brother, who often share expenses, bought a new boat. 13. My wife, who is always on a diet, wants to lose weight. 14. My 1999 Ford Taurus, which has never given me any trouble, is a good car.

**EX 37, P 80 – 81**: 1. The teachers discussed the student with many personal problems, one of which was that he had bad vision. 2. In this class, there are 21 students, some of whom are from Vietnam. 3. We bought ten bags of rice, two of which were imported from India. 4. He introduced us to his brothers, all of whom had fast cars. 5. They had two pets, both of which were friendly. 6. My father had 11 brothers and sisters, none of whom is still alive. 7. We bought a used car, the inside of which looked like new. 8. I have six flowers in my house, two of which are blue. 9. There are two secretaries in the office, neither of whom speaks French. 10. I have two boys, one of whom is named Alex. 11. Many of the students wanted to take a vacation, a few of whom had a lot of money in the bank. 12. The little boy poured a glass of milk, a lot of which spilled on the floor. 13. The family had three children, one of whom was a girl. 14. I had six uncles, two of whom were Italian.

**EX 38, P 81:** Various answers

**EX 39, P 82 – 83:** 1. We went into the living room where there was a dead body on the floor.

2. The boy whose father had broken his leg the day before took his dog for a walk. 3. Ken Griffey is a very famous baseball player who used to play centerfield for the Seattle Mariners. **OR** Ken Griffey, who used to play centerfield for the Seattle Mariners, is a very famous player. 4. The woman who was wearing heavy shoes stepped on your toe. 5. The man grew up in a small town where many famous people come from. 6. The policeman gave the woman whom I saw the next day a speeding ticket. 7. He drove his car down by the river where he often went fishing.

8. She got a letter from her mother which arrived three days after it was mailed. 9. The women who work for the same company went to a movie together. 10. A taxi driver who liked to talk a lot took us to the airport. 11. Fifteen ball players who played for a local team were running in the field. 12. The burglar whose brother was waiting for him in the car stole the jewelry from the store. 13. Hawaii, which is a great place for a vacation, consist of eight principle islands. 14. My uncle has three houses, one of which is in Florida. 15. My son ate four sandwiches, two of which were for my other son.

**EX 40, P 85 – 86:** 1. The man at whom Mary was looking (**Or** whom Mary was looking at) had a lot of money in his hand. 2. The table on which there was a lamp cost a lot of money. 3. He drove to my house in a new car in which he had his parents and girlfriend. 4. The teacher always stood in front of the table on which he put his book. 5. My sons took our dog to a friend’s house where they met their friend. 6. Chinese cooking, about which my wife is writing a cook book, is very delicious. 7. The man put the tools in the box in which there was already a large hammer.

8. The man found the book in which Mary saw the beautiful picture. 9. The wall was made of bricks over which the boy threw the ball. 10. The teacher gave the kids a lot of homework with which they needed some help. 11. I bought some food at the store into which I went with my boys. 12. He helped the girls with whom he went into a restaurant with their yard work.

**EX 41, P 86:** Various answers

**EX 42, P 87 – 88:** 1. There are 25 players on a baseball team, ten of whom are pitchers. 2. There are 26 letters in the English alphabet, five of which are vowels. 3. My friend’s dog had ten puppies, eight of which were males. 4. In my life I have visited over 50 countries, most of which are in Asia. 5. In my garden this year, I grew many vegetables, some of which I gave to my neighbors and friends. 6. When I was at my sister’s house, I saw a lot of people, many of whom I had met as a boy. 7. The Himalayan Mountains, in which I have walked about 1,000 miles, are very high and beautiful. 8. My friend is in a very dangerous financial situation about which he no longer can do anything. 9. My son picked up the shovel I had been using in the garden in which we had been working for a few hours. 10. The house in which the Bourrets are living is very beautiful and old. 11. The Sears Tower, in which my friend works as a financial analyst, is in Chicago. 12. The girl has many rings, three of which she is wearing on her left hand. 13. There are many men who live on my street, four of whom have the name Don. 14. I have very many cousins, one of whom lives in Maryland.

**EX 43, P 91:** 1. I might fly back to Providence, R. I. this summer if I can find a cheap plane ticket. 2. If the student can get a ride from her friend, she will come to class tomorrow.

3. I might call my sister this evening if I am able to finish my homework early. 4. My son eats breakfast if he has enough time. 5. The student is usually late to class; however, if he arrives on time, the other students are surprised. 6. If the students need to use the services of the library, they study there. 7. If John passes ENG 101 this quarter, he will take ENG 102 next quarter.

8. People are much happier if the sun comes out. 9. Students can study quietly in the library if other students are quiet there. 10. If my son wants to practice the piano, he goes to the piano room. 11. If people disagree with the woman, she gets angry very quickly. 12. You can’t get out of jail if a judge sentences you to jail.

**EX 44, P 92:** Various answers

**EX 45, P 93:** Various answers

**EX 46, P 94:** 1. Went 2. Walked 3. Watched 4. Stayed 5. Were 6. Comforted 7. Didn’t have to buy 8. Had 9. Gave 10. Hit 11. Got 12. Slapped 13. Cooked 14. Yelled 15. Were 16. Ate

17. Brought

**EX 47, P 95:** 1. Should you win the lottery, … 2. Should it rain next Friday, … 3. Should I catch a cold, …. 4. Should my car break down on my way home, .… 5. Should my son get a better job, …. 6. Should my wife plan a barbecue for dinner on Saturday, … 7. Should the Seattle Mariners ever win the World Series, …. 8. Should I go to Montreal, Canada, for a vacation, …. 9. Should my son Alex come home for a vacation next year, …. 10. Should my son André buy a house, …. 11. Should it rain tomorrow, …. 12. Should my sister have enough money, ….

**EX 48, P 98:** Various answers

**EX 49, P 99:** Various answers

**EX 50, P 100:** 1. Were you my child, …. 2. Were I an airplane pilot, …. 3.Were my wife sitting here, …. 5. Were I sick today, …. 6. Were I to have a lot of hair, ….7. Were my son to eat three hamburgers, …. 8. Were I to lose $1,000 gambling, …. 9. Were I to wear dirty shoes in my house, …. 10. Were I to get a DWI, …. 11. Were I to shave my beard off, …. 12. Were I to have more space, ….

**EX 51, P 105 – 106:** Various answers

**EX 52, P 107:** Various answers