

Adjective Clauses

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Grammar Notes

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

A. Introduction to Adjective Clauses

An adjective clause (also called a relative clause) is a type of dependent clause that describes a noun. Adjective clauses usually begin with a relative pronoun and can modify a subject or object noun from the main sentence. Adjective clauses can also modify an entire sentence or indicate possession or an amount.

B. Relative Pronouns

Look at the following chart and note the adjective clauses in bold. Which nouns are these clauses modifying? Are they modifying subject or object nouns or the entire sentence?

#	Modified Noun	Relative Pronoun	Example
1	person	who, whom, that, Ø	The conference attendees who I met yesterday were back at the booth today.
2	thing	which, that, Ø	Hurricane Katrina, which took place in August 2005 , caused an untold amount of destruction.
3	place	where, which, that, Ø	This is the city where I grew up .
4	time	when, which, that, Ø	I will never forget the day when my team won the basketball championship game .
5	possession	whose	The man whose dog is always barking refuses to listen to my complaints.
6	amount	quantity word + of + whom/which	She has read three magazines, one of which she bought at the airport .
7	entire sentence	which	Nico studied all night, which made him feel groggy the next day .

Grammar Notes cont.

C. Formality Scales

The choice of relative pronoun depends on two things: 1) whether it's the subject or object of the adjective clause, and 2) the formality of the spoken or written sentence. When you speak or write in English, decide how formal the situation is and then choose an appropriate pronoun. For example, in an academic essay, use the most formal pronoun, but when speaking to or texting with a friend, use the least formal one.

1. People

Relative Pronoun as a Subject		
Formality	Relative Pronoun	Example
formal	↑ ↓	who
informal		that
		<p>The man who is standing by the door was my teacher in elementary school.</p> <p>The man that is standing by the door was my teacher in elementary school.</p>

Relative Pronoun as an Object		
Formality	Relative Pronoun	Example
formal	↑ ↓	whom
		who
		that
informal		∅
		<p>The woman whom I met yesterday was kind.</p> <p>The woman who I met yesterday was kind.</p> <p>The woman that I met yesterday was kind.</p> <p>The woman I met yesterday was kind.</p>

Note #1

Adjective clauses that begin with *whom* are very formal and not used very often. They are occasionally used for formal writing or speaking (academic, legal, etc.).



Grammar Notes cont.

C. Formality Scales cont.

2. Things

Relative Pronoun as a Subject		
Formality	Relative Pronoun	Example
formal	↕	<i>The Titanic, which is my favorite movie, stars Leonardo DiCaprio and Kate Winslet.</i>
informal		The only horror movie that was playing at this theater last week was great, but I can't remember the title.

Relative Pronoun as an Object		
Formality	Relative Pronoun	Example
formal	↕	<i>The Da Vinci Code, which I read last month, was a good book.</i>
informal		that
	∅	The book I read last month was good.



Grammar Notes cont.

C. Formality Scales cont.

3. Places

Relative Pronoun as a Subject		
Formality	Relative Pronoun	Example
formal	↕	France, which is famous for wine , is located in Europe.
informal		that

Relative Pronoun as an Object			
Formality	Relative Pronoun	Example	
any situation	where	The city where I live is very crowded.	
formal	↕	in/at which	The city in which I live is very crowded.
		which	Hong Kong, which I'd like to visit someday , is very crowded.
		that	The city that I live in is very crowded.
informal	∅	The city I live in is very crowded.	



Grammar Notes cont.

C. Formality Scales cont.

4. Time

Relative Pronoun as a Subject		
Formality	Relative Pronoun	Example
formal	↕	April 14, which is my favorite day of the whole year , is my birthday.
informal		The day that is my favorite of the whole year is April 14.

Relative Pronoun as an Object		
Formality	Relative Pronoun	Example
any situation	when	Midnight is the time when I like to go to bed .
formal	↕	Midnight is the hour at which I like to go to bed .
		Midnight, which is also called the witching hour , is my usual bedtime.
		Midnight is the time that I like to go to bed .
informal	∅	Midnight is the time I like to go to bed .

Note #2

Adjective clauses for places and time that begin with *preposition + which* are very formal and not used very often. They are occasionally used for formal writing or speaking (academic, legal, etc.).

Grammar Notes cont.

D. Punctuation with Restrictive & Non-Restrictive Clauses

1. Restrictive Clauses

Restrictive adjective clauses, also called *defining adjective clauses*, provide information that is necessary to define a noun. In other words, we wouldn't know which noun someone was talking about without this clause to explain it. The subject or object nouns being modified are usually common nouns that are preceded by the article "the." These types of clauses **don't require a comma**.

- The movie **that I watched last night** was really good.
- I recommend talking to the person **who is in charge of admissions**.
- The town **where I grew up** is full of interesting people.

2. Non-Restrictive Clauses

Non-restrictive adjective clauses, also called *non-defining adjective clauses*, add extra information to a noun. The information in this type of clause is not necessary to define the noun. The subject or object nouns being modified are usually proper nouns that are capitalized. These types of clauses **require a comma**.

- Julia recommended *Avengers: Endgame*, **which she watched last night**.
- My brother, **who works at a vet's office**, likes cats more than dogs.
- Rome, **where I lived last summer**, has a lot of famous sightseeing spots.

Note #3

When modifying a subject or object noun that is a **thing** in American and Canadian English, "that" is preferred in restrictive clauses and "which" is preferred in non-restrictive clauses, regardless of formality. Look back to the "things" charts on page 4. Which clauses are restrictive and which are non-restrictive? How can you tell?

Note #4

The verb in the adjective clause must **agree in number** with the noun it modifies in both restrictive and non-restrictive clauses.

- **Anyone** who **is** present at the meeting will get to vote.
- My **classmates**, who **are** intelligent people, all passed the final exam with flying colors.

Exercise 1

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES IN CONTEXT

Read the story and underline or highlight all the adjective clauses.

My favorite sport is played during the summer. It is a sport that requires nine players on each team. The people who play this sport must be fast, brave, and intelligent. Players who are fast and brave will be able to react quickly to a ball that often travels at 90 miles (about 145 kilometers) an hour or more. Players who are intelligent will be able to decide what to do before the ball comes to them, and will react quickly and correctly even when they cannot watch the other players.

My favorite sport is interesting to watch. People who watch the game have a chance to discuss the strategy of the teams and the quality of the players. Spectators who understand the game well know that they have to watch two places on the field at the same time: the place where the ball is and the place where the runner is.

What's my favorite sport? _____

Exercise 2

FORMALITY

A. Read & Label

Read the following sentences and analyze differences in levels of formality. Label the sentences in each group from 1 (most formal) to 4–5 (least formal).

Set 1

- a) The man about whom I was informing you is sitting in the corner.
 b) The woman I was talking about is wearing the red dress.
 c) The guy that I was telling you about is dating my friend.
 d) The girl who I told you about works with me.
 e) The person whom I spoke about is my boss.

Set 2

- a) The book about which I spoke of came out last year.
 b) The novel that I was talking about was published in Korea in 2007.
 c) *The Catcher in the Rye*, which was set in the 1950s, was written by J. D. Salinger.
 d) The story I told you about was written in Chinese.

Set 3

- a) The home in which I was brought up was on the same street as my school.
 b) The house where I spent my childhood had two floors.
 c) The house I grew up in had a large kitchen.
 d) The house that I was raised in had a large kitchen.
 e) That big house, which was my childhood home, is made of bricks.

B. Discuss

Now get into groups and discuss the following questions:

- When would you use the first sentence in each group?
- Which sentence from each group is the most common in casual speech?
- Which type of adjective clause would you normally use in writing?
How about in speaking? Why?
- Is the word “whom” common?

Exercise 3

PUNCTUATION

Punctuate the following sentences according to the rules in the Grammar Notes on page 7.
Note that some sentences will not require any punctuation.

Ex. Enzo is a vegetarian[,.] which means that he does not eat meat.

1. The man who stole my car was wearing a black mask.
2. Bill O'Grady comes from a small town which means that everyone knows everyone else.
3. She saw a picture of Paul who has a scar on his nose.
4. The photograph in the magazine showed a woman whose hair was very short.
5. I know Henri's sister whose name is Nicolette.
6. Dr. Seismore who is a retired obstetrician still loves to talk to pregnant women.
7. The meal that Connie served last night was spicy which meant that I drank water all night.
8. Hal has fond memories of his hometown which is located on a lake.
9. Bobby met his girlfriend in Asti's restaurant where the servers sing during the meal.
10. This is the photographer who I was telling you about five minutes ago.

Exercise 4

SENTENCE COMPLETION

Complete the following sentences using the information in parentheses.
Be careful to use the correct verb tenses and to punctuate carefully.

Ex. Hyenas , *which live in Africa* , _____ are very fast runners.
(Hyenas live in Africa.)

1. John F. Kennedy _____ was the youngest president in history.
(JFK was assassinated in 1963.)

2. The pizzeria _____ served expensive food.
(We ate there yesterday.)

3. My dog died yesterday _____ .
(It made me very sad.)

4. Sunday is the day _____ .
(I sleep late on Sundays.)

5. Fatima went to the mall without me _____ .
(It was not a nice thing to do.)

6. Marta is the type of boss _____ .
(Marta is easy to work with.)

7. Sushi is a meal _____ .
(I love sushi.)

8. Alexander Ovechkin _____ comes from Russia.
(Alexander is an excellent hockey player.)

9. Pizza _____ is my favorite food.
(Pizza is inexpensive.)

10. Sachiko's sister lives in Tokyo _____ .
(Tokyo is the capital of Japan.)

Exercise 5

ABOUT ME

Complete the following sentences about yourself. Be careful to use the correct verb tenses. When you're finished writing, share your answers with a partner or group.

Ex. When I travel, I love to visit sites where I can learn about the history of that city _____.

1. I always try to do things _____.

2. I admire people _____.

3. I would never marry a person _____.

4. I want to travel to a place _____.

5. One of my favorite memories is the time _____.

6. I would never say something _____.

7. One of the best days I've ever had was the day _____.

8. When I go shopping, I like to buy things _____.

9. I would never want to live in a place _____.

10. I hope my friends see me as someone _____.

Exercise 6

LISTENING

Listen to the following story and fill in the missing words. How many adjective clauses does this story contain? How many are restrictive and how many are non-restrictive?

I think _____¹ *that* _____ I have a typical modern family. I am 24 years old, and I _____² two sisters and two _____³ . I live in a very big house _____⁴ is located in Washington, DC. My father and mother _____⁵ divorced five years _____⁶ , and I went to _____⁷ with my father. Last year, _____⁸ got married to a woman _____⁹ has three children of her own. Now we all live together in one home. Maria, _____¹⁰ is _____¹¹ stepsister, is a 12-year-old girl _____¹² hair is long and curly. Tony, _____¹³ stepbrother, is very different. He is a serious boy who plays video games _____¹⁴ are made by Sony. _____¹⁵ stepmother, _____¹⁶ is the manager of a fast-food restaurant, is 18 years younger than my father. One month ago, my father and his wife had a baby boy, _____¹⁷ is my half brother. Last week, when my mother came to pick me up at my school, _____¹⁸ I major in psychology, I told my friend David, _____¹⁹ has a good sense of humor, "I have to run. My stepmother has come to _____²⁰ me up." Harry looked at the woman, _____²¹ looked more like my sister _____²² my stepmother, and said, "Your stepmother looks like she is the same age as you! What an interesting _____²³ you have!" And I think I do, _____²⁴ makes life much more _____²⁵ .

Exercise 7

ERROR CORRECTION

Find at least one error in each sentence
and correct it on the line below.

Ex. The student who book was left in the classroom is studying with Dr. Lopez.

The student whose book was left in the classroom is studying with Dr. Lopez.

1. He used to live in Colombia, that is a Spanish-speaking country.

2. The woman who her name is Dina come from Tunisia.

3. Mitt Romney, who a politician from Massachusetts might run for president.

4. Julia never talks to people which don't speak her language.

5. Ali who work in a large company which located in northern Quebec.

6. Messi won two championships who was born in a small town in Argentina.

7. Barbara has a house that overlooking the river.

8. She will never forget the day when celebrated her twenty-first birthday.

9. Ji Na comes from a place where is very cold almost all year.

10. Bollywood makes more films than Hollywood which is the movie capital of India.

Exercise 8

FIND SOMEONE WHO/WHOSE...

Make your own "Find Someone Who" survey! Complete the chart with eight more adjective clauses. Include clauses with "who" and "whose." Then walk around the classroom and ask your classmates your questions.

#	Find someone...	Classmate's Name
1	who prioritizes health over wealth.	
2	whose values are similar to your own.	
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Exercise 10

REVIEW

A. Reading

1) Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin in Kentucky on February 12, 1809. 2) His family later moved to Indiana. 3) He was given little formal education. 4) Abraham Lincoln walked miles to borrow books and read them by firelight to educate himself. 5) He held several jobs in Illinois. 6) His law practice in Illinois became successful. 7) He had a famous series of debates with Stephen Douglas in 1858. 8) He lost to Douglas in the election for senator, but he gained a national reputation. 9) He was elected president in 1860. 10) In the same year, the Civil War began, and he claimed broad executive powers. 11) Some people said that these powers were dictatorial. 12) He lacked a competent military commander for the Northern Army. 13) He suffered several serious defeats. 14) One of these defeats was the first Battle of Bull Run. 15) In the Emancipation Proclamation, he declared that the slaves were free. 16) Military successes helped him gain re-election in 1864. 17) Unlike many members of Congress, he wanted to be lenient and forgiving with the Southern states. 18) John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln on April 14, 1865. 19) Lincoln died the next morning.

B. Form New Sentences

After reading the article, follow the instructions below to form new sentences using adjective clauses.

- Combine sentences 1 and 3 into one sentence by using the relative pronoun **who**.

- Change sentence 2 to an adjective clause that begins with the relative pronoun **whose** and combine it with sentence 1.



Exercise 10 cont.

3. Change sentence 6 to an adjective clause that begins with the relative pronoun **where** and combine it with sentence 5.

4. Change sentence 10 to an adjective clause that begins with the relative pronoun **when** and combine it with sentence 9.

5. Change sentence 11 to an adjective clause that begins with the relative pronoun **that** and combine it with sentence 10.

6. Change sentence 14 to an adjective clause that begins with an expression of quantity (**one of which**) and combine it with sentence 13.

7. Change sentence 18 to an adjective clause that begins with the relative pronoun **whom** and combine it with sentence 19.

Exercise 11

QUIZ

Circle the correct answer.

1. I will never forget the time _____ I lost the keys to my house.
 - a) where
 - b) when
 - c) during which
 - d) who

2. Harry got fired from his job, _____ meant that he could collect unemployment insurance for 26 weeks.
 - a) that
 - b) which
 - c) who
 - d) on which

3. The doctor treated the wounded man at the hotel _____ he had been shot.
 - a) who
 - b) where
 - c) which
 - d) on which

4. The house _____ Mary grew up is now owned by a minister and his wife.
 - a) where
 - b) that
 - c) which
 - d) when

5. I have three brothers living in Texas, one of _____ is a meditation teacher in Houston.
 - a) whom
 - b) who
 - c) that
 - d) which

6. Giovanni has a cousin _____ nose is incredibly long.
 - a) who
 - b) who's
 - c) whose
 - d) that's

7. The people _____ the singer danced along to the music.
 - a) that were watching
 - b) whose where watching
 - c) which were watching
 - d) which watched

8. Vincent Van Gogh was the type of painter _____ use of colors was extraordinary.
 - a) who his
 - b) that
 - c) who
 - d) whose





Exercise 11 cont.

9. I discussed the ethical question with Professor Mayer _____ teaches philosophy and religion.
- a) , who
 - b) who
 - c) that
 - d) , that
10. Hyenas _____ are rather small animals, are able to get food through cunning.
- a) that
 - b) , which
 - c) which
 - d) , that
11. France _____ people eat a great deal of cheese and drink lots of red wine, has a low incidence of heart attacks.
- a) where
 - b) , where
 - c) which
 - d) that
12. I would never sit next to a person _____ like raw garlic.
- a) who he smelled
 - b) whose smell
 - c) who smelled
 - d) that he smelled
13. Jose played soccer for a team _____ lost every game it played.
- a) which
 - b) that
 - c) which it
 - d) that it
14. The movie _____ last Saturday was incredibly dull.
- a) I went to it
 - b) I went to
 - c) that I went
 - d) which I went
15. The performer _____ at the concert yesterday danced better than Jennifer Lopez.
- a) which I saw
 - b) that I saw her
 - c) who I saw her
 - d) I saw

Grammar Assessment

Student / Group: _____

Date	Level	Assessed By	Target	Skill
			Adjective Clauses	Grammar

Criteria	Achieved 	Achieved with Help 	Needs Improvement 
forms adjective clauses correctly in writing			
uses adjective clauses correctly in speaking			
uses relative pronouns as subjects and objects correctly			
uses the appropriate verb tenses in adjective clauses			
punctuates adjective clauses correctly			
understands the differences in formality in all types of adjective clauses			
knows how to combine simple sentences into complex ones using adjective clauses			

Notes




Self-Assessment

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

Add check marks (✓) to show what you've learned in this lesson.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Can I...	Yes (very well) 	Yes (with help) 	Not yet 
form adjective clauses correctly in writing?			
use adjective clauses correctly in speaking?			
punctuate adjective clauses correctly in writing?			
use adjective clauses with the appropriate formality?			
combine simple sentences into complex ones using adjective clauses?			

My Notes

Answer Key

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson, students learn how to use adjective clauses to define nouns. They also study the formality of various clauses and learn to punctuate clauses correctly.

LEVEL: High Int

TIME: 2–3 hours

TAGS: adjective clauses, relative clauses, dependent clauses, relative pronouns, who, whom, that, which, when, where, restrictive, non-restrictive, commas, comma placement, formality, formal, informal, sentence position, assessment, grammar, grammar practice exercises

Grammar Notes

Go over the grammar notes as a class. For more information and examples, see our editor's blog posts: <https://blog.esllibrary.com/2014/05/08/restrictive-non-restrictive-adjective-clauses/> and <https://blog.esllibrary.com/2014/05/15/relative-pronouns-formality-scales/>

B. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

1. "Who I met yesterday" modifies "attendees," a subject noun.
2. "Which took place in August 2005" modifies "Hurricane Katrina," a subject noun.
3. "Where I grew up" modifies "city," an object noun.
4. "When my team won the basketball championship game" modifies "day," an object noun.
5. "Whose dog is always barking" modifies "man," a subject noun.
6. "One of which she bought at the airport" modifies "magazines," an object noun.
7. "Which made him feel groggy the next day" modifies the entire sentence.

NOTE #3

1. Restrictive Clauses:

- The only horror movie **that was playing at this theater last week** was great, but I can't remember the title.
- The book **that I read last month** was good.
- The book **I read last month** was good.

2. Non-Restrictive Clauses:

- *The Titanic*, **which is my favorite movie**, stars Leonardo DiCaprio and Kate Winslet.
- *The Da Vinci Code*, **which I read last month**, was a good book.

You can tell by the choice of pronouns (*that* for restrictive and *which* for non-restrictive) and punctuation (no commas for restrictive and commas for non-restrictive).

(continued on the next page...)

Answer Key cont.

Exercise 1

My favorite sport is played during the summer. It is a sport **that requires nine players on each team**. The people **who play this sport** must be fast, brave, and intelligent. Players **who are fast and brave** will be able to react quickly to a ball **that often travels 90 miles (about 145 kilometers) an hour or more**. Players **who are intelligent** will be able to decide what to do before the ball comes to them, and will react quickly and correctly even when they cannot watch the other players.

My favorite sport is interesting to watch. People **who watch the game** have a chance to discuss the strategy of the teams and the quality of the players. Spectators **who understand the game well** know that they have to watch two places on the field at the same time: the place **where the ball is** and the place **where the runner is**.

What's my favorite sport? Answer: Baseball

Exercise 2

A. READ & LABEL

Set 1

a) 1 b) 5 c) 4 d) 3 e) 2

Set 2

a) 1 b) 3 c) 2 d) 4

Set 3

Answers may vary for the formality position of the clause with where.

a) 1 b) 3 c) 5 d) 4 e) 2

B. DISCUSS

Discussion answers may vary. Possible answers:

- The first sentence in each group would likely only be used in very formal writing or speaking (e.g., in academic essays, presentations, legal documents, etc.).
- Dropping the relative pronoun is the most common clause form in casual speech (Set 1 b, Set 2 d, Set 3 c).
- Answers will vary. Popular choices for writing would be Set 1 c/d, Set 2 b/c, Set 3 b/d/e, and for speaking Set 1 b/c, Set 2 b/d, Set 3 b/c/d).
- No, "whom" is not common. It is usually only used in formal writing and speaking.

Exercise 3

1. no punctuation
2. Bill O'Grady comes from a small town[,] which means that everyone knows everyone else.
3. She saw a picture of Paul[,] who has a scar on his nose.
4. no punctuation
5. I know Henri's sister[,] whose name is Nicolette.
6. Dr. Seismore[,] who is a retired obstetrician[,] still loves to talk to pregnant women.
7. The meal that Connie served last night was spicy[,] which meant that I drank water all night.
8. Hal has fond memories of his hometown[,] which is located on a lake.
9. Bobby met his girlfriend in Asti's restaurant[,] where the servers sing during the meal.
10. no punctuation

(continued on the next page...)

Answer Key cont.

Exercise 4

Answers may vary.

1. John F. Kennedy, **who was assassinated in 1963**, was the youngest president in history.
2. The pizzeria **where we ate yesterday** served expensive food.
3. My dog died yesterday, **which made me very sad**.
4. Sunday is the day **when/that I sleep late**.
5. Fatima went to the mall without me, **which was not a nice thing to do**.
6. Marta is the type of boss **who/that is easy to work with**.
7. Sushi is a meal **that I love**.
8. Alexander Ovechkin, **who is an excellent hockey player**, comes from Russia.
9. Pizza, **which is inexpensive**, is my favorite food.
10. Sachiko's sister lives in Tokyo, **which is the capital of Japan**.

Exercise 5

Answers will vary. Monitor your students for correct verb tenses and punctuation. Encourage them to use different types of clauses, and watch for accidental adjective phrase usage. Follow up by having students share their answers in pairs, groups, or with the whole class.

Exercise 6

This story contains 12 adjective clauses (in bold in the transcript below). There are five restrictive clauses (with no commas) and seven non-restrictive clauses (with commas).

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. that | 10. who | 19. who |
| 2. have | 11. my | 20. pick |
| 3. brothers | 12. whose | 21. who |
| 4. that | 13. my | 22. than |
| 5. got | 14. that | 23. family |
| 6. ago | 15. My | 24. which |
| 7. live | 16. who | 25. interesting |
| 8. he | 17. who | |
| 9. who | 18. where | |

I think that I have a typical modern family. I am 24 years old, and I have two sisters and two brothers. I live in a very big house **that is located in Washington, DC**. My father and mother got divorced five years ago, and I went to live with my father. Last year, he got married to a woman **who has three children of her own**. Now we all live together in one home. Maria, **who is my stepsister**, is a 12-year-old girl **whose hair is long and curly**. Tony, my stepbrother, is very different. He is a serious boy **who plays video games that are made by Sony**. My stepmother, **who is the manager of a fast-food restaurant**, is 18 years younger than my father. One month ago, my father and his wife had a baby boy, **who is my half brother**. Last week, when my stepmother came to pick me up at my school, **where I major in psychology**, I told my friend David, **who has a good sense of humor**, "I have to run. My stepmother has come to pick me up." Harry looked at the woman, **who looked more like my sister than my mother**, and said, "Your stepmother looks like she is the same age as you! What an interesting family you have!" And I think I do, **which makes life much more interesting**.

(continued on the next page...)

Answer Key cont.

Exercise 7

Answers may vary.

1. He used to live in Colombia, **which** is a Spanish-speaking country.
2. The woman **whose** name is Dina **comes** from Tunisia.
3. Mitt Romney, who **is** a politician from Massachusetts, might run for president.
4. Julia never talks to people **who/that** don't speak her language.
5. Ali works in a large company that is located in northern Quebec.
6. Messi, **who was born in a small town in Argentina**, won two championships.
7. Barbara has a house that **overlooks** the river.
8. She will never forget the day when **she** celebrated her twenty-first birthday.
9. Ji Na comes from a place where **it** is very cold almost all year.
10. Bollywood, **which is the movie capital of India**, makes more films than Hollywood.

Exercise 8

Answers will vary. Monitor your students for correct adjective clause formation. Follow up by having them talk to different classmates and writing down their names when appropriate.

Exercise 9

Answers will vary. Monitor your students for correct verb tenses and punctuation.

Exercise 10

Answers will vary. Sample answers:

1. Abraham Lincoln, who was given little formal education, was born in a log cabin in Kentucky on February 12, 1809.
2. Abraham Lincoln, whose family later moved to Indiana, was born in a log cabin in Kentucky on February 12, 1809.

3. He held several jobs in Illinois, where his law practice became successful.
4. He was elected in 1860, when the Civil War began.
5. In the same year, the Civil War began, and he claimed broad executive powers that some people said were dictatorial.
6. He suffered several serious defeats, one of which was the first Battle of Bull Run.
7. Lincoln, whom John Wilkes Booth shot on April 14, 1865, died the next morning.

Exercise 11

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. a | 7. a | 10. b | 13. b |
| 2. b | 5. a | 8. d | 11. b | 14. b |
| 3. b | 6. c | 9. a | 12. c | 15. d |

Grammar Assessment

Use this tool for assessment purposes. Find Assessment Tools that you can personalize in our Resources section:
https://esllibrary.com/resource_categories

Self-Assessment

Have your students fill out this form.

SPELLING NOTE:

This lesson shows the American spelling of the words *Favorite*, *Humor*, *Half brother*, *Kilometers*, and *Colors*. Most other English-speaking countries spell these words this way: *Favourite*, *Humour*, *Half-brother*, *Kilometres*, and *Colours*. Make it a challenge for your students to find these words in the lesson and see if they know the alternate spellings.