

## Relative Clauses

The woman who lives next door is my English teacher.



The woman lives next door.  
She is my teacher.



She is a teacher.  
She is kind.

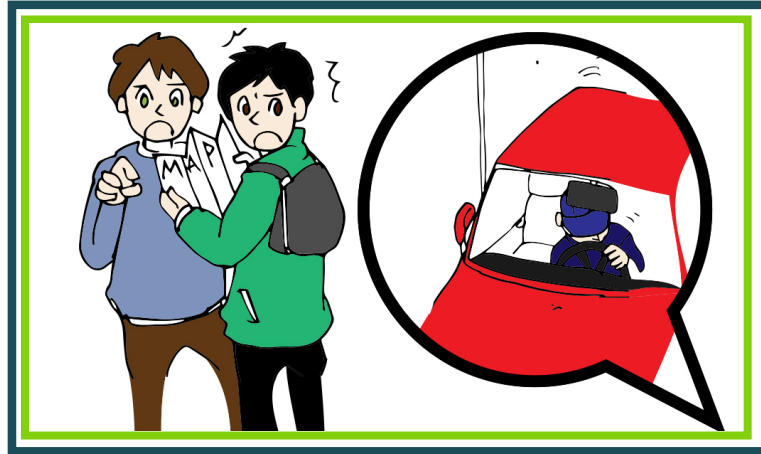
**Language Focus** Relative Clause Modifying Subject

1. The woman who lives next door is my English teacher.

**Conversation**

- A: The woman who lives next door is my English teacher.  
 B: Mrs. Jones? Wow. She's really clever.  
 A: Yeah, I agree. She is very kind as well.  
 B: Wonderful! You're lucky to have a teacher like her.

## Relative Clauses

The thief stole the car that I rented.

The thief stole the car.  
I rented it.



I informed a policeman.  
He was very strict.

### Language Focus

## Relative Clause Modifying Object of the Verb

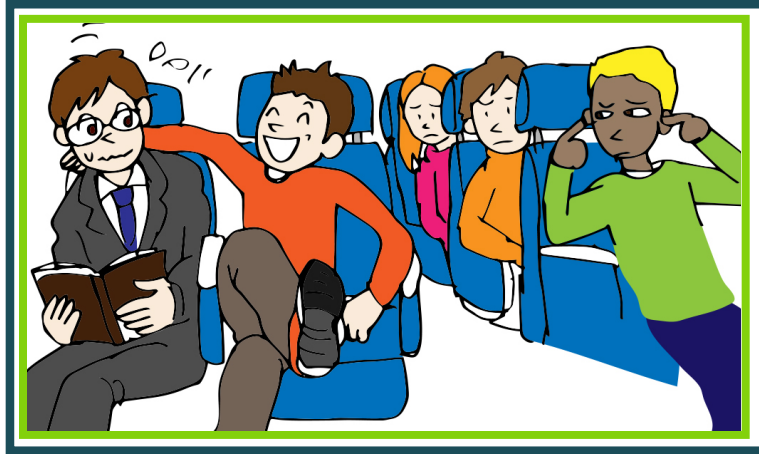
1. The thief stole the car that I rented.

### Conversation

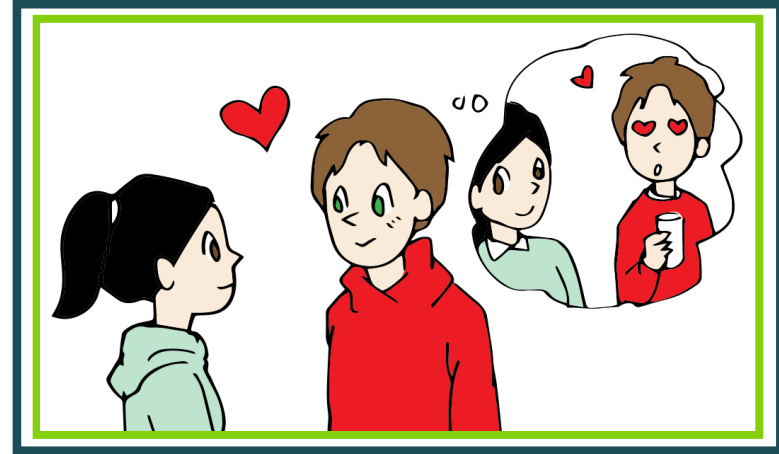
- A: Hey John! you look sad, are you okay?  
 B: No, I'm not. The thief stole the car that I rented.  
 A: Oh really? Did you inform the police?  
 B: Yes, I did. I informed a policeman who was very strict. He made me feel even more worried.

## Relative Clauses

I was annoyed with the man who sat next to me on the plane.



I was annoyed with the man.  
He sat next to me.



He was in love with my friend.  
He met her last year.

### Language Focus

### Relative Clause Modifying Object of Preposition

1. I was annoyed with the man who sat next to me on the plane.

### Conversation

A: Jack! Welcome back! How was the trip?

B: I am very exhausted. You know, I was annoyed with the man who sat next to me on the plane. He talked all the time

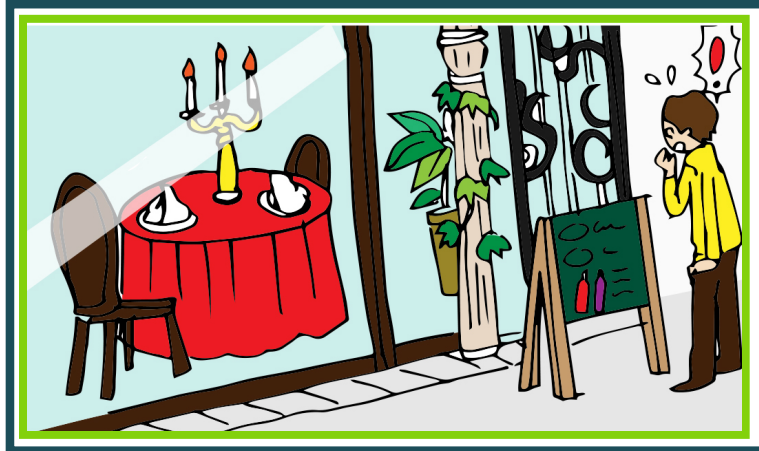
A: Oh really? What did he talk about?

B: Actually, it was unbelievable. He was talking about my friend, Grace, the whole time. He was in love with my friend whom he met last year but left her after only a month.

A: Oh! What a small world.

## Relative Clauses

**That restaurant is an expensive place where rich people dine.**



That restaurant is an expensive place.  
Rich people dine in that place.



I want to take you to a nice place.  
You can enjoy good food.

### Language Focus **Relative Clause Modifying Places**

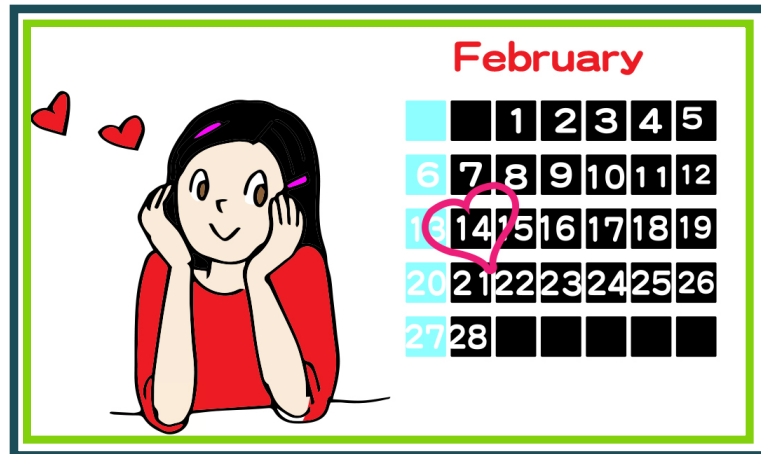
1. That restaurant is an expensive place where rich people dine.

### Conversation

- A: John, thanks for the dinner last Sunday. The food was great.  
 B: You're welcome. Glad you liked it.  
 A: I think that restaurant is an expensive place where rich people dine.  
 B: Yes, indeed. I really want to take you to a nice place where you can enjoy good food.

## Relative Clauses

February is the month when people give present to the ones they love.



February is the month of love.  
People give presents to the ones they love.



It is the time for showing love. People usually give chocolate and candy.

### Language Focus Relative Clause Modifying Time

1. February is the month when people give presents to the ones they love.

### Conversation

- A: Mom, why do so many places have heart decorations on their walls and ceilings?  
 B: Honey, it is February. The month when we give presents to the ones we love. We call it Valentine's month.  
 A: Oh, I see. Is it the time for showing love?  
 B: Yes, you're right. It is the time when people give chocolate and candy to show love.

## Noun clauses

What he said was a lie.

(A) \_\_\_\_\_



(B) \_\_\_\_\_

## Language Focus Noun Clause as Subjects

1. What he said was a lie.
2. Who he loves remains a secret.

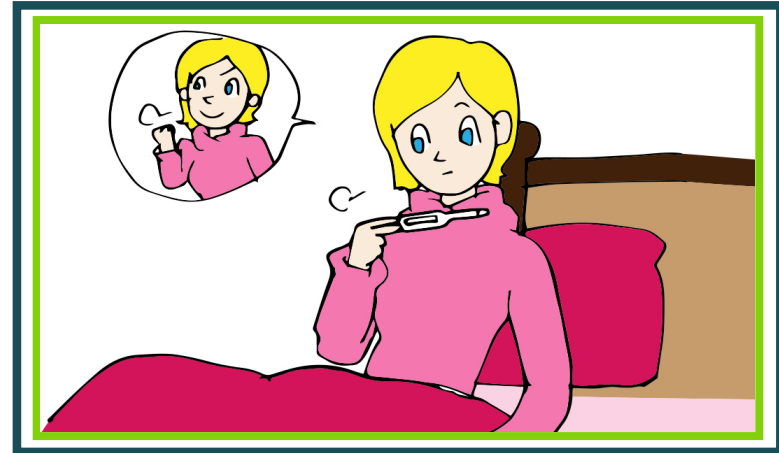
## Conversation

- A: Peter told me that he loves you. Do you think it's true?  
 B: I don't believe it. What he said was a lie.  
 A: How can you say that?  
 B: Because he never admits it to me. Who he loves remains a secret.

## Noun clauses

She knew what she felt.

(A) \_\_\_\_\_



(B) \_\_\_\_\_

## Language Focus Noun Clause as Objects of Verbs

1. Yumi said that she was sick.
2. She knew what she felt.

## Conversation

- A: Didn't you call Yumi yet?  
 B: Yes, I did. She said she was sick, but she'll be here this afternoon.  
 A: Really? Will she be okay?  
 B: Don't worry. She knows herself best. I think she knew what she felt.



## Noun clauses

He was interested in what she had to say.



(A) \_\_\_\_\_



(B) \_\_\_\_\_

**Language Focus** Noun Clause as Object of Prepositions

1. Akio listened to what the teacher explained.
2. He was interested in what she had to say.

**Conversation**

- A: So, how was his first day at school?  
 B: He said it was great. Akio listened to what the teacher explained.  
 A: Where was he seated?  
 B: He was seated on the front row. He was interested in what she had to say.



## Noun clauses

You can call him what you want.

(A) \_\_\_\_\_



(B) \_\_\_\_\_

**Language Focus** Noun Clause as Object Complements

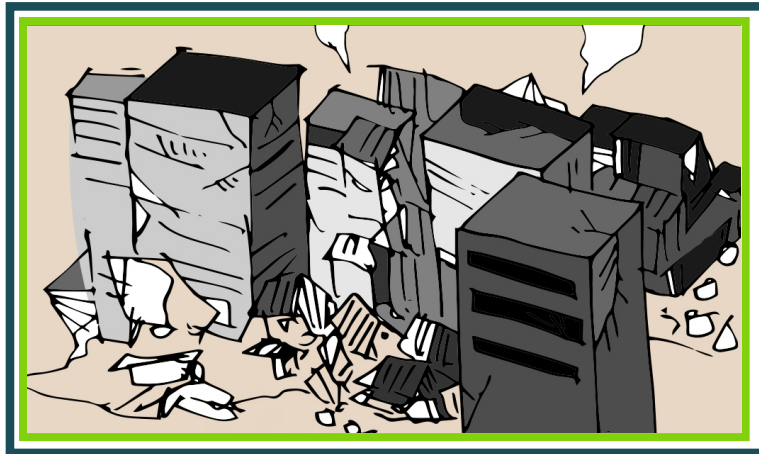
1. You can call him a liar.
2. You can call him what you want.

**Conversation**

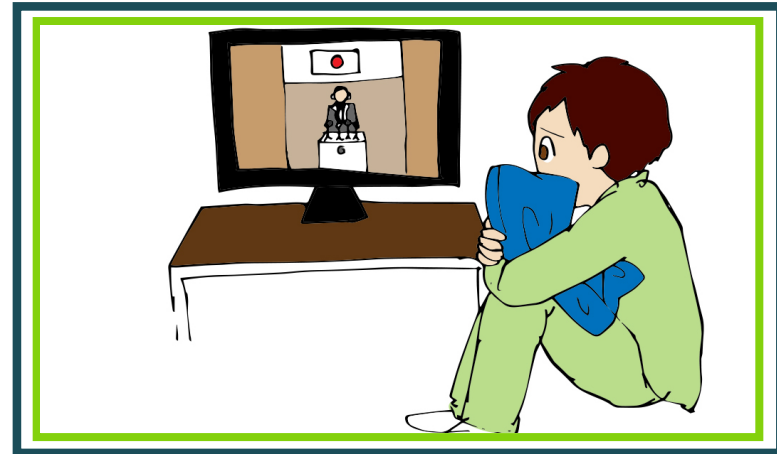
- A:** I think he's hiding something from me. He didn't tell me the truth when I asked him about it.
- B:** Tell me more.
- A:** He is a blabber. He makes up stories, but none of them are true.
- B:** Well, you can call him what you want. You can even call him a liar.

## Noun clauses

The fact that the earthquake destroyed a lot of buildings is affecting the entire town.



(A) \_\_\_\_\_



(B) \_\_\_\_\_

### Language Focus Noun Clause as Appositive

1. The fact that the earthquake destroyed a lot of buildings is affecting the entire town.
2. The predicament whether they should ask help from other countries or not, is being considered.

### Conversation

- A:** The fact that the earthquake destroyed a lot of buildings is affecting the entire town.
- B:** Really? How is the government handling it? I heard they are stuck in a predicament.
- A:** Yes, the predicament whether they should ask help from other countries or not, is being considered.
- B:** I hope they can decide soon. The victims of the earthquake are in need of real help.