

**Student's Answer Key, Chapter 8, Relative clauses, *Grammar Advantage***

For most exercises, this key does not include even-numbered items.

**Exercise 1**

How do you find a major that matches well with the things you enjoy doing (your interests), the things that you're good at (your skills), and the things that you believe in (your values)? One tool that many college counselors recommend is based on occupational "themes." The psychologist John Holland created this scheme on the basis of two observations: People tend to seek out careers that fit their personalities, and careers can be classified according to the type of personalities that flourish in them.

In using this method, counselors ask students to answer a series of questions about their preferences. Their answers reveal how well their personalities match six themes, which are identified by the letters RIASEC. These letters stand for six personal attributes: *realistic*, *investigative*, *artistic*, *social*, *enterprising*, and *conventional*. Students who score high on the attribute realistic, for example, are likely to do well in fields like engineering, which requires solving concrete problems in an organized and structured way. Students who score high on the attribute enterprising are likely to thrive in business, which requires competition and persuasion.

**Exercise 2**

Relative clauses in which the relativizer functions as a subject (8.3):

- that matches well with the things you enjoy doing
- that fit their personalities
- that flourish in them
- who score high on the attribute *realistic*
- which requires solving concrete problems in an organized and structured way
- who score high on the attribute *enterprising*
- which requires competition and persuasion
- that aren't directly related to their undergraduate majors
- who decide to become lawyers
- who go into teaching
- that exist today

Relative clauses in which the relativizer functions as an object (8.4):

- you enjoy doing
- that many college counselors recommend
- you choose
- you get
- that you choose now

Relative clause functions as the object of a preposition (8.5):

- you're good **at**
- you believe **in**
- you end up **in**
- in** which many people change careers several times
- that we haven't yet dreamed **of**
- that you'll find yourself **in** ten years from now

Relative clauses that do not include a relativizer: all of the ones that start with *you*.

**Exercise 3**

Relativizers that could be omitted: that many college counselors recommend, that you choose now, that we haven't yet dreamed of, that you'll find yourself in...

**Exercise Exercise 4**

2. Have you heard about the store in New York that/which sells new husbands? (8.3)
4. It's hard to write about a topic you don't know very much about **it**. (8.4)
8. ...drivers these days are busy doing things that they shouldn't be doing, like texting. (8.5)

**Exercise 5**

1. that/which (8.2), that/which (8.3), that/which/∅ (8.4), ∅ (*is* = main verb in the sentence)
3. who/that (8.3), ∅ (*are* = the main verb in its clause), ∅ (*which* is a subject relativizer)

5. who/that (8.5), who/that (8.3), that/which (8.3), Ø (*will be* = the main verb in its clause), Ø (*will be* = the main verb in its clause)

### Exercise 6

1. ...there was a soloist who/that sang "What's love got to do with it?" (8.3)
3. They played an old song that/which always makes me cry. (8.3)
5. Last year I went to a wedding that/which lasted two hours. (8.3)
7. The priest who/that performed the ceremony. talked really slowly. (8.3)
9. I sat next to some people Ø/that/whom/who I didn't really like. (8.4)
11. The man that/Ø/that/whom/who I'm talking about had a beard. (8.5)
13. If I get married, I want a simple ceremony that/which won't last very long. (8.3)
15. There might be songs Ø/that /which everyone can sing along with. (Formally: with which people can sing along) (8.5)

### Exercise 7

- 1 Where is the magazine you were looking at? (that/which you...)
- 3 Did you finish the project you were working on? (that/which you...)
- 5 How was the hotel you stayed at? (that/which you...)
- 7 Was the podcast you were listening to interesting? (that/which you...)
- 9 Who were the friends you were studying with? (that/which you...)

### Exercise 8

- 1 The magazine I was looking at is on the table. (that/which I...)
- 3 I finished the project I was working on. (that/which I...)
- 5 The hotel I stayed at was a dump. (that/which I...)
- 7 The podcast I was listening to was interesting. (that/which I...)
- 9 The friends I was studying with were my housemates. (that/who[m] I...)

### Exercise 9

- 1 *Effect* is usually a noun, but there are some contexts in which it is used as a verb.
- 3 There are situations in which telling a lie is the right thing to do.
- 5 People usually don't realize the extent to which emotions influence their decisions.
- 7 In the Fahrenheit scale, what is the point at which water boils?
- 9 In arguing against capital punishment, people sometimes point to cases in which innocent people have been sentenced to death.

### Exercise 10

- 1 You should never marry a man whose first wife calls him every day.
- 3 Do you feel sorry for children whose parents don't know how to say "no"?
- 5 We saw a movie about a waitress whose life changed when she won the lottery.

### Exercise 11

1. They want to live in a neighborhood where people know their neighbors.
3. In France, August is the month when most people take a vacation.
5. In our family, there are lots of reasons why we don't spend holidays together.

### Exercise 12

1. b. The Red Cross helps people whose lives have been disrupted by natural disasters. (8.6)
3. a. We're going to visit a village where there was an earthquake a few years earlier. (8.7)
5. d. Driving a car is expensive in countries that have to import all their oil. (8.3, 7)
7. a. In countries where there is plenty of oil, there is less incentive to develop... (8.7) When *where there* appears in a relative clause, it is existential *there* (Chapter 2.10): *places where there is oil* (~~*where is oil*~~). We do not omit existential *there*. Compare: *the place where I live* ~~*there*~~.

### Exercise 13

1. This is the software.
  - a. It caused all our problems. (...*that caused all our problems.*) 8.3
  - b. We read about it. (...*that we read about*) 8.5
  - c. ~~The old software was better.~~

- d. Everyone hated it. (*that everyone hated*) 8.4  
 e. ~~Software design is difficult.~~
3. The train almost hit a man.  
 a. He had fallen asleep on the tracks. (*...who had fallen asleep on the tracks*) 8.3  
 b. It passes through my neighborhood. (*The train that passes through...*) 8.3  
 c. ~~You need to be careful where you fall asleep.~~  
 d. We hear it every night. (*The train we hear every night almost hit...*) 8.4

**Exercise 14**

1. ...restaurants that/which have specials all the time. (8.3)
3. ...restaurants that/which/Ø not everyone knows about. Formal: about which not everyone knows. (8.5)
5. ...restaurants where the waiters don't chat too much. 8.7 / whose waiters don't... (8.6)
6. ...restaurants that/which are not full of people talking on cell phones. (8.7)
7. ...restaurants whose names are easy to pronounce. (8.6)
9. ...restaurants where the waiters remember us. (8.7) / whose waiters remember us. (8.6)
11. ...restaurants where children are welcome. (8.7)
13. ...restaurants that/which we can go to again and again without getting bored (8.5) / where we can go again and again (8.7) Formal: to which we can go again and again. (8.5)

**Exercise 15**

Restrictive relative clauses	Nonrestrictive relative clauses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No commas</li> <li>• Often use <i>that</i></li> <li>• Don't follow proper nouns</li> <li>• Necessary</li> <li>• Don't omit the clause</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commas</li> <li>• Don't use <i>that</i></li> <li>• Often follow proper nouns</li> <li>• Not necessary</li> <li>• The clause can be omitted</li> </ul>

**Exercise 16**

- 1 *Kennedy* is the most famous of all the names that/which people associate with American politics.
- 3 In Boston, where the Kennedy children grew up, they were known for their competitiveness.
- 5 John was only brother who/that was ever elected president.
- 7 The Kennedy brother who/that had the longest career was Edward, who served in the U.S. Senate from 1962 until his death in 2009.

**Exercise 17**

- 1 At my company, we have all our meetings standing up, which saves a lot of time. ( 8.9)
- 3 Maria started looking for a new husband, which surprised everyone. ( 8.9)
- 5 The patient takes vitamin supplements that/which/Ø she thinks will prevent cancer. ( 8.11)
- 7 I chose a password that/which/Ø I thought I would never forget. ( 8.11)
- 9 We interviewed 10 applicants, all of whom were well-qualified. ( 8.10)
- 11 Land in the West, most of which is quite arid, is not well-suited... ( 8.10)

**Exercise 18**

- 1 Cars ~~that are~~ powered by electricity require frequent recharging.
- 3 A person ~~who is~~ walking can sometimes get around faster than a person ~~who is~~ driving.
- 5 NO CHANGE. People who eat meat sometimes don't understand the motivations of vegetarians.
- 7 Smokers ~~who are~~ married to non-smokers have a strong incentive to quit.

**Exercise 19**

1. a, d. We went to a historic re-enactment in a town (that was) named after a Civil War hero.
3. a, d. There was a concert of Renaissance music (which was) played on ancient instruments.
5. c, d. I gave a few coins to a guitarist (who was) playing by the subway entrance.
7. b, d. Smokers (who are) married to nonsmokers have a high incentive to quit.

**Exercise 20**

1. A rich young woman (who is) running away from her family is helped by a man who turns out to be a reporter looking for a story.
3. A private detective (who is) investigating a case in Los Angeles accidentally discovers a murder scheme (that is) related to water rights.
5. An alien infant (who/that is) raised on earth grows up with superhuman abilities that/which can help him save the world.
7. Thor battles a race of Dark Elves (who/that are) led by Malekeith, who threatens to plunge the world into darkness.

### Exercise 21

Students taking this class for graduate credit are required to write a ten-page paper showing how Knapp and Vangelisti's model of relationships applies to a relationship they have experienced. Include a section explaining the model. Use only the sources SUGGESTED on the assignment sheet attached to the syllabus. Follow the format guidelines described on page 12 of your text.

### Exercise 22

1. Reduced relative clause: *celebrated in the US on the last Monday in May* (8.12)  
Correction: *a national holiday honoring / that honors...* (RC 2, 12)  
Relative clauses: *who have died in wars* RC 2, *where stores offer Memorial Day sales* (8.7)
3. Relative clause: *A memorial is something that reminds people of...*, *who has died* (8.3)  
Correction: *honoring / which honors the first president* (8.13, 2)  
Relative clause: *who remember the victim* (8.3)  
Reduced relative clause: *consisting of an old bicycle...* (8.13)  
Reduced relative clause: *painted white* (8.12)
5. Reduced relative clause: called *Utopia* (8.12)  
Correction: *describing* a place... (8.13) Note that this reduced relative clause does not directly follow the noun it modifies because another modifier (*called Utopia*) comes first. (8.27)  
Relative clause: *where everything is perfect and people live in harmony* (8.7)  
Relative clause: *that is free of the political and social troubles...* (8.3)  
Relative clause: *that people experience in the real world* (8.4)

### Exercise 23

1. d. An extinct species is one which no longer exists. (8.3)
3. c. A hook is a curved piece of metal or other material which you can hang things on. (8.5)
5. d. ...period, which ended in mass extinctions about 65 million years ago. (8.3, 8)
7. a. ...and others that provide insulation from extreme cold. (8.3)

### Exercise 24

1. The U.S. army once used a secret code based on Navajo, an American Indian language.
3. Parts of the Atacama Desert, the world's driest place, get an average of one millimeter of...
5. Grandma Moses, an artist who began began painting in her seventies, died at 101.

### Exercise 25

3. The award went to a research team that was working on AIDS. (8.3, 12) OR a research team working on AIDS.
6. The competition was won by a group consisting / that consisted of students... (8.13, 2)

### Exercise 26

1. There was an accident involving three cars.
3. An accident at the same intersection last week involved four cars.
5. We have to write a paper including a literature review.
7. Paragraphs that include quotations require in-text references.
8. This paper includes ideas from many sources.
9. Last week's news was dominated by a flood affecting half the city.
11. The areas affected by the flood were without power.
13. A report that contains company secrets is worth a lot to rival companies.
15. The secrets contained in the report are related to finances.
17. Some chapters in this text cover lots of topics.
19. The topics covered in Chapter 2 are very important.

21. This paper describes several famous battles.
23. Most of the battles described in the paper took place centuries ago.
25. Cigarette labels( include a warning required by law.
27. Some people think laws that require health warnings should be on sugary soft drinks as well.

**Exercise 27**

- 1 The person (The one) who/that asked a lot of questions made a more favorable impression.  
(didn't ask any questions) (8.1)
- 3 I would rather live in the building / the one where a famous politician / a movie star lives.  
(that ... lives in. Formal: the building / the one in which ... lives.) (8.5, 7)
- 4 The boy / The one whose sister/mother hates him will have a happier life. (8.6)
- 5 I would go to the doctor / the one who/that charges too much (8.1)  
(got bad grades)
- 7 The woman whose husband is a fire fighter has more to worry about. (8.6)  
(pilot)
- 9 The drawing / The one that/which/∅ my best friend drew (8.4) / I paid \$100 for (8.5) is... (Formal: The drawing / the one for which I paid \$100. (8.5)
- 11 I would rather live in the country / the one where (in which) a group of [ ] has most of the power. Formal: the country / the one in which a group ... has most of the power. (8.5, 6)
- 13 I would rather have lunch with the woman / the one who has lived in a convent all her life.  
(been in the army) (8.1)
- 15 The drawing / The one ∅/that/which the artist signed / forgot to sign is worth more. (8.4)
- 17 The professor / the one ∅/that/who[m] winked at / waved at was more surprised. (8.5)

**Exercise 28**

1. ... someone I can trust. (8.4)
3. ... someone who/that doesn't interrupt me. (8.1)
5. ... someone whose family lives far away. (8.6)
7. ... someone whose parents have a good marriage. (8.6)
9. ... someone who(m)/that/∅ I can talk to about anything. Formal: someone to whom I can talk about anything.) (8.5)

**Exercise 29**

- 1 This gift is perfect. It's exactly what I wanted.
- 3 The waiter made a mistake. This isn't what I ordered.
- 5 The reporter misquoted me. That's not what I said.
- 7 You misinterpreted me. That's not what I meant.

**Exercise 30**

- 1 My composition teacher says that *what matters most is content*.
- 3 The instructions were not at all clear. *What followed was total confusion*.
- 5 When I feel under pressure, *what helps me most is meditation*.
- 7 This company cares about only one thing. *What comes first is profit*.

**Exercise 31**

1. In 1869, Wyoming became the first state to give women the right to vote.
3. Coffee shops nowadays have become places for people to do business.
5. Taxpayers deserve a clean environment in which to live and work and play.
7. The waiting room has toys for kids to play with while their parents are seeing the doctor.

**Exercise 32**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A California teacher ∅ inherited a fortune in gold coins ∅ discovered by workers ∅ (8.12) cleaning the home of her cousin, <u>who</u> (8.3) had quietly saved a treasure ∅ (8.16) worth more than \$7 million before he died in 2012.</li> </ol> | <i>Inherited</i> = main verb.<br><i>Discovered...</i> and <i>cleaning...</i> = reduced relative clauses (8.12).<br><i>Who had...</i> = relative clause (8.3).<br><i>Worth...</i> adjective phrase (8.16). |
|--|---|

3. Samaszko apparently Ø had no living family in Carson City, so genealogical researchers Ø looked for relatives elsewhere <u>and</u> eventually found Magdanz.	<i>Had</i> = main verb.  <i>Looked</i> = main verb of the clause. <i>And</i> = second verb in the clause.
4. In addition to the gold, Samazko Ø had money, stock, and bank accounts Ø totaling \$165,570, a 1968 Ford Mustang, Ø appraised at about \$17,000, and \$5,330 in other property in the home.	<i>Had</i> = main verb. <i>Totaling...</i> = reduced relative clause (8.13). <i>Appraised...</i> = reduced relative clause (8.12).

**Exercise 33**

2. The nation was overjoyed by the news THAT the queen had given birth to a son. (8.22)  
7. I was annoyed by my sister's habit OF INTERRUPTING people all the time. (8.22)

**Exercise 34**

1. ...a document that describes the content and expectations of a course? A syllabus. (8.3)  
3. ...student who helps a professor with teaching duties? A teaching assistant. (8.3)  
5. ...an unpaid job that gives a student work experience? An internship. (8.3)  
7. ...a room where students can go to study between classes? A study lounge. (8.5)  
9. ...the subject area in which you concentrate your studies? Your major. (8.5)  
11. ...a test that covers all the material from a course up to the time of the test? A cumulative exam. (8.3)

**Exercise 35**

Answers will vary. Answers that come directly from Exercise 34:

1. A syllabus is a document that /which describes (a document describing) the content and expectations of a course. (8.3 / 8.22)  
3. A teaching assistant is a graduate student who /that helps a professor with teaching... (8.3)  
5. An internship is an unpaid job that/which gives students work experience. (8.3)  
7. A study lounge is a room where/that/Ø students can go to study between classes. (Formal: ...a room to which students can go to study...) (8.7 / 8.5)  
9. The subject area in which you concentrate your studies is your major. (8.5)  
11. A cumulative test is a test (is one) that /which covers all the material from a course up to the time of the test. (8.28, 3)

**Exercise 36**

Answers will vary.

1. An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, or another verb. (8.3)  
3. A babysitter is a person who takes care of a child while the child's parents are away. (8.3)  
5. A commuter is a person who regularly travels to work or school. (8.3)  
7. A couch potato is a person who spends a lot of time sitting on a couch. (8.3)  
9. A flea market is market where people sell used goods. (8.7)  
11. A garage is a building or a place in a building where (formal: *in which*) cars are... (8.7, 5)  
13. A lounge is a place where people can relax. (8.7)  
15. An optimist is a person who usually expects the best. (8.3)  
17. A panhandler is a person who asks strangers for money on the street. (8.3)  
19. A polyglot is a person who speaks many languages. (8.3)  
21. A theater is a building or a room where (formal: *in which*) plays are performed or movies are shown. (8.7, 5)  
23. A werewolf is a person who turns into a wolf when the moon is full. (8.3)  
25. A witness is a person who has seen something, like an accident or a crime. (8.3)

**Exercise 37**

Loose version: 12 sentences. Tight: 5.

Relative clauses: that eventually became 3M, where it still has its headquarters, who improve existing products and develop new ones, which seemed too weak to be useful, which later became the basis of post-it notes

Appositive: Spencer Silver, one of 3M's best-known products

Reduced relative clause: sometimes called “sticky notes”

**Exercise 38**

In 1902, six men in northern Minnesota  $\emptyset$  started a company that eventually became 3M. Later the company  $\emptyset$  moved from northern Minnesota to the St. Paul area, where it still has its headquarters. 3M employs many researchers who improve existing products and develop new ones. In 1974, one of their researchers,  $\emptyset$  Spencer Silver,  $\emptyset$  developed an adhesive which seemed too weak to be useful, but which later (or: but later) became the basis of post-it notes ( $\emptyset$  also sometimes called “sticky notes”),  $\emptyset$  one of 3M’s best-known products.

**Exercise 39** Answers will vary. Students should check their own work, not differences, and ask about them. (8.26)

**Exercise 40**

- 1 An appositive with a reduced relative clause: *an Italian city-state dominated by a few rich and powerful families*.(8.15) A relative clause with a quantifier: *both of whom are killed early in the story*. 8.10 Another appositive: *a priest*. (8.15)
- 3 A relative clause: *where he sees Juliet at her window...* (8.7)
- 5 Two appositives: *Juliet’s cousin, Lady Montague* (8.15)
- 7 A reduced relative clause: *sure that she is dead*. (8.16)
- 9 Three relative clauses: *where he swallows...* (8.7), *he has purchased* (8.4), *which drives...* (8.9). A reduced relative clause: *saddened by the deaths* (8.10).

**Exercise 41**

- 1 The story takes place in Verona, an Italian city-state dominated by a few rich and powerful families. (8.15, 11)
- 3 Friar Lawrence, a priest, plays an important role in the plot. (8.15) / Friar Lawrence is a priest(.) who plays an important role in the plot. (8.3)
- 5 After the party, Romeo secretly hides in the Capulet’s garden, where he sees Juliet at her window and delivers a famous speech about how beautiful she is. (8.7, 7)
- 7 Tybalt, Juliet’s cousin, kills Romeo’s friend Mercutio, and Romeo kills Tybalt. As punishment, Romeo is exiled from Verona. His mother, Lady Montague, dies of grief. (8.15)
- 9 She seeks the advice of Friar Lawrence, who gives her a potion that he says will make her fall into a deep sleep resembling (that will resemble) death. (8.3, 8, 11, 13)
- 11 Friar Lawrence writes Romeo a message in which he explains the plan. (8.5)
- 13 When Juliet wakes up, she sees that he is dead, which drives her to kill herself with his dagger. (8.9)

**Exercise 42**

Answers will vary. Students should compare their work with the original, note differences, and raise questions about them.

**Exercise 43**

1. b. who Did you read about the passengers who were stuck on a plane... (8 2, 3)
3. b. They showed us some pictures of the area they lived in. (8 5)
5. b. This book is for students whose first language isn’t English. (8 6)
7. d. I remember one small village in France where we lived for a month. (8 7)
9. a, d. There are good reasons why/  $\emptyset$  some people choose not to have children. (8 7)
11. b. I always read my papers aloud, which helps me catch mistakes. (8 9)
13. c. We had to draw a diagram, part of which consisted of a triangle inside a circle. (8 10)
15. b, c. Microbiology is the study of tiny organisms called / that are called microbes. (8 12)
17. a. One of the men working in the building  $\emptyset$  helped me find the right office. (8 12, 20)
19. b, c. The ideas summarized / that are summarized in this chart are important. (8 13, 13)
21. c, d. ...to visit Bizen, famous / which is famous for pottery and swords. (8 15)
23. a, b, d. ...you’ll have to carry what / everything / all that you need in... (8 19)
24. b, c. There is an organization that gives food to whoever / anyone who needs it. (8 19)
25. c. Josh, too young to understand the joke, didn’t laugh. (8 16, 16, 20)
27. c. ...we have toys for children to play with while their parents talk to the doctor. (8 30)
29. a. ...da Vinci is best known for his paintings, one of which, the Mona Lisa, is... (8 31)