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Mosaic I Grammar

4 Summarize the information given in the preceding exercise by completing this sentence in your own words: *Three important Jewish holidays are Passover, which . . . ; Rosh Hashanah, which . . . ; and Yom Kippur, which . . .*

5 In the following sentences, decide whether you may change *who* or *which* to *that*. If you cannot, explain why not.

Examples: A rabbi is a person who teaches and leads worship.
A rabbi is a person that teaches and leads worship.
You can change who to that because the clause is restrictive (no commas are necessary).

1. *Rabbi* is a Hebrew word which means “teacher” or “my master.”
2. Only a person who has learned the Torah may be called a rabbi.
3. A rabbi has many duties, which include interpreting Jewish law and giving spiritual guidance.
4. Originally, rabbis were scholars who lived and studied at the synagogues.
5. Rabbis were the people who taught young children the Jewish faith.
6. Rabbi Gordon, who is a friend of ours, teaches several classes each week.
7. Rabbi Gordon’s oldest brother, who teaches at a university, is a world-famous scholar.
8. Rabbis often counsel people who find themselves in a spiritual or emotional crisis.

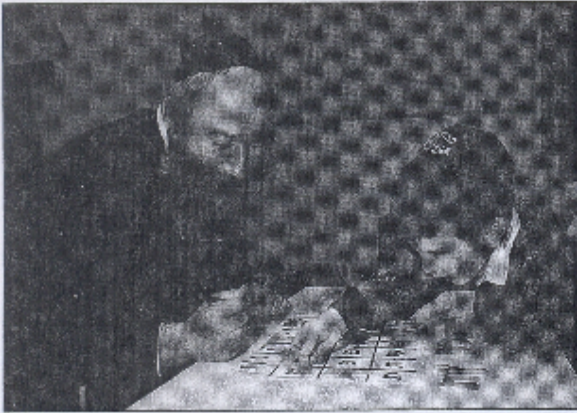
C. Clauses with Whose: Replacement of Possessives

The relative pronoun *whose* can be used to form an adjective clause. It replaces a possessive. *Whose* normally refers to people, but it may also refer to places, ideas, or things.

Examples	
Simple Sentences	I never miss a class with Dr. Chang. Dr. Chang’s (his) lectures are always inspiring.
Complex Sentence	I never miss a class with Dr. Chang, whose lectures are always inspiring.
Simple Sentences	I particularly enjoyed the last lecture. Its topic was “Judaism and the Legal System.”
Complex Sentence	I particularly enjoyed the last lecture, whose topic was “Judaism and the Legal System.”

6 The following sentences include adjective clauses with *whose*. Rephrase these sentences to form two complete sentences by eliminating *whose* and adding a possessive (or a prepositional phrase).

Example: The Jewish tradition of learning comes from the Bible, whose chapters stress the importance of education.
The Jewish tradition of learning comes from the Bible.
The Bible’s chapters (the chapters of the Bible) stress the importance of education.



1. The tradition of learning centers around children, whose education begins at an early age.
 2. Education begins with the parents, whose duty is to teach the commandments.
 3. The education of the child continues with the rabbi, whose teaching includes both religious and social ideas.
 4. Traditionally, all rabbis were scholars whose studies and teachings have shaped modern Judaism.
 5. Religious education follows a strict progression whose order and methods have changed little over centuries.
6. Countries everywhere have been influenced by Judaism, whose teachings form the basis of many legal systems.
 7. Judaism offers an ancient spiritual message to modern people, whose lives are often filled with doubt.
 8. Judaism is a religion whose tenets* have remained the same over thousands of years.

7 Complete the following ten sentences with *who*, *which*, *that*, *whose*, or *X* to indicate no relative pronoun is needed. In some cases, more than one relative pronoun may be used. In other cases, the relative pronoun may be omitted. In these cases, give all possibilities, but indicate the preferred form.

Examples: The Talmud, which is a sacred Jewish text, gives detailed rules about daily life. *only one possibility*

The Talmud was developed by ancient rabbis who (that) wrote stories and parables about daily life. *who is preferred*

1. The Talmud explains rituals _____ many Jews perform every day.
2. Children learn Jewish rituals from their parents and from the rabbi, _____ work includes teaching as well as leading worship.
3. The first rituals _____ Jews perform in the morning are to thank God and to wash their hands.
4. Washing the hands is a ritual _____ symbolizes purity.
5. Cleanliness, _____ is very important in Judaism, is the basis for many Jewish customs.
6. The Talmud gives many rules _____ cover food preparation.
7. Food _____ has been prepared in special ways is called "kosher."
8. Foods like pork, _____ spoils easily, have traditionally been forbidden.

*tenets basic beliefs

9. This is an example of a religious custom _____ basis was practical. It protected against food poisoning.
10. Jews _____ follow these rules strictly are called "orthodox."

8 Error Analysis. Many of the following sentences have errors in their use of adjective clauses. Correct the errors. Then look for the sentences in the passages "Hinduism" on page 302, "Buddhism" on page 305, and "Judaism" on page 310 to see if your answers are correct.

Example: Judaism which is the parent of both Christianity and Islam is the oldest of the world's three great monotheistic religions.

The clause is nonrestrictive and needs commas.

Correction: Judaism, which is the parent of both Christianity and Islam, is the oldest of the world's three great monotheistic religions.



Culture Note

In the past in the United States, many schools had Christmas and Easter holidays and stores were closed on Sunday for the Christian sabbath. Nowadays, most schools schedule winter and spring holidays and many stores are open for business on Sundays in recognition of other religions.

1. The religious tradition that we call *Hinduism* is the product of 5000 years of development.
2. Buddhism is not a religion that it honors one person.
3. Knowledge in Buddhism is a special kind of religious knowledge people attain through transcending human limitations.
4. It is knowledge goes far beyond the limits of thought.
5. In Buddhism, knowledge leads to the ultimate goal where the personality is transformed there.
6. The core of Judaism is the belief in only one God who is the creator and ruler of the world.
7. Judaism is based on the Old Testament and the Talmud, which it is a collection of poetry, anecdotes, and so on.
8. All of Judaism's teachings are also called the *Torah* which means "to teach."

Using What You've Learned

9 What is your favorite holiday? Is it a religious, cultural, or national holiday? How is it celebrated? Is there special food, clothing, dancing, or music? Prepare a brief (three- to five-minute) presentation on the holiday of your choice. If possible, bring any special clothing, music, or pictures to show the class as you are describing the holiday.

Example: This is a picture of the Passover celebration at my parents' home. My father is the man who. . . . He is wearing a yarmulke, which symbolizes . . .



10 Write definitions for the following words and expressions from American popular culture. You may need to ask people outside your class for help. When you prepare your definitions, use adjective clauses whenever possible. Then try to add one or two other expressions you are familiar with. Finally, work in small groups and share your definitions.

Example: What is a yuppy?

A yuppy is a "young urban professional." It is someone who might be single or married, but who probably doesn't have children. It's a person who has a good job and a fair amount of money. . . .