

	Examples
<b>Simple Sentences</b>	<b>Dr. Church</b> teaches a course in Roman history. I was introduced to <b>Dr. Church</b> yesterday.
<b>Complex Sentences</b>	Dr. Church, <b>to whom</b> I was introduced yesterday, teaches a course in Roman history. ( <i>formal</i> ) Dr. Church, <b>who(m)</b> I was introduced <b>to</b> yesterday, teaches a course in Roman history. ( <i>informal</i> )
<b>Simple Sentences</b>	<b>Bascom Hall</b> is the building. The course is taught in <b>Bascom Hall</b> .
<b>Complex Sentences</b>	Bascom Hall is the building <b>in which</b> the course is taught. ( <i>formal</i> ) Bascom Hall is the building <b>which</b> the course is taught <b>in</b> . ( <i>informal</i> ) Bascom Hall is the building <b>that</b> the course is taught <b>in</b> (or <b>where</b> the course is taught). ( <i>informal</i> ) Bascom Hall is the building <b>the course is taught in</b> . ( <i>Note: This construction is possible only with restrictive clauses with the preposition at the end.</i> )

**3** Combine the following sentences by using *whom* or *which* with prepositions. Form adjective clauses from the second sentence in each pair. Use the adjective clause to modify the italicized word(s). Change words and add commas when necessary.

**Example:** The Greek word *biblia* simply means "the books." The word *Bible* is derived from *biblia*.

*The Greek word biblia, from which the word Bible is derived, simply means "the books."*

1. The Bible is a collection of *books*. Both Christians and Jews take their doctrines from these books.
2. These books were written over a period of more than one thousand *years*. During that time, numerous authors contributed their own styles and perspectives.
3. The *Old Testament* is the longer of the Bible's two sections. Judaism is based on the Old Testament.
4. The Old Testament has given us many rules of behavior such as *the Ten Commandments*. Most Western legal codes are founded on the Ten Commandments.
5. The *New Testament* consists of 27 writings completed during the first century C.E. Christianity derives its teachings from the New Testament.
6. Its gospels, revelations, and letters were written by *many authors*. We get a variety of perspectives on the life and teachings of Jesus from these authors.
7. *The message of the gospels* is the central teaching of Christianity. Christians lead their lives according to this teaching.
8. Many politically active Christians base their work on *the New Testament*. The New Testament provides a justification for their actions.

**4 Review.** Complete the following sentences by adding *which*, *whose*, *that*, or *X* to indicate that no relative pronoun is needed. Give all possibilities, but indicate the preferred form. Add commas when necessary.

1. The name *Christianity* \_\_\_\_\_ includes all Christian sects was not used during the lifetime of Jesus.
2. *Jesus* is the Greek name for Joshua \_\_\_\_\_ means "Jehovah is salvation" in Hebrew.
3. *Christ* comes from a Greek word \_\_\_\_\_ means "messiah" or "anointed one."
4. *Christ* was a name \_\_\_\_\_ the people of Antioch, Syria, gave to Jesus.
5. The ending *-ian* \_\_\_\_\_ comes from Latin was added to *Christ*.
6. The name *Christian* \_\_\_\_\_ was soon adopted by the followers of Jesus appeared in later portions of the New Testament.
7. Many words in *Christianity* come from Greek \_\_\_\_\_ the Romans used as the common language of their empire.
8. Greek was the language of the great missionary Saint Paul \_\_\_\_\_ thirteen letters (or *epistles*) are an important part of the New Testament.

**5 Review.** Combine the following sentences by using *who*, *which*, *whose*, *that*, or *when*. Form adjective clauses from the second sentence in each pair. Omit or change words when necessary and pay close attention to punctuation.

1. Christianity consists of three major branches: Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, and Protestant. Christianity has over 1 billion followers.
2. The largest branch is the Roman Catholic church. The Roman Catholic church is headed by the Pope, the bishop of Rome.
3. The origins of Christianity's major branches were two historic movements. The attempts of these movements to make reforms divided the Roman Catholic Church.
4. The second branch, Eastern Orthodox, dates from 1054. The "great schism" occurred between East and West (Greek and Latin Christianity) in 1054.
5. Actually, differences had begun centuries before 1054. These differences centered around authority and control.
6. The third branch developed from a sixteenth-century movement. The movement is called the Reformation.
7. The Protestant Reformation began as a protest against some practices. German Catholics opposed these practices.
8. Protestants had hoped to reform the Catholic Church. Protestants saw abuse of faith, power, and money in the Catholic Church.
9. The Protestant Reformation was led by Martin Luther. The Catholic Church excommunicated Martin Luther.
10. Martin Luther then founded his own religion. This religion became known as Lutheranism.

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11. Eventually, other divisions led to the formation of over 250 Protestant sects. The divisions concerned specific beliefs and practices.
12. Lutheranism is the largest branch of Protestantism. The various churches of Protestantism are now loosely united by the World Council of Churches.

**6** Summarize the information given in the preceding activity by completing this sentence in your own words: *Christianity has three major branches: Roman Catholic, which . . . . .*

**Using What You've Learned**



**7** Most religions and cultures have special ceremonies to mark important stages in life. Birth, adolescence, and death are commemorated in special ways around the world. In pairs or in small groups, discuss one or more of these ceremonies and prepare a brief presentation for the entire class. Make sure to include descriptions of actions, food, special clothing or music, and so forth.

**Example:** *Baptism, or christening, is the ceremony that Christians use to welcome a child into the world and into the faith. The ceremony often uses a baptismal font, which is a large basin filled with holy water.*



**8** Think about the high points and low points of your life. Think about the best and worst, the most interesting, and the most frightening. Tell or write several brief stories about them. Following is some vocabulary to give you ideas. Begin your story with *The (adjective + noun) that (whom) I have ever . . .*

**Examples:** *The strangest dream that I have ever had was when I was about seventeen . . .*

Or: *The most embarrassing situation that I have ever been in was during eighth grade . . .*

Or: *The most interesting teacher whom I have ever known was . . .*

**Adjectives**

**Nouns**

best	funny	dream	person
bizarre	interesting	experience	situation
embarrassing	strange	friend	teacher
exciting	worst	meal	trip
frightening		nightmare	