

5 Review. First, underline the appositive or participial phrase in each of the following sentences. Then expand the sentences by changing the phrases to adjective clauses.

Example: Modern science owes a tremendous debt to the Islamic Empire, the center of Western learning from the ninth to the fourteenth centuries.

Modern science owes a tremendous debt to the Islamic Empire, which was the center of Western learning from the ninth to the fourteenth centuries.

1. Islam has given us the knowledge of Greek science, preserved and developed by the Muslims.
2. Much of Islam's scientific development was done at Baghdad, the capital of the Islamic Empire.
3. Caliph Ma'mum, ruler from 813 to 833, created the "House of Wisdom."
4. The House of Wisdom, containing a library, a translation bureau, and a school, was a sophisticated center of learning.
5. At the House of Wisdom, scholars studied Greek, Persian, and Indian scientific works translated into Arabic.
6. Scientists studying ancient Greek manuscripts developed the foundations for modern medicine.
7. Muslim scientists experimenting with a variety of laboratory techniques developed the foundation for modern chemistry.
8. In mathematics, Muslims gave us three extremely important ideas—the use of numerals, the decimal system, and the concept of zero.

D. Agreement with Adjective Phrases and Clauses

The subject of a sentence determines if the verb should be singular or plural. Adjective phrases and clauses that come between the subject and verb do not affect the agreement. Adjective clauses are singular or plural, depending on the noun(s) they modify. In adjective clauses with their own subjects (object clauses), however, the subject and verb of the clause should agree.

	Singular verb	Plural verb
With Adjective Phrases	The Koran , the sacred book of the Muslims, comes from the Arabic word "recite."	Muslims , followers of Muhammad, recite from the Koran each day.
With Adjective Clauses	The Koran , which is the sacred book of the Muslims, comes from the Arabic word "recite." Sura I, which a believer in Islam recites daily, comes from the Koran.	Muslims , who are followers of Muhammad, recite from the Koran each day. Sura I, which Muslims recite daily, comes from the Koran.

6 Choose the correct form of the verbs in parentheses to complete the following sentences.

1. The Koran, the sacred book of the Muslims, (take/ takes) its name from the Arabic word meaning "recite."
2. Many scholars who study Christianity (consider/ considers) St. Paul to have been the main organizer of Christianity as a separate religion.

**Culture Note**

There are many Muslims in the United States. In addition, there are Black Muslims, who were originally members of the African American nationalist movement started in 1930, called the Nation of Islam. Malcolm X, about whom a motion picture was made, was a significant political/religious figure in the 1960s in this movement.

3. Peter, who was one of the fishermen, (was/were) chosen by Jesus to be a leader.
4. Traditionally, all rabbis were scholars whose knowledge (has/have) shaped modern Judaism.
5. Rituals that are explained in the Talmud (is/are) performed by many Jews every day.
6. Judaism, which is the parent of both Christianity and Islam, (is/are) the oldest of the world's three great monotheistic religions.
7. Muslims follow a set of rules and traditions that (is/are) called the "Five Pillars of Islam."
8. Mosques may be large or small, but they have the same design, which (consist/consists) of an open courtyard and enclosed prayer halls.
9. The House of Wisdom, containing a library, a translation bureau, and a school, (was/were) a sophisticated center of learning.
10. Santa Claus, whom we see in store windows and television commercials, (is/are) one of the most popular Christmas symbols.

Using What You've Learned

- 7 George Bernard Shaw said, "There is only one religion, though there are a hundred versions of it." After studying this chapter, do you agree with Shaw's thoughts? If this is true, why have the religions of the world created so many divisions among people? How would the world be different if everyone believed in only one religion? Use information from this chapter and your own ideas and opinions to write a short essay agreeing or disagreeing with Shaw's thoughts.
- 8 How many adjective clauses can you put in one sentence? While this may be very poor writing style, it certainly is a test of your knowledge of adjective clauses! First read the following attempt by one student. How many clauses do you find? (The answer is on page 330.) Then try an original one. *But remember that this is only for practice.* We do not recommend using dozens of adjective clauses in your sentences!

There was an old man who lived in Mexico City, which is the capital of Mexico, which is situated between North and South America, who had a big house that was surrounded by a large garden in which a lot of old trees grew and where sat the old Rolls-Royce, in which the old man had driven through the city until he had an accident in which he hurt his legs and arms, which were then put in casts by a doctor who came from the hospital that had been built by the father of the old man who had the accident, and it is now the best hospital in Mexico, the one in which all the most talented surgeons work, most of whom come from the University of Mexico City, which has a large painting on its front wall that was done by Salvador Dali, who is a Spanish surrealist painter and who is, unbelievably, related to our old man who had the accident in Mexico City, which is, as mentioned above, the capital city of Mexico.

—Hans Jurgen

After You Watch. Combine these sentences using *who* or *that*.

1. People have "people skills." People have a lot of friends.
2. This is the month. This month people should think about their listening skills.
3. Telephone is a game. Telephone tests your listening skills.
4. People can't remember names. People are at a disadvantage.
5. The man is in the video. The man thinks he has a perfect handshake.



Focus on Testing

Use of Adjective Clauses and Phrases

Modifiers such as adjective phrases and clauses are frequently tested on standardized English proficiency exams. Review these commonly tested structures and check your understanding by completing the sample items that follow.

Remember that . . .

- *That* may not be used in nonrestrictive clauses (with commas).
- In formal English, *who* (not *that*) is preferred when describing people.
- In formal English, *whom* (not *who*) must be used with object clauses.
- When adjective clauses are reduced, the appropriate participle form must be used.
- Subjects and verbs must agree in number.

Part I: Circle the correct completion for the following.

Example: John appears happy with his new boss, _____ is from Spain.

- | | |
|---------|---------------|
| a. that | c. whose |
| b. whom | d. who |

1. *Hindu* is a word _____ Persians gave to the people of India.

a. that	c. who
b. that was	d. whose
2. The Old Testament, _____ Judaism is based, is the longer of the Bible's two sections.

a. which	c. on whom
b. on which	d. what
3. The gentleman _____ we were introduced is an archaeologist.

a. to whom	c. who
b. whom	d. to who
4. The desert is the place _____ Mohammed meditated to find answers to his question.

a. which	c. where
b. that which	d. when

Part 2: Circle the letter below the underlined word(s) containing an error.

Example: Overseas travelers often experience culture shock, which are a combination of confusion, frustration, and depression.

A B C D

1. *Nirvana* is the word that Hindus use it to describe a sense of inner peace.
A B C D
2. Sociologists are researchers who studies the science of society, along with its social institutions and social relationships.
A B C D
3. Mosques may be large or small, but they have the same design consist of an open courtyard and enclosed prayer halls.
A B C D
4. Christ, born a Jew, preached a message of brotherly love that it is now part of Christianity.
A B C D

Answer: 21 clauses