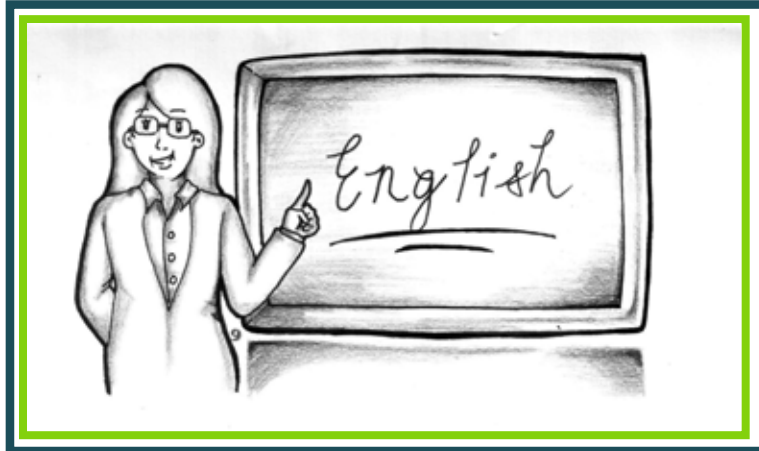


Relative Clauses

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 as a 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. That's nice.
A: Yeah, I agree. She is also very kind.
B: Wonderful! You're lucky she's your teacher.

Relative Clauses

The car which I rented was stolen.



The car I rented.
It was stolen.



He was the police officer I talked to.
He was strict.

Language Focus Relative Clause as Object

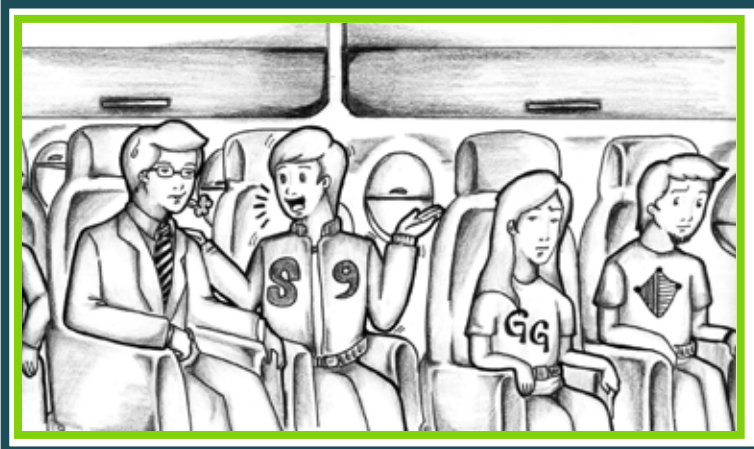
1. The car which I rented was stolen.

Conversation

- A: Hey John! you look sad, are you okay?
 B: No, I'm not. The car which I rented was stolen.
 A: Oh no! Have you reported it to the police?
 B: Yeah. I did and the police I talked to was very strict. He made me feel more worried.

Relative Clauses

The man who I sat next to on the plane talked all the time.



The man on the plane.
He talked all the time.



My friend he fell in love with.
She left him after a month.

Language Focus Relative Clause as Object of Preposition

1. The man who I sat next to on the plane talked all the time.

Conversation

- A: Jack! Welcome back! How was the trip?
 B: I am very exhausted. You know? The man who I sat next to on the plane talked all the time.
 A: Oh really? What did he talk about?
 B: It was really unbelievable! The whole time he was actually talking about Grace, my friend, who he fell in love with but left him after a month.
 A: What a small world.

Relative Clauses

It is the place where most rich people dine.



The restaurant where we had dinner in.
It was expensive.



It is the place where most people dine.
Rich people dine there.

Language Focus Relative Clause of Place

1. It is the place where most rich people dine.

Conversation

- A: John, thanks for the dinner last Sunday. The food was great.
 B: You are welcome. And one more thing, the restaurant where we had dinner is expensive.
 A: Ah... so that is why they give excellent service.
 B: You bet! It is the place where most rich people dine.

Relative Clauses

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



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



It is the time for showing love.
People prepare chocolates and candies.

Language Focus Relative Clause of Time

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

Conversation

- A: Mom, why do many places have heart decorations on their walls and ceilings?
 B: Honey, it is February and it is the month when we give presents to the ones we love. We call it Valentine's month.
 A: Oh I see. What kind of presents?
 B: Like chocolates and candies. We can also give cards if we want.

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 is 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. Who he loves is a secret.

Noun clauses

I was absolutely devastated to see a lot of houses destroyed by the typhoon.



(A) _____



(B) _____

Language Focus Noun Clause as Objects

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

Conversation

- A: Didn't you call Akira 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 knew what she felt.

Noun clauses

I heard some very depressing news.



(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's his first day at school?
 B: It was great. Akio listened to what the teacher explained.
 A: That's great! Where was he seated?
 B: He was seated at the front row. He's interested in what she had to say.

Noun clauses

I heard a very amusing story.



(A) _____



(B) _____

Language Focus Noun Clause as an Object Compliments

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: You can call him a liar.
- A: I think he's just a story teller. He makes up stories, but none of them are true.
- B: You can call him what you want.

Noun clauses

The performance of the English team was very disappointing.



(A) _____



(B) _____

Language Focus Noun Clause as Oppositions

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

Conversation

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