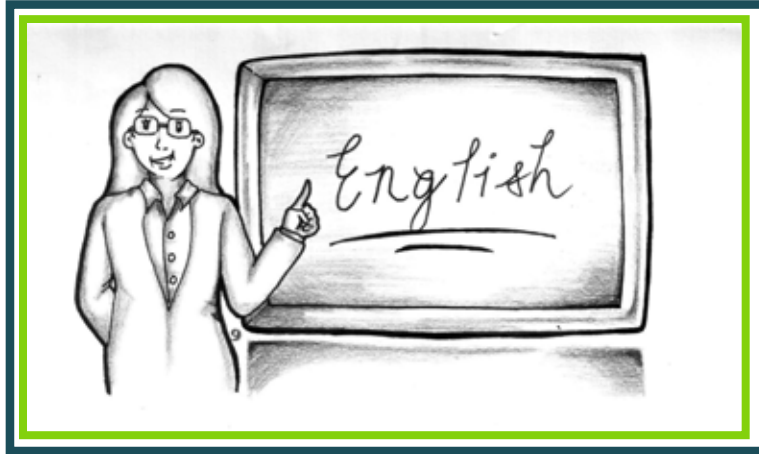


Relative Clauses

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 as well very kind.
B: Wonderful! You're lucky to have a teacher like her.

Relative Clauses

The car which I rented was stolen.



The car I rented.
It was stolen.



He was the police officer I spoke to.
He was very 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! Did you report it to the police?
 B: Yeah. I did, and the policeman who I spoke to was very strict. He made me feel even more worried.

Relative Clauses

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



The man sat next to me on the plane.
He talked all the time.



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

Language Focus Relative Clause as Object of Preposition

1. The man who sat next to me 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 sat next to me on the plane talked all the time.
 A: Oh really? What did he talk about?
 B: Actually, it was unbelievable, the whole time, he was talking about my friend, Grace who he fell in love with but left him after only a month.
 A: Oh! What a small world.

Relative Clauses

It is the place where most rich people dine.



The restaurant where we ate.
It is 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're welcome. Yes, the restaurant where we ate is expensive.
 A: Ah... so that's 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 usually give chocolate and candies.

Language Focus Relative Clause of Time

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

Conversation

- A: Mom, why do so many places have heart decorations on their walls and ceilings?
 B: Honey, it is February. The month when we give presents to the ones we love.
 We call it Valentine's month.
 A: Oh, I see, what kinds of presents do you give?
 B: Things like chocolate and candies. Also we usually give a card.

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 remains 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 to me. Who he loves remains a secret.

Noun clauses

She knew what she felt.



(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 knows herself best. I think she knew what she felt.

Noun clauses

He was interested in what she had to say.



(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 was his first day at school?
 B: He said it was great. Akio listened to what the teacher explained.
 A: Where was he seated?
 B: He was seated on the front row. He was interested in what she had to say.

Noun clauses

You can call him a liar.



(A) _____



(B) _____

Language Focus Noun Clause as an Object Complements

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: Tell me more.
- A: He is a blabber. He makes up stories, but none of them are true.
- B: Well, you can call him what you want. You can even call him a liar.

Noun clauses

The fact that the earthquake destroyed a lot of buildings is affecting the entire town.



(A) _____



(B) _____

Language Focus Noun Clause as Oppositions

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

Conversation

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