

Relative Clause

The woman who lives next door is my English teacher.

**The woman is my English teacher.
She lives next door.**



**She is a teacher.
She is kind.**

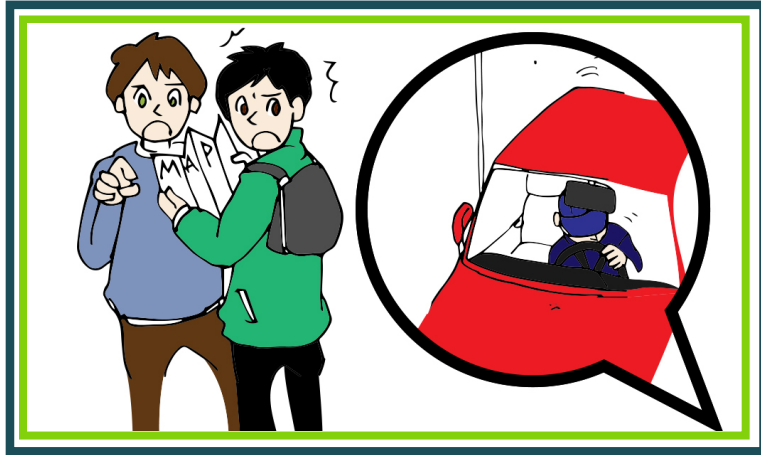
Language Focus**Relative Clause Modifying a Subject**

- 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. She's really clever.
A: Yeah, I agree. She is very kind as well.
B: Wonderful! You're lucky to have a teacher like her.

Relative Clause

The thief stole the car that I rented.

**The thief stole the car.
I rented it.**



**I informed a policeman.
He was very strict.**

Language Focus**Relative Clause Modifying the Object of the Verb**

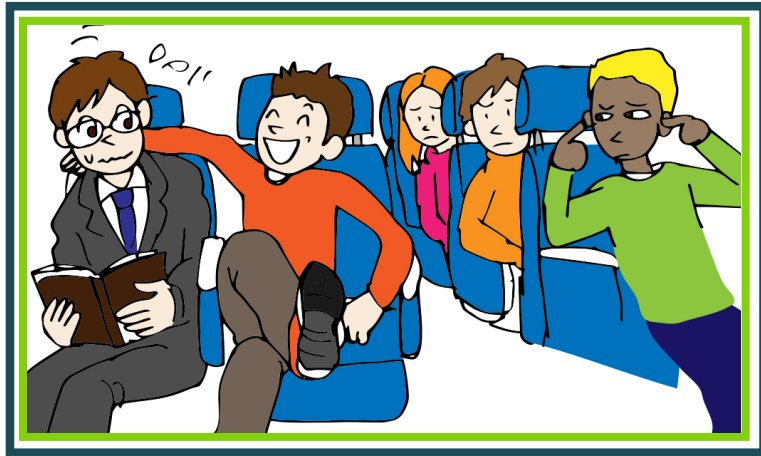
- The thief stole the car that I rented.

Conversation

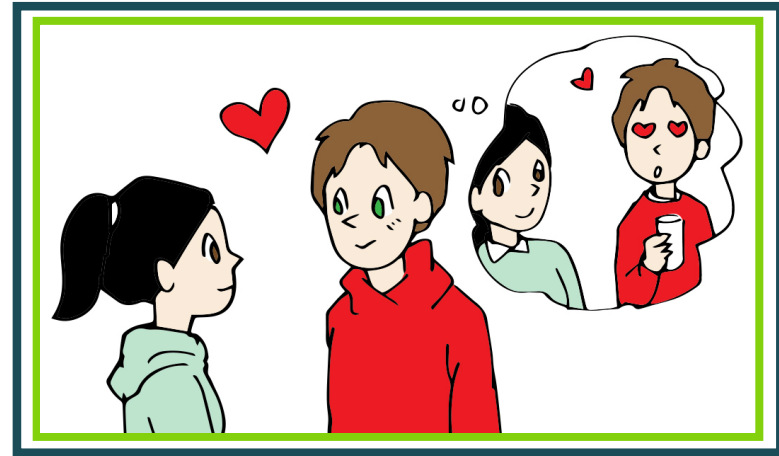
- A: Hey John! You look sad. Are you okay?
B: No, I'm not. The thief stole the car that I rented.
A: Oh really? Did you inform the police?
B: Yes, I did. I informed a policeman who was very strict. He made me feel even more worried.

Relative Clause

I was annoyed with the man who sat next to me on the plane.



**I was annoyed with the man.
He sat next to me on the plane.**



**He was in love with my friend.
He met her last year.**

Language Focus

Relative Clause Modifying the Object of the Preposition

- I was annoyed with the man who sat next to me on the plane.

Conversation

- A: Jack! Welcome back! How was the trip?
- B: I am very exhausted. You know, I was annoyed with the man who sat next to me on the plane. He talked all the time.
- A: Oh, really? What did he talk about?
- B: Actually, it was unbelievable. He was talking about my friend, Grace, the whole time. He was in love with my friend whom he met last year but left him after only a month.
- A: Oh! What a small world.

Relative Clause

That restaurant is an expensive place where rich people dine.



**That restaurant is an expensive place.
Rich people dine in that place.**



**I want to take you to a nice place.
You can enjoy good food there.**

Language Focus

Relative Clause Modifying Places

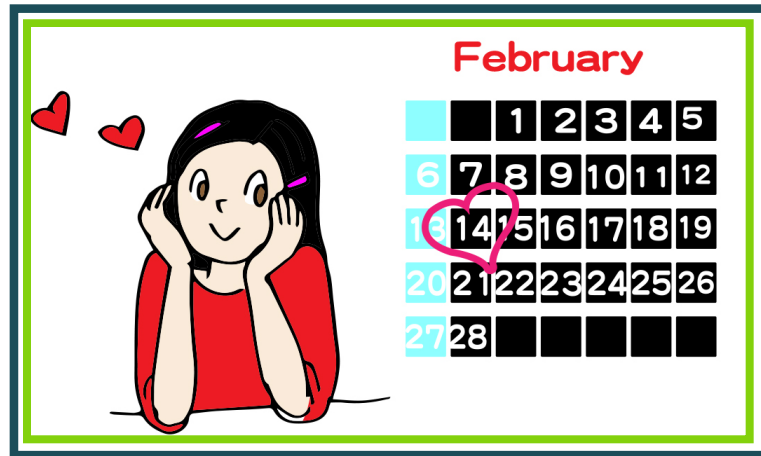
- That restaurant is an expensive place where rich people dine.

Conversation

- A: John, thanks for dinner last Sunday. The food was great.
 B: You're welcome. Glad you liked it.
 A: I think that restaurant is an expensive place where rich people dine.
 B: Yes, indeed. I really want to take you to a nice place where you can enjoy good food.

Relative Clause

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



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



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

Language Focus

Relative Clause Modifying Time

- 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. Is it the time for showing love?
- B: Yes, you're right. It is the time when people give chocolates and candies to show love.

Noun Clause

What he said was a lie.

(A) _____



(B) _____

Language Focus

Noun Clause as a Subject

- What he said was a lie.
- Who he loves remains a secret.

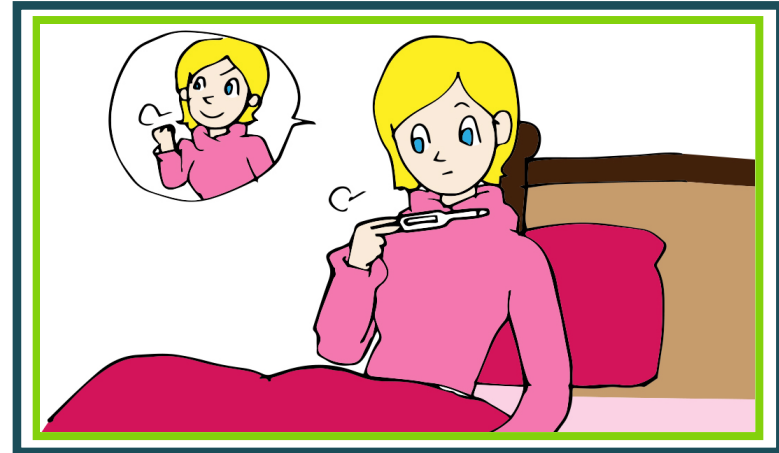
Conversation

- 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 Clause

She knew what she felt.

(A) _____



(B) _____

Language Focus

Noun Clause as an Object of the Verb

- Yumi said that she was sick.
- She knew what she felt.

Conversation

- A: Didn't you call Yumi 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 Clause

He was interested in what she had to say.



(A) _____



(B) _____

Language Focus

Noun Clause as an Object of the Preposition

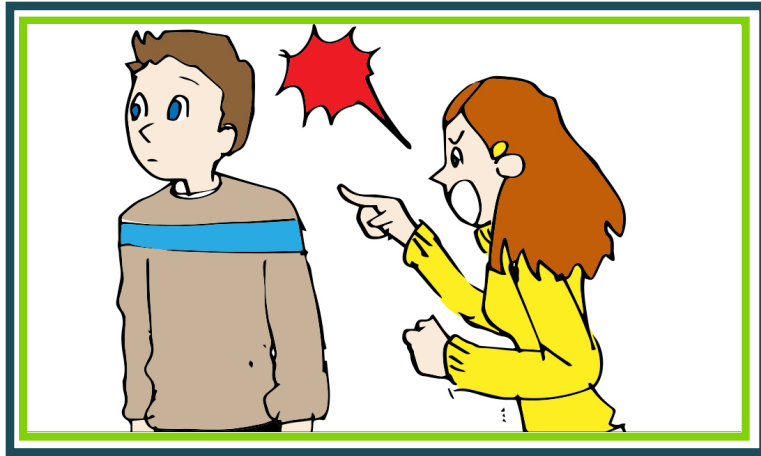
- Akio listened to what the teacher explained.
- He was interested in what she had to say.

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 Clause

You can call him what you want.



(A) _____



(B) _____

Language Focus

Noun Clause as an Object Complement

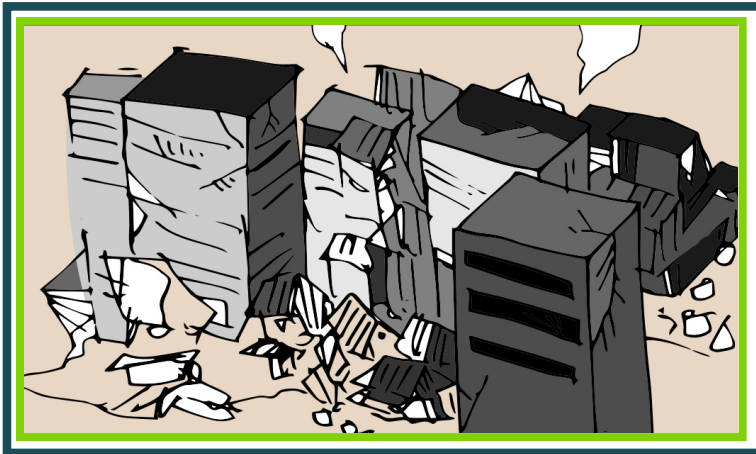
- You can call him a liar.
- You can call him what you want.

Conversation

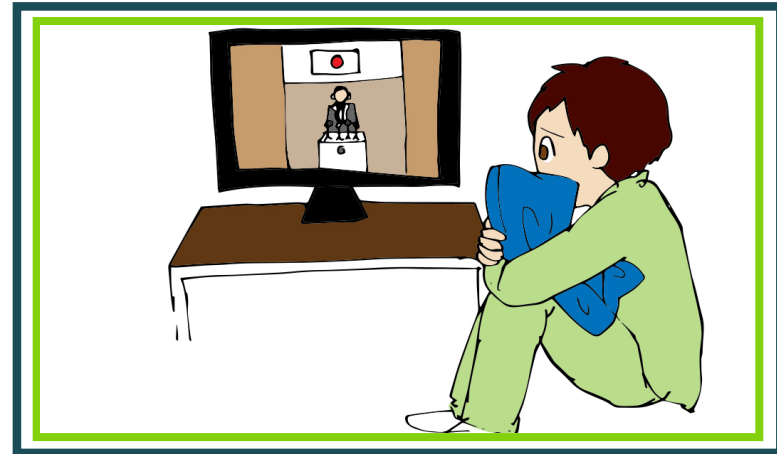
- A: I think he's hiding something from me. He didn't tell me the truth when I asked him about it.
 B: Tell me more.
 A: He is a blabber. He makes up stories, but none of them are true.
 B: Well, you can call him what you want. You can even call him a liar.

Noun Clause

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



(A) _____



(B) _____

Language Focus

Noun Clause as an Appositive

- The fact that the earthquake destroyed a lot of buildings is affecting the entire town.
- The predicament 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 are stuck in a predicament.
- A: Yes, the predicament 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.