

UNIT 12

Adjective Clauses with Subject Relative Pronouns

PERSONALITY TYPES AND FRIENDS

OUTCOMES

- Identify or give additional information about people, places, or things, using adjective clauses with correct subject relative pronouns
- Identify personality traits in a psychology article
- Identify the people described in a conversation
- Take a personality quiz and discuss the results
- Discuss personality traits
- Write about the qualities of a good friend

STEP 1 GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

BEFORE YOU READ

Look at the cartoon and at the definitions. Discuss the questions.

1. What is the personality of an extrovert? An introvert?
2. Can people with very different personalities get along?



READ

Read this article about extroverts and introverts.



Extroverts and Introverts

Extrovert: someone who loves being in a group of people

Introvert: someone who avoids extroverts

Nadia, who needs to spend several hours alone each day, avoids large social gatherings whenever possible. She hates small talk, and at office holiday parties, which are “must-attend” events, she’s always the first one to leave.

You probably know someone like Nadia. Maybe you’re even one of those people that nag¹ a friend like her to get out more. If so, stop! Nadia is an introvert, and there’s really nothing wrong with that. Introverts are people that get their energy by spending time alone. Their opposites are extroverts, people whose energy comes from being around others. Neither type is better than the other. However, because there are so many more extroverts than introverts, there is a lot of misunderstanding about the introverts among us.

¹ nag: keep telling someone, in way that is very annoying, to do something



First, people have a tendency to think that all introverts are shy. Not so. Shy people fear social situations, but many introverts just try to avoid the ones **that drain² their energy**. Nadia, **who is great at leading big, noisy business meetings**, isn't afraid of those meetings. But she needs a lot recovery time afterwards. Unlike extroverts, **who love the small talk at those meetings**, she prefers private conversations **that focus on feelings and ideas**.

Secondly, people also assume that you have to be an extrovert (or act like one) in order to succeed. However, every day the news is full of examples **that contradict that belief**. Microsoft's Bill Gates is one famous introvert **who comes to mind**. Another is successful businesswoman Andrea Jung. Jung, **who grew up in a traditional Chinese family**, considers herself "reserved," but not shy. A writer **who has studied the personality traits of business leaders** points out that the one trait **which absolutely defines successful leaders** is creativity. Introverts are known for being creative, so it shouldn't be a surprise to find many of them at the top of their professions.

What happens when an extrovert and an introvert become friends or fall in love? Opposites attract, but can first attraction survive really big personality differences? Yes, but only if both can accept the other person's needs—and it's not always easy. Extroverts, **who have to talk through everything before they even know what they think**, can drive an introvert crazy. Nadia, **who always thinks before she speaks**, doesn't always understand their need to talk. On the other hand, many extroverts, **who reach for their cell phones after two minutes alone**, can't see why an introvert like Nadia requires so much time by herself. (Is that really *normal*? they wonder.) However, if both people take the time to understand the other's personality type, the results can pay off. The introvert, **who has a rich inner life**, can help the extrovert become more sensitive to feelings. And the risk-loving extrovert can help the introvert develop a sense of adventure. As a result, each friend's personality becomes more complete.

It's important to remember that no one is a pure introvert or extrovert. In fact, we are probably all "ambiverts," people **who act like introverts in some situations and extroverts in others**. Like everyone else, you have a unique personality—your own special combination of traits **that makes you you!**

² *drain*: use too much of something so that there is not enough left

AFTER YOU READ

A VOCABULARY Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

contradict require sensitive tendency trait unique

1. Extroverts have a _____ to reach for their cell phones.
2. Rahul is so _____. He knows when I'm upset even when I hide my feelings.
3. Nadia hates to _____ people, even when they're obviously wrong.
4. Introverts _____ time alone. They get very unhappy without it.
5. No two people are exactly alike. Everyone is _____.
6. Creativity is a personality _____ of many introverts. It's part of who they are.

B COMPREHENSION Read each description. Check (✓) *Introvert* or *Extrovert*.

Who ... ?	Introvert	Extrovert
1. gets energy from being alone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. gets energy from other people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. enjoys small talk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. likes to talk about ideas and feelings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. talks while thinking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. thinks before talking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. is sensitive to feelings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. likes to take risks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C DISCUSSION Work with a partner. Compare your answers in B. Why did you choose *Introvert* or *Extrovert*?

Go to [MyEnglishLab](#) for more grammar in context practice.

STEP 2 GRAMMAR PRESENTATION

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES WITH SUBJECT RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Adjective Clauses After the Main Clause

Main Clause			Adjective Clause		
Subject	Verb	Noun/Pronoun	Subject Relative Pronoun	Verb	
I	read	a book	<i>that</i> <i>which</i>	discusses	personality.
An introvert	is	someone	<i>that</i> <i>who</i>	needs	time alone.
			<i>Whose + Noun</i>		
I	have	a friend	<i>whose personality</i>	is	like mine.

Adjective Clauses Inside the Main Clause

Main Clause		Adjective Clause		Main Clause (cont.)	
Subject	Subject Relative Pronoun	Verb		Verb	
The book	<i>that</i> <i>which</i>	discusses	personality	is	by Ruben.
Someone	<i>that</i> <i>who</i>	needs	time alone	may be	an introvert.
	<i>Whose + Noun</i>				
Ana,	<i>whose personality</i>	is	like mine,	loves	parties.

GRAMMAR NOTES

1 Purpose of Adjective Clauses

Use **adjective clauses** to **identify** or give **additional information** about **nouns**. The nouns can refer to:

- people
- places
- things

Adjective clauses can also identify or describe **indefinite pronouns** such as *one*, *someone*, *somebody*, *something*, *another*, and *other(s)*.

I have a **friend who avoids parties**.

(The clause who avoids parties identifies the friend.)

She lives in **Miami, which is my hometown**.

(The clause which is my hometown gives additional information about Miami.)

She has a **job that is very interesting**.

(The clause that is very interesting gives additional information about the job.)

Nadia would like to meet **someone who is funny**.

(The clause who is funny describes the person that Nadia would like to meet.)

2 Sentences with Adjective Clauses

You can think of **sentences with adjective clauses** as a **combination of two sentences**.

The **adjective clause follows the noun or pronoun** it is identifying or describing. The adjective clause can come:

- **inside** the main clause
- **after** the main clause

I have a classmate. + He is an extrovert. =
I have a classmate **who is an extrovert**.

My friend calls often. + She lives in Rome. =
My friend **who lives in Rome** calls often.

She has a son. + He is a successful doctor. =
She has a son **who is a successful doctor**.

BE CAREFUL! Do not separate an adjective clause from the noun or pronoun that it identifies or gives information about.

My friend **who lives in Berlin** seldom calls me.
NOT My friend ~~seldom calls me who lives in Berlin~~.

3 Subject Relative Pronouns

Adjective clauses begin with **relative pronouns**. Relative pronouns can be **subjects**.

Relative pronouns that can be the **subject** of the clause are **who, that, and which**. Use:

- **who** or **that** for **people**
- **which** or **that** for **places or things**

Relative pronouns always have the **same form**. They do not change for singular and plural nouns or pronouns, or for males and females.

USAGE NOTE In **conversation**, we use **that** more often than **who** and **which**. It's less formal.

BE CAREFUL! Do not use a **subject pronoun** (*I, you, he, she, it, we, they*) and a subject relative pronoun in the same adjective clause.

BE CAREFUL! Do not leave out the **subject relative pronoun** in an adjective clause.

SUBJECT
I have a **friend who** loves spending time alone.

SUBJECT
I have a **friend that** loves spending time alone.

SUBJECT
There's a **meeting which** starts at 10:00 a.m.

SUBJECT
There's a **meeting that** starts at 10:00 a.m.

That's the **person that** gives great parties.

Those are the **people that** give great parties.

That's the **man who** gives great parties.

That's the **woman who** gives great parties.

Nadia is a person **that** avoids parties. (*less formal*)

Nadia is a person **who** avoids parties. (*more formal*)

Scott is someone **who enjoys** parties.

NOT Scott is someone who ~~he~~ enjoys parties.

Sarah is another person **who has** fun at parties.

NOT Sarah is another person ~~has fun at parties~~.

4 Whose

Some adjective clauses begin with the possessive form **whose**.

Use **whose + noun** to show **possession** or **relationship**.

My friend has a son. + His name is Max. =
My friend has a son **whose name** is Max.



Use **whose** to refer to:

- people
- things

Friends whose interests are different can help each other.

I work at a **company whose** offices are in London.

BE CAREFUL! Do not use **who + possessive adjective** (*my, your, his, her, its, our, their*) instead of **whose**.

Deb is a woman **whose personality** is reserved.
NOT Deb is a woman ~~who her~~ personality is reserved.

5 Verbs in Adjective Clauses

The **verb in the adjective clause** is **singular** if the subject relative pronoun refers to a singular noun or pronoun. The verb is **plural** if it refers to a plural noun or pronoun.

Ben is my **friend who lives** in Boston.

Al and Ed are my **friends who live** in Boston.



BE CAREFUL! When **whose + noun** is the subject of the adjective clause, **the verb agrees with the noun subject** of the adjective clause.

Ed is a man **whose friends are** like family.

NOT Ed is a man whose friends ~~is~~ like family.



6 Identifying and Nonidentifying Adjective Clauses



There are two kinds of adjective clauses, **identifying** and **nonidentifying**.

An **identifying** adjective clause is **necessary to identify** the noun it refers to.

I have a lot of good friends. My friend **who lives in Chicago** visits me often.

(The adjective clause is necessary to identify which friend.)

A **nonidentifying** adjective clause gives **additional information** about the noun it refers to. It is **not necessary to identify** the noun. The noun is often **already identified** with an adjective such as *first, last, best, or most*, or the noun is the name of a person or place.

I have a lot of good friends. My **best** friend, **who lives in Chicago**, visits me often.

(The friend has already been identified as the person's best friend. The adjective clause gives additional information, but it isn't needed to identify the friend.)

BE CAREFUL! Do not use **that** to introduce nonidentifying adjective clauses. Use **who** for people and **which** for places and things.

Ed, who introduced us at the party, called me last night.

NOT Ed, ~~that~~ introduced us at the party, called me last night.

My favorite city is **Miami, which** reminds me of home.

NOT My favorite city is Miami, ~~that~~ reminds me of home.

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CONTINUED ▶

IN WRITING Use **commas** to separate a nonidentifying adjective clause from the rest of the sentence.

BE CAREFUL! Without **commas**, an adjective clause has a **very different meaning** from an adjective clause with commas.

NONIDENTIFYING ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

Bill Gates, **who is a well-known introvert**, founded Microsoft in 1975.

NONIDENTIFYING ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

I work at Microsoft, **which is located in Seattle**.

IDENTIFYING ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

My friends **who are extroverts** love parties.
(My friends have different personalities. The adjective clause is necessary to identify which ones love parties.)

NONIDENTIFYING ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

My friends, **who are extroverts**, love parties.
(All of my friends are extroverts. They all love parties.)



PRONUNCIATION NOTE

Pronunciation of Identifying and Nonidentifying Adjective Clauses

In **writing**, we use **commas** around **nonidentifying adjective clauses**.

My sister Marie, **who lives in Seattle**, is an introvert.

In **speaking**, we **pause** briefly **before and after nonidentifying** adjective clauses.

My sister Marie [PAUSE] **who lives in Seattle** [PAUSE] is an introvert.

We **do not pause** before and after **identifying** adjective clauses.

My sister **who lives in Seattle** is an introvert.

STEP 3 FOCUSED PRACTICE

EXERCISE 1 DISCOVER THE GRAMMAR

GRAMMAR NOTES 1–6 Read this article about two other personality types. Circle the relative pronouns and underline the adjective clauses. Then draw an arrow from the relative pronoun to the noun or pronoun that it refers to.

It's All How You Look at It



Look at the photo. Do you see a glass which is half full or a glass

which is half empty? For optimists, people who have a positive view of life, the glass is half full. For pessimists, people who have a negative view of life, the glass is half empty.

Most of us know people who have a strong tendency to be either optimistic or pessimistic. I have a friend whose life motto is “Things have a way of working out.” Even when something bad happens, Cindi remains optimistic. Last year, she lost a job that was extremely important to her. She didn’t get depressed; she just thought “Well, maybe I’ll find a new job that’s even better than this one!” But then there is the example of Monica, who always sees the dark side of every situation, even when something good happens. She recently won a lot of money in

a contest. Is she happy about this windfall? Not really. She worries that she won’t know how to spend the money wisely. And now she’s also worried that her friend Dan, who is struggling to start his own business, will be jealous of her. Cindi and Monica are women whose outlooks on life are as different as day and night.

Former U.S. president Harry Truman defined the two personalities very well: “A pessimist is one who makes difficulties of his opportunities, and an optimist is one who makes opportunities of his difficulties.” However, people can learn to make these tendencies less extreme—even Cindi and Monica. Experts who study personality types agree: Half full or half empty, you may not be able to change how much water is in your glass, but you can often change how you view the situation and how you respond to it.

EXERCISE 2 RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND VERBS

GRAMMAR NOTES 3-6 Complete the statements in the personality quiz. Circle the correct words. (In Exercise 9, you will take the quiz.)

Personality Quiz

Do you agree with the following statements? Check (✓) *True* or *False*.

	TRUE	FALSE
1. People <u>who</u> / <u>which</u> talk a lot tire me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. On a plane, I always talk to the stranger who <u>take</u> / <u>takes</u> the seat next to me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I'm the kind of person <u>that</u> / <u>which</u> needs time to recover after a social event.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. My best friend, <u>that</u> / <u>who</u> talks a lot, is just like me.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. I prefer to have conversations which <u>focus</u> / <u>focuses</u> on feelings and ideas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. I am someone whose favorite activities <u>include</u> / <u>includes</u> reading and doing yoga.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. People <u>whose</u> / <u>their</u> personalities are completely different can be close friends.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. I'm someone that always <u>see</u> / <u>sees</u> the glass as half full, not half empty.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Difficult situations are often the ones that <u>provide</u> / <u>provides</u> the best opportunities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. <u>Introverts</u> , <u>that</u> / <u>who</u> are quiet, sensitive, and creative, are perfect friends.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



EXERCISE 3 IDENTIFYING ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

A GRAMMAR NOTES 1-4, 6 We often use identifying adjective clauses to define words. First, match the words on the left with the descriptions on the right.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| <u>h</u> 1. difficulty | a. This situation gives you a chance to experience something good. |
| ___ 2. extrovert | b. This attitude shows your ideas about your future. |
| ___ 3. introvert | c. This ability makes you able to produce new ideas. |
| ___ 4. opportunity | d. This person usually sees the bright side of situations. |
| ___ 5. opposites | e. This person requires a lot of time alone. |
| ___ 6. optimist | f. This money was unexpected. |
| ___ 7. outlook | g. This person usually sees the dark side of situations. |
| ___ 8. pessimist | h. This problem is hard to solve. |
| ___ 9. creativity | i. These people have completely different personalities. |
| ___ 10. windfall | j. This person requires a lot of time with others. |