

# 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 nag<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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 drain<sup>2</sup> 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!**

<sup>2</sup> *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

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

*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**.

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.

**CONTINUED** ▶

**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.

&lt;

&gt;



## 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. Introverts, <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       | <del>h.</del> 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.                 |



**B** Read this conversation between Alicia and her classmate Ade. There are six adjective clauses without relative pronouns. The first one is already underlined. Find and underline five more. Then add appropriate relative pronouns.

ADE: The two articles that or which you posted on our class blog are great!

ALICIA: Thanks. I wrote the first one the day I finished reading *Immigrant Voices*. You can tell I was really excited about the book, can't you?

ADE: You're not alone. My sister loves immigrant literature. It's something she talks about all the time. In fact, the "birthday box" she sent me last week had a copy of *Immigrant Voices* in it.

ALICIA: Have you read it yet?

ADE: Not yet. But I will. It's on the list of things I'm going to do after midterm exams.

ALICIA: Well, as I said in my blog post, you'll love the book. By the way, you're from Nigeria, aren't you?

ADE: I was born in Nigeria. But this is the country I grew up in. I think of myself as Nigerian-American.

### EXERCISE 2 RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND VERBS

**GRAMMAR NOTES 1-4, 6** Complete this interview from a high-school newspaper. Use *who(m), that, which, where, or when* and the correct forms of the verbs in parentheses.

**The Grover** September 19, 2016 page 3 **MEET YOUR CLASSMATES**


Maniya, who a lot of our readers already know, has been at Grover High for three years now. We interviewed Maniya, who is from the Philippines, about her experiences as a new immigrant in the United States.

**INTERVIEWER:** How did your family choose Atlanta, Maniya?

**MANIYA:** My cousin, \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ with at first, lives here.

**INTERVIEWER:** What were your first impressions?

**MANIYA:** At first, it was a lot of fun. We arrived here at the beginning of the summer, \_\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_\_ no school, so I didn't feel much pressure to speak English.





## EXERCISE 5 IDENTIFYING OR NONIDENTIFYING ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

**GRAMMAR NOTES 1-6** Read each conversation. Then use the first and last sentences in the conversation to help you write a summary statement. Use adjective clauses. Remember to use commas where necessary.

1. A: This article is really interesting.  
B: What's it about?  
A: It discusses the different types of personalities.

**SUMMARY:** This article, which discusses the different types of personalities, is really interesting.

2. A: The office party is going to be at the restaurant.  
B: Which restaurant?  
A: You know the one. It's across the street from the library.

**SUMMARY:** \_\_\_\_\_

3. A: I liked that speaker.  
B: Which one? We heard several!  
A: I forget his name. He talked about optimists.

**SUMMARY:** \_\_\_\_\_

4. A: Bill and Sue aren't close friends with the Swabodas.  
B: No. The Swabodas' interests are very different from theirs.

**SUMMARY:** \_\_\_\_\_

5. A: I lent some chairs to the new neighbors.  
B: Why did they need chairs?  
A: They're having a party tonight.

**SUMMARY:** \_\_\_\_\_

6. A: I'm watching an old video of Jason.  
B: Look at that! He was telling jokes when he was five!  
A: I know. This totally defines his personality.

**SUMMARY:** \_\_\_\_\_

7. A: My boyfriend left me a lot of plants to water.  
B: How come?  
A: He's visiting Venezuela with some friends.

**SUMMARY:** \_\_\_\_\_

## EXERCISE 6 IDENTIFYING OR NONIDENTIFYING ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

**PRONUNCIATION NOTE** Listen to the sentences. Add commas if you hear pauses around the adjective clauses.

1. My neighbor, who is an introvert, called me today.
2. My neighbor who is an introvert called me today.



3. My brother who is one year older than me is an extrovert.
4. My sister who lives in Toronto visits us every summer.
5. My friend who is in the same class as me lent me a book.
6. The book which is about personality types is really interesting.
7. The article that won a prize is in today's newspaper.
8. My boyfriend who hates parties actually agreed to go to one with me.

## EXERCISE 7 EDITING

**GRAMMAR NOTES 1–6** Read this student's essay about a friend. There are ten mistakes in the use of adjective clauses and their punctuation. The first mistake is already corrected. Find and correct nine more.

### Good Friends

A writer once said friends are born, not made. In other words, we immediately become friends with people who ~~they~~ are compatible with us. I have to contradict this writer. Last summer, I made friends with someone which is very different from me.

In July, I went to Mexico City to study Spanish for a month. In our group, there were twenty students and five adults, who was all language teachers. Two of the teachers stayed with friends in Mexico City, and we saw those teachers only during the day. But we spent a lot of time with the teachers, who stayed with us in the dormitory. They were the ones who helped us when we had problems. After my first two weeks, I had a problem it was getting me down. Mexico City, that is a very exciting place, was too distracting. I'm a real extrovert—someone who he wants to go out all the time—and I stopped going to my classes. As a result, my grades suffered. When they got really bad, I wanted to leave. Bob Taylor, who was the most serious teacher in the dorm, was very sensitive to those feelings. But he was also optimistic about my situation. He helped me get back into my courses which were actually pretty interesting. I managed to do well after all! After the trip, I kept writing to Mr. Taylor, who's letters are always friendly and encouraging. Next summer, he's leading another trip what sounds great. It's a three-week trip to Spain. I hope I can go.

Go to [MyEnglishLab](#) for more focused practice.

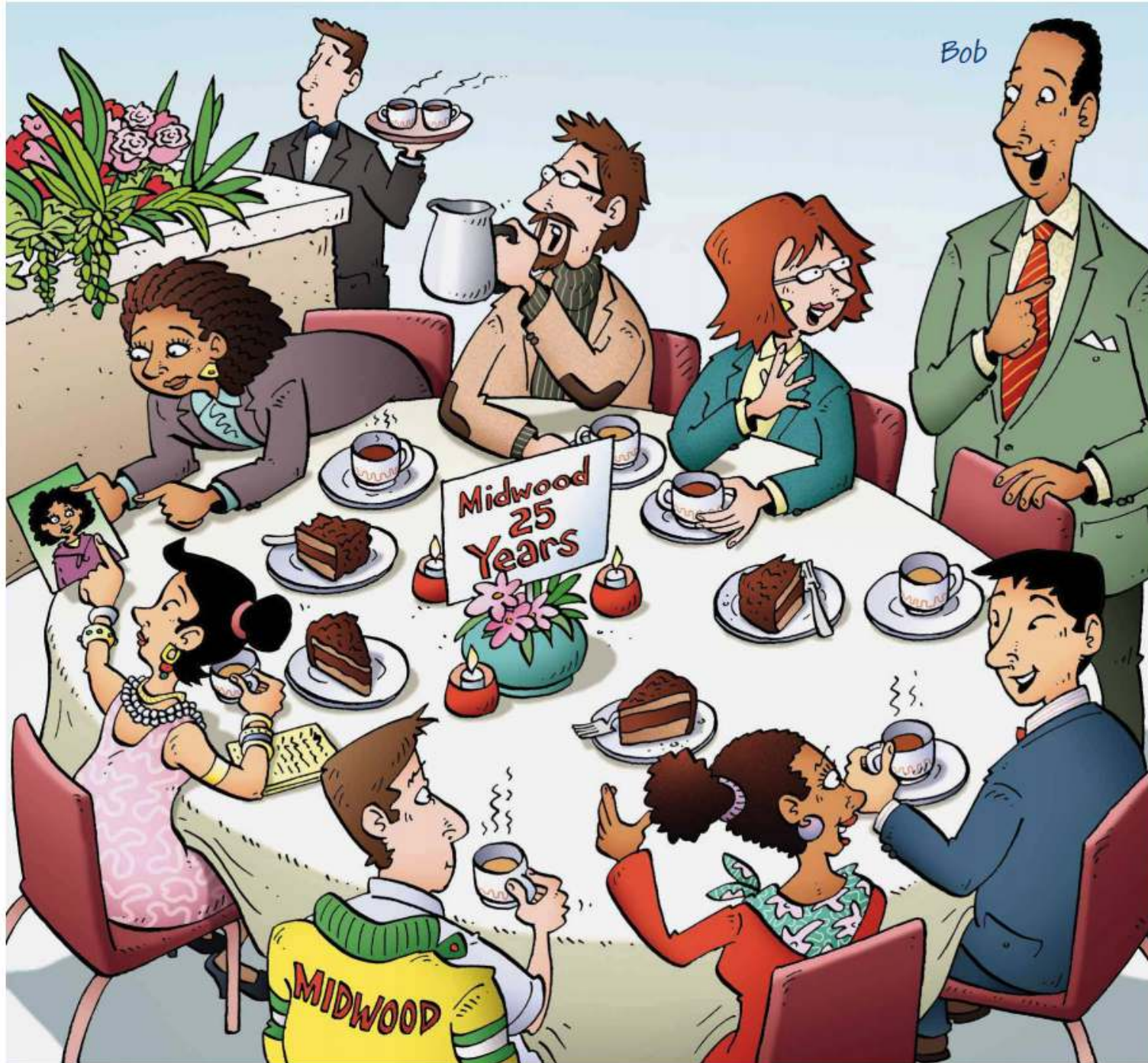


# STEP 4 COMMUNICATION PRACTICE

## EXERCISE 8 LISTENING

**A** Some friends are at a high school reunion. They haven't seen one another for twenty-five years. Listen to their conversation. Look at the picture. Then listen again to the conversation and write the correct name next to each person.

- Ann
- Asha
- ~~Bob~~
- Kado
- Pat
- Pete



**B** Listen to the conversation again. Then work with a partner. Discuss your answers in A. Explain your choices.

EXAMPLE: A: So, the man who is standing is Bob.  
B: Right. And what about Ann? Which person is Ann?  
A: She's the woman who ...



## EXERCISE 9 GETTING PERSONAL

**A CONVERSATION** Think about your own personality traits. Then take the quiz in Exercise 2 on page 190.

**B** Work with a partner. Talk about your answers to the quiz. What do you think your answers show about your personality?

EXAMPLE: **A:** Question 1. People who talk a lot tire me. That's true.

**B:** I think that means you're probably an introvert. It isn't true for me. I talk a lot, and I enjoy people who talk a lot, too.

## EXERCISE 10 QUOTABLE QUOTES

**DISCUSSION** Work in a group. Read these quotes about friends and personality types. Choose three quotes and discuss them. What do they mean? Do you agree with them? Why or why not? Give examples from your own experience to support your ideas.

1. Show me a friend who will weep<sup>1</sup> with me; those who will laugh with me I can find myself.  
—*Slavic proverb*

EXAMPLE: **A:** I think this means it's easier to find friends for good times than for bad times.

**B:** I agree. A true friend is someone who is there for you during good *and* bad times.

**C:** My best friend in high school was like that. She was someone who ...

2. An optimist is a guy that has never had much experience.  
—*Don Marquis (U.S. writer, 1878–1937)*

3. He is wise who can make a friend of a foe.<sup>2</sup>  
—*Scottish proverb*

4. A pessimist is one who makes difficulties of his opportunities, and an optimist is one who makes opportunities of his difficulties.  
—*Harry Truman (U.S. president, 1884–1972)*

5. Wherever you are, it is your own friends who make your world.  
—*Ralph Barton Perry (U.S. philosopher, 1876–1957)*

6. A true friend is somebody who can make us do what we can.  
—*Ralph Waldo Emerson (U.S. writer, 1803–1882)*

<sup>1</sup> *weep*: cry

<sup>2</sup> *foe*: enemy



## EXERCISE 11 WHAT ARE FRIENDS FOR?

**A QUESTIONNAIRE** Complete the questionnaire. Check (✓) all the items that you believe are true. Then add your own ideas.

**A friend is someone who ...**

- 1. always tells you the truth
- 2. has known you for a very long time
- 3. cries with you
- 4. lends you money
- 5. talks to you every day
- 6. helps you when you are in trouble
- 7. listens to your problems
- 8. does things with you
- 9. respects you
- 10. accepts you the way you are
- 11. is sensitive to your feelings
- 12. gives you advice
- 13. keeps your secrets
- 14. never contradicts you

Other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**B** Work with a partner. Compare your answers to the questionnaire. Discuss the reasons for your choices.

EXAMPLE: A: I think a friend is someone who always tells you the truth.

B: I don't agree. Sometimes the truth can hurt you.

**C** After your discussion, tally the results of the whole class. Discuss the results.

EXAMPLE: A: I'm surprised. Only three people said a friend is someone who always tells you the truth.

B: I'm not surprised. You want friends that are honest, but maybe not always.

C: I agree. The truth could be something that's painful. A friend might want to protect you.



## FROM GRAMMAR TO WRITING

**A BEFORE YOU WRITE** Think about your friends. Complete the outline.

A Good Friend Is Someone Who . . .

Description of My Best Friend

**B WRITE** Use your outline to write two paragraphs about your best friend. In the first paragraph, describe what a good friend should do. In the second paragraph, describe your best friend. Use adjective clauses with subject relative pronouns. Try to avoid the common mistakes in the chart.

EXAMPLE: Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "A true friend is somebody who can make us do what we can." I completely agree. A friend is someone who . . .  
My best friend, whose name is Fran, is the perfect example of a true friend. She . . .

### Common Mistakes in Using Adjective Clauses with Subject Relative Pronouns

Use an adjective clause **after a noun or pronoun** to **identify** or **give additional information** about a person, place, or thing. Do not separate the adjective clause and the noun or pronoun.

A **person who is a true friend** will always help you.  
**NOT** A person ~~will always help you who is a true friend.~~

Use **who**, **which**, or **that** as the **subject relative pronoun** in an adjective clause. Do not use subject pronouns (*I, you, he, she, it, we, they*).

I have a friend **who is** always there for me.  
**NOT** I have a friend ~~he~~ is always there for me.  
**NOT** I have a friend who ~~he~~ is always there for me.

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

I have **a friend who understands** me.  
**NOT** I have a friend who ~~understand~~ me.  
Joe has **friends who understand** him.  
**NOT** Joe has friends who ~~understands~~ him.

**C CHECK YOUR WORK** Read your paragraphs. Underline the adjective clauses. Circle the relative pronouns. Use the Editing Checklist to check your work.

### Editing Checklist

Did you use . . . ?

- who/that* for people, *which/that* for places and things, *whose* for possession or relationship
- the correct verb form in adjective clauses
- identifying adjective clauses to identify a noun
- nonidentifying adjective clauses to give more information about a noun
- commas to separate nonidentifying adjective clauses

**D REVISE YOUR WORK** Read your paragraphs again. Can you improve your writing? Make changes if necessary. Give your paragraphs a title.

Go to [MyEnglishLab](#) for more writing practice.



## UNIT 12 **REVIEW**

Test yourself on the grammar of the unit.

**A** Circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. I have a lot of friends who is / are introverts.
2. Maria is someone whose / who idea of a good time is staying home.
3. Ben, who always think / thinks carefully before he speaks, is very sensitive to people's feelings.
4. He lives in Los Angeles, which / that is a city I'd love to visit.
5. He wrote a book about personality types that / it is very interesting.
6. My friend who / which read it liked it a lot.

**B** Complete each sentence with a relative pronoun (*who, which, that, or whose*) and the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Thinkers and Feelers are types of people \_\_\_\_\_ very differently.  
(behave)
2. A Thinker, \_\_\_\_\_ facts to make decisions, is a very logical person.  
(use)
3. Emotions, \_\_\_\_\_ usually \_\_\_\_\_ a Feeler, are more important than facts to this personality type.  
(convince)
4. A Thinker is someone \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ fairly and honestly.  
(speak)
5. A Feeler avoids saying things \_\_\_\_\_ another person's feelings.  
(hurt)
6. I dislike arguments, \_\_\_\_\_ usually \_\_\_\_\_ me. I guess I'm a Feeler.  
(upset)
7. Ed, \_\_\_\_\_ personality \_\_\_\_\_ different from mine, loves to argue.  
(be)

**C** Find and correct seven mistakes. Remember to check punctuation.

It's true that we are often attracted to people which are very different from ourselves. An extrovert, which personality is very outgoing, will often connect with a romantic partner who are an introvert. They are both attracted to someone that have different strengths. My cousin Valerie who is an extreme extrovert, recently married Bill, whose idea of a party is a Scrabble game on the Internet. Can this marriage succeed? Will Bill learn the salsa, that is Valerie's favorite dance? Will Valerie start collecting unusual words? Their friends, that care about both of them, are hoping for the best.

Now check your answers on page 478.