## ADJECTIVE AND NOUN CLAUSES, THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD – FORMATION AND EXAMPLES

### NOUN + ADJECTIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUN + ADJECTIVE</th>
<th>NOUN + <strong>that/which + ADJECTIVE CLAUSE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am reading an interesting book.</td>
<td>I'm reading a book <strong>that/which</strong> I bought yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We are watching a wonderful movie.</td>
<td>We're watching a movie <strong>that/which</strong> was directed by James Cameron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During our stay in Paris we visited a magnificent palace.</td>
<td>We've visited a palace <strong>that/which</strong> was constructed in the eighteenth century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our teacher read us an amazing story today.</td>
<td>Our teacher read us a story <strong>that/which</strong> was written by a French writer Antoine de Saint-Exupery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I've decided to buy an expensive cell phone.</td>
<td>I've decided to buy a cell phone <strong>that/which</strong> was advertised on TV.</td>
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<td>They met an old man in the park.</td>
<td>They met a man <strong>who/that</strong> fought in the World War II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We were talking to a beautiful girl.</td>
<td>We were talking to a girl <strong>who/that</strong> is a famous Russian model.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There's a young man on this photo.</td>
<td>The young man <strong>who/that</strong> is depicted on this photo is a friend of mine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The author of this symphony is a famous German composer.</td>
<td>The composer <strong>who/that</strong> wrote this fascinating symphony lived in the eighteenth century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacques Louis David was a French artist of enormous popularity.</td>
<td>The artist <strong>who/that</strong> painted this portrait was the favorite artist of Napoleon Bonaparte.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MORE EXAMPLES:

- The couple **who** lives next to us has sixteen grandchildren.
- Andrew stopped the police car **that** was driving past.
- We went to a restaurant **[which/that] Jane** had recommended to us.
- Rockall is an uninhabited island **which/that** lies north west of mainland Scotland.
- We have a friend **who/that** plays the piano.
- He showed me the rocks **[which/that] he** had brought back from Australia.
- That's the man **[who/that]** I met at Allison's party.
- A friend of mine **who** is a solicitor helped me.
- One of the people arrested was Mary Arundel, **who** is a member of the local council.
- Professor Johnson, **who** I have long admired, is to visit the university next week.
- My mp3 player, **which** cost over $200, fell apart after a few weeks.
- That Masters course, **which I took in 1990**, is no longer taught at the college.
NOUN + WHERE + ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

The hotel where we stayed was situated in a picturesque mountainous region.
The house where they lived was designed by a famous Italian architect.
The park where we usually spend our free time is located not very far from our house.
The café where I frequently meet with my friends serves delicious Russian dishes.
The city where we live has a number of magnificent historical monuments.

NOUN + WHEN + ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

He still remembers the day when he was passing entrance exams to university.
She was born in the year when the Soviet Union dissolved.
The 9th of May is the day when all Russia celebrates the victory in the World War II.
Christmas is the time when families stay together.
Early spring is the period when many people get sick.

NOUN + WHOSE + ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

We are studying together with a boy whose father is a scientist.
His friend is person whose support is very important to him.
My grandmother is generous person whose presents are always very impressive.
The police are searching for a suspect whose fingerprints they found on a knife.
I decided to call to a doctor whose telephone number I have once seen in a newspaper.
Stevenson is an architect whose designs have won international praise.
Neil Adams, whose parents are both teachers, won first prize in the competition.
### ADJECTIVE CLAUSES CONTAINING (... OF WHOM/OF WHICH)

<table>
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<th>NOUN, (EXPRESSION) OF WHICH/OF WHOM</th>
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| *all, both, each, many, most, neither, none, part, some, a number, …*  \  
| *the first, the second, …*, *half, a third, …*  \  
| *the top, the surface, the bottom, the sides, …*  \  
| *of whom*  \  
| *of which*  \  
| *… of which*  \  

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<th>He has two brothers, <em>both of whom</em> live in the UK.</th>
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<td>I have only two options, <em>neither of which</em> is advantageous to me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The British Museum preserves an extraordinary number of precious exhibits, <em>many of which</em> come from Egypt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The professor was giving a lecture to a group of 30 students, <em>none of whom</em> completely understood the topic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The book contains a number of exercises, <em>half of which</em> is of advanced complexity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The library possesses a wide selection of books on mathematics, <em>a third of which</em> is in English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It was difficult for sailors to spot a huge iceberg, <em>the biggest part of which</em> was hidden underwater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Russia, there are many rivers, <em>the longest of which</em> are Volga and Yenisei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In her class there some student who can draw very well, <em>the most talented of whom</em> is Gabriel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He has bought an antique <em>table, the surface of which</em> was scratched in places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the Museum of Natural History, we saw a <em>Greek vase, the sides of which</em> were decorated with figures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandrian column in Saint-Petersburg is the column, <em>the top of which</em> is dominated by the statue of an angel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It was impossible to steal a golden candelabrum, <em>the bottom of which</em> was fixed to its pedestal.</td>
</tr>
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If the adjective clause contains the *be-form*, you can omit the *be-form* and the pronouns. **Who**/**that**/**which**

| We’re watching a movie that/which was directed by James Cameron. | We’re watching a movie directed by James Cameron. |
| We’ve visited a palace that/which was constructed in eighteenth century. | We’ve visited a palace constructed in the eighteenth century. |
| Our teacher read us a story that/which was written by a French writer Antoine de Saint-Exupery. | Our teacher read us a story written by a French writer Antoine de Saint-Exupery. |
| I’ve decided to buy a cell phone that/which was advertised on TV. | I’ve decided to buy a cell phone advertised on TV. |
| The young man who/that is depicted on this photo is a friend of mine. | The young man depicted on this photo is a friend of mine. |
| I’m reading a book that/which I bought yesterday. | I’m reading a book I bought yesterday. |
| I enjoyed the movie that/which you advised me to watch. | I enjoyed the movie you advised me to watch. |

**APPOSITIVES**

An appositive—*that is, a noun or noun phrase that identifies or renames another noun*—is a handy way of adding details to a sentence.

| NOUN + **who**/**that**/**which** + ADJECTIVE CLAUSE | NOUN, NOUN, ... |
| Benjamin Franklin, who was a famous American statesman, is also known as a scientist. | Benjamin Franklin, a famous American statesman, is also known as a scientist. |
| Photosynthesis, which is a complex photochemical process, produces energy necessary to plants. | Photosynthesis, a complex photochemical process, produces energy necessary to plants. |
| The Eiffel Tower, which is a symbol of Paris, was constructed in the end of the 19th century. | The Eiffel Tower, a symbol of Paris, was constructed in the end of the 19th century. |

**MORE EXAMPLES:**

- Jimbo Gold, a professional magician, performed at my sister’s birthday party.
- Saint Petersburg, a city of almost five-million people, Russia’s second-largest and northernmost metropolis, was designed three centuries ago by Peter the Great.
- John Reed, an American journalist, helped found the Communist Labor Party in America.
- I once saw Margot Fonteyn, the famous ballerina.
- Elkie Fern, a professional botanist, led the kids on a nature hike.
- I read a biography of Disraeli, the 19th-century statesman and novelist.
- Elsa, a good country woman, has a daughter named Margaret.
## Noun Clauses

### What
- were they quarreling about?

### Where
- will he spend the holidays?

### Who
- is she talking to?

### When
- does the train arrive?

### Whose
- flash drive is that?

### Do
- they have any questions?

### Is
- she good at mathematics?

### Will
- will they provide any help for us?

### Did
- did he come on time?

### Has
- has she succeeded?

### Were
- were they searching for me?

### Economics is a difficult subject.
- They will be late.

### It was not easy to pass this test.
- He has not done any exercises.

### George Washington was a president of the USA.
- Rembrandt was a renowned Dutch painter.

### Think I understand I didn’t know that economics is a difficult subject.
- They will be late.

### To ask for help to submit this paper.
- To believe him of not.

### Common Verbs That Are Introduced by That-Clauses
- agree that
- doubt that
- hear that
- presume that
- remember that
- assume that
- dream that
- hope that
- pretend that
- reveal that
- believe that
- fear that
- imagine that
- prove that
- say that
- conclude that
- feel that
- indicate that
- read that
- show that
- decide that
- figure out that
- know that
- recall that
- suppose that
- demonstrate that
- find out that
- learn that
- recognize that
- suspect that
- discover that
- forget that
- notice that
- observe that
- teach that
- guess that
- predict that
- regret that
- think that
## THE SUBJUNCTIVE

- **used to stress importance or urgency**
- **used in that-clauses**
  - **vital, crucial, imperative, essential, important, necessary, urgent**
    - It is **that**
      - I you
      - he, she
      - we you
      - they
      - do this assignment as soon as possible.
      - be present at all lectures.
      - not drink alcohol before driving.
      - not be involved in this conflict.
      - be selected for this competition.
      - not be informed about this accident.

- **used to express advice and demands**
  - advise, propose, ask, recommend, demand, request, insist, suggest, order, command, urge, counsel, ...
    - I **that**
      - you
      - he, she
      - we
      - you
      - they
      - not postpone these tasks until tomorrow.
      - follow the instructions given in the book.
      - pay attention to our plea.
      - be examined by a doctor.
      - be permitted to enter immediately.
      - be granted his audience.
      - not be allowed to speak to anybody.
      - seek the aid of a professional.
      - not do anything without my permission.
      - leave my house.
      - address this issue at once.
      - not make any rash decisions.

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<th>JaEun</th>
<th>should</th>
<th>see that film</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>JaEun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DaeHo</td>
<td></td>
<td>do these exercises</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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### MORE EXAMPLES:

- The President **requests** that you **be present** at the meeting.
- It is **vital** that you **be present** at the meeting.
- They **insisted** that we **go** with them.
- It is **vital** that children **remain** in the school grounds until their parents arrive.
- It was **essential** that the security system **be checked**.
- They **insisted** that we **not stay** behind.
- It is **vital** that children **not leave** the school grounds until their parents arrive.
- I **demand** that he **leave** at once.
- It’s **necessary** that she **be** in the room with you.
- The manager **insists** that the car park **be locked** at night.
- The board of directors **recommended** that he **join** the company.
- It is **essential** that we **vote** as soon as possible.
- It was **necessary** that every student **submit** his essay by the weekend.
- She **suggests** that Mark **work** full time from Saturday.
- He said it was **essential** that Johan **guard** the box.
- It is **imperative** that the meeting **begin** at once.
- His **requirement** is that everyone **be** computer literate.