

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar in Context 3, Seventh Edition, Unit 7

### Short Answer

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Write *S* if the underlined adjective clause describes the subject. Write *O* if the underlined adjective clause describes the object.

**Ex:** That email, which I didn't bother to read, was from a spammer. S

1. The spammer, who has several computers, makes a lot of money.
2. Spam, which is often poorly written, is of no interest to me.
3. Sometimes I get an email that actually saves me money.
4. My computer, which I bought five years ago, has a small monitor.
5. My son who lives in Chicago bought me a plane ticket to fly to see him.
6. Matthew lives in an apartment that has six bedrooms.
7. The computer that I need costs \$500.
8. The teacher, who teaches the computer science class, has a lot of experience.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Rewrite the incorrect sentences. If a sentence is correct, write *OK*.

**Ex:** This is the shirt whom I bought on eBay.  
This is the shirt that I bought on eBay.  
This is the shirt which I bought on eBay.  
This is the shirt I bought on eBay.

9. A friend which I have known for years buys a lot of things on eBay.
10. One thing I won't buy on eBay is clothing.
11. eBay is the only website whom I use to buy things.
12. The friends that I most enjoy are the ones I hear from online.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Rewrite the incorrect sentences. If a sentence is correct, write *OK*.

13. The Internet is a service that you don't pay for it.
14. Online games are one thing whom I enjoy a lot.

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15. The game I played last night was fabulous!
16. The people to whom I write the most emails are my classmates.
17. The teacher asked me which I want to sit with in the computer lab.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Combine the two sentences. Use an adjective clause with *whose*.

**Ex:** Don't open the door for anyone. You don't recognize their face.  
Don't open the door for anyone whose face you don't recognize.

18. The woman is named Rosa. You met her husband.
19. Students should talk to me. Their visas have run out.
20. I met an old friend. I couldn't remember his name.
21. Workers can get food stamps. Their earnings are very low.
22. Drivers usually get angry. Their cars are towed away.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Rewrite the incorrect sentences. If a sentence is correct, write *OK*.

23. The amount of time I waste playing games online is one thing I don't think about.
24. I don't know anyone hasn't surfed the Web.
25. Do you know anyone who is looking for work?
26. I asked everyone I know about job leads.
27. Nothing who I do is as much fun as playing games on the Internet.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Rewrite the incorrect sentences. If a sentence is correct, write *OK*.

**Ex:** I don't know anyone lives in Ohio.  
I don't know anyone who lives in Ohio.

28. Everyone who came to the party had a good time.
29. I don't know anyone speaks six languages.
30. At the party I saw several students who are in my class.

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31. Anyone failed the test has to take a make-up test.

32. I have everything who I need.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Rewrite the sentences with nonessential adjective clauses adding commas where needed. If a sentence correctly uses an essential adjective clause, write *OK*.

**Ex:** Our team whose captain is from Mexico won all its games this year.  
Our team, whose captain is from Mexico, won all its games this year.

33. Many newly married couples who are awed by the spectacle visit Niagara Falls every year.

34. It was Native Americans who discovered the falls thousands of years ago.

35. There are hotels whose only business is entertaining newlyweds.

36. The hotels near the falls which range from inexpensive to costly are almost always full.

37. Anyone who visits the falls is sure to be impressed.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Rewrite each sentence. Use a descriptive phrase in place of the adjective clause.

**Ex:** Children who are living in big cities sometimes have health problems.  
Children living in big cities sometimes have health problems.

38. Students who are unhappy with their grades can speak to the teacher after class.

39. Stella McCartney, who is Paul McCartney's daughter, is a fashion designer.

40. The Smithsonian Museum, which is located in Washington, DC, is huge.

41. A man who is from Austria became the governor of California.

42. People who are looking for peace and quiet often visit Montana.

**Completion***Complete each statement.*

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Complete each sentence with *that* or *who*. *Wherever possible, use who.*

**Ex:** People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.

43. Students \_\_\_\_\_ study every night usually do well.

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44. I like restaurants \_\_\_\_\_ serve fresh vegetables.
45. Colleges \_\_\_\_\_ give scholarships attract a lot of students.
46. Relatives \_\_\_\_\_ borrow money can be a problem.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Complete each sentence with *who*, *that*, or *which*. *More than one answer may be possible.*

47. Martina was able to sell the bike \_\_\_\_\_ she didn't want on eBay.
48. She buys anything \_\_\_\_\_ is a bargain online.
49. The website \_\_\_\_\_ was having problems was brought back to life.
50. People \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to purchase the product could do so online.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Complete each sentence with *who*, *whom*, *that*, or *which*.

51. The services \_\_\_\_\_ eBay started out with were free.
52. After it got bigger and bigger, eBay became a business account for \_\_\_\_\_ Omidayar had to pay a small fee.
53. The services for \_\_\_\_\_ people had to pay a small fee seemed well worth it.
54. People can now find just about anything \_\_\_\_\_ they might be longing for, just sitting at their computers.
55. Some of the stores \_\_\_\_\_ I always used to go to have closed.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Complete each sentence with *where* or *when*.

**Ex:** Summer vacation is the time when I most enjoy myself.

56. The library \_\_\_\_\_ I study is on the corner of Main and Maple Streets.
57. The library usually fills up \_\_\_\_\_ classes are over.
58. She will show you \_\_\_\_\_ special books are located.
59. They ring a bell \_\_\_\_\_ the library is going to close for the night.

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**Multiple Choice***Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Read the four sentences. Three are correct. One is incorrect. Choose the letter of the incorrect sentence.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 60. Choose the incorrect sentence.
- a. Children that has pets learn responsibility.
  - b. Children that have pets learn responsibility.
  - c. Children who have pets are lucky.
  - d. Children that have pets are lucky.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 61. Choose the incorrect sentence.
- a. I want a dog that is friendly.
  - b. I want a dog who is friendly.
  - c. I like dogs that are friendly.
  - d. I like a dog that is friendly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 62. Choose the incorrect sentence.
- a. People that live in New York walk a lot.
  - b. People who live in New York walk a lot.
  - c. People which live in New York walk a lot.
  - d. People who walk a lot live in New York.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 63. Choose the incorrect sentence.
- a. Those are two companies which pay their employees well.
  - b. Those are two companies that pay their employees well.
  - c. That's one company that pays their employees well.
  - d. That's one company who pays their employees well.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Read the four sentences. Three are correct. One is incorrect. Choose the letter of the **incorrect** sentence.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 64. Choose the incorrect sentence.
- a. Computers that people use every day wear out fast.
  - b. People who use computers every day usually love them.
  - c. People that use computers every day usually love them.
  - d. People use computers ever day usually love them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 65. Choose the incorrect sentence.
- a. I don't like this phone who I bought.
  - b. I don't like this phone which I bought.
  - c. I don't like this phone I bought.
  - d. This phone that I bought is slow.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 66. Choose the incorrect sentence.
- a. I bought a computer which has a large memory.
  - b. I bought a computer has a large memory.
  - c. The computer I have has a large memory.
  - d. I bought a computer that has a large memory.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 67. Choose the incorrect sentence.
- a. I know a painter that uses only black paint.
  - b. I have a printer which uses only black ink.
  - c. I have a printer uses only black ink.
  - d. I know a painter who uses only black paint.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Read the four sentences. Three are correct. One is incorrect. Choose the letter of the incorrect sentence.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 68. Choose the incorrect sentence.
- a. The job for which I applied was already taken.
  - b. The job which I applied for was already taken.
  - c. The job that I applied for was already taken.
  - d. The job I applied was already taken.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 69. Choose the incorrect sentence.
- a. The person to which I gave the money was the registrar.
  - b. The person I gave the money to was the registrar.
  - c. The person to whom I gave the money was the registrar.
  - d. The person who I gave the money to was the registrar.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 70. Choose the incorrect sentence.
- a. The school that I went to had two campuses.
  - b. The school I went to had two campuses.
  - c. The school to whom I went had two campuses.
  - d. The school to which I went had two campuses.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 71. Choose the incorrect sentence.
- a. The students I spoke to loved the school.
  - b. The students to that I spoke loved the school.
  - c. The students that I spoke to loved the school.
  - d. The students to whom I spoke loved the school.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 72. Choose the incorrect sentence.
- a. They sent me information that I didn't have any use for.
  - b. They sent me information for which I didn't have any use.
  - c. They sent me information for that I didn't have any use.
  - d. They sent me information that I didn't have any use for.

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**INSTRUCTIONS:** Read the four sentences. Three are correct. One is incorrect. Choose the letter of the incorrect sentence.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 73. Choose the incorrect sentence.
- a. Do you know a store where I can buy print cartridges?
  - b. Do you know a store I can buy print cartridges?
  - c. Do you know when they close the store?
  - d. Do you know when the store closes?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 74. Choose the incorrect sentence.
- a. I know a store where they fix computers.
  - b. I know a store where people fix computers.
  - c. I know a store they fix computers.
  - d. They fix computers when the store closes at night.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 75. Choose the incorrect sentence.
- a. There is a store on the corner you can buy supplies.
  - b. There is a store on the corner where you can buy supplies.
  - c. You can buy supplies when you finish class.
  - d. You can buy supplies where I do.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 76. Choose the incorrect sentence.
- a. Roy called the company where he had bought his ticket.
  - b. Roy called the company he had bought his ticket from where.
  - c. Roy called the company from which he had bought his ticket.
  - d. Roy called the company that he had bought his ticket from.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 77. Choose the incorrect sentence.
- a. He wrote down the name of the person to whom he had talked.
  - b. He wrote down the name of the person that he had talked to.
  - c. He wrote down the name of the person he had talked to that.
  - d. He wrote down the name of the person he had talked to.

### Matching

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Match the underlined adjective clause with the correct explanation.

- a. This language is very formal.
  - b. This language is not very formal.
  - c. This language is informal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 78. The actors I like are mostly women.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 79. The boy to whom I introduced you is in my French class.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 80. There are several people I haven't met yet.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 81. The people who live on my floor are very friendly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 82. The teacher whom you haven't met is from India.

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\_\_\_\_\_ 83. The students who came in late were embarrassed.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Match the sentence halves that go together.

- a. where she had gotten her degree.
- b. which is next to the kitchen.
- c. in which he found the job.
- d. that is near his apartment.
- e. when she had gotten her degree.

\_\_\_\_\_ 84. My bedroom is the room...

\_\_\_\_\_ 85. He works at a company...

\_\_\_\_\_ 86. Tom kept the newspaper...

\_\_\_\_\_ 87. She told the interviewer about the school...

\_\_\_\_\_ 88. She explained that 2002 was the year...

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Match each nonessential adjective clause with the sentence in which it belongs.

- a. who was the president in 1872
- b. which are located in New York State
- c. who designed the Brooklyn Bridge
- d. when few people lived west of the Mississippi River
- e. who was a school teacher from Michigan
- f. which is the most famous building in Yellowstone

\_\_\_\_\_ 89. The Adirondack Mountains, \_\_\_\_\_, are magnificent.

\_\_\_\_\_ 90. In 1872, \_\_\_\_\_, Yellowstone National Park became the first national park.

\_\_\_\_\_ 91. Ulysses S. Grant, \_\_\_\_\_, authorized the first national park.

\_\_\_\_\_ 92. The Old Faithful Inn, \_\_\_\_\_, opened in 1904.

\_\_\_\_\_ 93. In 1855, John Roebling, \_\_\_\_\_, also built a bridge over the Niagara River.

\_\_\_\_\_ 94. Annie Taylor, \_\_\_\_\_, was the first woman to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Match each underlined clause with the correct explanation.

- a. It is an essential clause.
- b. It is a nonessential clause.

\_\_\_\_\_ 95. The salesperson who sold me the shoes doesn't work there anymore.

\_\_\_\_\_ 96. The salesperson, who had red hair, was very friendly.

\_\_\_\_\_ 97. The store, which is on the second level, also sells camping equipment.

\_\_\_\_\_ 98. There aren't many stores that sell shoes in the mall.



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**INSTRUCTIONS:** Match the underlined words with the correct explanation.

- a. It's an adjective clause.
- b. It's a descriptive phrase.

- \_\_\_\_ 99. Much of the fruit sold in California is from the San Fernando Valley.
- \_\_\_\_ 100. Farmers who own the land want lower taxes.
- \_\_\_\_ 101. The taxes that they pay are quite high.
- \_\_\_\_ 102. Many people who work on the farms are migrant workers.
- \_\_\_\_ 103. Vegetables from the San Fernando Valley are grown using irrigation.
- \_\_\_\_ 104. Studio City, located in the valley, is a film production center.

**Yes/No***Indicate whether you agree with the statement.***INSTRUCTIONS:** Is the sentence correct? Answer *Y* for *Yes* or *N* for *No*.

- \_\_\_\_ 105. I have some friends whose children are 30 years old.
- \_\_\_\_ 106. I know some people whose homes are an hour from where they work.
- \_\_\_\_ 107. There are students who homework takes them three hours a night.
- \_\_\_\_ 108. I have a friend whose favorite sport is watching TV.
- \_\_\_\_ 109. I have an uncle whose weekends are spent at the mall.

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Are the following sentences true about nonessential adjective clauses? Answer *Y* for *Yes* or *N* for *No*.

- \_\_\_\_ 110. A nonessential adjective clause can begin with the word whom.
- \_\_\_\_ 111. A nonessential adjective clause adds extra information.
- \_\_\_\_ 112. You do not use commas around a nonessential adjective clause.
- \_\_\_\_ 113. A sentence with a nonessential adjective clause is complete without it.
- \_\_\_\_ 114. A nonessential adjective clause can begin with the word that.
- \_\_\_\_ 115. A nonessential adjective clause can begin with a preposition.

## Grammar in Context 3, Seventh Edition, Unit 7

### Answer Section

#### SHORT ANSWER

1. ANS:  
S  
  
PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.1 TOP: Adjective Clauses—Introduction
2. ANS:  
S  
  
PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.1 TOP: Adjective Clauses—Introduction
3. ANS:  
O  
  
PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.1 TOP: Adjective Clauses—Introduction
4. ANS:  
S  
  
PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.1 TOP: Adjective Clauses—Introduction
5. ANS:  
S  
  
PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.1 TOP: Adjective Clauses—Introduction
6. ANS:  
O  
  
PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.1 TOP: Adjective Clauses—Introduction
7. ANS:  
S  
  
PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.1 TOP: Adjective Clauses—Introduction
8. ANS:  
S  
  
PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.1 TOP: Adjective Clauses—Introduction
9. ANS:  
A friend I have known for years buys a lot of things on eBay. , A friend whom I have known for years buys a lot of things on eBay. , A friend who I have known for years buys a lot of things on eBay. , A friend that I have known for years buys a lot of things on eBay.  
  
PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.3 TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object

10. ANS:  
OK

PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.3 TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object

11. ANS:  
eBay is the only website which I use to buy things. , eBay is the only website that I use to buy things. ,  
eBay is the only website I use to buy things.

PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.3 TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object

12. ANS:  
OK

PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.3 TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object

13. ANS:  
The Internet is a service that you don't pay for. , The Internet is a service for which you don't pay. ,  
The Internet is a service you don't pay for.

PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.4  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition

14. ANS:  
Online games are one thing which I enjoy a lot. , Online games are one thing that I enjoy a lot. , Online  
games are one thing I enjoy a lot.

PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.4  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition

15. ANS:  
OK

PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.4  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition

16. ANS:  
OK

PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.4  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition

17. ANS:  
The teacher asked me who I want to sit with in the computer lab. , The teacher asked me with whom I  
want to sit in the computer lab.

PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.4  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition

18. ANS:  
The woman whose husband you met is named Rosa.

PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.6 TOP: Whose in Adjective Clauses

19. ANS:  
Students whose visas have run out should talk to me.
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.6 TOP: Whose in Adjective Clauses
20. ANS:  
I met an old friend whose name I couldn't remember.
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.6 TOP: Whose in Adjective Clauses
21. ANS:  
Workers whose earnings are very low can get food stamps.
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.6 TOP: Whose in Adjective Clauses
22. ANS:  
Drivers whose cars are towed away usually get angry.
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.6 TOP: Whose in Adjective Clauses
23. ANS:  
OK
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.7  
TOP: Adjective Clauses after Indefinite Pronouns
24. ANS:  
I don't know anyone who hasn't surfed the Web. , I don't know anyone that hasn't surfed the Web.
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.7  
TOP: Adjective Clauses after Indefinite Pronouns
25. ANS:  
OK
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.7  
TOP: Adjective Clauses after Indefinite Pronouns
26. ANS:  
OK
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.7  
TOP: Adjective Clauses after Indefinite Pronouns
27. ANS:  
Nothing that I do is as much fun as playing games on the Internet. , Nothing I do is as much fun as playing games on the Internet.
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.7  
TOP: Adjective Clauses after Indefinite Pronouns
28. ANS:  
OK
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.7  
TOP: Adjective Clauses after Indefinite Pronouns

29. ANS:  
I don't know anyone who speaks six languages. , I don't know anyone that speaks six languages.
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.7  
TOP: Adjective Clauses after Indefinite Pronouns
30. ANS:  
OK
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.7  
TOP: Adjective Clauses after Indefinite Pronouns
31. ANS:  
Anyone who failed the test has to take a make-up test. , Anyone that failed the test has to take a make up test.
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.7  
TOP: Adjective Clauses after Indefinite Pronouns
32. ANS:  
I have everything I need. , I have everything that I need.
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.7  
TOP: Adjective Clauses after Indefinite Pronouns
33. ANS:  
Many newly married couples, who are awed by the spectacle, visit Niagara Falls every year.
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.9  
TOP: Essential vs. Nonessential Adjective Clauses
34. ANS:  
OK
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.9  
TOP: Essential vs. Nonessential Adjective Clauses
35. ANS:  
OK
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.9  
TOP: Essential vs. Nonessential Adjective Clauses
36. ANS:  
The hotels near the falls, which range from inexpensive to costly, are almost always full.
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.9  
TOP: Essential vs. Nonessential Adjective Clauses
37. ANS:  
OK
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.9  
TOP: Essential vs. Nonessential Adjective Clauses

38. ANS:  
Students unhappy with their grades can speak to the teacher after class.
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.10 TOP: Descriptive Phrases
39. ANS:  
Stella McCartney, Paul McCartney's daughter, is a fashion designer.
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.10 TOP: Descriptive Phrases
40. ANS:  
The Smithsonian Museum, located in Washington, DC, is huge.
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.10 TOP: Descriptive Phrases
41. ANS:  
A man from Austria became the governor of California.
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.10 TOP: Descriptive Phrases
42. ANS:  
People looking for peace and quiet often visit Montana.
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.10 TOP: Descriptive Phrases

**COMPLETION**

43. ANS: who
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.2 TOP: Relative Pronoun as Subject
44. ANS: that
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.2 TOP: Relative Pronoun as Subject
45. ANS: that
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.2 TOP: Relative Pronoun as Subject
46. ANS: who
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.2 TOP: Relative Pronoun as Subject
47. ANS:  
that  
which
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.2 TOP: Relative Pronoun as Subject
48. ANS:  
that  
which
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.2 TOP: Relative Pronoun as Subject

49. ANS:  
that  
which
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.2 TOP: Relative Pronoun as Subject
50. ANS:  
who  
that
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.2 TOP: Relative Pronoun as Subject
51. ANS:  
that  
which
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.4  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition
52. ANS: which
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.4  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition
53. ANS: which
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.4  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition
54. ANS:  
that  
which
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.4  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition
55. ANS:  
that  
which
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.4  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition
56. ANS: where
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.5  
TOP: Place and Time in Adjective Clauses
57. ANS: when
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.5  
TOP: Place and Time in Adjective Clauses
58. ANS: where
- PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.5  
TOP: Place and Time in Adjective Clauses

59. ANS: when

PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.5  
TOP: Place and Time in Adjective Clauses

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

60. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.2  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Subject
61. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.2  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Subject
62. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.2  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Subject
63. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.2  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Subject
64. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.3  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object
65. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.3  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object
66. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.3  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object
67. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.3  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object
68. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.4  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition
69. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.4  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition
70. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.4  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition
71. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.4  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition
72. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.4  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object of Preposition
73. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.5  
TOP: Place and Time in Adjective Clauses
74. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.5  
TOP: Place and Time in Adjective Clauses
75. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.5  
TOP: Place and Time in Adjective Clauses
76. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.5  
TOP: Place and Time in Adjective Clauses
77. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.5  
TOP: Place and Time in Adjective Clauses



**MATCHING**

78. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.3  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object
79. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.3  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object
80. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.3  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object
81. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.3  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object
82. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.3  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object
83. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.3  
TOP: Relative Pronoun as Object
84. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.5  
TOP: Place and Time in Adjective Clauses
85. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.5  
TOP: Place and Time in Adjective Clauses
86. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.5  
TOP: Place and Time in Adjective Clauses
87. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.5  
TOP: Place and Time in Adjective Clauses
88. ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.5  
TOP: Place and Time in Adjective Clauses
89. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.8  
TOP: Nonessential Adjective Clauses
90. ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.8  
TOP: Nonessential Adjective Clauses
91. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.8  
TOP: Nonessential Adjective Clauses
92. ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.8  
TOP: Nonessential Adjective Clauses
93. ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.8  
TOP: Nonessential Adjective Clauses
94. ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.8  
TOP: Nonessential Adjective Clauses
95. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.9  
TOP: Essential vs. Nonessential Adjective Clauses
96. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.9  
TOP: Essential vs. Nonessential Adjective Clauses
97. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.9  
TOP: Essential vs. Nonessential Adjective Clauses
98. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.9  
TOP: Essential vs. Nonessential Adjective Clauses

99. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.10  
TOP: Descriptive Phrases
100. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.10  
TOP: Descriptive Phrases
101. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.10  
TOP: Descriptive Phrases
102. ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.10  
TOP: Descriptive Phrases
103. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.10  
TOP: Descriptive Phrases
104. ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.10  
TOP: Descriptive Phrases

**YES/NO**

105. ANS: Y PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.6  
TOP: Whose in Adjective Clauses
106. ANS: Y PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.6  
TOP: Whose in Adjective Clauses
107. ANS: N PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.6  
TOP: Whose in Adjective Clauses
108. ANS: Y PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.6  
TOP: Whose in Adjective Clauses
109. ANS: Y PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.6  
TOP: Whose in Adjective Clauses
110. ANS: Y PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.8  
TOP: Nonessential Adjective Clauses
111. ANS: Y PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.8  
TOP: Nonessential Adjective Clauses
112. ANS: N PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.8  
TOP: Nonessential Adjective Clauses
113. ANS: Y PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.8  
TOP: Nonessential Adjective Clauses
114. ANS: N PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.8  
TOP: Nonessential Adjective Clauses
115. ANS: Y PTS: 1 REF: Unit 7 | Chart 7.8  
TOP: Nonessential Adjective Clauses