

## **Worksheet #6**

### Identifying and punctuating adjective clauses

Remember, adjective clauses begin with any of the relative pronouns (who, when, whom, which, that, whose, and where). Restricted or necessary adjective clauses are necessary to maintain the meaning of the sentence and do not require punctuation. Unrestricted or unnecessary adjective clauses, if removed from the sentence, will not change the meaning of the sentence and should be set off with commas.

For the below sentences (courtesy of Dave Sperling and his website at [www.eslcafe.com](http://www.eslcafe.com)) place brackets around the adjective clause in each sentence, label it restrictive (necessary) or nonrestrictive (unnecessary), and properly punctuate it.

1. Jim Petersen whom Kathy met at Ken's party called her last night.
2. Last night Kathy got a call from Jim Peterson whom she met at Ken's party.
3. Your mother who called yesterday called again this afternoon.
4. This afternoon you had a call from your mother who also called yesterday.
5. Hamburgers which are actually made from beef are popular in the U.S.A.
6. One popular food in the U.S.A. is hamburgers which are actually made from beef.
7. Saguaros which are tall cacti with "arms" are common in Arizona.
8. Among the common cacti in Arizona are saguaros which are tall and have "arms."
9. The person whom Judy met at Ken's party called her last night.
10. This afternoon you got a call from a woman who also called you yesterday.
11. The cacti which are tall and have "arms" are common in Arizona.

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