

Advanced 2
Unit 5, Language Focus 2
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Adjectives Clauses with “Which”
Modifying the Whole Sentence

The low grade **which the best student in the class scored** surprised the teacher.
which the best student in the class scored => an Essential Adjective Clause Modifying a Noun Phrase

The best student in the class scored a low grade, **which surprised the teacher**.
which surprised the teacher => A Non-Essential Adjective Clause Modifying the Whole Sentence

An adjective clause with “which” that modifies the whole sentence is also known as a **sentential clause**. It provides additional information about the entire situation described in the main clause and it is a type of non-essential (non-defining) adjective clause.

Point:

In non-essential adjective clauses, we can't use the relative pronoun “that”. We have to use “which” instead.

Point:

Non-essential adjective clauses have to be set off from the rest of the sentence by using a comma or commas.

Sample Question:

It snowed more than four meters in the mountainous areas shocked the meteorologists.

- a. that b. , that c. which d. , which

The Right Answer:

d

More Examples for Sentential Clauses:

The committee approved the new educational policy, which was surprising to many.

She won the marathon, which nobody had expected.

The movie ended with a cliffhanger, which left everyone in the theater wanting more.

He donated his prize money to charity, which was a very generous act.

They arrived late to the party, which was unusual for them.

In each of these sentences, the clause introduced by “which” refers to the entire situation or action mentioned in the main clause, rather than a specific noun. This type of clause often expresses a reaction or a comment on the main statement.

Source:

[Advanced 2 \(anglophone.ir\)](http://anglophone.ir)