

Pre-Intermediate 2
Unit 6 Grammar Part A
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“the same as” in Adjective Clauses

Adjective clauses (or relative clauses) that begin with "the same as" are used to provide more information about a noun by comparing it to something else. These clauses help to clarify or specify the noun by showing that it shares similar qualities or characteristics with something previously mentioned.

Examples:

George likes **the same soccer team** as I do.

Adjective Clause: the same as I do

Noun Modified: soccer team

The children chose **the same food** as their mother did.

Adjective Clause: the same as their mother did

Noun Modified: food

They faced **the same challenges** as we did last year.

Adjective Clause: the same as we did last year

Noun Modified: challenges

Ellipsis: Sometimes, the verb in the adjective clause can be omitted if it is understood from the context. For example:

She bought the same shoes as (she did) last time.

We stayed at the same hotel as the celebrities (did).

Omission of the Relative Pronoun in Adjective Clauses

The omission of a relative pronoun from an adjective clause is common when the relative pronoun is the object of the clause.

An adjective clause provides more information about a noun in a sentence. They are usually introduced by relative pronouns like *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *that*, or *which*. If the relative pronoun serves as the object of the clause, it can often be omitted. For example:

The book **that** I borrowed was interesting.

The book I borrowed was interesting

Adjective Clause: that I borrowed

Relative Pronoun: that (Object of the Clause)

The cake **that** she baked was delicious.

The cake she baked was delicious.

Adjective Clause: that she baked

Relative Pronoun: that (Object of the Clause)

The movie **which** we watched was thrilling.

The movie we watched was thrilling.

Adjective Clause: which we watched

Relative Pronoun: which (Object of the Clause)

He is the man **whom** I invited to dinner.

He is the man I invited to dinner.

Adjective Clause: whom I invited to dinner

Relative Pronoun: whom (Object of the Clause)

Point:

We can omit “that”, “which”, and “whom” when they function as the object of the adjective clause.

Point:

As “whom” always functions as the object of the clause, it can be omitted without any conditions. For example,

Point:

If the relative pronoun is the subject of the clause, it cannot be omitted. For example,

The person who called me is my friend.

*****(Incorrect)** The person called me is my friend.

Adjective Clause: who called me

Relative Pronoun: who (Subject of the Clause)

The teacher who taught us was inspiring.

*** (Incorrect) The teacher taught us was inspiring.

Adjective Clause: who taught us

Relative Pronoun: who (Subject of the Clause)

What is the difference between "who" and "whom" in adjective clauses?

The difference between “who” and “whom” in adjective clauses is that “who” is used as the subject of the verb, while “whom” is used as the object of the verb. For example:

The woman who lives next door is very friendly. (“who” is the subject of “lives”)

The man whom I met yesterday is a famous author. (“whom” is the object of “met”)

**Preposition before the Relative Pronoun
in Adjective Clauses**

When the relative pronoun of an adjective clause is “which” or “whom”, we can use the preposition of the verb in the clause before the relative pronoun.

Examples:

*This is the classroom which we study **in**.* = *This is the classroom **in** which we study.*

He is the man whom I talked about. = He is the man about whom I talked.

The use of preposition before “whom” or “which” makes your sentence look very formal. Here are three sentences that use a preposition before the relative pronoun in adjective clauses:

The book from which I learned this grammar rule is very helpful. (The preposition is from and the relative pronoun is which)

The teacher to whom I sent my homework is very strict. (The preposition is to and the relative pronoun is whom)

The city in which I was born is very beautiful. (The preposition is in and the relative pronoun is which)

In informal English, you can also put the preposition at the end of the clause and use that or nothing instead of which or whom. For example:

The book that I learned this grammar rule from is very helpful.

The teacher that I sent my homework to is very strict.

The city (that) I was born in is very beautiful.

Source:

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