

Perfume Adjective Clauses

Perfume And Advertisements

A perfume advertisement often associates the perfume with a certain type of woman.

The woman **who is young and elegant** wears *Flora* by Gucci.

Stella McCartney, **whose perfume is created for the sophisticated woman**, named her perfume *Stella*.

Sometimes the perfume is associated with a lifestyle.

She likes a perfume called *The One* by Dolce and Gabana, **which represents lavish style**.

A perfume advertisement frequently describes the elements of the scent. Honeysuckle, gardenia, and jasmine are flowers from which the perfume is made.

Viva La Juicy by Juicy Couture, **which has an interesting scent**, blends honeysuckle, gardenia, and jasmine.

Many fashion designers create perfumes. Tom Ford is a famous fashion designer.

Tom Ford, **whose perfume is called Black Orchid**, designs clothes for glamorous movie stars.

Of course, cosmetic companies also create perfumes. Elizabeth Arden is a cosmetic company.

I have a friend **whose favorite perfume is Red Door by Elizabeth Arden**.

Sometimes a perfume is advertised as a love potion.

He is the special man **for whom she wears Hypnotic Poison** by Dior. She wants him to fall in love with her.



Adjective Clauses

A **clause** is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb. An **independent clause** is a complete sentence. A **dependent clause** is not a complete sentence. It must be connected to an independent clause. An **adjective clause** is a **dependent clause** that **modifies a noun**. It uses **pronouns** to connect to the independent clause. Some of these pronouns are: **who, whom, that, which, and whose**. The pronouns have different uses: **who** and **whom** are used for **people**; **that** is used for **people and things**; **which** is used for **things**; **whose** is used to show **possession**. In an **adjective clause**, these **pronouns** can be **the subject, the object of a verb, or the object of a preposition**.

Vocabulary

bewitching
calming
cool (slang)
edgy
elegant
individualistic
gardenia
glamorous
honeysuckle
jasmine
lavender
lavish style
lively
love potion
mesmerizing
orchid
peaceful
playful
rebellious
refined
scent
serene
sophisticated
stylish
vanilla

ESL Helpful Handouts

Use of the Adjective Clause Pronoun as the Subject

The woman **who is young and elegant** wears *Flora* by Gucci.

The woman wears *Flora* by Gucci. **She** is young and elegant.

She = who

The **independent clause** is: *The woman wears Flora by Gucci.*

The **adjective clause** is: *who is young and elegant.* This clause **modifies** the noun *woman*.

Who is the **subject** of the adjective clause.

Use of the Adjective Clause Pronoun as the Object of a Verb

The sophisticated woman **that I met in New York** always wears *Stella* by Stella McCartney.

The sophisticated woman always wears *Stella* by Stella McCartney. I met **her** in New York.

her = that

The **independent clause** is: *The sophisticated woman always wears Stella by Stella McCartney.*

The **adjective clause** is: *that I met in New York.*

That is the **object of the verb (met)** in the adjective clause.

Notice that the independent clause and the dependent clause have **different subjects**.

Use of the Adjective Clause Pronoun as the Object of a Preposition

He is the special man **for whom she wears Hypnotic Poison by Dior**.

He is the special man. She wears Hypnotic Poison by Dior **for him**.

for him = for whom

The **independent clause** is: *He is the special man.*

The **adjective clause** is: *for whom she wears Hypnotic Poison by Dior.* This clause **modifies** the noun *man*.

Use of the Adjective Clause Pronoun to Show Possession

Stella McCartney, **whose perfume is created for the sophisticated woman**, named her perfume *Stella*.

Stella McCartney named her perfume *Stella*. **Her** perfume is for the sophisticated woman.

Her = whose

The **independent clause** is: *Stella McCartney named her perfume Stella.*

The **adjective clause** is: *whose perfume is created for the sophisticated woman.* Perfume is the subject of this adjective clause. **Whose** shows possession.

Use of the Comma

I have a friend <i>whose favorite perfume is Red Door by Elizabeth Arden.</i>	When the adjective clause is used to <i>identify</i> the noun that it modifies, <i>do not use a comma.</i>
<i>Viva La Juicy</i> by Juicy Couture, <i>which has an interesting scent</i> , blends honeysuckle, gardenia, and jasmine.	When the adjective clause <i>does not identify</i> the noun that it modifies, <i>use a comma. Use a comma</i> if an adjective clause <i>modifies a proper noun.</i>

Practice

Combine each sentence to create a new sentence which contains an independent clause and an adjective clause.

Example: The woman wears *Pink Sugar* by Aquolina. She is stylish and lively. *The woman who wears Pink Sugar by Aquolina is stylish and lively.*

Gwen Stefani calls her perfume *Harakuju Lovers*. Her perfume is created for the young, cool woman.

She likes *Rock Princess* by Vera Wang. It represents a rebellious and edgy lifestyle.

Vanilla Lavender by Lavanilla is created for the peaceful, serene woman. It has a calming scent.

He is the special man. She wears a bewitching and mesmerizing scent for him.

The woman always wears *Envy Me* by Gucci. I met her at the party.

The woman wears *L* by Lolita Lempicka. She enjoys feeling free.