

Summary of Reduced Adjective Clauses

I.

Directions: Decide if “which is” can be omitted or if the word “or” should be used.

Remember:

- A) “which is” can be omitted when the which-clause contains:
a passive verb
a general class (but NOT in a list)
- B) When the which-clause defines a SYMPTOM or MEDICAL PROCEDURE, the word “or” can be used instead of “which is,” even in a list. However, if the definition is a general class, the word “or” cannot be used.

- 1) Symptoms of narcolepsy include excessive sleepiness in the daytime, cataplexy, which is the sudden loss of voluntary muscle control, and hallucinations.
- 2) Philocarpine, which is a drug that stimulates nerve fibers, is used to treat dryness of the mouth and throat.
- 3) She eats a diet rich in potassium, which is acquired from fish, fruits, and vegetables.
- 4) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, which is also known as Lou Gehrig disease, is characterized by progressive loss of muscle function.
- 5) Hysterectomy, which is the removal of the uterus, was commonly performed in the 20th century.

- 6) Bow leg, which is the outward curving of the bones in the legs, is a symptom of rickets.
- 7) Fibromyalgia, which is a chronic condition affecting the muscles, is characterized by pain and stiffness in the muscles, constant fatigue, and anxiety.

II.

Directions: Write a sentence using the following information. Decide whether or not to omit “which is” and “that is.”

Hypothyroidism

Symptoms

1. bradycardia (slow heartbeat)
2. myxedema (skin condition — characterized by puffiness)
3. muscle cramps
