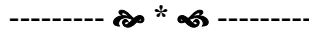


RELATIVE CLAUSES



PART I: **DEFINING & NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES**

1. Relative pronouns:

	Subject	Object	Possessive
For person	who	who / whom	whose
	that	that	
For things	which	which	whose / of which
	that	that	

A. *Who* and *whom* are used to refer to people.

The one who pays the piper calls the tune.

Uncle Teddy, whom you haven't met, is a rare bird.

B. *Whose* is used to show possession.

I caught a ride with Tony, whose car barely made it up the hill.

C. *Which* is used to refer to animals and things.

Their guacamole, which I had never tasted before, turned out to be delicious.

The white cat, which Susan left behind in her move, took up residence in an abandoned Chevy.

D. *That* is used to refer to animals, things, and people.

The dream that I didn't nurture finally died.

The wild horses that roam central Oregon are becoming a problem.

The little girl that I'm looking for is my daughter.

Often, especially with whom and that, the relative pronoun may be omitted, making the sentence more compact and less formal.

2. Adverb pronouns:

For places	where
For time	when

A. **WHERE:** is used to refer to places

Ex: - The town is small. I grew up in that town

→ The town where I grew up is small

B. **WHY:** is used to refer to reasons

Ex: - Tell me the reason. You are so sad for that reason.

→ Tell me the reason why you are so sad.

C. WHEN: is used to refer to time

Ex: - Do you remember the day. We first met on that day.

→ Do you remember the day when we first met?

3. Relative clauses:

a. Defining relative clauses

- Defining clauses give important information which tells us exactly what is being referred to

Eg: The man who told me this refused to give me his name.

* Notes

- *That* instead of *which*

Eg: + This is the picture *which / that* I bought at the gallery.

- *That* instead of *who*

Eg: + Have you met the boy *that* Sue is going to marry?

- *That* cannot be used to introduce a non-defining clause.

Eg: + The hotel, *which* was a hundred years old, was every comfortable.

- *That* cannot be used after a preposition.

Eg: + This is the car (*that/ which*) I paid \$ 5000 for.

Eg: + This is the car for *which* I paid \$ 5000.

- *That* is often used after indefinite pronouns such as ***all, someone, on one, everyone, ... those,*** superlatives, nouns including persons and things and the structure like it is / it was:

Eg: + *All* the apples *that* fall are eaten by the pigs.

+ It is *the most* interesting film *that* I have ever seen.

+ This is *the nicest* hotel *that* I have ever seen.

b. Non-defining relative clauses

- Non- defining clauses add extra information. They are separated by commas in writing, and by a pause on either side. We could miss out the relative and the meaning would still be clear.

Eg - ***Mr Brown*** is a very nice teacher. We studied English with ***him***.

→ Mr Brown, whom we studied English with, is a very nice teacher.

- Please post these letters. I wrote them this morning

→ Please post these letters, which I wrote this morning.

- ***My father*** is a doctor. ***He*** is fifty years old.

→ My father, who is fifty years old, is a doctor.

- He can't read . This surprises me

→ He can't read , which surprises me

- I have got three brothers. All of them got married

→ I have got three brother, all of whom got married

- He asked me a lot of ***questions***. I couldn't answer most of ***them***.

→ He asked me a lot of questions, most of which I couldn't answer.

PART II:

RELATIVE CLAUSES WITH PREPOSITIONS

Examples:

1. The man was very helpful. I talked to him.

a. The man whom / who I talked to was very helpful.

b. The man that I talked to was very helpful.

c. The man Ø I talked to was very helpful.

d. The man to whom I talked was very helpful.

2. The chair is nearly collapsed. The child is sitting in it.

a. The chair which the child is sitting in is nearly collapsed.

b. The chair that the child is sitting in is nearly collapsed.

c. The chair Ø the child is sitting in is nearly collapsed.

d. The chair in which the child is sitting is nearly collapsed.

PART III:

RELATIVE CLAUSES REPLACED BY PARTICIPLES AND TO-INFINITIVES

1. Active:

Examples:

- The man who stands at the door is my uncle.
- The man who is / was standing at the door is my uncle.
- The man who stood at the door is my uncle.
- The man standing at the door is my uncle.

* **Notes:** We can use a present participle to replace a relative clause which has an active meaning.

2. Passive:

Examples:

- The woman who is / was given a flower looks / looked very happy.
- The woman given a flower looks / looked very happy.

* **Notes:** We can use a past participle to replace a relative clause which has a passive meaning.

3. Infinitive relative clauses: (active / passive)

Examples:

a. Active:

- The first student who comes to class has to clean the board.
- The first student to come to class has to clean the board.

b. Passive:

- The only room which was painted yesterday was Mary's.
- The only room to be painted yesterday was Mary's.

* **Notes:** We can use an active or a passive to-infinitive after an ordinal number (first, second, ..), next, after, last, only, and an indefinite pronoun (something, anything, ...)

EXERCISES

(DEFINING & NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES)

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences with relative pronouns or relative adverbs:

1. They wanted to show me the new car _____ they had bought in Germany
2. The man _____ you were speaking to earlier is Mike _____ is an expert on network
3. The pupils _____ sang in the concert gave a wonderful performance _____ was praised by their music teacher
4. My aunt _____ visited me last week has a house in France _____ she goes every summer

5. He showed me all the _____ Susan said something _____ I couldn't hear clearly. different colorful rocks _____ he had collected at the beach.
6. The Master's course _____ I took in 1999 is no longer taught at Oxford University
7. The singer _____ was recovering from flu had to cancel her other concerts for the week
8. The minister talked about the plans for tax reform _____ he will reveal next month.
9. The doctor _____ Ingrid went to see was very thorough and helpful
10. The couple _____ live next to us have sixteen grandchildren.
11. Let's go through the main improving points _____ he made in his lecture.
12. Julia's father _____ is over 75, has just come back from a skiing holiday in the Alps.
13. The most interesting film _____ I've seen in a long time is the one about the artist _____ went to live in Spain.
14. Our local MP promised to do everything _____ he could to help those _____ houses had been damaged
15. This is a film _____ will be very popular with teenagers _____ enjoy rock music
16. Martin _____ had been having lessons for months, took his test when he was offered a job _____ required a driving license.
17. The first time _____ I visited Spain I went to a village _____ there had been a famous battle.
18. Danielle _____ father is Italian, has bought a holiday cottage in the village _____ her grandfather lived.
19. Isabelle _____ Peter was engaged to, applied for a job _____ would entail her moving to Holland _____ the new company was based.
20. Joe will never forget the day _____ he passed his last exam

Exercise 2: Combine each of the following groups of sentences into a single sentence that contains at least one relative clause

1. We spent our holiday in Scotland last year. Scotland is in the north of Great Britain.
-->
2. People live in Scotland. They are called Scots.
-->
3. Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh. He wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories.
-->
4. I sent you a postcard. It was written on the summit of Ben Nevis.
-->
5. My flat is in an old part of the city. It was built in the 1920s

- >
6. There are lots of bars and restaurants in the neighborhood. I live in the neighborhood
- >
7. My neighbor comes from Ecuador. He works on the fruit farms around the city
- >
8. The neighbor makes a lot of noise walking around. His flat is above mine.
- >
9. You made an offer. We cannot accept it.
- >
10. We watched a film last night. It was really scary.
- >
11. The bananas are on the table. George bought them.
- >
12. Three youngsters were arrested by the police. They had committed criminal offences.
- >
13. The World Wide Web has become an essential part of our lives. It was invented by Tim Berners-Lee.
- >
14. I have not decided the day. I'll go to New York on that day.
- >
15. I'll show you the second-hand bookshop. You can find valuable books in this shop
- >
16. He introduced me to his students. Most of them were from abroad.
- >
17. I saw several houses. Most of them were quite unsuitable.
- >
18. He wanted to come at 2 a.m. This didn't suit me at all
- >
19. Tom came to the party in patched jeans. This surprised the other guests. Most of the other guests were wearing evening dress.
- >
20. Those teenagers are famous pop singers. You are looking at them.
- >
21. The Chinese writing is very difficult to learn. I can't write its symbols.
- >
23. Peterson was elected chairman of the board. The board consists of eleven members. These members make all major policy decisions for the theatre.
- >
24. I lent you a book. It was written by a friend of mine. She lives in France
- >
25. A woman's jewels were stolen. A police officer was staying in the same hotel. The woman was interviewed by him.
- >
26. My wallet contained over \$500. It was found in the street by a schoolboy. He returned it.
- >

Exercise 3: Complete using who, whose, which, that, where, or why

Sherlock Holmes, (1)..... name is well-known, didn't really exist. However, for many (2)..... have read his adventures, he might as well have been a real person. The man (3)..... created Holmes was Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, born in Edinburgh in 1859. He trained as a doctor, but found he could earn more money by writing than by practicing medicine. He wrote not only stories about Holmes, but many other books (4)..... people also liked. However, it is for the detective stories (5)..... he wrote that he is best remembered.

The place (6)..... the Homes mysteries are set is Victorian England. Homes, (7)..... is a brilliant detective, uses his intelligence and scientific knowledge to solve the mysteries.

Even though Doyle wrote many Holmes mysteries, we'll never know the reason (8)..... he gave us so little information about Holmes' private life. All the books were written in the first person, not by Holmes, but by his assistant, Dr Watson, (9)..... knowledge of his master's private life was limited.

Exercise 4: Join the sentences using relative pronouns or adverbs. Omit them where possible.

1. The journalist will interview the old man. His house was broken into last night.
-->
2. I remembered the man. I had seen him at the concert.
-->
3. We visited the town. We were born there.
-->
4. Bill and Jane haven't been talking to each other for days. There must be a reason.
-->
5. People believe that the old building should be pulled down. The old building is on Park Street.
-->
6. She got up late and missed the boat. That was quite foolish of her
-->
7. I invited Mrs. Kansas to my party. She lives next door.
-->
8. We must arrange a time. Then we can discuss the problem.
-->
9. Do you know the name of the hotel? John is staying at the hotel.
-->
10. We enjoy this city. It has been renewed a lot after the war
-->

Exercise 5: If necessary, correct or make improvements to these sentences. If they are already correct, write ✓.

1. He just said anything which came into his head.
2. Yesterday was the hottest day I can remember.
3. There isn't much can go wrong with the machine.
4. Thieves whom stole paintings from Notfort art gallery have been arrested in Paris.
5. It may be the most important decision which you will ever take.
6. The boy took the photograph was paid £100.
7. The Southham Chess Club, that has more than 50 members, meets weekly on Friday evenings.
8. The clock makes a noise what keeps me awake at night.
9. I heard many different accents in the room, but none which I could identify as British.
10. She is one of the kindest people who I know.

Exercise 6: Choose the one word or phrase - a, b, c, or d - that best completes the sentences or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase.

1. The children.....parents work late, are taken home by bus.
A. that B. whom C. whose D. their
2. The place..... we spent our holiday was really beautiful.
A. what B. who C. where D. which
3. My uncle _____ you met yesterday is a lawyer.

A. which B. what C. whose D. whom

4. Dr Sales is the person _____.

A. in that I don't have much confidence B. whom I don't have much confidence in him
C. I don't have much confidence D. in whom I don't have much confidence

5. In our school library, there are several large tables _____ we can sit to read books.

A. where B. that C. when D. which

6. Describe any activities inyou participated for your community

A. which B. that C. whose D. whom

7. The boy _____ eyes are brown is my friend.

A. who B. whom C. which D. whose

8. He is the person _____.

A. from that I bought this old car B. from whom I bought this old car
C. which I bought this old car from D. from who I bought this old car .

9. I'm working on a firm main office is in London.

A. which B. that C. whose D. whom

10. A paid holiday will be given toteam has the highest sale

A. which B. who C. whichever D. whoever

11. Any boy.....disobeys the rules will be punished.

A. that B. which C. whom D. who.

13. The river from.....we get our water supply is nearly empty.

A. that B. which C. whom D. where.

14. He talked about the books and the authors.....interested him.

A. which B. who C. that D. when

15.you go, it will be an honor to accompany you.

A. Wherever B. Whomever C. Whatever D. Whoever

16. The cattail is long does not belong to me.

A. whom B. that C. which D. whose.

17. We have a lot of things that we have to do today.

A. doing B. to do C. done D. do

18. The young man who lives next door is very kind to my family.

A. to live next door B. he lives next door C. living next door D. lived next door

19. He took me to an expensive restaurant where we enjoyed a good meal.

A. enjoyed a good meal B. to enjoy a good meal
C. and enjoying a good meal D. we enjoyed a good meal in .which

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

1. Today the number of people whom enjoy winter sports is almost double that of twenty

A B C D

2. Neil Armstrong was the first man _____ on the moon.

A. has walked B. walking C. walked D. to walk

3. The United States consists of fifty states, _____ has its own government.

A. they each B. each of which C. hence each D. each of that

4. A child of noble birth, his name was famous among the children in that school.

A B C D

EXERCISES

(RELATIVE CLAUSES WITH PREPOSITIONS)

Exercise : Combine the following pairs of sentences, using prepositions with pronouns:

1. The movie was very interesting. We went to it.

-->

2. The man is over there. I told you about him.

-->

3. The woman pays me a fair salary. I work for her.

-->

4. Alice likes the family. She is living with them.

-->

5. The picture is beautiful. Tom is looking at it.

-->

6. I enjoyed the music. We listened to it after dinner.

-->

7. The person was very friendly. I spoke to him.

-->

8. The motel was very clean. We stayed at that motel.

-->

9. The person never came. Sally was waiting for that person.

-->

10. I never found the book. I was looking for it.

-->

11. One of my subjects is Literature. I have been interested in Literature for a long time.

-->

12. The interviewer wanted to know the name of the college. I had graduated from this college.

-->

13. Organic chemistry is a subject. I am not familiar with it.

-->

14. The chair is very hard. I am sitting in this chair.

-->

15. My sister has 2 daughters. I often have to look after them

-->

EXERCISES

(RELATIVE CLAUSES REPLACED BY PARTICIPLES AND TO-INFINITIVES)

Exercise 1: Rewrite the following sentences using present participle or past participle:

1. The man who is standing there is a clown.

-->

2. The envelop which lies on the table has no stamp on it.

-->

3. Benzene, which was discovered by Faraday, became the starting point in the manufacture of many dyes, perfumes and explosives.

-->

4. My grandmother, who is old and sick, never goes out of the house.

-->

5. The student doesn't know how to do exercise which were given by the teacher yesterday.

-->

6. Do you know the woman who made a very interesting speech last night?

-->

7. The gentleman who lives next door to me is a well-known orator.

-->

8. All the astronauts who are orbiting the earth in space capsules are weightless.

-->

9. All students who don't hand in their papers will fail in the exam.

-->

10. I saw many houses that were destroyed by the storm.

-->

11. The street which leads to the school is very wide.

-->

12. The system which is used here is very successful.

-->

13. Mr. John, who teaches my son, is my neighbor.

-->

14. Trains which leave from this station take an hour to get to London.

-->

15. A friend who helps you in need is a good friend indeed

-->

16. We are driving on the road which was built in 1980.

-->

17. Customers who complain about the service should see the manager.

-->

18. The city which was destroyed during the war has now been rebuilt.

-->

19. My brother, who met you yesterday, works for a big firm.

-->

20. The vegetable which are sold in this shop are grown without chemicals.

-->

Exercise 2: Rewrite the following sentences using to- infinitive:

1. I have some letters that I must write.

->

2. We had a river in which we could swim.

->

3. I don't have anyone that I can go with.

->

4. She didn't have anyone to whom she could send cards.

->

5. There are two letters which must be written today.

->

6. Have you got a key which can unlock this door?

->

7. He doesn't have anything that he can eat.

->

8. He gave me the magazine that I could read during the waiting time.

->

9. John was the last person who left the room.

->

10. Here is a test that must be finished right now.

->

11. The man was the second person who was killed in this way.

->

12. The place where we learn English well is the London School.

->

13. There were 20 persons who were killed in the bomb explosion last week.

->

14. The man whom we should watch carefully used to be a bank robber.

->

15. The only thing that we have to remember is to obey our parents.

->

16. The first person that arrives at the party will be given a small gift.

->

17. The only athletes that make new records this time will be offered awards from the sponsors.

->

18. I wish we had a garden that my children could play in.

-->

19. I have some homework that I must do tonight.

-->

20. Have you brought a book that Kevin can read?

-->

Exercise 3: Rewrite the following sentences using present participle, past participle or to infinitive:

1. Maxicorp was the only company which replied my letter.

-->

2. Do you the man who is talking to my father?

-->

3. Applications which were sent after 23rd will not be considered.

-->

4. We have a lot of exercises which we have to do tonight.

-->

5. Studies of her son are the most important things that she cares about.

-->

6. The equipment which belongs to the club is insured.

-->

7. George is the first person that we will interview.

-->

8. Meetings which are held every month are called monthly meetings.

-->

9. The most excellent students who were rewarded the scholarship would have a two-week holiday in Dalat.

-->

10. The trees which were planted last week are growing well.

-->

11. The man who is talking to John is from Korea.

-->

12. The ideas which are presented in that book are interesting.

-->

13. English has an alphabet that consists of 26 letters.

-->

14. The children who attend that school receive a good education.

-->

15. The psychologists who study the nature of sleep have made important discoveries.

-->

16. The sunlight which comes through the window wakes me up early every morning.

-->

17. John Quincy Adams, who was born on July 11th 1767, was the sixth president of the United States.

-->

18. These are the ancient houses which were built a long time ago.

-->

Exercise 4: Rewrite the following sentences, using relative clauses

1. Neil Armstrong was the first person to set foot on the moon.

-->

2. The road joining the two villages is very narrow.

-->

3. A lot of people invited to the party could not come.

-->

4. The students not doing exercise must be punished strictly.

-->

5. This is the third person to be offered the job.

-->

6. Here are some accounts for you to check

-->

7. We like the fairy tales for our grandfather to tell us

-->

8. I'm glad to see again the teacher to teach us ten years ago

-->

9. We have enough tools and wood to make furniture in this workshop.

-->

10. The house to be rebuilt because it was more than one hundred years ago.

-->

Exercise 5: Rewrite the following sentences using an appositive:

0. We walked down Park Lane, which is the street along Hyde Park.

--> We walked down Park Lane, the street along Park.

1. The statue of Eros stands high above Piccadilly Circus, which is the busiest crossroads in London.

-->

2. We turned left into Regent Street, which is one of the best shopping streets.

-->

3. We passed Marble Arch, which was once a gate into Hyde Park.

-->

4. Tom, who is my classmate, comes from England.

-->