Grade 10

Use of English. Relative clauses

Learning objectives

10.6.5 - use a wide variety of question types on a wide range of familiar general and curricular topics;

10.6.6 - use a wide variety of relative, demonstrative, indefinite, quantitative pronouns and reflexive pronoun structures on a wide range of familiar general and curricular topics;

10.6.14 - use a variety of prepositional phrases before nouns and adjectives use a number of dependent prepositions following nouns and adjectives and a variety of prepositions following verbs on a wide range of familiar general and curricular topics;

10.6.16 - use a wide variety of conjunctions on a wide range of familiar general and curricular topics

Use of English. Relative clauses

Module 6

Relatives - Relative clauses

We use relative pronouns (who, whose, which, that) and relative adverbs (where, when why) to introduce relative clauses. We use relative clauses to identify/describe the person/place/thing in the main clause.

Relative clause

The man who owns the restaurant is an old friend.

Relative pronouns

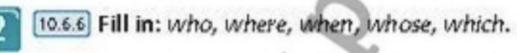
people	who/ that	Mr Harris is the person who offered me a job.
objects/ animals	which/ that	The watch which you're wearing looks expensive.
possession	whose	My friend bought a laptop whose screen is very big.

Notes:

- Who, which and that can be omitted when they are
 the object of the relative dause, that is when there is
 a noun or a subject pronoun between the relative
 pronoun and the verb. The book (which/that) I am
 reading is about ancient Egyptians.
- Who, which and that are not omitted when they are the subject of the relative clause. We gave the waiter who took our order a small tip.
- Whose is never omitted. Rachel whose office is next to mine, helped me with the project.
- That can be used instead of who, whom or which, but
 it is never used after commas or prepositions.

 David is the one who/that suggested going on a camping
 trip. Laura, who's never been abroad, is going on a cruise
 next summer.

Task 1



- 1 My cousin, is an artist, has an exhibition at the art gallery.
- 2 This monument marks the spot the author had the idea for his novel.
- 3 This theatre is the only one in town remains standing from the 1800s.
- 4 The sculptor, we met today, studied at the Kazakh National Academy of Arts.
- 5 Assel, guitar we borrowed, is a really amazing musician.
- 6 We went to a concert we could see lots of different bands.
- 7 I went to the modern art exhibition at the end of the month, I knew it would be cheaper.
- 8 This album, was given to me by the singer, is my most prized possession.

Answers

- 1. who
- 2. when
- 3. which
- 4. who
- 5. whose
- 6. where
- 7. when
- 8. which

10.6.17 Fill in the relative pronoun or adverb.

Put commas where necessary. Write D for defining, ND for non-defining and say whether the relative can be omitted or not.

1	Our friend, whose name is Miras, is training
	to be a musician. (ND, cannot be omitted)

- 2 Qaljan works at the Opera House is from Kostanay.
- 3 I'll never forget the year I got my first record deal.
- 4 The concert hall has recently been redecorated is in the centre of town.
- 5 He do esn't know the reason the poetry recital was cancelled.
- 6 Uncle Beybarys lives abroad is coming to visit next week.
- 8 Mr Aliyev was the tutor I spoke to the first time I called about violin lessons.
- 9 Walt Disney most famous animation was Mickey Mouse is universally recognised.
- 10 There have been lots of cultural events this year is good for to urism.

Home task: ex.5, p.81

- Reflection:
- What are relative clauses?
- Can you make some examples?

Thank you!

Goodbye!