

November 04, 2010

Intermediate

Relative Clauses

Relative Pronouns

i.who(m)/that to refer to people

ii.which/that to refer to things

iii.whose

with people, animals and objects to show possession (instead of a possessive adjective)

Relative adverbs

i.when/that

to refer to a time

ii.where

to refer a place

iii.why

to give a reason

Relative Pronouns

- Who, which and that can be omitted when they are the object of the relative clause.
 - He's the person (who) I am going to cooperate with.
- Whom can be used instead of who or that after preposition.
 - That's the boy to whom Stella was talking yesterday.
- Who, which, or that is not omitted when the subject of relative clause.
 - The man who owns that shop is Italian.
- Whose is never omitted.
 - That's the woman whose husband is our new boss.

Relative adverbs

- When/that can be omitted.
 That was the year (when/that) we graduated from university.
- Where cannot be omitted.
 The restaurant where we first met is going to be pulled down.
- Why can be omitted and usually used after the word reason.
 - The reason (why) she left is still unclear.

Relative Clauses

Defining

A defining relative clause gives necessary information essential to the meaning of the main sentence. It is not put in commas and is introduced with who, which, whose, where, when, or the reason (why).

Non-defining

A non-defining relative clause gives extra information and is not essential to the meaning of the main sentence. It is put in commas and is introduced with who, whom, which, whose, where, or when.

Relative Clauses

The man **who** sold me the car said it had never broken down.

The man, who was very persuasive, sold me the car for \$7000.

The dress which I bought last month doesn't fit me.

The dress, which was cost a fortune, is my favourite one.



Any questions?