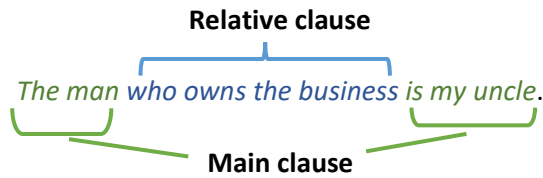


Relatives – Relative clauses

- We use _____ (who/whose/which/that) and _____ (where/when/why) to introduce **relative clauses**.
- We use relative clauses to identify/describe the _____ / _____ / _____ in the main clause.



1. Relative pronouns

_____	who/that	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We use who/that to refer to people. - <i>The woman who/that interviewed me is the director of the company.</i>
_____	which/that	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We use which/that to refer to objects or animals. - <i>The application which/that I wrote yesterday has gone missing.</i>
_____	whose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We use whose with people, animals and objects to show possession (instead of a possessive adjective). - <i>That's the lady whose son sits next to me at work.</i>

Notes:

- **Who, which** and **that** can be _____ when they are the object of the relative clause; that is when there is a noun or a subject pronoun between the relative pronoun and the verb.
 - *The woman (who) Harvey introduced to us is a fire fighter.*
- **Who, which** and **that** are _____ when they are the subject of a relative clause.
 - *The estate agent who helped us buy our house is sitting over there.*
- **Whose** is _____.
 - *He's the boy whose father owns the department store.*
- **That** can be used instead of **who, whom** or **which** but it is **never used after** _____ **or** _____.
 - *She's the woman who/that inherited the supermarket chain.*
 - *The boy with the dark hair, who is standing next to Paul, is my cousin.*

2. Relative adverbs

- We use **where** to refer to _____: *That's the shop where Fiona works.*
- We use **why** to give a _____: *That's the reason why I can't come to your presentation.*
- We use **when** to refer to a _____: *2009 was the year when she retired.*

Note:

- **When** using **where** or **when**, we do **not need a preposition**:
 - *The building where he works is in Main Street. (NOT: ~~The building where he works in is in Main Street.~~)*

3. Defining and Non-defining relative clauses

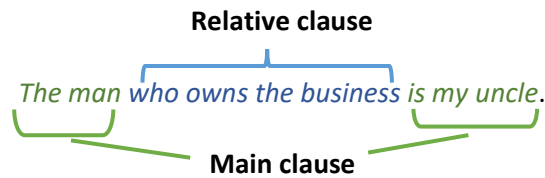
DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES	NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A defining relative clause gives _____ information _____ to the meaning of the main sentence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The woman who is sitting at that desk is the company secretary.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A non-defining relative clause gives _____ information and is _____ to the meaning of the main sentence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Roy, who is on holiday now, comes from Liverpool.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It is not put in commas and is introduced with who, which, that, whose, where, when, or the reason (why). The relative pronoun can be omitted when it is the object of the relative clause. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The computer (which) I use at work is very old.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It is put in commas and is introduced with who, whom, which, whose, where or when. The relative pronoun cannot be omitted.

Note:

- **We usually avoid using** _____ **before relative pronouns**.
 - *The man to whom I was speaking is my associate. → formal*
 - *The man who/that I was speaking to is my associate. → less usual*
 - *The man I was speaking to is my associate. → everyday English*

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.



1. Relative pronouns

people	who/that	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We use who/that to refer to people. - <i>The woman who/that interviewed me is the director of the company.</i>
objects/animals	which/that	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We use which/that to refer to objects or animals. - <i>The application which/that I wrote yesterday has gone missing.</i>
possession	whose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We use whose with people, animals and objects to show possession (instead of a possessive adjective). - <i>That's the lady whose son sits next to me at work.</i>

Notes:

- **Who, which** and **that** can be **omitted** when they are the object of the relative clause; that is when there is a noun or a subject pronoun between the relative pronoun and the verb.
 - *The woman (who) Harvey introduced to us is a fire fighter.*
- **Who, which** and **that** are **not omitted** when they are the subject of a relative clause.
 - *The estate agent who helped us buy our house is sitting over there.*
- **Whose** is **never omitted**.
 - *He's the boy whose father owns the department store.*
- **That** can be used instead of **who, whom** or **which** but it is **never used after commas or prepositions**.
 - *She's the woman who/that inherited the supermarket chain.*
 - *The boy with the dark hair, who is standing next to Paul, is my cousin.*

2. Relative adverbs

- We use **where** to refer to places: *That's the shop where Fiona works.*
- We use **why** to give a reason: *That's the reason why I can't come to your presentation.*
- We use **when** to refer to a time: *2009 was the year when she retired.*

Note:

- **When** using **where** or **when**, we do **not need a preposition**:
 - *The building where he works is in Main Street. (NOT: ~~The building where he works in is in Main Street.~~)*

3. Defining and Non-defining relative clauses

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES	NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A defining relative clause gives necessary information essential to the meaning of the main sentence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The woman who is sitting at that desk is the company secretary.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A non-defining relative clause gives extra information and is not essential to the meaning of the main sentence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Roy, who is on holiday now, comes from Liverpool.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It is not put in commas and is introduced with who, which, that, whose, where, when, or the reason (why). The relative pronoun can be omitted when it is the object of the relative clause. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The computer (which) I use at work is very old.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It is put in commas and is introduced with who, whom, which, whose, where or when. The relative pronoun cannot be omitted.

Note:

- **We usually avoid using prepositions before relative pronouns.**
 - *The man to whom I was speaking is my associate. → formal*
 - *The man who/that I was speaking to is my associate. → less usual*
 - *The man I was speaking to is my associate. → everyday English*