

# WHO

## RELATIVE CLAUSES

LET'S DISCUSS AND EXERCISE RELATIVE CLAUSES WITH RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND RELATIVE ADVERBS.

### Relative Clauses

They are introduced by: a) relative pronouns i.e. **who, whom, whose, which, that** or b) relative adverbs i.e. **when, where, why**.

### Relative Pronouns

	Subject of the verb of the relative clause (cannot be omitted)	Object of the verb of the relative clause (can be omitted)	Possession (cannot be omitted)
used for people	<b>who/that</b> <i>That's the girl <b>who/that</b> lives next door.</i>	<b>who/whom/that</b> <i>The boy (<b>who/whom/that</b>) he waved to is my cousin.</i>	<b>whose</b> <i>That's the man <b>whose</b> wife was injured in an accident.</i>
used for things/ animals	<b>which/that</b> <i>I saw a film <b>which/that</b> was directed by Polanski.</i>	<b>which/that</b> <i>The dog (<b>which/that</b>) you saw outside is my neighbour's.</i>	<b>whose/of which</b> <i>That's the table <b>the leg of which/whose leg</b> is broken.</i>

- **Whom, which, whose** can be used in expressions of quantity with **of** (**some of, many of, half of**, etc) *She received a lot of presents for her birthday. Most of them were from her family. She received a lot of presents for her birthday, **most of which** were from her family.*
- **That** can be used instead of **who, whom** or **which** but it is never used after commas or prepositions. *She's the girl **who/that** got a very good degree. The girl in the back, **who** is sitting next to Mary, is my niece. (**that** is not possible)*

### Relative Adverbs

Time	<b>when</b> (= in/on/at which)	<i>2005 was the year (<b>when</b>) I finished my studies.</i>
Place	<b>where</b> (= in/at/on/to which)	<i>That's the place (<b>where</b>) we went last week.</i>
Reason	<b>why</b> (= for which)	<i>That's the reason (<b>why</b>) I moved house.</i>

#### 1 Fill in: where, whose, who, which, when and why.

Buying a present for someone is often a tricky business. The first thing 1) ...(**which**)... you have to decide is what to buy and the shop 2) ..... you should go to buy it. Then you might want to buy a joint present with a friend, so you have to find a time 3) ..... you are both free. It is probably most difficult buying a present for someone 4) ..... you don't know very well and 5) ..... tastes you know little about. You have to try to find something 6) ..... you think they would like. However, it is also no easy job buying a present for a close member of your family, such as your mother. I never know what to tell my mother when I go out. I can't tell her the reason 7) ..... I'm going out because I want to surprise her on the big day. Still, it is worth all the trouble just to see the look of pleasure on someone's face the moment 8) ..... they receive your gift.

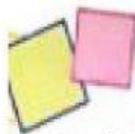


## Defining / Non-defining Relative Clauses

- A **defining relative clause** gives necessary information and is essential to the meaning of the main clause. It is **not put between commas**. *People **who drive carelessly** should be banned from the roads.*
  - A **non-defining relative clause** gives extra information which is not essential to the meaning of the main clause. It is **put between commas**. *Mr Jones, **who helps me with the garden**, was taken to hospital last night.*
- Note how the commas change the meaning of a sentence.** *The players, who were involved in the fight, were sent off the pitch. (All the players were sent off.) The players who were involved in the fight were sent off the pitch. (Only the players who were involved in the fight were sent off.)*

**4** Fill in the relative pronoun or adverb, adding commas where necessary. Write D for defining, ND for non-defining and whether the relative can be omitted or not.

- |  | ...D... | ...not omitted... |
|--|---------|-------------------|
| 1 The woman ... <i>who/that</i> ... bought the house next door is very friendly. | .....   | .....             |
| 2 Ann ..... is a generous person took us all on holiday.                         | .....   | .....             |
| 3 The hospital ..... he was treated is a very good one.                          | .....   | .....             |
| 4 People ..... don't eat meat are called vegetarians.                            | .....   | .....             |
| 5 The house ..... they live is very small.                                       | .....   | .....             |
| 6 The book ..... I am reading at the moment is very interesting.                 | .....   | .....             |
| 7 The hotel ..... is opposite the museum is very expensive.                      | .....   | .....             |
| 8 People ..... speak two languages equally well are called bilingual.            | .....   | .....             |
| 9 Dublin ..... has a population of one million is a very beautiful city.         | .....   | .....             |
| 10 People ..... hurt other people should be punished.                            | .....   | .....             |
| 11 My best friend ..... name is Sarah is living in Poland now.                   | .....   | .....             |
| 12 Greece ..... has many beautiful islands is a great place for holidays.        | .....   | .....             |
| 13 People ..... drink and drive should be heavily fined.                         | .....   | .....             |
| 14 Women ..... are pregnant should not drink coffee.                             | .....   | .....             |
| 15 The flat ..... she lives in is very cold.                                     | .....   | .....             |
| 16 Majorca was the first place ..... we went on holiday together.                | .....   | .....             |
| 17 The man ..... the police arrested last night was charged with theft.          | .....   | .....             |
| 18 The newspaper ..... I buy is always full of interesting articles.             | .....   | .....             |
| 19 The velvet dress ..... she wore to the party was very expensive.              | .....   | .....             |
| 20 The students ..... were involved in the march were arrested.                  | .....   | .....             |



## In Other Words

- That's the village I grew up in.  
That's the village where I grew up.  
That's the village which I grew up in.
- March is the month when she was born.  
March is the month in which she was born.
- I've got some letters; two of them are yours.  
I've got some letters, two of which are yours.
- We missed most of the film, which was a pity.  
It was a pity that we missed most of the film.

- This is Joan; her son is a footballer.  
This is Joan, whose son is a footballer.
- That woman helped me find the way.  
That's the woman who helped me find the way.
- They released some men; three of them are Polish.  
They released some men, three of whom are Polish.

### 6 Complete the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words.

- 1 We met many people on holiday - many of them were from England.  
**whom** We met many people ...*on holiday, many of whom*... were from England.
- 2 That customer refused to pay his bill.  
**who** That's ..... pay his bill.
- 3 We went to a very expensive restaurant.  
**which** The restaurant ..... was very expensive.
- 4 We had some visitors - three of them were Chinese.  
**whom** We had some visitors, ..... Chinese.
- 5 Many tourists stay at Jury's Hotel.  
**where** Jury's Hotel ..... stay.
- 6 Members of the AA can ring this number when their cars break down.  
**whose** Members of the AA, ..... ring this number.
- 7 There are eighty people working here - many of them are Irish.  
**whom** There are eighty people ..... are Irish.
- 8 I lost my favourite earrings, which is a pity.  
**that** It is ..... my favourite earrings.
- 9 My twenty-three year old brother is in India.  
**who** My brother, ..... in India.
- 10 Matthew, with whom I went out, is from Wales.  
**who** Matthew, ..... is from Wales.