

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

WORKSHEET 4



Defining relative clauses

Defining relative clauses give essential explanatory information about the subject or object of a sentence. The subject or object can be a person, thing or place.

We use the relative pronouns **who**, **which**, **whose**, or **that** to introduce defining relative clauses.

We use **who** or **that** when the defining relative clause gives information about a person.

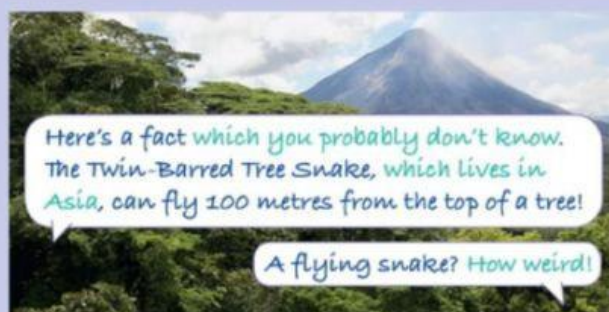
Main clause	'I spoke to the man.'
Essential information	'Which man?' 'He painted this picture.'
Sentence with defining relative clause	'I spoke to the man who/that painted this picture.'

We use **which** or **that** when the defining relative clause gives information about a thing or animal.

Main clause	'I've eaten the cake.'
Essential information	'Which cake?' 'You made it.'
Sentence with defining relative clause	'I've eaten the cake which/that you made.'

We use **whose** when the defining relative clause gives information linking a person to another person or thing as a possession.

Main clause	'I was helping the girl.'
Essential information	'Which girl?' 'Her suitcase broke.'
Sentence with defining relative clause	'I was helping the girl whose suitcase broke.'



We use the relative adverb **where** when the defining relative clause gives information about a place.

Main clause	'We're going to the café.'
Essential information	'Which café?' 'Anna works there.'
Sentence with defining relative clause	'We're going to the café where Anna works.'

When the person or thing is the object of the defining relative clause, the relative pronoun (**who**, **which** or **that**) can be omitted.

object

I spoke to **a girl**. You met **her** yesterday.

I spoke to the girl (**who/that**) you met yesterday.

We can't do this when the person or thing is the subject of the defining relative clause.

subject

I spoke to a girl. **She's** got eight brothers.

I spoke to a girl **who's** got eight brothers.

We can never omit the relative pronouns **whose** and **where**.



I. Underline the correct answer

0. Let's meet at the place where / **which** we met yesterday.
1. He's got the machine **who** / **which** makes really good ice-cream.
2. The girl **that** / **who she** won the competition is over there.
3. Where is the boy **who** / **whose** phone rang during the film.
4. I like those biscuits **that** / **that they** have chocolate on top.
5. There are three bridges **which** / **where** cross the river.
6. It's a fruit **who monkeys enjoy** / **monkeys enjoy**.
7. That's the museum which/ where you can see the King's crowns.
8. Can you tell me **who** / **whose** said that?

II. Subject or object relative pronoun? Find and cross out the object pronouns. Circle the subject pronoun.

0. I'm listening to the CD which you gave to me.
Who is the person who works here?
1. It is the animal which runs really fast.
2. This's the shop that I was talking about.
3. Are you going to take the cake which I made?
4. I know some people who don't eat meat or eggs.
5. The girl who we helped sent me an email.
6. I'll find a pen which works.
7. It is an area of the city which is quite dangerous.
8. Have you found the book that you lost?

III. Complete the sentences with a suitable relative pronoun. If you have two options, write both of them.

0. Did you eat the cake which/ that was on the table?
1. It is Steven _____ had never been to the zoo before.
2. The teacher introduced us to the new student, _____ we already met.
3. Marry is wearing the dress _____ I bought for her on her birthday.
4. The man _____ luggage had been lost made a complaint to the airline.

5. Is this the house _____ Charles Dickens lived?
6. The woman _____ spoke to me was very rude.
7. That was the day _____ Oliver got his driver's licence.
8. PJ Rivo, _____ real name is John Smith, stars in a new film.



I. Rewrite each pair of sentences as one sentence using defining relative clause. Omit the relative pronoun where possible

0. *Let's ask that man. He has got a map.*
Let's ask that man who has got a map.

1. It is an animal. It has a long trunk.

2. That is the lake. We swam there.

3. That is the house. My uncle built it.

4. I will ask the girl. She painted the picture.

5. Do you like the wall? We painted it.

6. I saw the girl. Her dad is a lawyer.

7. We can find a shop. It sells milk.

8. What happened to the boy? You used to play football with him.

II. Match the phrases as in the example and then make a full sentence.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 a blender | a path at the side of the road | you relax in it |
| 2 a party | something | you mix things with it |
| 3 an armchair | a machine | people walk along it |
| 4 a pavement | a piece of furniture | people enjoy going to |
| 5 a fork | an event | you eat with it |

1. A blender is a machine (which) you mix things with.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

III. Complete the sentences so that they are true about you, using relative pronouns.

0. The teacher who/ that I love the most is Mss. Jenkins.

1. The singer _____

2. My favorite CD _____

3. The flat _____

4. _____ was the year _____

5. The football team _____