



Defining relative clauses:

- Give important information which tells us exactly what is being referred to.

*That book **which you lent me** is really good*

This indicates which book we are talking about. Without the relative clause, it might be difficult to understand the meaning.

- Omitting the relative pronoun

In a defining relative clause we can leave out the relative pronoun if it is the object of the clause.

*That's **the flat** (that) I used to own*

- We cannot miss out the relative pronoun if it is the subject of the clause.

*That's **the woman** who bought my washing machine.*

A- Put a suitable relative pronoun in each space, if the pronoun can be omitted write it in brackets.

1. My skateboard, _____ I had left at the gate, had disappeared.
2. The flip-flops _____ I bought were the ones _____ I tried on first.
3. The bag in _____ the robbers put the money was found later.
4. The medicine _____ the doctor gave me had no effect at all.
5. Peter, _____ couldn't see the screen, decided to change his seat.
6. I really liked that tea _____ you made me this morning.
7. What was the name of your friend _____ tent we borrowed?
8. The flight _____ Joe was leaving on was cancelled.
9. The person _____ fingerprints were on the gun wasn't the murderer.
10. The gift _____ you gave Karen was the kind of thing _____ she was expecting!

B- Make one new sentence from each pair of sentences. Begin as shown, and use the word given in capitals. Do not use more than five words.

1. Brian is a friend. I went on holiday with him. **WHOM**
Brian is the friend _____ on holiday.
2. This is Mr Brown. His son Will plays in our team. **WHOSE**
This is Mr Brown, _____ in our team.
3. Her book was published last year. It became a best seller. **WHICH**
Her book, _____, became a best seller.
4. This is the bank. We borrowed the money from it. **WHICH**
This is the bank _____ the money.
5. I told you about a person. He is waiting at the door. **WHO**
The person _____ is waiting at the door.
6. Julian's car had broken down. He had to take a bus. **WHOSE**
Julian, _____, had to take a bus.

C- Put one suitable word in each space, or leave the space blank where possible.

Murder At The Station by Laura Small. Episode 8. Trouble on the 4.15.

THE STORY SO FAR:

JULIE PRIME, (1) _____ IS TRAVELLING TO LONDON BECAUSE OF A MYSTERIOUS LETTER, IS THE ONLY PERSON
(2) _____ WITNESSES A MURDER AT VICTORIA STATION. THE DETECTIVE TO (3) _____ SHE GIVES HER
STATEMENT THEN DISAPPEARS. JULIE GOES TO AN OFFICE IN THE CITY CENTER TO ANSWER THE LETTER
(4) _____ SHE HAD RECEIVED. THERE SHE DISCOVERS THAT HER UNCLE WILLIAM, (5) _____
LIVES IN SOUTH AMERICA, HAS SENT HER A SMALL BOX (6) _____ SHE IS ONLY TO OPEN IF IN TROUBLE. JULIE,
(7) _____ PARENTS HAVE NEVER MENTIONED AN UNCLE WILLIAM, IS SUSPICIOUS OF THE BOX,
(8) _____ SHE GIVES TO HER FRIEND JOHN. THEY GO TO SCOTLAND YARD AND SEE INSPECTOR HOLMES,
(9) _____ HAS NOT HEARD OF THE VICTORIA STATION MURDER, (10) _____ WAS NOT REPORTED
TO THE POLICE. JULIE GIVES INSPECTOR HOLMES THE MURDERED MAN'S TICKET (11) _____ SHE FOUND BESIDE HIS
BODY. THEN JULIE AND JOHN DECIDE TO GO TO REDHILL, (12) _____ WAS THE TOWN (13) _____
THE MURDERED MAN HAD COME FROM. ON THE TRAIN THEY MEET A MAN, (14) _____ FACE IS SOMEHOW FAMILIAR TO
JULIE, (15) _____ SAYS HE KNOWS HER UNCLE WILLIAM...

D-These sentences are all grammatically possible, but not appropriate in speech.
Rewrite each sentence so that it ends with the preposition in *italics*.

1. Maggie is the girl *with* whom I went on holiday.

2. The tennis club is the only club *of* which I am a member.

3. That's the lady *about* whom we were talking

4. It was a marvelous present, *for* which I was extremely grateful.

5. This is the pre-school *to* which I used to go.

6. Is this the wardrobe *in* which we should put the suitcases?

7. Can you move the armchair *on* which you are sitting?

8. That's the shop *from* which I got my wellies.

9. Is that the pensioner *next to* whom you usually sit?

10. This is Mark, *about* whom you have heard so much.
