

RELATIVE CLAUSES

- We give information about nouns using ADJECTIVES.

EXPENSIVE

CLEAN

CAR

FAST

CAR

CAR



RED

CAR

COOL

CAR

AMAZING

CAR

BUT Sometimes an adjective is not enough to describe the noun. Here we need to use **RELATIVE CLAUSES**. There are two types of Relative Clauses. Today we will learn Defining Relative Clauses which define or limit the meaning of the word it modifies. It is essential to the meaning of the sentence.

Women who don't work are happier than women who work.



RELATIVE CLAUSES

Relative Clauses are formed with Relative Pronouns and are placed right after the noun they describe.

Relative Pronouns

WHO	• Relates to people (subject)
WHOM	• Relates to people (object)
WHICH	• Relates to animals and objects
THAT	• Relates to people, animals and things
WHOSE	• Refers to possession
WHERE	• Refers to places
WHEN	• Refers to time
WHY	• Refers to reason

EXAMPLES:

Students learn a lot.

Students who ask questions learn a lot.

(We are giving more information about the students.)

Teachers are popular.

Teachers who give a lot of assignments are popular.

(We are giving more information about the teachers.)

The **years** **when** the "flower children" thrived were the 1960s.
*The "flower children" thrived **then**.*

The **day** **when** the concert takes place is Sunday.
*The concert takes place **then**.*

The **hour** **when** the parade begins is 12:30 p.m.
*The parade begins **then**.*

The **city** **where** "flower children" lived was San Francisco.
*The "flower children" lived **there**.*

The **site** **where** the concert will take place is Golden Gate Park.
*The concert will be held **there**.*

The **street** **where** the parade begins is Broadway.
*The parade takes place **there**.*

RELATIVE CLAUSES

A- USE THE CORRECT RELATIVE PRONOUN.

- 1-) This is the man saved the people.
- 2-) The house belongs to my aunt is in USA.
- 3-) The writer wrote that article won the Nobel Prize.
- 4-) He bought a car runs fast.
- 5-) He was wearing a cap was black.
- 6-) I talked to the girlcar had broken down in front of the shop.
- 7-) Mr Richards, is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.
- 8-) I live in Norway you can get a perfect education.
- 9-) This is the girl comes from Spain.
- 10-) I was born in Spring all the trees blossom.
- 11-) That's Peter has just arrived at the airport.
- 12-) Thank you very much for your e-mail is so nice.
- 13-) The manfather is a professor, forgot his umbrella.
- 14-) The children shouted in the street are not from our school.
- 15-) The store you can buy everything is called a supermarket.
- 16-) The driver is a young man travels all around the world.
- 17-) What did you do with the moneyyour mother lent you?

RELATIVE CLAUSES

B- MATCH THE TWO PARTS OF THE SENTENCES.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. A mother is a person | a) who lives in Paris |
| 2. A celebrity is a person | b) when muslim go to mosque for prayer |
| 3. A hotel is a place | c) who writes stories and books. |
| 4. Friday is a day | d) who has got children. |
| 5. These are the people | e) where people can stay during their holiday. |
| 6. I met a French girl | f) which is hunted for its tusk. |
| 7. Elephant is an animal | g) where you can visit Mevlana. |
| 8. An author is a person | h) whose children are my friends. |
| 9. Konya is the city | i) which is in the livingroom. |
| 10. A sofa is a furniture | j) who is famous |

C- COMBINE THE SENTENCES.

1. A horse is an animal. It is very fast.

A lion

2. An honest person is someone. He doesn't tell lies..

A novelist

3. A bottle opener is a device. It opens bottles.

A bottle opener

4. The girl studies Law. Her mother is a teacher.

The girl

5. A detective is someone. He discovers the truth about crimes.

A detective

NOTES

Write a paragraph using relative clauses.

