

Exercise 3

Read the information. Then complete the sentences using the words in the box. Pay attention to whether the sentences should use defining or non-defining relative clauses.

Remember:

- *Defining relative clauses* explain what something is – they define or explain something. Without one, the sentence will probably feel incomplete:

*The year **that saw a great deal of social and political change in Germany** was 1989.*

If we removed the clause in bold, the sentence would feel incomplete.

- *Non-defining clauses* give extra information about something in the sentence and the sentence would still make sense without one. Notice that we use commas to separate non-defining clauses from the rest of the sentence:

*The internet, **which was invented by Tim Berners-Lee**, has changed the world.*

If we removed the clause in bold, the sentence would still feel complete and makes sense.

- If a relative clause uses a verb + preposition, such as *interested in* or *belong to*, we can put the preposition before the relative pronoun *which*. This is common in formal written or spoken English. For example:

*Traditional music is something **which** I am very interested **in**.*
(preposition at the end of the sentence = informal English)

*Traditional music is something **in which** I am very interested.*
(preposition before *which* = formal English)

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1. The Cannes Film Festival is an event _____ cinema enthusiasts wait for all year.
2. Bollywood is the name of the Indian movie industry _____ is based in the city of Mumbai.
3. The Last Night of the Proms is a UK festival of classical music _____ takes place in the Royal Albert Hall in London.
4. Tango is a dance _____ origins lie in poor areas of Buenos Aires and Montevideo.
5. The House of Windsor is the royal house _____ the Queen of the United Kingdom and her family belong.
6. The 1960s was a period _____ Europe experienced a lot of social and cultural change.