

CASA DA AULA - CENTRO DE EXPLICAÇÕES

Ficha Formativa – Relative Clauses

Nome: _____ Data: ____/____/____

RELATIVE CLAUSES

Defining Relative Clauses

- A Defining Relative Clause gives necessary information and is essential to the meaning of the main sentence. The clause is not put in commas.

E.g.: He is the actor who was killed in a car crash.

I read the article about teenagers' part-time jobs which was published in the Guardian.

- The relative pronoun can be omitted when it is the object of the relative clause. ➔

E.g. The man (whom) you spoke to is my boss.

This is the factory (which) he left last week.

CONTACT
CLAUSES

Defining relative clauses		
	People	Things
Subject	who/that/whom <i>The girl who/that is sitting at the corner is my friend Jenny.</i>	which/that <i>The book which/that is on that table is mine</i>
Object	who/that/whom <i>The girl (who/that) you see at the corner is my friend Jenny</i> with a preposition: <i>The girl (who/that) you were talking to is Jenny</i>	which/that <i>The word which /that you are writing is not correct</i> with a preposition: <i>The pen (which/that) you are writing with is very nice</i>
Possessive	whose <i>That's the man whose wife had an accident last week.</i>	whose/of which <i>Many species whose habitats are being destroyed run the risk of extinction</i>

📌 Non- Defining: Relative Clauses

- A Non- Defining Relative Clause gives extra information and is not essential to the meaning of the main sentence. It just adds some more information. It can be removed from the sentence without destroying the central meaning.
- The relative clause is put in commas.

E.g: John, who is very lazy, failed his test again.

- In non-defining relative clauses, the relative pronouns can not be omitted.

Non-defining relative clauses		
	People	Things
Subject	who <i>His father, who is very strict, doesn't let him be out till late at night.</i>	which <i>The chocolate cake, which looked so nice, didn't taste so well.</i>
Object	who <i>Mr Frost, who I told you about some time ago, is in a difficult situation</i>	which <i>Your opinion, which I respect, is quite different from mine</i>
Possessive	whose <i>Mrs West, whose daughter you like very much, is coming for tea this afternoon</i>	whose/of which (Whose can be used especially for animals and of which for things) <i>His latest book, whose title is "New Jobs", is already a bestseller</i>

Practice

A. Which of these relative clauses are defining and which are non-defining?

1. The new University that they intent to create will specialise in distant learning.
2. The ESSEX company, which was created in 1989, is facing serious difficulties now.
3. The teacher you spoke to is responsible for the foreign language department.
4. What's the name of the company whose factory we visited yesterday?
5. Mrs West, who I spoke to on the phone, last night, is very interested in our project.
6. Mr Edwards, who has worked for the same company all his life, is retiring next month.
7. The boy who she fell in love with left her after a few weeks.



B. Add the missing Relative Pronouns.

1. The man-----I was describing is my newsagent.
2. That is the woman----- I saw at the Harrods.
3. The man-----is reading the Times is my boyfriend.
4. This is the briefcase ----- he bought.
5. This is the cat -----sleeps in my garden.
6. Jane, ----- loves tea, never drinks coffee.
7. Mozart,-----music I love listening to, is a world - famous composer.
8. People-----smoke damage their health.
9. This is the book-----my mend wrote.
10. My brother Jim, -----lives in London, is a doctor.
11. This morning I met Diane, --- I hadn't seen for ages.
12. Amy, -----car had broken down, was in a very bad mood.
13. My office, -----is on the second floor of the building, is very small.
14. The sun, -----is one of millions of stars in the universe, provides us with heat and light.
15. A pacifist is a person----- believes that all wars are wrong.
16. The office -----I'm using at the moment is very small.
17. This school is only for children ----- first language is not English.
18. I don't know the name of the woman to ----- I spoke on the phone.
19. Sheila, -----job involves a lot of travelling, is away from home a lot.
20. My sister Kate, -----works in Spain, is an engineer.

C. Join the sentences by means of a relative pronoun. Make contact clauses when it is possible.

1. We often visit our company headquarters. They are only 15 miles away.

2. Ann is one of my closest friends. I have known her for years.

3. They didn't thank us for the help we gave them at work. This was very rude of them.

4. Ann's father works for an international company. It does business with African countries.

5. Our History teacher was late this morning. He comes always on time.

6. Mrs Elliot has gone to see the doctor. Mrs Elliot hasn't been feeling well lately.

7. The boy is paying no attention at all. The teacher is looking at him.

8. The new disco in Main Street is very popular among young people. Everyone is talking about it.

9. The strike at the shipyard is now over. It last 4 days.

10. Our Secretary speaks both English and German fluently. Her mother is German

11. The course gave us a lot of information on time management. I think most of it will be useless.

12. I met a nice girl. Her father is an English teacher.

13. Ted Elliot is telling David about his problems. Ted's wife has left him.

14. Where is the cheese? It was in the fridge.

15. A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour.

16. These are the people. I invited them for my party.

17. Foyles is a big bookshop. It sells all kinds of books.

18. Wordsworth was a famous English poet. His house was by Windermere Lake.

19. That high yellow building on the corner was recently built. There's a solar panel on its roof.

D. Join the sentences by means of a relative pronoun. Omit it when possible

1. The girl is Ann's sister. She worked as a volunteer in Africa .

2. Ann's father works for an international company. It does business with African countries.

3. My car was quite old. It was destroyed in a crash.

4. Some of the girls are coming to Portugal next year. You met them in Rome.

5. Cultural differences prevented the deal from concluding. The deal was very profitable for both countries.

6. Tolerance is very important nowadays. Most people don't show it towards anything or anyone.

7. Harmony Day is celebrated in Australia. It should become a world celebration.

8. The UNESCO already operates worldwide. It should have more economic power in order to solve situations more efficiently.

9. The UNESCO agents are often attacked. They must be protected to be able to perform their solidarity actions.

10. The friend is studying in Paris. I'm writing this letter to him.

11. Two students are absent today. Their names haven't been called.

12. Have you seen the article? I told you about it yesterday.

13. James Larson is in a difficult situation. His father has just died.

14. My dressmaker went to Paris last year. Her models are highly paid.
