

**Elementary*****Still some relative clauses.***

In informal English min defining relative clauses when WHO, THAT or WHICH is the object of the verb, it can be omitted.

The name of the woman I interviewed was Mrs Norris.

The car they bought was quite expensive.

When the verb has a preposition, in formal English the preposition goes with WHOM or WHICH.

That is the young man to whom I spoke.

The job for which she has applied is in Paris.

Informally, we can omit the relative word and then the preposition goes at the end of the relative clause.

That is the young man I spoke to.

The job she has applied for is in Paris.

Informally, we often omit the relative word WHEN after DAY, YEAR, etc.:

That was the year I finished university.

We often omit the relative word WHERE after PLACE, SOMEWHERE, etc.:

Do you know a place / somewhere we can get a good sandwich?

We often omit the relative word WHY after REASON:

The real reason she came was to speak to my father.

We often omit a relative expression after WAY:

That's the way they make beer in Germany.

*In the following sentences cross out the words that are not possible or not necessary. If there are no such words, mark the sentence with a tick.*

0. The first book which she wrote it was Lost Steps.
1. This is the boy who broke the window.
2. Do you know the woman that my father's talking to?
3. They're going to close the factories that they make too much smoke.
4. People who live in flats shouldn't have dogs.
5. An animal that comes out at night must have good eyes.
6. The boat that my cousins sailed in it was hit by a bomb.
7. An amphibian is an animal which can live on land or in water.
8. People who are from Manchester are called Mancunians.

*In each case combine the two sentences into one. Put in WHO, THAT, WHICH or WHERE only if it is necessary.*

0. I lent you a book. Have you read it? Have you read \_\_\_\_\_?
1. My mother works in a factory. It makes parts for cars. The factory \_\_\_\_\_ makes parts for cars.
2. Sharon's got a new mobile. It takes photos. Sharon's got a new mobile \_\_\_\_\_.
3. They lived in a block of flats. It was struck by lightning. The block of flats \_\_\_\_\_ was struck by lightning.
4. The hotel had a magician. He was very clever. The hotel had a magician \_\_\_\_\_.



5. The porters are paid a salary. They can't live on it. The porters can't live on the salary \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Nobody else wanted the food. My father ate it. My father ate the food \_\_\_\_\_.
7. We ran out of petrol in a little village. It didn't have a petrol station. The village \_\_\_\_\_ didn't have a petrol station.

## Intermediate

### **Still some relative clauses.**

*Consider these relative clauses with prepositions.*

- This is the bus that I've been waiting for.  
The restaurant that we normally go to is closed today.  
The bus (that) I'm waiting for is late.  
Is this the article (which) you were interested in?  
That's the man (who) I was talking about.  
I can't remember the name of the hotel we stayed at.  
This is the colour we have finally decided on.  
The shop I got my stereo from has lots of bargains.

These examples are typical of formal English:  
Was that the restaurant to which you normally go?  
Electronics is a subject about which I know very little.  
The Sales Manager is the person from whom I obtained the figures.

*Match the phrases and write the definitions. Put the preposition at the end of the relative clause.*

- A kitchen
- A hammer
- Your destination
- A safe
- Your opponent
- A sofa bed

- A cupboard
- The person
- A piece of furniture
- The place
- A room
- A tool

- You hit nails with it
- You keep valuable things in it
- You cook in it
- You can either sit or sleep on it
- You are going to it
- You are playing against them

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

*It's election time. All the politicians are arguing. Rewrite the first sentence using a preposition at the beginning of a relative clause.*

0. I cannot agree with that statement. I hope I've made that clear. \_\_\_\_\_
1. Our party believes in that idea. I say this from the bottom of my heart. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I am strongly opposed to that policy. And I am not afraid to say so. \_\_\_\_\_
3. No one cares about these people. They are the forgotten people. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Your party should be ashamed of those mistakes. And everyone knows that. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The government is now dealing with that problem. How many times do I have to tell you? \_\_\_\_\_

## Advanced

### ***Still some relative clauses.***

*A relative clause formed with a participle and no relative pronoun is called a reduced relative clause.*

*Look at some examples.*

- There are two students waiting outside.
- The strawberries dripped in chocolate were delicious.
- There were teachers shouting and children running out of the building.
- Debbie only drinks juice made from fresh fruit grown organically.
- The winner is the person scoring the most points in the game.
- First prize is for the most points scored in the game.
- Robert Ball, nicknamed 'BigBob', was my favourite teacher.
- My parents, not having much money, never went on holiday.

*Change each of these clauses to a reduced relative clause and write it in one of the spaces below.*

- It was standing on the bed
- It is based on a true story
- It is parked outside
- It was covered with feathers
- It starts at 8 pm
- They are sitting in it
- They didn't have children
- They went out to concerts and the theatre
- They were accused of crimes
- They were committed during the war

1. There's a black car \_\_\_\_\_ with two policemen \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I found the puppy \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ from one of the pillows that it had ripped open.
3. The film \_\_\_\_\_ is a drama \_\_\_\_\_.



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4. Many people \_\_\_\_\_ had to be set free because no witnesses could be found to testify against them.
5. We envied the Andersons. Paul and Marjorie Anderson, \_\_\_\_\_, were free to spend more of their time \_\_\_\_\_.

*Make this text shorter by creating reduced relative clauses where possible.*

For all you food-lovers who will be sitting at home and who will be looking for something that is interesting on TV this afternoon, there's a fabulous new show which is called 'The Asian Kitchen', which has been created and which has been produced by Mary Sah, which begins at 4.30 this afternoon. Among the dishes which will be featured will be Saucy Tofu, which consists of tofu squares which have been dipped in a special butter, which have been deep-fried and which have been covered in a creamy peanut sauce, and Evil Shrimp, which is made with hot peppers which have been sautéed with other vegetables, and which are served with shrimp which are sizzling in a shallow pool of red curry. It's the most delicious thing on TV today.