

**Elementary**

***Today you are going to learn about non-defining relative clauses.***

London has over six million inhabitants.

London, which is the capital of Britain, has over six million inhabitants.

The relative clause gives us more information about London, but we do not need this information to define London. We can understand the first sentence without this extra information.

Important:

1. Az ilyen nem meghatározó, hanem plussz infot adó vonatkozó mellékmondatokat vesszővel kell elválasztani.
2. Onnét lehet tudni, hogy meghatározói-e vagy sem, hogy ha kiveszed a vonatkozó mellékmondatot, és még úgy is érted miről van szó, akkor nem meghatározói.  
The girl who is standing in front of the shop is my sister. – Ha kivesszük: The girl is my sister. , akkor nem értjük, hogy kicsoda, melyik lány.  
MY sister, who is a teacher, is 30 years old. - Ha kivesszük: My sister is 30 years old, akkor is teljesen érthető marad a mondat.

Look at some more examples:

Fred sold his computer, which he no longer needed, to his cousin.

In the summer we stayed in my uncle's house, which is near the sea.

Elvis Presley, who died in 1977, earned millions of dollars.

My boss, who I last saw before Christmas, is very ill.

Marilyn Monroe, whose real name was Norma Jean, was born in Los Angeles.

We can also use WHICH to refer to a whole fact. (egy egész tényre)

Ann did not want to marry Tom, which surprised everybody. (a which arra vonatkozik, hogy Ann nem akart hozzámenni Tomhoz.)

*Make one sentence from the two that are given. Use WHO or WHICH.*

0. Mont Blanc is between France and Italy. It is the highest mountain in the Alps.
1. Alfred Hitchcock was born in Britain. He worked for many years in Hollywood.
2. The sun is really a star. It is 93 million miles from the earth.
3. John F. Kennedy died in 1963. He was a very famous American President.
4. Charlie Chaplin was from a poor family. He became a very rich man.
5. The 1992 Olympics were held in Barcelona. It is in the north-east of Spain.

*Complete this text about Lewis Carroll by putting WHO, WHICH or WHOSE in the gaps.*

Alice in Wonderland, 0. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most popular children's books in the world, was written by Lewis Carroll, 1. \_\_\_\_\_ real name was Charles Dodgson. Carroll, 2. \_\_\_\_\_ had a natural talent as a story-teller, loved to entertain children, including Alice Liddell, 3. \_\_\_\_\_ father was a colleague of Carroll's at Oxford University. One day Carroll took Alice and her sisters for a trip on the River Thames, 4. \_\_\_\_\_ flows through Oxford. After the trip, Carroll wrote in his diary that he had told the children a wonderful story, 5. \_\_\_\_\_ he had promised to write down for them. He wrote the story, illustrated it with his own drawings, and gave it to the children. By chance, it was seen by Henry Kingsley, 6. \_\_\_\_\_ was a famous novelist, and he persuaded Dodgson to publish it.

## Intermediate

**Today you are going to learn about relative clauses with WHOSE, WHAT and IT.**

*Look at these examples.*

The other day I met a man whose sister works in television.  
She's the woman whose car Tom crashed into.  
Which is the European country whose economy is growing the fastest?  
Melanie was looking after a dog whose leg had been broken in an accident.  
What kept me awake was Rachel's stereo.  
What Vicky is looking for is a job in television.  
What I want to do is make a fresh start.  
What they did as book a holiday together.  
It was Tom who had an accident.  
It's the computer that gives me a headache.  
It's chocolate cake (that) I'm eating.  
It was on Thursday that Mike's uncle died.

*We use these relative clauses with WHAT and IT to give emphasis and to make these facts more important.*

You are reading a crime story. One of these people has murdered the industrialist Colin Howard. Look at the detective's notes and write sentences about each person. Use a relative clause with WHO or WHOSE.

0. George Paxton, company director – he had an argument with Colin
1. Vera Stokes, politician – her sister once worked for Colin
2. Felix Reeves, journalist – his tape recorder was stolen
3. Graham Wilshaw, architect – he knew Colin at school
4. Rex Carter, farmer – Colin bought his land
5. Norman Bridge, lawyer – he looked after Colin's interests
6. Sonia Goldman, house guest – her fingerprints were on the door handle

*Zedco Chief Executive Barry Douglas is telling a group of managers how to run a business successfully. He emphasizes the words in capitals using WHAT.*

0. You must pay attention to THE DETAILS.
1. You have to think about YOUR PROFIT.
2. You must know THE NEEDS OF YOUR CUSTOMERS.
3. You should work towards A REALISTIC TARGET.
4. You need to PLAN AHEAD.

*Quiz champion Claude Jennings is answering some questions. Look at each question and answer and write a sentence with IT + BE + A RELATIVE CLAUSE.*

0. Who invented radio? – Marconi It was Marconi who \_\_\_\_\_.
1. When did Columbus sail to America? – In 1492. It was in 1492 that \_\_\_\_\_.
2. What does Tiger Woods play? – Golf. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Where did the Olympic Games first take place? – In Greece. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Which is nearest the sun, Venus or Mercury? – Mercury. \_\_\_\_\_.



## Advanced

**Today you are going to learn about relative clauses with WHERE, WHAT WHATEVER, etc.**

*Look at these examples.*

We have reached the stage where we now have more people applying than we have space for.  
There was a period when everything was fine.  
There's no reason (why) you can't do it.  
That's where his car was perked.  
She never told anyone why she had to leave.  
She gave them what she had.  
What they're doing seems wrong.  
Some people lost all they had invested.  
Whatever she did made them happy.  
We will work with whoever they send.  
I'll go by bus or train, whichever is cheaper.  
I'll always love you, whatever you do.  
Please sit wherever you like.  
Call whenever you can.

*Complete this email message with HOW (X2), WHAT, WHEN, WHERE and WHY.*

Do you have a minute or two this morning 1. \_\_\_\_\_ we can talk? I'm at a point 2. \_\_\_\_\_ I need to check with you about 3. \_\_\_\_\_ I should organize the report and 4. \_\_\_\_\_ I should include or leave out. If you agree with 5. \_\_\_\_\_ I'm planning to organize it, then there's no reason 6. \_\_\_\_\_ we can't have it finished by Friday.

*Using a dictionary if necessary, complete these definitions with the following words.*

CRIME / PRISON / REVENGE / MOTIVE / QUARANTINE

THAT / WHEN / WHICH / WHAT / WHERE / WHY

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a place \_\_\_\_\_ people are kept as punishment for crimes.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an explanation of \_\_\_\_\_ someone acts in a particular way.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an offence for \_\_\_\_\_ you may be punished by law.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is deliberate punishment or injury \_\_\_\_\_ is inflicted in return for \_\_\_\_\_ someone has suffered.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a period \_\_\_\_\_ an animal or person is kept away from others in order to prevent the possible spread of disease.

*Choose an ending (a-e) for each beginning (1-5) and add these words.*

HOWEVER / WHATEVER / WHENEVER / WHICHEVER / WHOEVER

1. You can dress .....
  2. We live don potatoes ....
  3. The girls can get up ....
  4. We'll go there .....
  5. They said we could invite .....
- a. .... they want to on Sunday morning.  
b. .... we think would enjoy the party.



- c. And ..... else was available.
- d. .... You like because it's really casual.
- e. On Monday or Tuesday, ..... day you're free.

*Complete this e-mail message with the following words.*

HOW / WHAT / WHEN / WHICH / WHY / THAT / WHATEVER / WHERE / WHICHEVER

Thanks for your email and the good news about the report. I've tried several times to think about the report, but then the phone rings and I have to pay attention to 1. \_\_\_\_\_ is going on right at that moment. I can assure you that this won't happen every time 2. \_\_\_\_\_ we have to do one of these quarterly reports, but right now I'm in a position 3. \_\_\_\_\_ every problem in the office seems to land on my desk, 4. \_\_\_\_\_ is partly my own fault, I know. Anyway, that's not 5. \_\_\_\_\_ you wanted to hear about, I'm sure. I don't think there's a slot in my schedule this morning 6. \_\_\_\_\_ we could talk. How about late this afternoon around three or four, 7. \_\_\_\_\_ is best for you. If you already have some idea 8. \_\_\_\_\_ we should put the report together, then I agree with you that there shouldn't be any reason 9. \_\_\_\_\_ we can't complete it before the deadline. I'll talk to you later.