



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH



Subject : ENGLISH	Topic : Relative Clause	Date of Worksheet : _____
Resource Person: MRS. BINDU MOHANAN	Date : _____	
Name of the Student : _____	Class & Division : _____	Roll Number : _____

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Relative pronouns are used to link two sentences that have the same noun or pronoun in them. ❖ Relative pronouns form the beginning of a relative clause. In English there are five basic relative pronoun forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ that is used when referring to either an animate or inanimate noun. ✓ who is used when referring to an animate noun. ✓ which is used when referring to an inanimate noun. ✓ whose is used as a possessive ✓ Whom is used for the object of a verb. We use it for person. ❖ The noun in the introductory clause is called the antecedent. A relative pronoun replaces the noun in the second clause-the relative clause. ❖ Let's look at how relative pronouns connect two sentences. If the same noun or pronoun is found in both sentences, the second one can be omitted and replaced by a relative pronoun. Then the two sentences are stated as one. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Notice how the animate and inanimate nouns change to relative pronouns. <p>Two Sentences: He likes the girl. The girl comes from Alaska. Relative Clause: He likes the girl who comes from Alaska.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">He likes the girl that comes from Alaska.</p> <p>Two Sentences: I bought the car. The car needs repairs. Relative Clause: I bought the car that needs repairs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I bought the car which needs repairs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Nouns can be used as subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions, and possessives. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Defining Relative Clauses 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Defining relative clauses specify a noun or pronoun in the main clause and are necessary if we want to understand the meaning of a sentence. 	
	<p>1) I saw the girl who was outside our house. 2) <i>They wanted the picture that cost two pounds.</i></p>	

❖ If we omit them, it is not clear what girl or picture we are talking about. They follow after the pronouns *who*, *which*, *that*, *whose* and *whom*. We do not write them with commas.

✓ **Who** for persons

The man who called you has just arrived.

✓ **Which** for things

This is the book which I wanted.

✓ **That** for persons and things

Are you the boy that lives next door?

Can you see the tree that has no leaves? That is less formal than who or which.

❖ **Who vs whom**

Whom is the object of a verb. We use it for persons. The meaning is similar to *who*.

The man whom I met yesterday...

This is the girl whom I saw at the party.

Whom is very formal. In spoken English *who* or *that* are much more common.

The man who I met... The man that I met...

❖ **Whose** is a possessive pronoun for persons and things.

It is a story about a boy whose parents got divorced.

The river whose bridge is in front of us is called the Cam.

❖ **Non-defining relative clauses**

✓ **Non-defining relative clauses** only describe a preceding noun or pronoun (add some information about them), but do not specify them. They must be written with commas.

My father, who is 65 now, still works.

His car, which cost nearly 20,000 pounds, is broken.

If we leave them out (*My father still works. His car is broken.*), the sentences remain grammatically correct and we know what father or car we are talking about. The only effect is that there is less information in the sentences.

✓ More examples

Ann, whom I admire, is not right in this case.

Their garden, which is near here, looks beautiful.

Pam, whose children go to school, is not so busy.

✓ Such sentences are quite formal and are typical of written English. In spoken English we prefer less formal structures.

Written English: *My father, who is 65 now, still works.*

Spoken English: *My father is 65 now and still works.*

Written English: *Their garden, which is near here, looks beautiful.*

Spoken English: *Their garden is near here. It looks beautiful.*

✓ In informal English we use *who* instead of *whom*.

Formal: *Sam, whom I know quite well, would be a good husband.*

Informal: *Sam, who I know quite well, would be a good husband.*

A) Combine the following sentences into one using relative pronoun.

1. She worked for a man. The man used to be an athlete.

2. They called a lawyer. The lawyer lived nearby.

3. I sent an email to my brother. My brother lives in Australia.

4. The customer liked the waitress. The waitress was very friendly.

5. We broke the computer. The computer belonged to my father.

6. I dropped a glass. The glass was new.

7. She loves books. The books have happy endings.

8. They live in a city. The city is in the north of England.

9. The man is in the garden. The man is wearing a blue jumper.

10. The girl works in a bank. The girl is from India.

11. My sister has three children. My sister lives in Australia.

12. The waiter was rude. The waiter was wearing a blue shirt.

13. The money is in the kitchen. The money belongs to John.

14. The table got broken. The table was my grandmother's..

15. The television was stolen. The television was bought 20 years ago.

16. The fruit is on the table. The fruit isn't fresh.

B) Below are sentences containing relative clauses. Underline the relative clause in each sentence and write *restrictive* in the blank if it is a restrictive clause and *non-restrictive* if it is a non-restrictive clause.

1. My father, who drives a red car, was late to pick me up.

2. The green vase that is on the top shelf is very expensive.

3. Keenan asked Victor, who was in his class, if he could have a ride.

4. The thief hid the money that he had stolen from the store

5. Amanda spoke to the clerk who was helping her.

6. The letter, which was written in blue ink, told Eugene the location of the key.

C)The following sentences contain clauses that may or may not be restrictive. Supply commas for the non-restrictive clauses.

1. The man who had the handlebar mustache pressed Adam for an answer.

2. Mr. Hoffer whose family lives in Germany will be our guest this weekend.

3. The explanation that she had given them seemed too horrible to be true.

4. Mr. Johnson whose son attends the University is our friend.

5. Thomas Jefferson who was born on the frontier became President.

6. A person who loves to read will never be lonely.

7. My father who was a country boy has lived in the city for years.

8. The girl by whom I sat in class is an honor student.

9. Jet pilots who are not in excellent physical condition should not be allowed to fly.

10. She is a woman who is respected by everyone.
