

UNIT 6

Relatives



A doctor is a person **who/that** treats sick people.



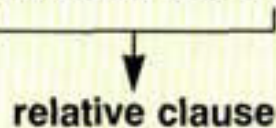
Dogs are animals **which/that** we can keep as pets.



This is a couple **whose** favourite winter sport is skiing.

- Relative pronouns (**who, which, whose, that**) introduce relative clauses. We use relative clauses to identify the noun in the main clause.

e.g. The man **who owns the shop** is French.



relative clause

(The relative clause identifies which man we are talking about.)

- We use **who/that** instead of subject pronouns (I, you, he, etc.) to refer to people.

e.g. The girl — **she** lives next door — is from India.



The girl **who/that** lives next door is from India.

- We use **which/that** to refer to objects or animals.

e.g. The horse — **it** won the race — is black.



The horse **which/that** won the race is black.

- We use **whose** instead of possessive adjectives (my, your, his, etc.) with people, objects and animals in order to show possession.

e.g. That's the man — **his** car was stolen.



That's the man **whose** car was stolen.

That's the bag — **its** strap is broken.



That's the bag **whose** strap is broken.

people	who/that
things/animals	which/that
possession	whose

- Look at the pictures and the prompts below and ask and answer questions, as in the example.

SA: *Who was Dickens?*

SB: *He was the man who/that wrote Oliver Twist.*

1 Dickens / write Oliver Twist	2 Volta / invent the electric battery	3 Columbus / discover America
4 Von Zeppelin / build the first airship	5 the Kelloggs / make the first cornflakes	6 Cleopatra / rule Egypt

- Look at the pictures and make sentences, as in the example.

e.g. *A dishwasher is a machine which/that you use to wash dishes. A flamingo is a bird which/that lives in a warm climate.*

1 dishwasher / wash dishes	2 flamingo / live in a warm climate	3 lawnmower / cut grass
4 typewriter / type letters	5 lion / live in the jungle	6 photocopier / make photocopies

3 Match column A with column B to make correct sentences.

A	B
1 The girl	a which you bought from the pet shop?
2 Is this the puppy	b whose wife had an accident lives next door.
3 The doctors	c whose husband is a banker?
4 The man	d who lives next door is called Helen.
5 The country	e which I like most is Austria.
6 The bicycle	f who work in this hospital are very good.
7 Is this the woman	g which I was riding belongs to my brother.

Relative Pronouns as Subject or Object

◆ We do not omit the relative pronoun when it is the subject of the relative clause, that is, when there is not a noun or subject pronoun between the relative pronoun and the verb.

e.g. I met a girl. She is from Japan.

I met a girl **who/that** is from Japan. (The relative pronoun is the subject, there is not another pronoun or noun between **who** and the verb **is**.)

◆ We can omit the relative pronoun when it is the object of the relative clause, that is, when there is a noun or a subject pronoun between the relative pronoun and the verb.

e.g. That's the hat. I bought it last week.

That's the hat (**which/that**) I bought last week. (The relative pronoun is the object, there is the subject pronoun **I** between **which/that** and the verb **bought**.)

4 Fill in the correct relative pronoun. Then, write S for subject or O for object. Finally, state if the relatives can be omitted or not, in the boxes provided.

- The cup ...*which/that*... I bought is broken.
- How old is the boy hit you?
- Have you used the gloves I bought you yet?
- Laura is talking to the man repaired her car.
- Did you return the books you borrowed from the library?
- They live in a big house is in the countryside.
- I'm writing a letter to my aunt lives in Australia.
- Is he the man lives on the farm?
- Is that the film we saw last week?
- Is that the man stole your bag?
- Where did you buy the dress you were wearing yesterday?
- Have you replied to all the letters you received?

1	O	omitted
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

who's = **who is** or **who has**

e.g. "Who's (**Who is**) there?" "It's Julie."

Who's (**Who has**) got the dictionary?

whose = **possessive**

e.g. Jenny is the girl **whose** mother is a lawyer.

5 Fill in who's or whose.

- That's the boy ...*who's*... going to sell me his bike.
- Her brother, name is Jack, is a fireman.
- She's the girl run four marathons this year.
- That's the man house was on fire yesterday.
- Sheila is the girl mother works in the flower shop.
- She is the woman having a party tomorrow.
- He's the man just been promoted at work.
- Mike is the man wife is in hospital.
- I am the person sister got married last week.
- Rob is the one eaten all the biscuits.

- ◆ We usually avoid using prepositions before relative pronouns.

- The reception **to which** we went was held at a hotel. (formal English - unusual structure)
- The café **which/that** we usually go **to** is near our house. (usual structure)
- The café we usually go **to** is near our house. (everyday English)

- ◆ In relative clauses we do not use object pronouns after prepositions.

Study the example:

We spent our holidays with some friends. They are from Belgium. The friends we spent our holidays with are from Belgium. (NOT: The friends we spent our holidays with ~~them~~ are from Belgium.)

Relative Adverbs (where/when/why)

- ◆ **When** is used to refer to time.



1996 was the year **when** they went on a cruise.

- ◆ **Where** is used to refer to place.



A tennis court is a place **where** we play tennis.

- ◆ **Why** is used to give reason.



He had a fight with his best friend, that's **why** he is sad.

6 Rewrite the pairs of sentences, as in the example.

- Larry went to the cinema with a girl. The girl is his sister.
 - The girl *who/that Larry went to the cinema with* is his sister.
 - The girl *Larry went to the cinema with* is his sister.
- Max talked to a man. The man was from Canada.
 - The man
 - The man
- Debbie is looking at a photo album. The photo album is mine.
 - The photo album
 - The photo album
- Anna is looking for her ring. The ring belonged to her grandmother.
 - The ring
 - The ring
- Bob has gone to a bank. The bank is near the Town Hall.
 - The bank
 - The bank
- Sharon had dinner with a man. He was her lawyer.
 - The man
 - The man
- They invited me to a party. It wasn't very exciting.
 - The party
 - The party
- I was talking to a boy. He lives next door.
 - The boy
 - The boy

7

Fill in the gaps with **who, why, where, when, which** or **whose**.

Dear Aunt Joan,

How are you? My new address, 1) ...*which*... I was supposed to give you a long time ago, is at the top of this page. Sorry!

The village 2) I live now is very quiet and peaceful. In fact, that is the reason

3) I decided to rent a house here. The people 4)

live next door to me are very friendly. The day 5) I moved in, they invited me for tea.

The woman 6) house I've rented lives in the same street as you. Her name is Mrs Fitzgerald. Do you know her? I must go now, the telephone is ringing.

Write to me soon.

Love,
Rachel

8 Fill in the gaps with who, which, whose, why or where.

- A: Hi Helen! Where are you going?
 B: I'm going round to Jane's house, the woman
 1) *whose* children I often look after. She has to
 go to the dentist this morning, that's 2)
 she's asked me to go to her house.
 A: Is she the woman 3)
 works in the post office?
 B: Yes.
 A: Where does she live?
 B: She lives in the big house 4)
 is next to the field.
 A: Which field?
 B: The one 5) Mr McGregor
 keeps his sheep.

9 Fill in the gaps with where, when, why, who or which.



Martin Foster, (1) *who* is 50, is a gardener. 1964 was the year (2) he got his first job. He looked after the gardens of a huge house (3) a very rich family lived. He loves his job and that's the reason (4) he doesn't mind getting up very early in the morning to water the plants and flowers. His favourite time of year is spring (5) all the flowers begin to open and leaves grow on the trees. The part of the garden he likes most is the kitchen garden (6) the vegetables grow, because it has flowers blooming all year round. Martin says flowers and plants make our world beautiful. "That's (7) you must protect the environment around you — it's something (8) can't be replaced."

IN OTHER WORDS

Study these examples. The second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 This is Sara. She teaches us ballet.
who This is **Sara who teaches us** ballet.
- 2 That's Simon. His father is a lawyer.
whose That's Simon **whose father is** a lawyer.
- 3 That's the hotel. I spent my holidays there.
where That's the **hotel where I spent** my holidays.
- 4 This is the story. It won first prize in the competition.
which This is the **story which won first prize** in the competition.
that This is **the story that won first prize** in the competition.

10 Complete each sentence with two to five words including the word in bold.

- 1 That's the jumper. I knitted it myself.
which That's the *...jumper which I knitted...* myself.
- 2 He's the man. His dog often chases my cat.
whose He's the chases my cat.
- 3 That's the church. We got married there.
where That's the married.
- 4 That's the shop. I bought my new dress there.
where That's the my new dress.
- 5 Philip is the man. He lives in a castle.
who Philip is the a castle.
- 6 These are the people. Their daughter is a rock singer.
whose These are is a rock singer.
- 7 That is the dog. His owner is a famous actor.
whose That is the is a famous actor.
- 8 Jess is the girl. She speaks eight languages.
who Jess is the eight languages.
- 9 This is the magazine. I bought it yesterday.
that This is the yesterday.
- 10 Sam is the boy. He ran away from home.
who Sam is the from home.
- 11 That's the hospital. I was born there.
where That's the born.
- 12 That's the ring. Sophie found it yesterday.
that That's the ring yesterday.