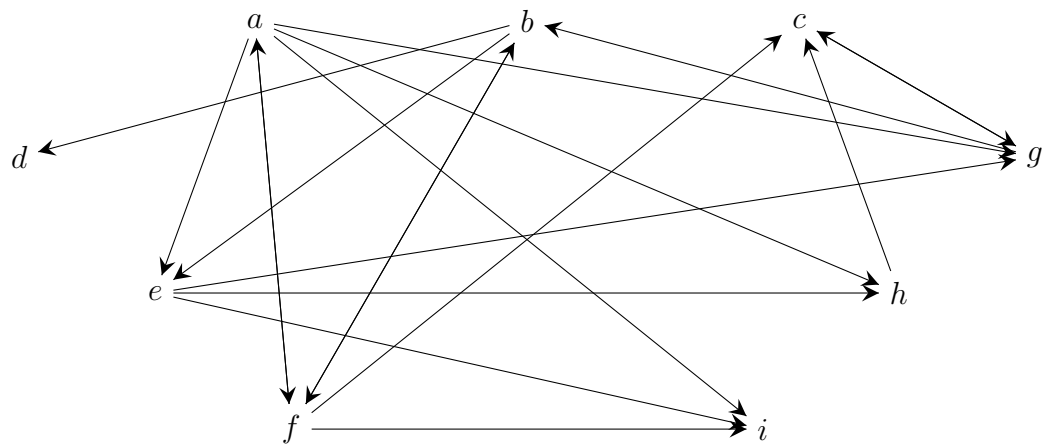


It's all Relative, Claus!

Here is a picture of 9 animals called a, b, \dots, i . The arrows indicate which animals see which others. For example, b sees d , but d doesn't see b .



1. Fill in the chart below.

dogs	a, b, c	dogs who see all cats	
cats	d, e, f	dogs who see some cats	
rabbits	g, h, i	dogs who see no cats	

cats who see no rabbits	
cats who see some rabbits	
dogs who see all (cats who see some rabbits)	
rabbits who see some (dogs who see all (cats who see some rabbits))	
	h, i

It's all Relative, Claus!, page 2

The underlined expressions below are called *relative clauses*

All cats who chase no rabbits are happy.

All cats who no rabbits annoy are happy.

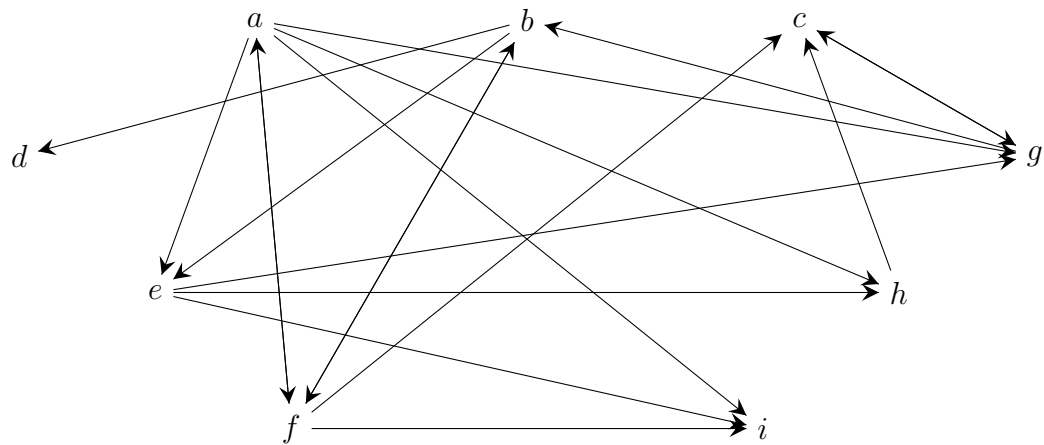
The difference is in what is missing. In the first sentence, the subject of the verb *chase* is missing, while in the second, it's the object of the verb.

2. Write a sentence As we have seen, a relative clause can contain another relative clause.

Write a sentence that contains a subject relative clause that contains an object relative clause.

The part of a relative clause after the word *who* is called a *term*. We can interpret terms in pictures just as we did with the expressions on the previous page.

3. Fill in the chart below



dogs	a, b, c	see some dog		no cat sees	
cats	d, e, f	some dog sees		see no rabbits	
rabbits	g, h, i	see no cat		all cats who see some rabbit see	