

Relative clauses 1: clauses with **who/that/which****A**

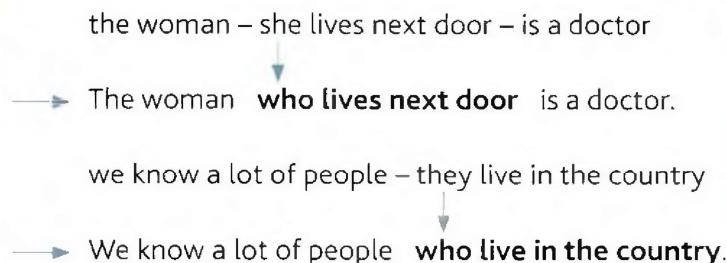
Look at this example sentence:

The woman **who lives next door** is a doctor.
relative clause

A **clause** is a part of a sentence. A **relative clause** tells us which person or thing (or what kind of person or thing) the speaker means:

- The woman **who lives next door** ... ('who lives next door' tells us which woman)
- People **who live in the country** ... ('who live in the country' tells us what kind of people)

We use **who** in a relative clause when we are talking about people (not things):

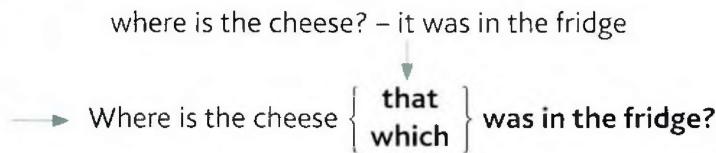


- An architect is someone **who designs buildings**.
- What was the name of the person **who phoned**?
- Anyone **who wants to apply for the job** must do so by Friday.

You can also use **that** (instead of **who**), but you can't use **which** for people:

- The woman **that lives next door** is a doctor. (*not the woman which*)

Sometimes you must use **who** (*not that*) for people – see Unit 95.

BWhen we are talking about things, we use **that** or **which** (*not who*) in a relative clause:

- I don't like stories **that have unhappy endings**. (*or stories which have ...*)
- Grace works for a company **that makes furniture**. (*or a company which makes furniture*)
- The machine **that broke down** is working again now. (*or The machine which broke down*)

That is more usual than **which**, but sometimes you must use **which** – see Unit 95.

CRemember that in relative clauses we use **who/that/which**, not **he/she/they/it**.

Compare:

- 'Who's that woman?' '**She** lives next door to me.'
I've never spoken to the woman **who** lives next door. (*not the woman she lives*)
- Where is the cheese? **It** was in the fridge.
Where is the cheese **that** was in the fridge? (*not the cheese it was*)

D**What** = 'the thing(s) that'. Compare **what** and **that**:

- What happened** was my fault. (= the thing that happened)
but
- Everything **that happened** was my fault. (*not Everything what happened*)
- The machine **that broke down** is now working again. (*not The machine what broke down*)

Exercises

92.1 In this exercise you have to explain what some words mean. Choose the right meaning from the box and then write a sentence with **who**. Use a dictionary if necessary.

he/she	steals from a shop designs buildings doesn't believe in God is not brave	he/she	buys something from a shop pays rent to live in a house or apartment breaks into a house to steal things expects the worst to happen
--------	---	--------	---

- 1 (an architect) An architect is someone who designs buildings.
- 2 (a burglar) A burglar is someone who steals from a shop.
- 3 (a customer) A customer is someone who buys something from a shop.
- 4 (a shoplifter) A shoplifter is someone who steals from a shop.
- 5 (a coward) A coward is someone who is not brave.
- 6 (an atheist) An atheist is someone who doesn't believe in God.
- 7 (a pessimist) A pessimist is someone who expects the worst to happen.
- 8 (a tenant) A tenant is someone who pays rent to live in a house or apartment.

92.2 Make one sentence from two. Use **who/that/which**.

- 1 A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.
The girl who was injured in the accident is now in hospital.
- 2 A waitress served us. She was impolite and impatient.
The waitress who served us was impolite and impatient.
- 3 A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.
The building which was destroyed in the fire has now been rebuilt.
- 4 Some people were arrested. They have now been released.
The people who were arrested have now been released.
- 5 A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour.
The bus which goes to the airport runs every half hour.

92.3 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box and make a relative clause.

invented the telephone	makes furniture
runs away from home	gives you the meaning of words
stole my wallet	can support life
were hanging on the wall	cannot be explained

- 1 Helen works for a company that makes furniture.
- 2 The book is about a girl who runs away from home.
- 3 What happened to the pictures which were hanging on the wall?
- 4 A mystery is something which cannot be explained.
- 5 The police have arrested the man who stole my wallet.
- 6 A dictionary is a book which gives you the meaning of words.
- 7 Alexander Bell was the man who invented the telephone.
- 8 It seems that Earth is the only planet which can support life.

92.4 Are these sentences right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

- 1 I don't like stories who have unhappy endings. stories that have OK
- 2 What was the name of the person who phoned?
- 3 Where's the nearest shop who sells bread?
- 4 The driver which caused the accident was fined £500.
- 5 Do you know the person that took these pictures?
- 6 We live in a world what is changing all the time.
- 7 Dan said some things about me that were not true.
- 8 What was the name of the horse it won the race?

Relative clauses 3: **whose/whom/where****A Whose**

We use **whose** in relative clauses instead of **his/her/their**:

we helped some people – their car had broken down

→ We helped some people **whose car had broken down**.

We use **whose** mostly for people:

- A widow is a woman **whose husband is dead**. (her husband is dead)
- What's the name of the man **whose car you borrowed**? (you borrowed **his** car)
- I met someone **whose brother I went to school with**. (I went to school with **his/her** brother)

Compare **who** and **whose**:

- I met a man **who** knows you. (**he** knows you)
- I met a man **whose sister** knows you. (**his sister** knows you)

B Whom

Whom is possible instead of **who** when it is the *object* of the verb in the relative clause (like the sentences in Unit 93B):

- George is a person **whom I admire** very much. (I admire **him**)

You can also use **whom** with a preposition (**to whom / from whom / with whom** etc.):

- I like the people **with whom I work**. (I work **with them**)

Whom is a formal word and we do not often use it in this way. We usually prefer **who** or **that**, or nothing (see Unit 93). So we usually say:

- ... a person **who/that I admire** a lot or ... a person **I admire** a lot
- ... the people **who/that I work with** or ... the people **I work with**

C Where

You can use **where** in a relative clause to talk about a place:

the restaurant – we had lunch **there** – it was near the airport

→ The restaurant **where we had lunch** was near the airport.

- I recently went back to **the town where I grew up**.
(or ... the town I grew up in or ... the town **that I grew up in**)
- I would like to live in **a place where there is plenty of sunshine**.

D

We say:

the day / the year / the time etc. { something happens or
{ **that** something happens

- I can't meet you on Friday. That's **the day (that) I'm going away**.
- The last time (that) I saw Anna**, she looked great.
- I haven't seen Jack and Helen since **the year (that) they got married**.

E

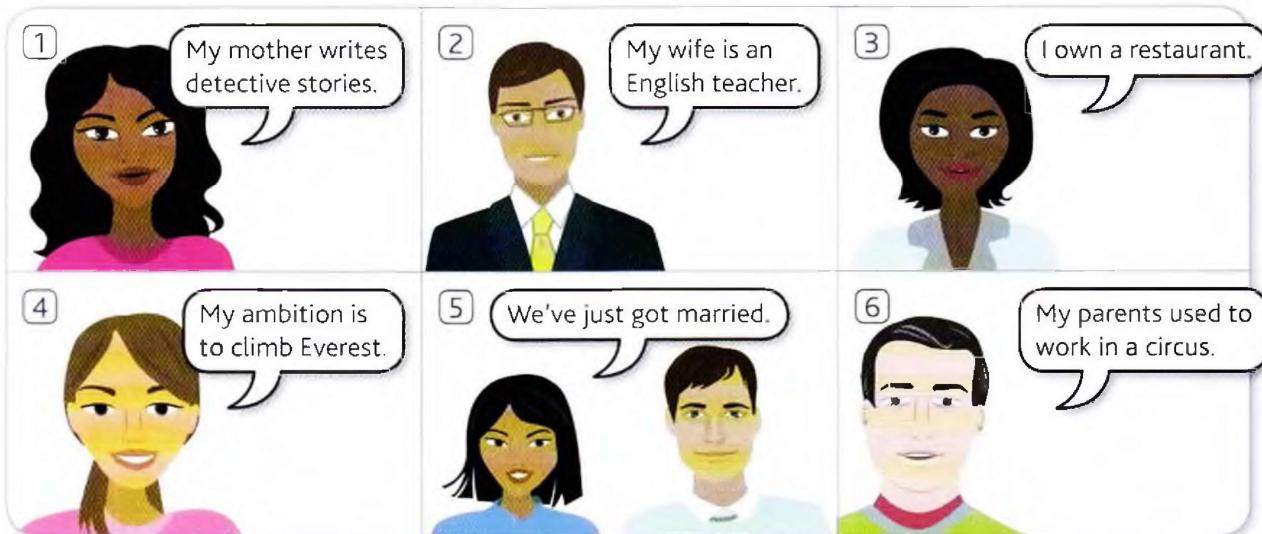
We say:

the reason { something happens or
{ **that/why** something happens

- The reason I'm phoning** is to ask your advice.
(or The reason that I'm phoning / The reason **why** I'm phoning)

Exercises

94.1 You met these people at a party:



The next day you tell a friend about these people. Complete the sentences using **who** or **whose**.

- I met somebody whose mother writes detective stories.
- I met a man
- I met a woman
- I met somebody
- I met a couple
- I met somebody

94.2 Read the situations and complete the sentences using **where**.

- You grew up in a small town. You went back there recently. You tell someone this.
I recently went back to the small town where I grew up
- You're thirsty and you want a drink. You ask a friend where you can get some water.
Is there a shop near here ?
- You work in a factory. The factory is going to close down next month. You tell a friend.
The is going to close down next month.
- Sue is staying at a hotel. You want to know the name of the hotel. You ask a friend.
Do you know the name of ?
- You play football in a park on Sundays. You show a friend the park. You say:
This is the on Sundays.

94.3 Complete each sentence using **who/whom/whose/where**.

- What's the name of the man whose car you borrowed?
- A cemetery is a place where people are buried.
- A pacifist is a person who believes that all wars are wrong.
- An orphan is a child whose parents are dead.
- What was the name of the person to whom you spoke on the phone?
- The place where we spent our holidays was really beautiful.
- This school is only for children whose first language is not English.
- The woman with whom he fell in love left him after a month.

94.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. They are like the examples in Sections D and E.

- I can't meet you on Friday. That's the day I'm going away
- The reason why I'm leaving was that the salary was too low.
- I'll never forget the time when
- Do you remember the day when ?
- The reason why is that they don't need one.
- was the year when

Relative clauses 4: extra information clauses (1)

A

There are two types of relative clause. In these examples, the relative clauses are underlined. Compare:

Type 1

- The woman who lives next door is a doctor.
- Grace works for a company that makes furniture.
- We stayed at the hotel (that) you recommended.

In these examples, the relative clauses tell you which person or thing (or what kind of person or thing) the speaker means:

'The woman **who lives next door**' tells us *which* woman.

'A company **that makes furniture**' tells us *what kind* of company.

'The hotel **(that) you recommended**' tells us *which* hotel.

We do not use commas (,) with these clauses:

- We know a lot of people who live in London.

Type 2

- My brother Ben, who lives in Hong Kong, is an architect.
- Anna told me about her new job, which she's enjoying a lot.
- We stayed at the Park Hotel, which a friend of ours recommended.

In these examples, the relative clauses do not tell you which person or thing the speaker means. We already know which thing or person is meant: 'My brother Ben', 'Anna's new job' and 'the Park Hotel'.

The relative clauses in these sentences give us *extra information* about the person or thing.

We use commas (,) with these clauses:

- My brother Ben, who lives in Hong Kong, is an architect.

B

In both types of relative clause we use **who** for people and **which** for things. But:

Type 1

You can use **that**:

- Do you know anyone **who/that** speaks French and Italian?
- Grace works for a company **which/that** makes furniture.

You can leave out **who/which/that** when it is the object (see Unit 93):

- We stayed at the hotel **(that/which) you recommended**.
- This morning I met somebody **(who/that) I hadn't seen for ages**.

We do not often use **whom** in this type of clause (see Unit 94B).

Type 2

You cannot use **that**:

- John, **who (not that)** speaks French and Italian, works as a tour guide.
- Anna told me about her new job, **which (not that)** she's enjoying a lot.

You cannot leave out **who** or **which**:

- We stayed at the Park Hotel, **which a friend of ours recommended**.
- This morning I met Chris, **who I hadn't seen for ages**.

You can use **whom** for people (when it is the object):

- This morning I met Chris, **whom I hadn't seen for ages**.

C

In both types of relative clause you can use **whose** and **where**:

- We met some people **whose car had broken down**.
- What's the name of the place **where you went on holiday**?

- Lisa, **whose car had broken down**, was in a very bad mood.
- Kate has just been to Sweden, **where her daughter lives**.

Exercises

95.1 Make one sentence from two. Use the sentence in brackets to make a relative clause (Type 2). You will need to use **who(m)/whose/which/where**.

- 1 Catherine is very friendly. (She lives next door.)
Catherine, who lives next door, is very friendly.
- 2 We stayed at the Park Hotel. (A friend of ours recommended it.)
We stayed at the Park Hotel, which a friend of ours recommended.
- 3 We often go to visit our friends in Cambridge. (It is not far from London.)
We often go to visit our friends in Cambridge
- 4 I went to see the doctor. (She told me I needed to change my diet.)
I went to see
- 5 Steven is one of my closest friends. (I have known him for a very long time.)
Steven
- 6 Lisa is away from home a lot. (Her job involves a lot of travelling.)
Lisa
- 7 The new stadium will be finished next month. (It can hold 90,000 people.)
- 8 Alaska is the largest state in the USA. (My brother lives there.)
- 9 Our teacher was very kind. (I have forgotten her name.)

95.2 Read the information and complete each sentence. Use a relative clause of Type 1 or Type 2. Use commas where necessary.

- 1 There's a woman living next door to me. She's a doctor.
The woman who lives next door to me is a doctor.
- 2 I've got a brother called Ben. He lives in Hong Kong. He's an architect.
My brother Ben, who lives in Hong Kong, is an architect.
- 3 There was a strike at the factory. It began ten days ago. It is now over.
The strike at the factory
- 4 I was looking for a book this morning. I've found it now.
I've found
- 5 I've had my car for 15 years. It has never broken down.
My car
- 6 A job was advertised. A lot of people applied for it. Few of them had the necessary qualifications.
Few of
- 7 Amy has a son. She showed me a picture of him. He's a police officer.
Amy showed me

95.3 Some of these sentences are wrong. Correct them and put in commas where necessary. If the sentence is correct, write 'OK'.

- 1 Anna told me about her new job that she's enjoying very much.
Anna told me about her new job, which she's enjoying very much.
- 2 My office that is on the second floor is very small.
- 3 The office I'm using at the moment is very small.
- 4 Mark's father that used to be in the army now works for a TV company.
- 5 The doctor that examined me couldn't find anything wrong.
- 6 The sun that is one of millions of stars in the universe provides us with heat and light.

Key to Exercises

90.4

- 2 every day
- 3 all day
- 4 The whole building
- 5 every time
- 6 all the time
- 7 all my luggage

UNIT 91

91.1

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 3 Each | 6 every |
| 4 Every | 7 each |
| 5 Each | 8 every |

91.2

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 3 Every | 8 every |
| 4 Each | 9 each |
| 5 every | 10 Every |
| 6 every | 11 each |
| 7 each | 12 each |

91.3

- 2 Sonia and I had ten pounds each. / Sonia and I each had ten pounds.
- 3 Those postcards cost 80 pence each. / Those postcards are 80 pence each.
- 4 We paid £150 each. / We each paid £150.

91.4

- 2 everyone
- 3 every one
- 4 Everyone
- 5 every one

UNIT 92

92.1

- 2 A burglar is someone who breaks into a house to steal things.
- 3 A customer is someone who buys something from a shop.
- 4 A shoplifter is someone who steals from a shop.
- 5 A coward is someone who is not brave.
- 6 An atheist is someone who doesn't believe in God.
- 7 A pessimist is someone who expects the worst to happen.
- 8 A tenant is someone who pays rent to live in a house or apartment.

92.2

- 2 The waitress who/that served us was impolite and impatient.
- 3 The building that/which was destroyed in the fire has now been rebuilt.
- 4 The people who/that were arrested have now been released.
- 5 The bus that/which goes to the airport runs every half hour.

92.3

- 2 who/that runs away from home
- 3 that/which were hanging on the wall
- 4 that/which cannot be explained
- 5 who/that stole my wallet
- 6 that/which gives you the meaning of words
- 7 who/that invented the telephone
- 8 that/which can support life

92.4

- 3 the nearest shop **that/which** sells
- 4 the driver **who/that** caused
- 5 OK (the person **who** took *is also correct*)
- 6 a world **that/which** is changing
- 7 OK (some things about me **which** were *is also correct*)
- 8 the horse **that/which** won

UNIT 93

93.1

- 3 OK (the people **who/that** we met *is also correct*)
- 4 The people **who** work in the office
- 5 OK (the people **who/that** I work with *is also correct*)
- 6 OK (the money **that/which** I gave you *is also correct*)
- 7 the money **that/which** was on the table
- 8 OK (the worst film **that/which** you've ever seen *is also correct*)
- 9 the best thing **that/which** has ever happened to you

93.2

- 2 you're wearing *or*
that/which you're wearing
- 3 you're going to see *or*
that/which you're going to see
- 4 I/we wanted to visit *or*
that/which I/we wanted to visit
- 5 I/we invited to the party *or*
who/whom/that we invited ...
- 6 you had to do *or*
that/which you had to do
- 7 I/we rented *or*
that/which I/we rented

93.3

- 2 the wedding we were invited to
- 3 the hotel you told me about
- 4 the job I applied for
- 5 the concert you went to
- 6 somebody you can rely on
- 7 the man you were with

93.4

- 3 – (*that is also correct*)
- 4 what
- 5 that
- 6 what
- 7 – (*that is also correct*)
- 8 what
- 9 – (*that is also correct*)

UNIT 94

94.1

- 2 whose wife is an English teacher
- 3 who owns a restaurant
- 4 whose ambition is to climb Everest
- 5 who have just got married
- 6 whose parents used to work in a circus

94.2

- 2 where I can get some water
- 3 (The) factory where I work
- 4 the hotel where Sue is staying
- 5 (the) park where I/we play football

94.3

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 2 where | 6 where |
| 3 who | 7 whose |
| 4 whose | 8 whom |
| 5 whom | |

94.4

Example answers:

- 2 The reason I left my job was that the salary was very low.
- 3 I'll never forget the time I got stuck in a lift.
- 4 Do you remember the day we first met?
- 5 The reason they don't have a car is that they don't need one.
- 6 2003 was the year Amanda got married.

UNIT 95

95.1

- 3 We often go to visit our friends in Cambridge, which is not far from London.
- 4 I went to see the doctor, who told me I needed to change my diet.
- 5 Steven, who/whom I've known for a very long time, is one of my closest friends.
- 6 Lisa, whose job involves a lot of travelling, is away from home a lot.
- 7 The new stadium, which can hold 90,000 people, will be finished next month.
- 8 Alaska, where my brother lives, is the largest state in the USA.
- 9 Our teacher, whose name I have forgotten, was very kind.

95.2

- 3 The strike at the factory, which began ten days ago, is now over.
 4 I've found the book I was looking for this morning. *or* ... the book that/which I was looking for.
 5 My car, which I've had for 15 years, has never broken down.
 6 Few of the people who/that applied for the job had the necessary qualifications.
 7 Amy showed me a picture of her son, who is a police officer.

95.3

- 2 My office, **which** is on the second floor, is very small.
 3 OK (The office **that/which** I'm using ... is also correct)
 4 Mark's father, **who** used to be in the army, now works for a TV company.
 5 OK (The doctor **who** examined me ... is also correct)
 6 The sun, **which** is one of millions of stars in the universe, provides us with heat and light.

UNIT 96

96.1

- 2 of which he's very proud
 3 with whom we went on holiday
 4 to which only members of the family were invited

96.2

- 2 most of which was useless
 3 none of whom was suitable
 4 one of which she hardly ever uses
 5 half of which he gave to his parents
 6 both of whom are lawyers
 7 neither of which she replied to
 8 only a few of whom I knew
 9 (the) sides of which were lined with trees
 10 the aim of which is to save money

96.3

- 2 Jane doesn't have a phone, which makes it difficult to contact her.
 3 Alex has passed his exams, which is good news.
 4 Our flight was delayed, which meant we had to wait three hours at the airport.
 5 Kate offered to let me stay at her house, which was very kind of her.
 6 The street I live in is very noisy at night, which makes it difficult to sleep sometimes.
 7 Our car has broken down, which means we can't go away tomorrow.

UNIT 97

97.1

- 2 the man sitting next to me on the plane
 3 The taxi taking us to the airport
 4 a path leading to the river
 5 A factory employing 500 people
 6 a brochure containing the information I needed

97.2

- 2 the gate damaged in the storm
 3 Most of the suggestions made at the meeting
 4 The paintings stolen from the museum
 5 the man arrested by the police

97.3

- 3 living
 4 offering
 5 called
 6 blown
 7 sitting ... reading
 8 working ... studying

97.4

- 3 There's somebody coming.
 4 There were a lot of people travelling.
 5 There was nobody else staying there.
 6 There was nothing written on it.
 7 There's a course beginning next Monday.

UNIT 98

98.1

- 2 a exhausting
 b exhausted
 3 a depressing
 b depressed
 c depressed
 4 a exciting
 b exciting
 c excited

98.2

- 2 interested
 3 exciting
 4 embarrassing
 5 embarrassed
 6 amazed
 7 amazing
 8 amused
 9 terrifying ... shocked
 10 bored ... boring
 11 boring ... interesting

98.3

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 2 bored | 7 boring |
| 3 confusing | 8 exhausted |
| 4 disgusting | 9 excited |
| 5 interested | 10 amusing |
| 6 annoyed | 11 interesting |

UNIT 99

99.1

- 2 an unusual gold ring
 3 a beautiful old house
 4 black leather gloves
 5 an old American film
 6 a long thin face
 7 big black clouds
 8 a lovely sunny day
 9 an ugly yellow dress
 10 a long wide avenue
 11 a lovely little restaurant
 12 a little old red car
 13 a nice new green sweater
 14 a small black metal box
 15 a big fat black cat
 16 beautiful long black hair
 17 an interesting old French painting
 18 an enormous red and yellow umbrella

99.2

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 2 tastes/tasted awful | |
| 3 feel fine | |
| 4 smell nice | |
| 5 look wet | |
| 6 sounds/sounded interesting | |

99.3

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 2 happy | 6 properly |
| 3 happily | 7 good |
| 4 violent | 8 slow |
| 5 terrible | |

99.4

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3 the last two days | |
| 4 the first two weeks of May | |
| 5 the next few days | |
| 6 the first three questions (in the exam) | |
| 7 the next two years | |
| 8 the last three days of our holiday | |

UNIT 100

100.1

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 2 badly | |
| 3 easily | |
| 4 patiently | |
| 5 unexpectedly | |
| 6 regularly | |
| 7 perfectly ... slowly ... clearly | |

100.2

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 3 selfishly | |
| 4 terribly | |
| 5 sudden | |
| 6 colourfully | |
| 7 colourful | |
| 8 badly | |
| 9 badly | |
| 10 safe | |