

2-Relative clauses

A relative clause is a subordinate clause that modifies a noun phrase, most commonly a noun. It tells us which

person or thing we are talking about. They make it possible to give more information about the person being spoken about.

Relative clauses include the following conjunctions:

2-1-Who

Pattern:

N(human being)+who

Example:

-I know the man.He has sent the letter.

-I know the man who has sent the letter.

(Since *he* refers to *the man* we replace it by *who*).

2-2-Which

Pattern:

N(inanimate)+which or that

Example:

-This is the book.I have bought it.

-This is the book which I have bought it.

(Because *I* do not indicate the book we never omit it).

***Which can be used to refer to the whole previous sentence.**

Example:

-I passed my driving test on my first attempt which surprised everyone.

2-3-When

Pattern:

(Time)+when

Example:

-I remembered the day.She first had written a novel.

-I remembered the day when she first had written a novel.

2-4-Where

Pattern:

N(place)+where

Example:

-This is the hotel.We have booked in.

-This is the hotel where we have booked in.

2-5-Whose

Pattern:

Possession +whose

Example:

-That's the woman. Her leg is broken.

-That's the woman whose leg is broken.

***The possessive pronoun *her* is replaced by the relative pronoun *whose*.**

2-6-Participle

A word formed from a verb ,ending ***in-ing(present participle)or-ed ,en(past participle)***.It comes after noun to define and identify in the same way as relative clauses.

Example:

-The men seeing outside were probably the thieves.

Exercise 2

Link the following clauses :

1-The car is still in the garage .Its tyre is flat(Relative).

2-He went to the office .He read his historical books
(Relative).

3-This is the girl. She wants to be a nurse(Relative).

4-These are the goods. They were on that shelf have been sold(Relative).

5-I saw Huda and Nada. Their eyes are blue(Relative).