

Reference

A RELATIVE PRONOUNS & ADVERBS exercises 1 & 2, page 9

We use relative pronouns and adverbs to add a new relative clause to a sentence.

- We use *who* or *that* to refer to people.
*The player **who / that** scored the goal is happy.*
- We use *whose* to express possession.
*That's the man **whose** racket I borrowed.*

- We use *which* or *that* to refer to things.
*I only watch sports **which / that** interest me.*
- We use *where* to refer to places.
*This is the gym **where** he used to exercise.*
- We use *that* or *when* to refer to time.
*October is the month **when** I start university.*

B DEFINING & NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES exercises 3 & 4, page 9

- 1 Defining relative clauses give essential information about the noun they follow. Without the relative clause, the sentence would be incomplete and would not make sense. Compare:

That's the athlete.

*That's the athlete **who won the gold medal**.*

- 2 We can omit *who*, *when*, *where*, *which* or *that* if it is the object of a defining relative clause, but we cannot omit *whose*. This is very common in spoken English.

*These are the trainers (**which / that**) he wore when he broke the world record.*

- 3 Non-defining relative clauses give extra, non-essential information about the noun they follow. If we remove the relative clause, the sentence still makes sense. Compare:

World Cup tickets are on sale now.

*World Cup tickets, **which cost €200**, are on sale now.*

- 4 We always use commas to separate a non-defining clause from the rest of the sentence. We cannot omit *who*, *which*, *when* or *where* from a non-defining relative clause, nor can we start one with *that*.

*His football kit, **which his dad bought**, was expensive.*

C THAT, WHAT & WHICH exercises 5 & 6, page 9

- 1 *That* is used:

- to refer to a noun / nouns that come(s) before it.
*Tennis is the sport **that** I love most.*
- after *all*, *everything*, *nothing*, *something* and superlatives.
*All **that** he wants is to win this race.*
*Don't believe **everything that** you read.*
*Do **the best that** you can.*
- in informal style instead of *when*, *who* or *which*.
*Winter is the season **that** we go swimming.*
*John is the guy **that** you're looking for.*
- in informal style instead of *where*, if we add a place preposition at the end of the clause.
*This is the pool **that** we go swimming **in**.*

- 2 *Which* is used to refer to:

- a noun / nouns that come(s) before it.
*Football is a game **which** I enjoy playing.*
- the whole of the clause that comes before it.
*We played a match today, **which** was exciting.*

- 3 *What* does not refer to a noun that comes before it. It acts as a noun and relative pronoun and means 'the thing(s) that'.

*I couldn't believe **what** he was saying.*

D FORMAL & INFORMAL STRUCTURES exercise 7, page 9

- 1 In informal style, prepositions in relative clauses go after the verb.

*Use the kit **which** you've been **provided with**.*

*Jesse Owens is the athlete **who** we **heard about** in class.*

- 2 In formal style, prepositions in relative clauses go before *which* and *whom*.

*Please use the kit **with which** you have been provided.*

*Jesse Owens is the athlete **about whom** we heard in class.*

Practice

1 Copy and choose the correct options.

The hospital *who* / (*where*) I was born no longer exists.

- 1 The students *where* / *who* passed their exams celebrated.
- 2 The man *who's* / *whose* laptop was stolen called the police.
- 3 Football is a sport *that* / *where* many people enjoy.
- 4 18 June is *when* / *that* I had my first karate lesson.
- 5 This is the swimming pool *that* / *where* I go every week.

2 Complete the text with relative pronouns or adverbs.

The 1980s and 1990s were times *when* teenagers regularly used to win men's tennis Grand Slams. Paris was the place (1) ... the youngest man ever won a Grand Slam – Michael Chang won the French Open, aged seventeen, in 1989. Today, however, the game is dominated by men in their 30s, such as Rafael Nadal and Novak Djokovic, (2) ... experience and strength are too much for younger players. Boris Becker, (3) ... was only seventeen (4) ... he first won Wimbledon, thinks this is caused by poor coaching. Others believe it is due to the increased physical requirements of the game today, (5) ... mean that men have to train for years to become strong enough to compete.

3 Copy the sentences, adding commas where necessary. Cross out the relative pronoun if it can be omitted.

Tom's friend, who lives in Dubai, is an architect.

- 1 This is the triathlon that I took part in last year.
- 2 The race which is five kilometres long is in London.
- 3 Usain Bolt who is the fastest man in the world ran in the London Olympics.
- 4 14 June is the date when we first met.
- 5 We met him on Sunday when we were visiting friends.

4 Copy and complete the second sentence with a defining or non-defining relative clause. Add commas where necessary.

Isa lives in New York. She went to see the US Open final.

Isa, *who lives in New York*, went to see the US Open final.

- 1 Miguel is very tall. He's good at basketball.
Miguel ... is good at basketball.
- 2 Sam is a footballer. He scored the most goals last year.
Sam is the footballer ... last year.
- 3 Rafael Nadal comes from Majorca. He's won twenty Grand Slam titles.
Rafael Nadal ... has won twenty Grand Slam titles.
- 4 The Thames is a river in London. The famous Oxford vs Cambridge boat race is held there.
The Thames is the river in London ... is held.
- 5 This is my tennis racket. I used it when I won the final.
This is the tennis racket ... the final.

5 Copy and complete the sentences with *that*, *what* or *which*. Write the pronoun in brackets if it can be omitted.

Yoga is something (*that*) I do every day.

- 1 I did a ten-kilometre run yesterday, ... was tiring.
- 2 Kate is the girl ... we were talking about yesterday.
- 3 Let me see ... you bought at the shops today.
- 4 This is the hardest workout ... I have ever done.
- 5 Do you remember ... the teacher told you to do?

6 Copy and correct the error in the sentences. *One* sentence is correct. In which sentences can the pronoun be omitted?

Is there anything ~~what~~ I can do for you?
that

- 1 This is the football what I used when I was a child.
- 2 I go running three times a week, that keeps me fit.
- 3 Here's something what you can wear if you get cold.
- 4 I didn't hear that he said.
- 5 This is the highest mountain which he has ever climbed.

7 Copy and join the sentences together in two ways (informal and formal) using relative pronouns.

This is the event. We've been preparing for this event all year.

Informal: This is the event *which we've been preparing for all year*.

Formal: This is the event *for which we have been preparing all year*.

- 1 These are the main problems. We need to concentrate on them.
 - a Informal: These are the main problems ...
 - b Formal: These are the main problems ...
- 2 Seville is the city. We were talking about Seville yesterday.
 - a Informal: Seville is the city ...
 - b Formal: Seville is the city ...