

Unit 60: RELATIVE CLAUSES

If we want to give extra information about a noun, and an adjective (Unit 64) is not enough, we can use a relative clause. Relative clauses often begin with one of the relative pronouns: **who**, **which**, **that**, **where** and **whose**.

1

For people, begin the relative clause with **who** or **that**:

I know a man **who** played hockey for the Edmonton Oilers.

He played hockey.

Do you know the woman **that** can help us?

She can help us.

2

For things, begin the relative clause with **which** or **that**:

I want a word **which** means 'very surprised'.

It means 'very surprised'.

The two cars **that** caused the accident drove away.

They caused the accident.

3

For places, begin the relative clause with **where**:

Britain is one country **where** they drive on the left side of the road.

They drive on the left side of the road **there**.

4

For GENITIVE (Unit 49), begin the relative clause with **whose**:

Do you know the man **whose** daughter is a doctor?

His daughter is a doctor.

5

We can leave out the relative pronoun:

a if it is an OBJECT PRONOUN (Unit 50)

The doctor – I go to studied in Canada. (I go to **him**.)

The students – I know are very friendly. (I know **them**.)

b if the first verb in the relative clause is **be**.

Did you see the man – standing by the door? (**who was** standing)

The boy – knocked down by the car was John. (**who was** knocked)