

ภาษาอังกฤษ ป. 6

ตอนที่ 14

Relative Clause

Non-Defining Relative Clauses

Non-defining relative clauses give additional information on something, but do not define it. Non-defining relative clauses are put in **commas**.

Imagine, Tom is in a room with only one girl. The two are talking to each other and you ask somebody whether he knows this girl. Here the relative clause is non-defining because in this situation it is obvious which girl you mean.

Do you know the girl, who is talking to Tom?

Note: In non-defining relative clauses, who/which may not be replaced with that.

Object pronouns in non-defining relative clauses must be used.

Jim, who/whom we met yesterday, is very nice.

How to Shorten Relative Clauses?

Relative clauses with **who, which, that** as subject pronoun can be replaced with a participle. This makes the sentence shorter and easier to understand.

I told you about the woman who lives next door.

– I told you about the woman living next door.

Do you see the cat which is lying on the roof?

– Do you see the cat lying on the roof?

Exercise 1 : Subject Pronouns or Object Pronouns?

1. Do you know the girl **who** I danced with?

2. Do you know the girl **who** danced with me?

3. The apples **that** are lying on the table are bad.

4. The apples **that** we bought in the shop are bad.

5. We will stay at a hotel **which** is not far from the beach.

6. We will stay at a hotel **which** my friend has recommended to us.

7. That is a museum **which** I like very much.

8. That is a museum **which** lies in the heart of the town.

9. This is the man **who** Barbara visited in Scotland.

10. This is the man **who** lives in Scotland.

Exercise 2 : Relative pronouns – necessary or not?

1. The book **which** is on the table belongs to Brandon.

A. relative pronoun is necessary

B. relative pronoun is not necessary

2. The museum **which** we visited last month is closed now.

A. relative pronoun is necessary

B. relative pronoun is not necessary

3. The man **who** you saw in the house is my cousin.

A. relative pronoun is necessary

B. relative pronoun is not necessary

4. Bob, **who** I know very well, is going out with Mary.

A. relative pronoun is necessary

B. relative pronoun is not necessary

5. I cannot forget the song **which** they played last night.

A. relative pronoun is necessary

B. relative pronoun is not necessary

6. The woman **who** is talking to Sue is my aunt.

A. relative pronoun is necessary

B. relative pronoun is not necessary

7. I cannot remember **the** hotel that we stayed at.

A. relative pronoun is necessary

B. relative pronoun is not necessary

8. Lucy, **who** I haven't seen for ages, rang me last night.

A. relative pronoun is necessary

B. relative pronoun is not necessary

9. A person **that** you don't trust won't trust you either.

A. relative pronoun is necessary

B. relative pronoun is not necessary

10. My father, **whom** I helped to install his computer,
always forgets his password.

A. relative pronoun is necessary

B. relative pronoun is not necessary

Relative Pronouns - necessary or not?

1. A calendar is something **which** tells you the date.

A. relative pronoun is necessary

B. relative pronoun is not necessary

2. Strikers are soccer players **who** try to score goals for their team.

A. relative pronoun is necessary

B. relative pronoun is not necessary

3. Jane is a person who everybody likes.

A. relative pronoun is necessary

B. relative pronoun is not necessary

4. A stamp is something which you put on a letter if you want to send it.

A. relative pronoun is necessary

B. relative pronoun is not necessary

5. The Thames is a river which runs through London.

A. relative pronoun is necessary

B. relative pronoun is not necessary

6. Cheese is food which mice like eating.

A. relative pronoun is necessary

B. relative pronoun is not necessary

Exercise 4 : Relative Clauses – Formation

1. A Scot is a person (live in Scotland)

2. Nessie is a monster (live in Loch Ness)

3. A fridge is a thing (keep food cool)

4. A DJ is someone (play music in a disco)

5. A bee is an insect (make honey)

6. A lemon is a fruit (be yellow and sour)



7. A watch is a thing (tell the time)

8. A ferry is a ship (carry people across the water)

9. A shop assistant is someone (work in a shop)

10. A key is a thing (can open and lock doors)

Exercise 5 : Relative clauses - defining or non-defining?

1. I have three brothers.

A. My brother who lives in Sydney came to see me last month.

B. My brother, who lives in Sydney, came to see me last month.



2. I have one sister.

A. My sister who is 25 years old spent her holiday in France.

B. My sister, who is 25 years old, spent her holiday in France.

3. Bob's mum has lost her keys.

A. Bob's mum who is a musician has lost her car keys.

B. Bob's mum, who is a musician, has lost her car keys.

4. My friend Jane moved to Canada.

A. My friend Jane whose husband is Canadian moved to Canada last week.

B. My friend Jane, whose husband is Canadian, moved to Canada last week.

5. I am a shoe fanatic.

A. The shoes which I bought yesterday are very comfortable.

B. The shoes, which I bought yesterday, are very comfortable.



6. Mr Robinson is very famous.

A. Mr Robinson whom I met at the trade fair is a famous inventor.

B. Mr Robinson, whom I met at the trade fair, is a famous inventor.

7. Tamara has two cats. Both of them are black.

A. Tamara's two cats which can play outside are black.

B. Tamara's two cats, which can play outside, are black.



8. Kevin has four cats. Two of them are black.

A. Kevin's two cats which are black can play outside.

B. Kevin's two cats, which are black, can play outside.

9. We are on holiday. Yesterday we visited a church.

A. The church which we visited yesterday is very old.

B. The church, which we visited yesterday, is very old.

10. We are on holiday. Yesterday we visited a church.

A. St. Mary's Church which we visited yesterday is very old.

B. St. Mary's Church, which we visited yesterday, is very old.

