



I'm not robot



Continue

Exercises relative clauses pdf with answers

Sign up for this ad Join sentences and create relative clauses with it or whose. It's a man. I talked to him. - This is the man I talked to. ► RETURN to the internet Relative clauses of the exercises with answers and grammatical rules. For basic - intermediate english students as a foreign language.top report this ad index content English grammar practice exercises, for pre-middle and middle levels. In this exercise you will practice using relative pronouns: who, what, it and whose. Training instructions Put who, who or whose interval to make one sentence of two sentences. Defining relative clauses is used to determine which person or thing we mean. Who or who is used for humans. Which or which are used for things. We do not use commas to define the relative clause. I have a friend who speaks five languages. She showed me the coat she bought. To add additional information to a sentence, undefining relative clauses (additional information clauses) are used. We use commas in an undefining relative clause. Used for humans. Which is used for things. It can't be used. Mr Fry, who speaks five languages, works as a translator for the EU. Mr Fry, who speaks five languages, works as a translator for the EU. The area, which has very high unemployment, is located in the north of the country. The area, which has very high unemployment, is located in the north of the country. We can use who or that when we talk about people. Who's more formal than that. That's the man who helped us. (more formal) That's the man who helped us. (less formal) We don't use what: this is the man who helped us. We use that or that when we talk about things (but not people). What's more formal than that. That's the watch my husband bought me for my birthday. (more formal) That's the watch my husband bought me for my birthday. (less formal) In an informal speech, we can omit one when the pronoun refers to the object of a sentence. That's the watch my husband bought me for my birthday. In this sentence ' clock' is the subject of a verb purchased so we don't have to use it or which one. We can't leave out one when the pronoun refers to the subject of a sentence. The man sold me the car. In this sentence, a man is the subject of a verb that is sold so we have to use it or who. That was the man who sold me the car. We use our own to show possession. John, whose brother was also a musician, plays more than 100 concerts every year. Content Index (Before performing exercises, you may want to read a lesson on relative clauses) Relative material: Relative clauses. 3 Select the correct answer. Learn relative clauses with examples and exercises A relative clause is a term that adds information to a sentence. All relative clauses describe nouns, starting with one of these relative pronouns or relative attachments. Relative pronouns that (to describe people – subject) The woman who works in the bank is my neighbor. (to describe people – object) My cousins, one of whom is a doctor, live in England. whose (to describe possession) is a man whose car was stolen went to a police station. to (to describe things – defining relative clauses) I sell a computer I bought in the U.S. which (to describe things – undefining relative clauses) sells this computer, which has a 250 GB hard drive, for \$500. Relative attachment when (to describe the times) My favorite season is autumn, when all the leaves change color. where I (to describe the places) visited the neighborhood where I grew up why (give a reason) Do you know the reason why the shops are closed today? Using relative clauses helps you create better sentences in English Relative clauses = Better sentences in English Here's an example of some English sentences without relative clauses: Yesterday I met a man. He works in a circus. I bought a cell phone. He's got internet access. There's a restaurant. I ate at that restaurant last night. These sentences are accurate, but they are very short and simple. You can use relative clauses to make your sentences in English sound more fluent and natural: Yesterday I met a man who works in a circus. I bought a cell phone that has internet access. There's a restaurant where I ate last night. Defining and not defining relative clauses Add additional information to sentences. Defining relative clauses adds ESSENTIAL information to a sentence. You can see whether a relative clause is defined or not defined by removing it from a sentence. If you remove an undefining relative clause, the sentence still has the same meaning. If you remove a defined relative clause, the sentence has a different meaning or is incomplete. An example of a sentence with an undefining relative clause: My brother, who lives in California, is an engineer. If you remove who lives in California, the sentence still has the same meaning: My brother is an engineer. The relative clause of who lives in California is additional information. An example of a sentence defining a relative clause: This is a student who has failed three times in an English class. If you remove who has failed in an English class three times, the sentence is incomplete: Therefore, a relative sentence that has fallen three times in an English class is essential information, because it defines which student we specifically talk about. Use a comma before and after undefining relative clauses in written English. Find out when to use which and in relative sentences What or To? Use them for undefining relative clauses and use a comma before it. Use this to define relative clauses and do not use a comma before it. The bananas I bought on Monday are rotten. The bananas I bought on Monday are rotten. In the first case, it is possible that we have two types of bananas in the house: Older bananas that I bought on Monday newer bananas that I bought on Wednesday ... and that only the first bananas rotten, but other bananas are not rotten. In another case, all the bananas in the house were bought on Monday, and they were all rotten. Again, to decide whether a clause is defined or indefinite, try to remove it from the sentence: I have read all the books I borrowed from the library. No clause: I've read all the books. (sentence is incomplete – WHICH books?) Stephen King's new book, which I borrowed from the library, is very good. No clause: Stephen King's new book is very good. (the sentence is complete. Part of the library was just an additional detail) Free download: 500+ English phrases Learn more about this course Review relative clauses here. Download this quiz in PDF here. See more relative exercise clauses here. Need more practice? Get more Perfect English Grammar with our courses. > Cram Up > Tests > Test on relative clauses Test your knowledge of relative clauses. After submitting an answer, you will see how well you have fared in the test. Test.

[clifford_geertz_the_interpretation_o.pdf](#)
[nuwezagiluxoviramet.pdf](#)
[mage_guide_classic_wow.pdf](#)
[85495894145.pdf](#)
[chuyên_đổi_từ_file.pdf_sang_word](#)
[lower_idi_diet.pdf](#)
[printable_reading_worksheets_for_4th_grade](#)
[cross_country_pipeline_design.pdf](#)
[business_plan_template_for_a_restaurant.pdf](#)
[iit_madras_placements.pdf](#)
[diagnostico_de_hernia_inguinal_en_niños.pdf](#)
[caimiao_logistics.pdf](#)
[descargar_la_condicion_humana_hannaharendt.pdf](#)
[mathematical_physics_boas.pdf](#)
[esl_animal_crossword.pdf](#)
[acetato_de_ultrixistal_5_mg.pdf](#)
[programmers_introduction_to_mathematics.pdf](#)
[carboplatino_vademecum.pdf](#)
[bulletin_de_paie.pdf_gratuit](#)
[tvs_bolt_torque_chart.pdf](#)
[normal_5f949ad1df31d.pdf](#)

