

1 You use a relative clause to say exactly who or what you are talking about:

- a The girl got a three-week holiday in the US. b Which girl?
 b The girl who won first prize.
 (The girl who won first prize got a three-week holiday)
- a Do you remember the people? b Which people?
 a The people we met on holiday.
 (Do you remember the people we met on holiday?)
- a Can I borrow that book? b Which book?
 a The book you told me about yesterday.
 (Can I borrow the book you told me about yesterday?)

2 Clauses with who as subject:

You use clauses with *who* as subject to say which person or people you are talking about.
Who comes in front of the verb:

- The people *who* live here have a funny accent.
 You are the only person *who* can help us.
 We met someone *who* used to work with your father.

You can also use *that* instead of *who*:
 The people *that* live here have a funny accent.

**3 Clauses with that as subject:**

You use clauses with *that* as subject to say which thing or things you are talking about. *That* comes in front of the verb:

- The car *that* caused the crash was going much too fast.
 I need to catch the train *that* leaves at 7.45.

You can also use *which* instead of *that*:
 The car *which* caused the crash was going much too fast.

Warning: You do not have a second subject in the relative clause. You do not say:
 The people *who they* live next door are friendly. The things *which they* were stolen were very valuable.

4 Clauses with that as object:

You use clauses with *that* as object to talk about people or things. *That* comes in front of the subject of the verb:

- The car *that* I wanted to buy was not for sale.
 Most of the people *that* we met were very friendly.

You often leave out *that*:
 The car I wanted to buy was not for sale.

Warning: You do not have a second object in the relative clause. You do not say:
 The car *that* I wanted to buy ~~was~~ was not for sale. Most of the people *that* I met ~~were~~ were very friendly.

A Complete the sentences with who, that or which:

- I don't know the names of the people _____ you talked to.
- What's the name of the hotel _____ we stayed in last year?
- I have read everything _____ Agatha Christie wrote.
- Thanks for the postcard _____ you sent us.
- Pierre has a brother _____ played football for France once.
- We're taking the train _____ leaves at 10.15.
- People _____ always think about money are sad, I think.

Which of the sentences do not need a relative pronoun?

B Fill in the gaps using a relative clause with this information:

cut/hair sell/meat sell/fruit and vegetables write/newspaper articles
open/tins protect you/from the sun

- A barber is a man _____.
- A woman _____
is called a hairdresser.
- Someone _____
is a greengrocer.
- A man or a woman _____
is called a journalist.
- A tin-opener is something _____.
- A butcher is a man _____.



7 A parasol is something _____.

C Do you know someone who ...?

Complete the sentences following the model:

e.g. I know someone who can speak 3 languages.
OR I don't know anyone who can speak 3 languages.

- _____ has been to Iceland?
- _____ can play the guitar?
- _____ doesn't know how to swim?
- _____ wants to be an actor or actress?

D Make one sentence from the two sentences following the model:

e.g. I found a pen. You were looking for it.
I found the pen you were looking for.

- Mr Davies is a dentist. My family goes to him.
- Euro-net is a marketing company. My sister works for it.
- Wine and cheese are the local products. This region is famous for them.
- Simon is a friend of mine. He has just gone to New Zealand.