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After they finish, have them switch papers and continue one more time; then, stand up and talk to two or three classmates and ask two questions: (1) Who did you talk to? (2) What interesting things did you find out about him / her? Grammar WorksheetRelative Clause: Whose Write 10 sentences (Join the sentences by using adjective clauses with 'whose'); with ANSWER KEY and percentage conversion chartIntermediate LevelApproximately 15 minutes Download the PDF file by clicking on the goldbutton below! Grammar WorksheetRelative Clause: Who (A) Write 10 sentences (Join the sentences by using adjective clauses with 'who'); with ANSWER KEY and percentage conversion chartIntermediate LevelApproximately 15 minutes Download the PDF file by clicking on the goldbutton below! Grammar WorksheetRelative Clause: Where + Can Write 10 sentences (Join the sentences by using adjective clauses with 'where'); with ANSWER KEY and percentage conversion chartIntermediate LevelApproximately 15 minutes Download the PDF file by clicking on the goldbutton below! A relative clause is a clause that uses a relative pronoun to describe a noun. The relative pronouns are. Complete each sentence by adding a relative clause. Use the information in parentheses. Complete each sentence with a relative clause, using information from the box. Join each set of sentences using who or which. Complete each relative clause by adding who or that in the blank. Find these in each of the sentences. Write R if the clause is restrictive; write N if the clause is non-restrictive. Combine each set of sentences using this technique that we have been discussing. Rewrite each set of sentences so that it is a single sentence using the clause as an adjective. Each sentence below contains a relative clause. Underline it and then circle the noun that it modified. You can also rewrite them for extra credit. Complete each relative clause by adding who, whose, where, or that in the blank. Rewrite each sentence, adding a relative pronoun. You may also add a verb, if necessary. Underline the correct relative pronoun to complete each sentence. Read each sentence. Is the relative pronoun in the sentence necessary? Write YES or NO on the line. Each sentence below contains a relative clause. What does the clause modify? Write the word on the line. Read each sentence, then answer the questions. This will help you understand where you stand with this series of skills. Clauses that are clausal modifiers of noun phrases are called relative clauses. These clauses are the apex of the relative arrangement. The head of the sentence binds the variable in the subordinate clause. Example: Peter read a story that Clark wanted, where "read" is a relative word and "wanted" is an embedded verb. As an alternative, a non-restrictive relative clause can also be used. One thing that all relative clauses have in common is that they always begin with a relative pronoun. You will find these forms clauses often used in nonfictional bodies of work since they tend to be included in generalized statements. Writing compelling content that stirs emotions in readers involves applying a wide variety of grammar techniques to mix it up a bit. As one of the easier grammar concepts to implement, it require the use of a pronoun placed within a clause that describes a noun. Use in Sentences Nearly every language uses relative clauses. Various techniques generate relative sentences, some of which are linked to certain elements of language, such as word order and the availability of certain pronouns. Some languages use relative pronouns, while others use resumptive pronouns or leave the relative argument out of the subordinate sentence entirely, depending on the language. Syntactic functions that can be relativized are different in different languages. Interestingly, a single language can have multiple varieties of relative phrases. The Different Types The following are the types of modifiers: 1. Restrictive Restrictive relative clauses provide information essential to its identification when used with a noun. You will have to use who or that for living things and which or that for nonliving things. Commas are not necessary before or after these clauses. For Instance The artwork is pleasing to the eye. Now the question arises, which artwork is the writer talking about? It is impossible to recognize it without a relative clause. You can write the following to specify. - The artwork is displayed in the XYZ gallery. - The artwork in the XYZ gallery is particularly pleasing to the eye. Or you can join the two and make things simpler. - The artwork that's displayed in the XYZ gallery is particularly pleasing to the eye. 2. Non-Restrictive You can include additional information by using a non-restrictive forms and use that as a relative pronoun in a non-restrictive forms. This can change the meaning of an entire argument. For Instance My friend is contemplating the idea of opening an eatery. When it comes to cooking, my friend is the best. Non-restrictive relative clauses can be formed by adding commas before the noun. Now the sentence becomes: As a result of my friend's culinary skills and enthusiasm, she's contemplating the idea of opening an eatery. 3. Reducing Them You can reduce some relative clauses by omitting the relative pronoun. If you want to write concisely, you should consider omitting the clause entirely. There are many ways to reduce both restrictive and non-restrictive clauses. You can add subject pronouns by adding "ing" to the verb. - The artwork in the XYZ gallery is particularly pleasing to the eye. That becomes: - The artwork adorning the XYZ gallery is particularly pleasing to the eye. It is possible to eliminate the use of object pronouns. I like the cycle that my brother gifted me. That becomes: I like the cycle my brother gifted me. 4. Adjective Clauses It is a type of dependent clause known as the related clause. It contains a subject and a verb, yet it is incomprehensible on its own. Adjective clauses are so named because they have the same role as adjectives, i.e., they provide additional information about the subject of the sentence. Final Words We hope we've answered your question of how to use this in your own language. Master the art of writing by incorporating these clauses into your sentences. Index of contents Relative clauses are also referred to as adjective clauses. They are used to modify a noun, which is either the subject or the object of a sentence. For example: She is the woman who he met at the party last week. I bought a book which was published in Germany last year. "Who he met at the party" is a relative clause that describes the subject of the sentence, which is "woman." "Which was published in Germany" describes the object of the verb "bought." Intermediate-level English learners need to learn relative clauses to improve their writing skills in order to begin crafting more complex sentences. Relative clauses help connect two separate ideas which might otherwise be expressed in two separate sentences. Examples: That is the school. I went to that school as a boy. That is the school (that) I went to as a boy. That's a beautiful car over there! I'd like to buy that car. I'd like to buy that beautiful car over there. Use relative clauses to provide extra information This information can either define something (defining clause) or provide unnecessary but interesting added information (non-defining clause). Relative clauses can be introduced by: A relative pronoun: who (whom), which, that, whose No relative pronoun Where, why, and when instead of a relative pronoun You need to consider the following when deciding which relative pronoun to use: Is the subject or object or possessive of a relative clause? Does it refer to a person or an object? Is the relative clause a defining or non-defining relative clause? Relative clauses are often used in both spoken and written English. There is a tendency to use non-defining relative clauses mostly in written, rather than in spoken, English. The information provided in a defining relative clause is crucial in understanding the meaning of the sentence. Examples: The woman who lives in apartment number 34 has been arrested.The document that I need has "important" written at the top. The purpose of a defining relative clause is to clearly define who or what we are talking about. Without this information, it would be difficult to know who or what is meant. Example: The house is being renovated. In this case, it is not necessarily clear which house is being renovated. Non-defining relative clauses provide interesting additional information which is not essential to understanding the meaning of the sentence. Example: Mrs. Jackson, who is very intelligent, lives on the corner. Correct punctuation is essential in non-defining relative clauses. If the non-defining relative clause occurs in the middle of a sentence, a comma is put before the relative pronoun and at the end of the clause. If the non-defining relative clause occurs at the end of a sentence, a comma is put before the relative pronoun. In defining relative clauses, there are no commas. Examples: Children who play with fire are in great danger of harm.The man who bought all the books by Hemingway has died. Generally, "who" and "which" are more usual in written English, whereas "that" is more usual in speech when referring to things. Examples: That's the boy (who, whom) I invited to the party.There's the house (that, which) I'd like to buy. Examples: He's the man whose car was stolen last week.They were sure to visit the town whose location was little-known. It is preferable to use that (not which) after the following words: all, any(thing), every(thing), few, little, many, much, no(thing), none, some(thing), and after superlatives. When using the pronoun to refer to the object, "that" can be omitted. Examples: It was everything (that) he had ever wanted.There were only a few (that) really interested him. Examples: Frank Zappa, who was one of the most creative artists in rock 'n roll, came from California.Olympia, whose name is taken from the Greek language, is the capital of Washington State. Examples: Frank invited Janet, who (whom) he had met in Japan, to the party.Peter brought his favorite antique book, which he had found at a flea market, to show his friends. "That" can never be used in non-defining clauses. Example: The singer, whose most recent recording has had much success, was signing autographs.The artist, whose name he could not remember, was one of the best he had ever seen. In non-defining relative clauses, "which" can be used to refer to an entire clause. Example: He came for the weekend wearing only some shorts and a t-shirt, which was a stupid thing to do. After numbers and words like "many," "most," "neither," and "some," we use "of." "before," "whom," and "which" in non-defining relative clauses. Example: Many of those people, most of whom enjoyed their experience, spent at least a year abroad. Dozens of people had been invited, most of whom I knew.





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