

RELATIVE CLAUSES

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES:

- They contain **necessary** information – this information **cannot be omitted**
- Are **never** separated with **commas** (*The man who works with me is from London.*)
- **THAT (!), WHICH, WHO, WHOSE, WHOM** can all be used
- When the relative clause has its **own subject**, the relative pronoun can be **left out** (*We bought the brand, you recommended us.*)
- The **preposition** in the relative clause can either be put after the verb or before the relative pronoun (but **not after THAT!**) (*She cooked the dish he told her about. She cooked the dish about which he told her. AND – This is the actor about WHOM they wrote in the newspapers. X This is the book THAT I've been looking FOR.*)

NON-DEFINING CLAUSES

- They contain **supplementary** information – this information **can be omitted**.
- Are **separated** by **commas** (*My sister Emma, who lives in Ealing, is a storyteller. Charlotte told me about her new job, which she's enjoying very much.*)
- **THAT** cannot be used.
- Relative pronouns **cannot be left out**.
- The **preposition** in the relative clause can either be put after the verb or before the relative pronoun (*Ms Clear, who you spoke to yesterday, is our Chief Trainer. Ms Clear, to whom you spoke yesterday, is our Chief Trainer.*)

**SOME /ALL / NONE (FOR MORE THAN TWO) / NEITHER (FOR TWO)/ BOTH / ANY /EVERY.../
FIVE/ HUNDREDS/ A FEW/ MOST/**

OF

WHOM (PEOPLE)

WHICH (THINGS)

Susan has three daughters, all of whom are married. He owns four Audis, two of which he never uses. I tried on so many skirts, none of which fitted me.