

AL – Mustaqbal University College

Department of Anesthetization

4th Stage

Class: A, B, C

Unit 8 Part 1

2021 – 2022

Going to extremes

Introduction to relative clauses :-

- It is important to understand the difference between two kinds of relative clauses :-
 1. Defining relative (DR) clauses qualify a noun, and tell as exactly which person or thing is being referred to:-
 - a. She likes people who are good fun to be with.
 - b. children who tell lies are odious.
 - who tell lies tells us exactly which children are odious, without it, the speaker is saying that all children are odious.
 2. Non-defining relative (NDR) clauses add secondary information to a sentence, almost as an afterthought
 - a. My friend Andrew, who is Scottish plays the bagpipes.
 - b. Children, who tell lies, are odious.
 - We don't need to know which Andrew is being discussed. The clause who is Scottish gives us extra information about him.
 3. DR clauses are much more common in the spoken language, NDR clause are more common in the written language. In the spoken language we can avoid NDR clause.

- My friend Andrew plays the bagpipes . He's Scottish, by the way.

4. When we speak, there is no pause before or after a DR clause, and no commas when we write. With NDR clauses, there are commas before and after, and pauses when we speak.

- a. I like the things you say to me. (No Commas, no pause.)
- b. My aunt (pause), who has been a window for twenty years (pause) loves travelling.

- Defining relative clauses DRC

1. Notice how we can leave out the relative pronoun if it is the object of the relative clause - This is very common.

Pronoun left out.

- a. Did you like the present () I gave you?
 - b. who was that man () you were talking you ?
 - c. The thing () I like about Dave is his sense of humour.
2. We cannot leave out the pronoun if it is the subject of the clause.

- **Pronoun not left out.**

- a. I met a man who works in advertising.
 - b. I'll lend you the book that changed my life.
 - c. The thing that helped me most was knowing I wasn't alone.
3. Her are the possible pronouns. The words in brackets are possible but not as common ----- means nothing :

	person	Thing
Subject	Who (which)	that (which)
Object	----- (that)	----- (that)

Notes :-

- That is preferred to which after superlatives, and words such as all, every (thing) , some (thing) , any (thing) and only
 - a. That's the funniest film that was ever made.
 - b. All that's left is a few slices of cheese.
 - c. Give me something that'll take away the pain.
 - d. He's good at any Sport that is played with a ball.
 - e. The only thing that'll help you is rest
- That is also preferred after it is...

It is a film that will be very popular.
- prepositions usually come at the end of the relative clauses :-
 - a. Come and meet the people I work with.
 - b. This is the book I was telling you about.
 - c. She's a friend I can always rely on.