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|  | GIMNASIO SABIO CALDAS (IED) Nuestra escuela: una opción para la vida PLAN ESCOLAR NO PRESENCIAL GUÍAS INTEGRADAS | Código | PENP - 01 |
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| Área | Inglés | | |
| Eje Temático | Relative Clauses | | |
| Fecha de envío | 14 de Septiembre | Fecha límite para el desarrollo | 18 de septiembre |
| Tiempo de ejecución de la guía | | 1 hora aprox. | |
| NOMBRE DE LA GUÍA | Relative Clauses | | |
| Contextualización (REFERENTES TEÓRICOS, RECURSOS DE TRABAJO...) | | | |

Relative Clauses

What is a relative clause?

A relative clause is one kind of dependent clause. It has a subject and verb, but can't stand alone as a sentence. It is sometimes called an "adjective clause" because it functions like an adjective—it gives more information about a noun. A relative clause always begins with a "relative pronoun," which substitutes for a noun, a noun phrase, or a pronoun when sentences are combined.

The relative pronouns are:

| Pronoun | Stands for | Uses |
|---|------------------|---|
| who | people | substitute for subject nouns/pronouns (he, she, we, they) |
| whom | people | substitute for object nouns/pronouns (him, her, us, them) |
| whose | people or things | substitutes for possessive nouns/pronouns (his, hers, our, their) |
| that | people or things | can be used for either subject or object. can only be used in restrictive relative clauses (see below) |
| which | things | can be used for either subject or object can be used in non-restrictive relative clauses |
| can also be used in restrictive relative clauses, though some people do not like this use | | |

Relative pronoun as subject (in red):

I like the person. **The person** was nice to me.

I like the person **who** was nice to me.

I hate the dog. **The dog** bit me.

I hate the dog **that** bit me.

I am moving to Louisville, KY. **It** is home to the Muhammad Ali Museum.

I am moving to Louisville, KY, **which** is home to the Muhammad Ali Museum.

Relative pronoun as object (in red):

I like the bike. My father gave me **the bike**.

I like the bike **that** my father gave me.

Restrictive Relative Clauses

Restrictive relative clauses give information that defines the noun—information that's necessary for complete identification of the noun. Use "that" or "which" for non-human nouns; use "that" or "who" for human nouns. Do not use commas.

I like the paintings. (Which paintings? We can't clearly identify them without the relative clause.)

So we add the clause:

The paintings hang in the SASB North lobby.

I like the paintings **that** hang in the SASB North lobby.

OR

I like the paintings **which** hang in the SASB North lobby. (Again, this is acceptable, but some people object to using "which" in a restrictive relative clause. "That" is preferred.)

Students **who study hard** will do well in my class. (Only this group of students will do well.)

Students **whose grades are low** can drop one test score. (Only this group can drop a test score.)

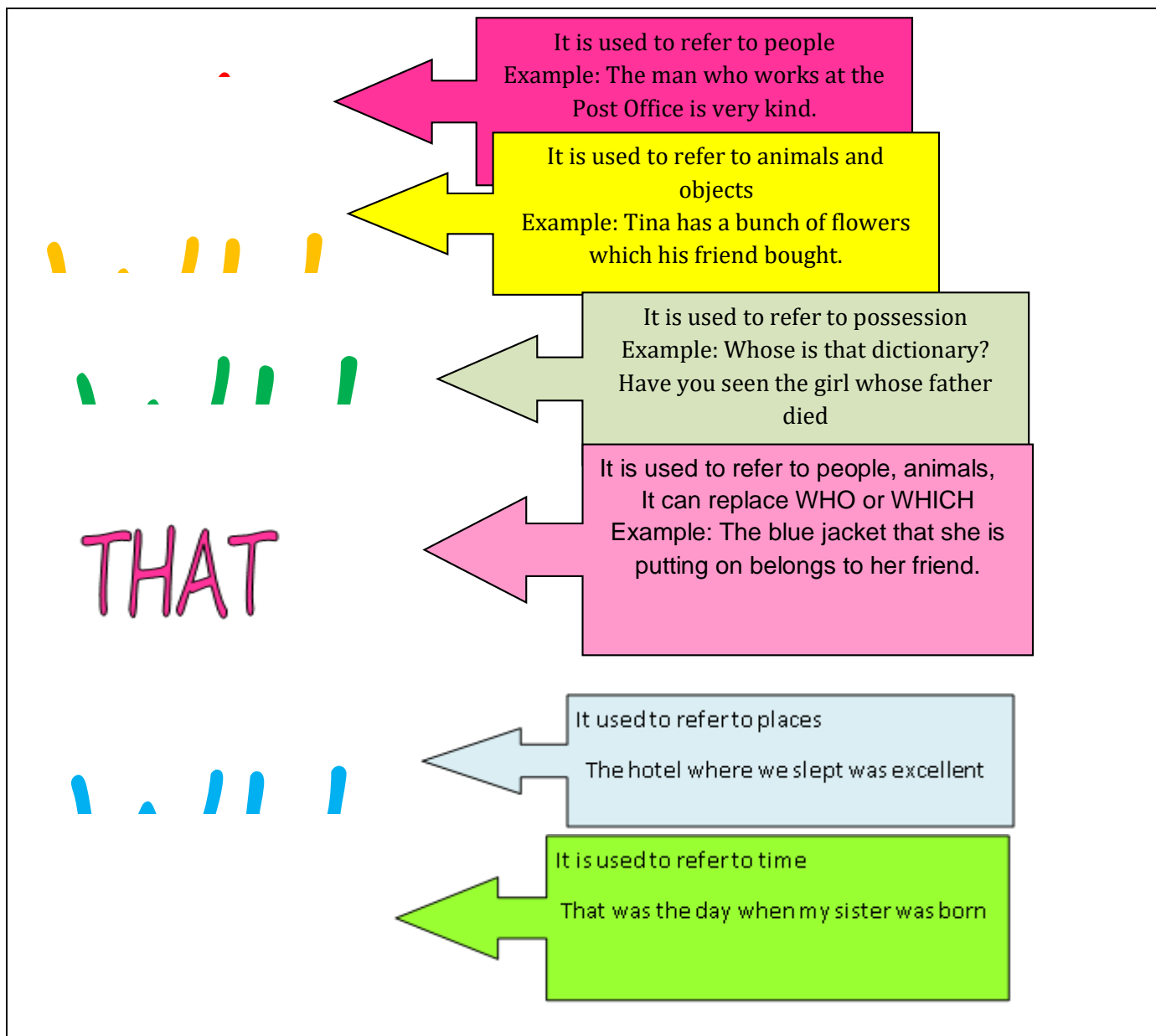
When the noun is the object of the preposition, both the noun and the preposition move together to the front of the relative clause. In less formal English, it's common to move only the pronoun to the front of the clause.

I spent hours talking with a person last night. I hope to hear from her.

I hope I hear from the person **with whom** I spent hours talking last night. (more formal)

OR

I hope to hear from the person **whom** I spent hours talking **with** last night. (less formal)



Descripción de las actividades

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. USE **WHEN/WHERE/WHICH/WHO/WHOSE**

- 1.-A coach is a person helps you train.
- 2.-That's the politician daughter got married in Miami.
- 3.-A court is a place people play tennis.
- 4.-That is the race millions of people watch.
- 5.-1992 is the year the Olympics were held in Barcelona.
- 6.- I have a friend father is working in the local hospital
- 7.-You will never forget the day you were born.

2. Fill in the blanks with: **WHO, WHOM, WHICH, WHOSE, WHERE OR WHEN.**

1. Can you give me back the money I lent you last month?
2. This is the restaurant we used to eat when we lived in Boston.
3. Mark has sent me an e-mail I haven't replied yet.
4. Who's the person is sitting next to Nancy?
5. They complained about the wrong goods were sent to them.
6. This is Susan husband works in the sales department.
7. Candy is wearing a new dress she bought in the summer sales.
8. Monday is the day bills have to be paid.
9. The secretary showed me the filing cabinet important documents are filed.
10. Do you like the boy Mary is talking to?
11. We enjoyed the party Peter and Pam had to celebrate Christmas.
12. Are you the person applied for a job as a receptionist?
13. Is this the pub you meet your friends?
14. You have to delete the sheet is repeated.
15. April is the month we have Easter holiday in Spain.
16. The advice Sam gave me was quite senseless.
17. Have you bought the food I asked you?
18. Phone Mrs Smith you will have to talk to tomorrow.
19. Let's visit the park we played after school.
20. Celebrities receive lots of invitations they don't accept.

**Webgrafía/MATERIAL SUGERIDO O COMPLEMENTARIO PARA CONSULTA
(OPCIONAL)**

<https://en.islcollective.com/download/english-esl-worksheets/grammar/relative-clauses/defining-relative-clauses/21175>

Criterios de Evaluación

Students can understand the correct use of Relative clauses.

Students apply the correct relative clause in different contexts, giving additional information.

