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>Non-defining Relative Clauses           They 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.           "Wrs Johnson lives on the corner" provides a good piece of information. We also know that she is very intelligent, thanks to the relati (another interesting piece of information).           NB: YOU MUST USE COMMASI           >Defining Relative Clauses           - their information is crucial in understanding the meaning of the sentence.           - if you remove them, the sentence has a different meaning or no meaning at all.           Examples:           The woman who lives in apartment No. 34 has been arrested.           What woman? The woman who lives in apartment n"34, not another woman.           A defining relative Clauses clearly defines who or what we are talking about. Without this information, it would be difficult to know who is meant.           NB: NO COMMAS!           Defining Relative Clauses           Defining Relative Clauses           Who, that         which, that           Object         Ø, that (also: who, whom)         Ø, that (also: which)					
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Person       Object         Subject       who, that       which, that         Object       Ø, that       Ø, that         Image: Comparison of the state of the stat	-	e clearly defines who or what we are tail	king about. Without this information		
Person     Object       Subject     who, that     which, that       Object     Ø, that     Ø, that       (also: who, whom)     (also: which)	NB: NO COMMAS!				
Person     Object       Subject     who, that     which, that       Object     Ø, that     Ø, that       (also: who, whom)     (also: which)					
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Subject       who, that       which, that         Object       Ø, that       Ø, that         (also: who, whom)       (also: which)	Defining Relative Clause	S			
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Subject     Ø, that       Object     Ø, that       (also: who, whom)     (also: which)		who, that	which. that		
Object (also: who, whom) (also: which)	Subject				
Object (also: who, whom) (also: which)		Øthat	Ø that		
	Object	, mat	b, that		
Possessive whose whose, of which		(also: who, whom)	(also: which)		
	Possessive	whose	whose, of which		
Examples:	Examples:				

#### Which is better? which/who OR that? > who and which: written English > that: oral English

>Object: Example: That's the boy (Ø , that, who, whom) I invited to the party. There's the house (Ø, that, which) I'd like to buy.

## >Possessive:

Example: He's the man whose car was stolen last week. They were sure to visit the town whose location (*OR* the location of which) was little known.

TEST

### Choose the right pronoun:

- 1. It is the book ..... I've just read.
- She is the girl.....sat next to me in the bus.
   They are the people .....helped me.
- 4. This is the dog ..... scared me.

# Build one sentence (containing a defining relative clause) with these two sentences: 5. A robot is a machine. It can replace human workers. 8. A robot is a machine. It looks like a human being.....

ANSWERS: 1. Ø / that / which | 2. that / who | 3. that / who | 4. that / which | 5. A robot is a machine which/that can replace human workers. | 6. A vet is a doctor who/that treats animals. 7. Pets are animals that/which are kept at home as companions. | 8. A robot is a machine which/that looks like a human being.