




47 Relative clauses

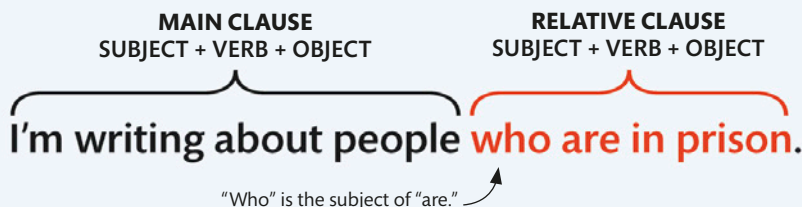
Relative clauses are sections of a sentence that provide more information about a noun in the main statement. They can be defining or non-defining.

-  **New language** Relative clauses
-  **Vocabulary** Crime and criminals
-  **New skill** Specifying and elaborating

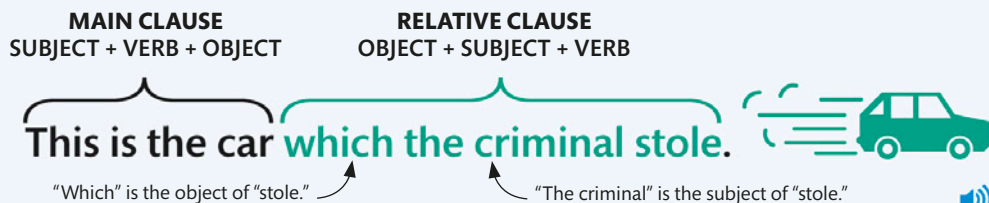
47.1 KEY LANGUAGE DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

Relative clauses are made up of a subject, a verb, and usually an object. They usually start with a relative pronoun, which can be the subject or the object of the relative clause. Defining relative clauses specify which person or thing you're talking about in the main clause.

Here the relative pronoun "who" is the subject of the relative clause.



Here the relative pronoun "which" is the object of the relative clause.



47.2 MARK WHETHER THE RELATIVE PRONOUN IS THE SUBJECT OR THE OBJECT OF THE RELATIVE CLAUSE

This is the criminal **that** I saw.

Subject ☐ Object ☒

1 The man **who** went to prison was innocent.

Subject ☐ Object ☐

2 This is the man **who** called the police.

Subject ☐ Object ☐

3 That's the bank **that** she robbed last week.

Subject ☐ Object ☐

4 Did you believe the story **that** he told you?

Subject ☐ Object ☐

5 Some police wear jackets **that** protect them.

Subject ☐ Object ☐

6 Did you see the man **who** was driving the car?

Subject ☐ Object ☐

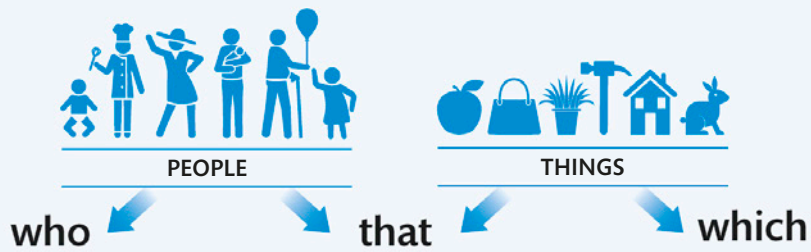
7 That's the security alarm **that** I told you about.

Subject ☐ Object ☐



47.3 KEY LANGUAGE RELATIVE PRONOUNS

English uses different relative pronouns to talk about people and things.

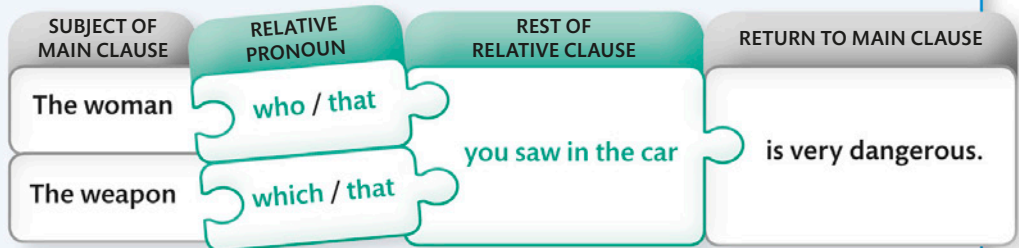


47.4 HOW TO FORM DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

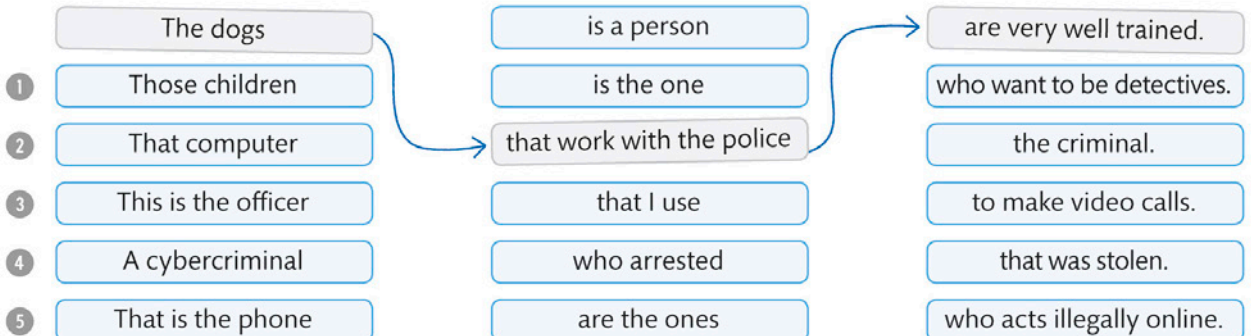
If the relative pronoun is the subject of the relative clause, it must appear in the sentence.



If the relative pronoun is the object of the relative clause, it can be left out. You can use "whom" when a person is the object, but this is very formal.

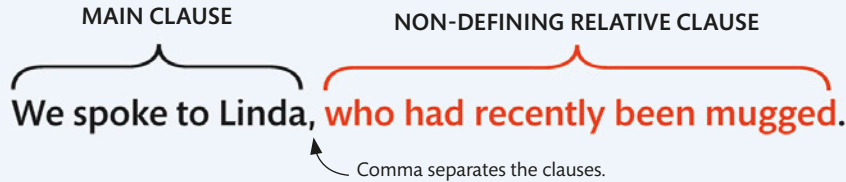


47.5 MATCH UP THE PARTS OF THE SENTENCES

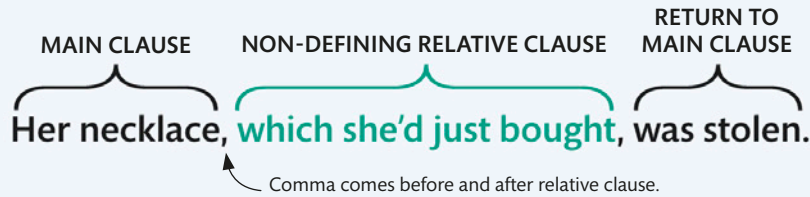


47.6 KEY LANGUAGE NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

Non-defining relative clauses say more about a noun in the main clause. The main clause would still make sense without it.



When they are in the middle of a sentence, they are separated from the main clause by two commas.



47.7 FURTHER EXAMPLES NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

The suspect, whom we had been following, was arrested.

"Whom" is only used in very formal situations.



All the burglars were arrested, which was a great relief.

The relative pronoun can refer to the entire previous clause.



47.8 REWRITE THE SENTENCES, ADDING COMMAS WHERE NECESSARY

The burglars who were arrested last night will be in court today.

The burglars, who were arrested last night, will be in court today.

- 1 The violent criminals were not sent to jail which surprised the victim.

- 2 Detective Smith who arrested the fraudster works in a special department.

- 3 Vivian Jones who had worked for the bank for 10 years was arrested yesterday.



47.9 LISTEN TO THE AUDIO AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS



Five people are being asked how they would cut crime in the city.

When does Joan think young people should be banned from the city center?

On Saturdays

☐

Before 10pm

☐

After 10pm

☒

- 1 Where does Derrick think there should be more surveillance cameras?

On every street corner

☐

On a few street corners

☐

In bars and restaurants

☐

- 2 What should bars and restaurants do, according to Maxine?

Help to clear up the trash

☐

Stop serving takeout food

☐

Charge more money for takeout food

☐

- 3 What does Javier think should happen to troublemakers?

They ought to spend a night in a police cell.

☐

They ought to be banned from the city.

☐

They ought to be fined.

☐

- 4 What does Tamal think should happen to the young people?

Other places should be built for them.

☐

They should be banned from city centers.

☐

They should annoy other people instead.

☐


47.10 READ THE ARTICLE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

32 LOCAL NEWS

PIZZA POLICE!

Police deliver two years for a pizza craving.

Burglar Dan Weatley let his need for a pizza get him into big trouble last month. One afternoon, he broke into a house and stole jewelry, a laptop, and a credit card. As soon as the owner returned home, she called the police and then her bank to report the stolen credit card. Meanwhile Dan, who felt hungry after his busy day, ordered a pizza using the

victim's card. The bank alerted the police about the use of the credit card. The police officers, who went with the pizza delivery man to Weatley's home address, found all the day's stolen goods and more from previous burglaries. Mr. Weatley, who admitted committing the burglaries, was yesterday sent to prison for two years.

Weatley carried out the crime in the daytime.

True ☒ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 1 The victim called the police and her bank.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 2 The pizza company told the police that the stolen credit card had been used.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 3 Weatley ordered a pizza to the house he had broken into.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

- 4 Weatley had previously been to jail for burglary.

True ☐ False ☐ Not given ☐

47 CHECKLIST



Relative clauses ☐

Aa Crime and criminals ☐



Specifying and elaborating ☐