

Relative Clauses

*Относительные
придаточные
предложения*

Relative clauses begin with a relative pronoun or a relative adverb.

We use:

- **who(m)/that** to refer to people.

*The girl **who/that** lives next door to Jan is my cousin.*



We use:

- **which/that** to refer to things.

*The shop **which/that** has just opened in Wendover Street is lovely.*



We use:

- **whose** with people, animals and objects to show possession.

*She's the girl **whose** father is a pilot.*

*That's the car **whose** interior was destroyed by fire.*



Who, which and that can be omitted when they are the object of the relative clause.

You met a woman. She's my auntie Mary.



The woman (who) you met is my auntie Mary.



Who, which or that are not omitted when they are the subject of the relative clause.

A girl lives next door. She's a famous actress.

The girl who lives next door is a famous actress.



Relative Adverbs

*Относительные
наречия*

We use:

- **when/that** to refer to a time.

That was the year (when/that) we got married.



We use:

- where to refer to a place.

*The restaurant **where** we had dinner yesterday is very expensive.*



We use:

- why to give a reason.

The reason (why) she was late is still unclear.



Defining – Non-defining relative clauses

*Определительные предложения:
ограничительные
и распространительные*

- A defining relative clause gives necessary information which is essential to the meaning of the main clause.

The bank which was burgled last week has reopened. (Which bank? The one which was burgled last week.)

We do not put it in commas. It is introduced with **who, whom, whose, which or that**.



- A non-defining relative clause gives extra information which is not essential to the meaning of the main clause.

Cate Blanchett, who stars in 'The Lord of the Rings', is a great actress. (The relative clause adds information about Cate Blanchett. If we omit it, the meaning of the main clause does not change.)



We put it in commas. It is introduced with **who, whom, whose or which** (but not **that**).

- In non-defining clauses we can use **which** to stand for the main clause.

She has to wake up at 6 every day, which she doesn't like. ('which' refers to the fact that she has to wake up at 6:00.)



Относительные местоимения

Подлежащее (не опускается)		Дополнение (можно опустить)	Принадлежность (не опускается)
Одушевленные (люди)	who/that That's the girl who is a famous actress.	who/whom/that The man (who/whom/that) you spoke to is my brother.	whose That's the boy whose father is a pilot.
Неодушевленные + животные	which/that I heard a song which/that was written by Justin Timberlake.	which/that The book (which/that) you borrowed is mine.	of which/whose That's the book of which/whose the first page is missing.

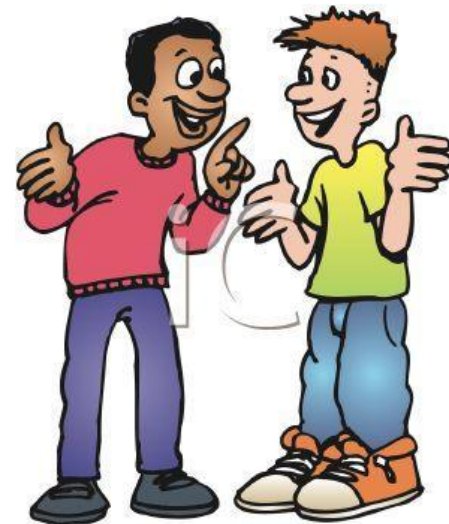
- Whom, which and whose can be used in expressions of quantity with *of* (*some of, many of, half of, etc*).

She got a lot of job offers. Most of them were from investment banks. She got a lot of job offers, most of which were from investment banks.



- **That** can be used instead of **who**, **whom** or **which** but it is never used after commas or prepositions.

*She's the girl **who/that** plays the piano very well.
The person to **whom** you were speaking is my brother. ('that' is not possible)*



Compare the sentences and decide which is more formal.

This is the street where/in which he lives.
(formal)

This is the street (which) he lives in.
(more usual)

Change the sentences to make them more informal.

- 1** Do you know the company she works for?
- 2** The boys we went out with were my brother's classmates.
- 3** The office she works in is nearby.
- 4** He's the man we gave the parcel to.
- 5** Tomorrow is the day I go on holiday.

Clauses of Purpose

Придаточные предложения цели

Purpose is introduced with:

- **to/in order to/ so as to + inf.**

He is running to/in order to/so as to catch the bus.



so that + can/will (present/future reference)

She'll stay at the office late so that she will finish the report.



so that + could/would (past reference)

Joe joined a gym so that he could become fitter.



with the view to/with the aim of + -ing form

He went to the bank with the aim of asking for a loan.



for + noun/-ing form

Anne needs a special liquid for removing paint from furniture.

in case + Present (present/future reference)

Leave earlier in case you run into traffic.

in case + Past (past reference)

She kept a second set of keys in case she lost the first one.

Clauses of Reason

*Придаточные предложения
причины*

Clauses of reason are introduced by: as, because, for, on the grounds that, the reason for, the reason (why)

They fired him on the grounds that he wasn't doing his job properly.



Because usually answers a question beginning with **why**. “*Why don't you like John?*” “***Because*** *he's arrogant and rude.*”

For (= because) always comes after a comma in written speech or a pause in oral speech. *He made a formal complaint, for he was not satisfied with the service at the hotel.* (very formal)

Because of/Due to + noun/-ing form
+ the fact that

Because of/Due to + noun/-ing form. *The airport had to close **due to** the severe snowstorm. I caught a cold **because of** standing in the rain for hours!*

Because of/Due to + the fact that ... *He failed his history test **due to the fact that** he hadn't studied much.*

Clauses of Result

*Придаточные предложения
следствия*

Clauses of result are introduced by: **that** (after **such/so...**), **(and) as a result**, **(and) as a consequence** (formal), **consequently** (formal), **so**, **therefore**, etc. *It hadn't rained for two months and as a result the country was facing a water shortage.*



Конструкция **such...that**

such

–

a
an

+

прилагательное

+

исчисляемое сущ. в ед. ч.

It was **such** a beautiful dress **that** I bought it.



Конструкция **such...that**

such

—

прилагательное

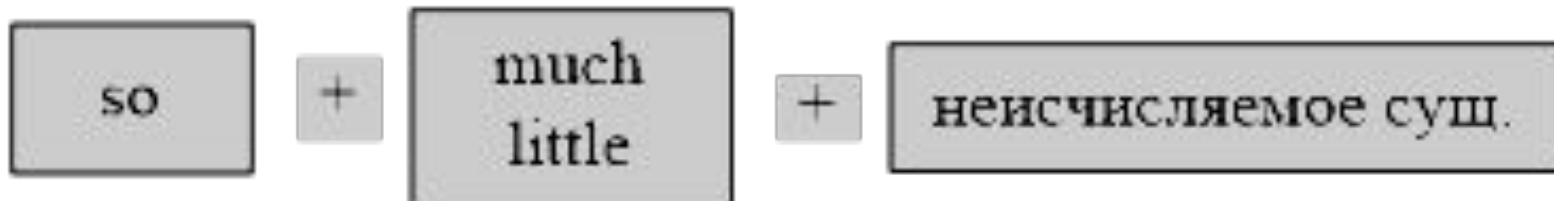
—

исчисляемое сущ. во мн. ч.;
неисчисляемое сущ.

They were **such** clever people **that** it was pleasant to speak to them.



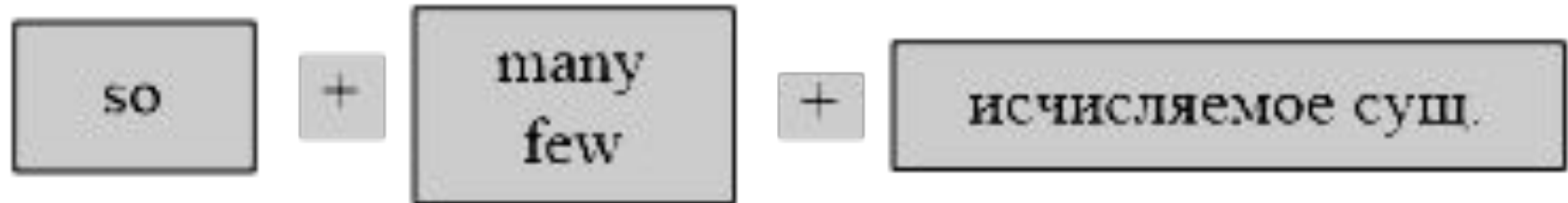
Конструкция **so...that**



There was **so** little food in the fridge **that** I still feel hungry.



Конструкция **so...that**



We had **so** many books at home **that** mother decided to take some of them to the library.



so + adjective/adverb + that + clause *They were talking so loudly that the librarian asked them to leave the library.*



so + adjective + a(n) + noun + that + clause *It is so popular a restaurant that it's always crowded.*



as a result/therefore/consequently/so + that +
clause *We couldn't find a room to book on that
island and **therefore** we had to look elsewhere.*



- 25 Richard is studying hard for **getting/to get** good marks in all his exams.
- 26 Mr Roberts wanted to see Sam **with a view/ with** the aim to discussing his behaviour in class.
- 27 Lily left a note for James **so as/so that** to remind him about his dentist's appointment.
- 28 Ann couldn't sleep **because of/because** she was feeling stressed out.
- 29 Give Nathan your phone number again **due to/ in case** he's lost it.

- 30 The test had so/such difficult questions that nobody could answer them.
- 31 Alex came home late **due to/since** the fact that his teacher had asked him to stay behind after school.
- 32 Perhaps you could talk to someone about your problem, **so that/in order** you can get it off your chest.
- 33 Brian has such/so many problems that he doesn't know which to deal with first.

Скачано с www.znanio.ru