



# ENGLISH GRAMMAR 2 INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Unit 93 – Relative clauses 2  
(Clauses with and without who/that/which)

*tienganh*



# Relative clauses 2 (Clauses with and without who/that/which)



## RELATIVE CLAUSE AS THE SUBJECT

A

Look at these example sentences from Unit 92:

- The woman **who** lives next door to me is a doctor. (or The woman **that** lives ...)

↓  
**The woman** lives next door to me

who (= the woman) is the subject

- Where are **the keys that** were on the table? (or ... the keys **which** were ...)

↓  
**The keys** were on the table

that (= the keys) is the subject

You must use **who/that/which** when it is **the subject** of the relative clause.

You **cannot leave out** **Who/that/which** in these examples.

# Relative clauses 2 (Clauses with and without who/that/which)



## RELATIVE CLAUSE AS THE OBJECT

B

Sometimes **who/that/which** is **the object** of the verb. For example:

- The woman **who** I wanted to see was away on holiday.

I wanted to see the **woman**

who (= the woman) is the object

I is the subject

- Did you find the keys **that** you lost?

you lost **the keys**

that (= the keys) is the object

you is the subject

When **who/that/which** is the object, you can leave it out. So you can say:

- EX1: **The woman I wanted to see** was away. or The woman **who** I wanted to see ...
- EX2: Did you find **the keys you lost**? or ... the keys **that** you lost?
- EX3: **The dress Lisa bought** doesn't fit her very well. or The dress **that** Lisa bought ...
- EX4: Is there **anything I can do**? or ... anything **that** I can do?

**Note that we say:**

- **the keys you lost** (not *the keys you lost them*)
- **the dress Lisa bought** (not *the dress Lisa bought it*)

# Relative clauses 2 (Clauses with and without who/that/which)



## POSITION OF PREPOSITION

C

**Note the position of prepositions (to/in/for etc.) in relative clauses:**

- EX5: Tom is talking to a woman. Do you know her? (2 sentences)  
Do you know the woman Tom is **talking to**? (or ... the woman **who/that** Tom is talking to)
- EX6: I slept in a bed. It wasn't comfortable. (2 sentences)  
The bed I **slept in** wasn't comfortable. (or The bed **that/which** I slept in ...)
- EX7: Are these **the books you were looking for**? or  
Are these the books **that/which** you were ...
- EX8: **The man I was sitting next to on the plane** talked all the time. or  
The man **who/that** I was sitting next to ...

**Note that we say:**

- the books you were looking **for** (not the books you were looking for them)
- the man I was sitting next **to** (not the man I was sitting next to him)

# Relative clauses 2 (Clauses with and without who/that/which)



## WHAT = THE THING(S) THAT

D

We say:

- EX9: **Everything** (that) **they said** was true. (*not Everything what they said*)
- EX10: I gave her **all the money** (that) **I had**. (*not all the money what I had*)

What = the thing(s) that:

- EX11: **What** they said was true. (= The things that they said)

# Relative clauses 2 (Clauses with and without who/that/which)



## TÓM TẮT

1. Khi đại từ quan hệ đóng vai trò chủ ngữ, chúng ta không được lược bỏ các từ **who / that / which**.  
**The woman who lives** next door to me is a doctor.
2. Tuy nhiên, khi đại từ quan hệ đóng vai trò túc từ, chúng ta có thể lược bỏ các từ **who / that / which**.  
**The woman I wanted to see** was away on holiday.
3. Cần lưu ý vị trí của giới từ: luôn theo sau động từ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.  
Do you know the woman Tom is **talking to**
4. Cần phân biệt **what** và **that**.
  - **What** nghĩa là “điều mà” (**the things that**) thường giới thiệu một **mệnh đề danh từ** đóng vai trò chủ ngữ hoặc túc từ của một động từ. **What they said** was true. (= *The things that they said*).
  - Còn **that** thường bắt đầu một **mệnh đề tính từ** để bổ nghĩa cho một danh từ khác. I gave her **all the money (that) I had**. (*not all the money what I had*)