



ENGLISH GRAMMAR 2 INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Unit 95 – Relative clauses 4 (Extra information clauses 1)



Type 1

Defining

- EX1: The woman who lives next door to me is a doctor.
- EX2: Grace works for a company <u>that makes</u> <u>furniture</u>.
- EX3: We stayed at the hotel (that) you recommended.

Without the relative clause, we can't identify what or who the speaker means

Type 2

Non-defining

- EX5: My brother Ben, who lives in Hong Kong, is an architect.
- EX6: Anna told me about her new job, which she's enjoying a lot.
- EX7: We stayed at the Park Hotel, which a friend of ours recommended.

The relative clauses provide extra information.

Without them, we can still identify what or who
the speaker means.

Relative clauses 4 (Extra information clauses 1)



DEFINING OR NON-DEFINING

TYPE 1

In these examples, the relative clauses tell you which person or thing (or what kind of person or thing) the speaker means:

- 'The woman who lives next door to me' tells us which woman.
- 'A company that makes furniture' tells us what kind of company.
- 'The hotel (that) you recommended' tells us which hotel.

We do not use commas (,) with these clauses:

EX4: We know a lot of people who live in London.

TYPE 2

In these examples, the relative clauses do not tell you which person or thing the speaker means. We already know which thing or person is meant:

'My brother Ben', 'Anna's new job' and 'the Park Hotel'.

The relative clauses in these sentences give us extra information about the person or thing.

We use commas (,) with these clauses:

EX5: My brother Ben, who lives in Hong Kong, is an architect.



THAT

TYPE 1 – THAT IS POSSIBLE

You can use that:

- EX8: Do you know anyone who/that speaks French and Italian?
- EX9: Grace works for a company which/that makes furniture.

You can leave out who/which/that when it is the object (see Unit 93):

- EX10: We stayed at the hotel (that/which) you recommended.
- EX11: This morning I met somebody (who/that)
 I hadn't seen for ages.

We do not often use whom in this type of clause (see Unit 94B).

TYPE 2 – THAT IS NOT POSSIBLE

You cannot use that:

- EX12: John, who speaks French and Italian, works as a tour guide. (not that speaks)
- EX13: Anna told me about her new job, which she's enjoying a lot.

You cannot leave out who or which:

- EX14: We stayed at the Park Hotel, which a friend of ours recommended.
- EX15: This morning I met Chris, who I hadn't seen for ages.

You can use whom for people (when it is the object):

 EX16: This morning I met Chris, whom I hadn't seen for ages.

E

WHOSE AND WHERE

In both types of relative clause you can use whose and where

TYPE 1

- EX17: We helped some people whose car had broken down.
- EX18: What's the name of the place where you went on holiday?

TYPE 2

- EX19: Lisa, whose car had broken down, was in a very bad mood.
- EX20: Kate has just been to Sweden, where her daughter lives.

Relative clauses 4 (Extra information clauses 1)



TÓM TẮT

- 1. Cần phân biệt 2 loại mệnh đề quan hệ:
 - Loại 1 Xác định: chúng ta cần thông tin trong mệnh đề quan hệ mới xác định được đối tượng mà người nói đề cập đến.

The woman who lives next door to me is a doctor.

Loại 2 – Không xác định: chúng ta KHÔNG cần đến thông tin trong mệnh đề quan hệ để xác định đối tượng mà người nói đề cập đến. Mệnh đề quan hệ chỉ cung cấp thêm thông tin về đối tượng.

My brother Ben, who lives in Hong Kong, is an architect.

- 2. Lưu ý một số điểm đặc biệt sau về mỗi loại:.
 - a) That: chúng ta có thể dùng that trong Loại 1, nhưng không dùng trong Loại 2.
 - b) Lược bỏ đại từ quan hệ: chúng ta có thể lược bỏ trong Loại 1, nhưng không lược bỏ trong Loại 2.
 - c) Whom: Không dùng whom trong Loại 1, nhưng có thể dùng trong Loại 2.
 - d) Whose / Where: có thể dùng ở cả 2 loại.