

2021

Going to extremes

Non-defining relative clauses: -

1. Relative pronouns cannot be left out of NDR clauses.

- a. Paul Jennings, who has written several books, addressed the meeting.
- b. His last book, which received a lot of praise, has been a great success.

• Relative pronouns as object.

- a. Paul Jennings, who I knew at university, addressed the meeting.
- b. His last book, which I couldn't understand at all, has been a great success.

2. Look at the possible pronouns. Who is possible but not as common.

	person	thing
subject	... Who ... ,	... Which , ...
object	... , Who (whom) ... ,	... Which , ...

Note: preposition can come at the end of the clause

- 1. He talked about theories of market forces which I'd never heard of. the .
- 2. In a more formal written style, prepositions come before the pronoun.
- The privatization of railways, to which the present government is committed, is not university popular

- Which : can be used in (NDR) clause to refer to the Whole of the sentence before ,
 - a. She arrived on time, which amazed everybody .
 - b. He gave away all the money, which I thought was, ridiculous.
 - c. The coffee machine isn't working, which means We can't have any coffee.
- Whose can be used in both (DR) clauses and (NDR) clauses.
 - a. That's the woman whose son was killed recently.
 - b. My parents, whose only interest is gardening never go away on holiday.
- What is used in (DR) clauses to mean the thing that .
 - a. Has she told you what's worrying her?
 - b. What I need to know is where we're meeting.
- Why, when, where
 1. Why can be used in (DR) clauses to mean the reason, why.
 - I don't know why we're arguing.
- 2. When and where can be used in (DR) clauses and (NDR) clauses.**
 - a. Tell me when you expect to arrive .
 - b. The hotel where we stayed was excellent.
 - c. We go walking on Mondays, when the rest of the world is working.
 - d. He works in Oxford, where my sister lives.
- Participles:
 - 1) When present participles(- ing) are used like adjectives or adverbs they are active in meaning.
 - a. Modern art is interesting.
 - b. Pour boiling water on to the pasta.
 - c. she sat in the corner crying .

2) when past participles (-ed) are used like adjective or adverbs they are passive in meaning .

- a. I'm interested in modern art .
- b. look at the broken window.
- c. He sat in his chair, filled with horror at what he had just seen.

3) Participle after a noun define and identify in the same way as relative clauses.

- a. I met a woman riding a donkey. (= who was riding ---)
- b. the car stolen in the night was later found abandoned. (= that was stolen ...).

4) Participles can be used as adverbs bs . They can describe

- Two actions that happening at the same time.
She sat by the fire reading a book .
- Two actions that happen one after another.
- Opening his case he took out a gun.
- If it is important to show that the first action is Completed before the second action begins, we use the perfect participle.
 - a. Having finished lunch, we set off on our journey.
 - b. Having had a shower, She got dressed.
- Two actions that happen one because of another.

- a) Being mean, he never bought anyone a present.
- b) not knowing what to do, I waited patiently

5) Many verbs are followed by - ing forms.

- a) I spent the holiday reading .
- b) Don't waste time thinking about the past .
- c) Let's go swimming.
- d) The keeps on asking me same question.