

AL – Mustaqbal University College

Department of Anesthetization

4<sup>th</sup> Stage

Class: A, B, C

Unit 8 Part 1

2021 – 2022

Going to extremes

**Introduction to relative clauses :-**

- It is important to understand the difference between two kinds of relative clauses :-
  1. Defining relative (DR) clauses qualify a noun, and tell as exactly which person or thing is being referred to:-
    - a. She likes people who are good fun to be with.
    - b. children who tell lies are odious.
  - who tell lies tells us exactly which children are odious, without it, the speaker is saying that all children are odious.
  2. Non-defining relative (NDR) clauses add secondary information to a sentence, almost as an afterthought
    - a. My friend Andrew, who is Scottish plays the bagpipes.
    - b. Children, who tell lies, are odious.
  - We don't need to know which Andrew is being discussed. The clause who is Scottish gives us extra information about him.
  3. DR clauses are much more common in the spoken language, NDR clause are more common in the written language. In the spoken language we can avoid NDR clause.

- My friend Andrew plays the bagpipes . He's Scottish, by the way.

4. When we speak, there is no pause before or after a DR clause, and no commas when we write. With NDR clauses, there are commas before and after, and pauses when we speak.

- a. I like the things you say to me. (No Commas, no pause.)
- b. My aunt (pause), who has been a window for twenty years (pause) loves travelling.

- Defining relative clauses DRC

1. Notice how we can leave out the relative pronoun if it is the object of the relative clause - This is very common.

**Pronoun left out.**

- a. Did you like the present ( ) I gave you?
  - b. who was that man ( ) you were talking you ?
  - c. The thing ( ) I like about Dave is his sense of humour.
2. We cannot leave out the pronoun if it is the subject of the clause.

- **Pronoun not left out.**

- a. I met a man who works in advertising.
  - b. I'll lend you the book that changed my life.
  - c. The thing that helped me most was knowing I wasn't alone.
3. Her are the possible pronouns. The words in brackets are possible but not as common ----- means nothing :

	person	Thing
Subject	Who (which)	that (which)
Object	----- (that)	----- (that)

**Notes :-**

- That is preferred to which after superlatives, and words such as all, every (thing) , some (thing) , any (thing) and only
  - a. That's the funniest film that was ever made.
  - b. All that's left is a few slices of cheese.
  - c. Give me something that'll take away the pain.
  - d. He's good at any Sport that is played with a ball.
  - e. The only thing that'll help you is rest
- That is also preferred after it is...
 

It is a film that will be very popular.
- prepositions usually come at the end of the relative clauses :-
  - a. Come and meet the people I work with.
  - b. This is the book I was telling you about.
  - c. She's a friend I can always rely on.

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.