II. Relative Clauses

There are four relative pronouns in English: who, which, that and whose.
- **who** is for people
- **that** is for people and things
- **which** is only for people
- **whose** is only for genitives

If **who/that/which** are the object, you can leave them out.

Schneide den Satz vor dem Relativpronomen ab und bestimme dann die Satzglieder, um herauszufinden, ob das Relativpronomen Subjekt oder Objekt ist.

This is the book that/which I like best

O S V

--> This is the book I like best.

1. Put in the correct relative pronoun. Is the relative pronoun for people or for things?

Becky is the girl ___________ likes horses and Robert is the boy ___________ likes football.

Horses are great animals ___________ can run very fast. A ball ___________ is too small for football can be used for handball. Handball players ___________ have the ball in their hands mustn't kick it - they must throw it and mustn't kick it with their feet ___________ they just use for running - but not for kicking. But let's talk about school now. The children ___________ go to school have to work hard. The teachers ___________ are at school are much older than the children but they like each other. Sometimes, the desks ___________ are in the classrooms are rather old and the children ___________ work on these desks aren't always happy. The exercise ___________ is here is too easy for you and is over now.

2. Put in the correct relative pronoun. Leave out the relative pronoun if it is an object pronoun.

The exercise ___________ you are doing right now is more difficult than the first exercise. The teacher ___________ created this exercise likes creating exercises ___________ are difficult. ... Ok, let's talk about Becky again - no more stories about school. You know Becky is the girl ___________ likes horses and Thunder is the horse ___________ she likes best. What about Robert? - Well, he is a boy ___________ likes football and Arsenal is the team ___________ he likes best. All the football players ___________ play for Arsenal are idols (=Idole) for Robert ___________ cannot play football as well as they can. Mesut Özil is a German ___________ plays for Arsenal London and he is the player ___________ Robert met last week.
3. Put in the right pronoun: subject, object or genitive, i.e. who, that, which or whose.

Robert ___________ dream it is to watch an Arsenal match in London and not on TV is on his way to the football ground. There he sees Becky ___________ he likes and ___________ dream it is to have her own horse. Now they are talking about their hobbies ___________ are very important to them. Becky's father ___________ job it is to sell cars is on his way to the football ground, too.

Why? - Robert's team is the team ___________ coach Becky's father is. So Becky's father is the one ___________ does football practice with Robert's team. Their club ___________ colours are red and white is not as good as Arsenal London. Becky's mum ___________ isn't a football fan prefers horses. The horses ___________ she likes best are the horses ___________ owners are from London, too.

4. Make one relative clause out of these two main clauses. Do not change the tenses. Leave out the relative pronoun if possible.

1. Becky is a girl. She likes horses.
2. Robert likes football. He is a boy.
3. Becky's father is a football coach. He likes football.
4. Arsenal London is a great club. Arsenal London's coach is Arsène Wenger.
5. Becky went to the football ground. It is an old football ground.
6. Sarah met Becky. Becky was at the football ground before.
7. Becky went to the football ground. Its grass was green.
8. Becky dreams of her own horse. Its colour must be brown.
9. Sarah enjoys her riding lessons. They are much too short.
10. Sarah and Becky must do a lot of homework. They don't like homework.
11. This exercise is difficult. It is over now.
Solutions

1. Put in the correct relative pronoun. Is the relative pronoun for people or for things?

Becky is the girl who/that likes horses and Robert is the boy who/that likes football. Horses are great animals that/which can run very fast. A ball that/which is too small for football can be used for handball. Handball players who/that have the ball in their hands mustn't kick it - they must throw it and mustn't kick it with their feet which/that they just use for running - but not for kicking. But let's talk about school now. The children who/that go to school have to work hard. The teachers who/that are at school are much older than the children but they like each other. Sometimes, the desks which/that are in the classrooms are rather old and the children who/that work on these desks aren't always happy. The exercise which/that is here is too easy for you and is over now.

2. Put in the correct relative pronoun. Leave out the relative pronoun if it is an object pronoun.

The exercise which/that you are doing right now is more difficult than the first exercise. The teacher who/that created this exercise likes creating exercises which/that are difficult. ... Ok, let's talk about Becky again - no more stories about school. You know Becky is the girl who/that likes horses and Thunder is the horse that/which she likes best. What about Robert? - Well, he is a boy who/that likes football and Arsenal is the team that/which he likes best. All the football players who/that play for Arsenal are idols (=Idole) for Robert who/that cannot play football as well as they can. Mesut Özil is a German who/that plays for Arsenal London and he is the player who/that (you can leave out the pronoun here --> object) Robert met last week.

3. Put in the right pronoun: subject, object or genitive, i.e. who, that, which or whose.

Robert whose dream it is to watch an Arsenal match in London and not on TV is on his way to the football ground. There he sees Becky who/that (you can leave out the pronoun here --> object) he likes and whose dream it is to have her own horse. Now they are talking about their hobbies that/which are very important to them. Becky's father whose job it is to sell cars is on his way to the football ground, too. Why? - Robert's team is the team whose coach Becky's father is. So Becky's father is the one who/that does football practice with Robert's team. Their club whose colours are red and white is not as good as Arsenal London. Becky's mum who/that isn't a football fan prefers horses. The horses that/which (you can leave out the pronoun here --> object) she likes best are the horses whose owners are from London, too.
4. Make one relative clause out of these two main clauses. Do not change the tenses. Leave out the relative pronoun if possible.

1. Becky is a girl who/that likes horses. / Becky who/that is a girl likes horses.
2. Robert is a boy who/that likes football. / Robert who/that likes football is a boy.
3. Becky's father who is a football coach likes football. / Becky's father who likes football is a football coach.
4. Arsenal London whose coach is Arsène Wenger is a great club.
5. Becky went to the football ground which/that is an old football ground. / The football ground Becky went to is an old football ground.
6. Sarah met Becky who/that was at the football ground before.
7. Becky went to the football ground whose grass was green.
8. Becky dreams of her own horse whose colour must be brown.
9. Sarah enjoys her riding lessons which/that are much too short.
10. Sarah and Becky must do a lot of homework they don't like. / Sarah and Becky who/that don't like homework must do a lot of homework.
11. This exercise which is difficult is over now. / This exercise which is over now is difficult.