



1. Apples are healthie	er than chips. (healthy)			
2. Elephants are	(big) than bears.			
3. Gold is	than silver. (expensive)			
4. Bikes are	than cars. (slow)			
5. I am	at English than my brother. (good)			
6. My friend is	s than me. (tall)			
7. Sandy is	7. Sandy is than Tamara. (thin)			
8. My father is	than Tom's father. (strong)			
9. "Harry Potter " (interesting)	books are than "The Book of the Jungle".			
10. The tiger is	than a fox. (heavy)			
11. The weather is _	than yesterday. (hot)			

11. The weather is	than yesterday. (hot)	
12. The girls are	than the boys. (happy)	
13. Berta is	than Debby. (beautiful)	
14. French is	than English. (difficult)	
15. Tina is 5 years old (old)	Sandra is 10 years old. Sandra is	than Tina.
16. Russia is	than France. (large)	
17. I am	at maths than my best friend. (bad)	
18. Love is	than money. (important)	
19. His car is	than mine. (cheap)	
20. The first movie is _	than the second. I don't reco	ommend it. (boring)

That	Related to people, things, and animals	This is the car that was stolen.	
When	Deal with time	Today is the day when she will come to the resort.	
Where	Deal with places	This is the place where I have seen him.	
Which	Related to objects and animals	Now you need shoes— but which ones?	
Who	Relates to Subject	The Teacher who teaches science is from china.	
Whom	Relates to Object	He saw the kind faces of those whom he loved.	
Whose	Refers possession	The man whose pen just dropped should go out.	
Why	Refers reason	I know why the girls were making noise tomorrow.	

	Meaning	Example Sentences	
Who	Relates to people (Subject)	The musician who wrote this song is French.	
Whom	Relates to people (Object)	I know the boy whom sits next to you.	
Which	Relates to animals and objects	This is the cake which Mary made.	
Why	Refers to reason	Do you know the reason why the market is closed today?	
When	Refers to time	The day when the concert takes place is Saturday.	
Where	Refers to places	This is the house where my son was born.	
Whose	Refers to possession	The boy whose phone just rang should stand up.	
That	Relates to people, animals and things	12th September is the date that I was born.	

- 1. A burglar is a person **who / that / where** breaks into houses and steal things.
- 2. The CSI are the people who / that / where investigate a crime scene.
- 3. A forensic laboratory is the place **who / that / where** evidence is sent for analysis.
- 4. The police are the people who / that / where seal off the crime scene.
- 5. Fingerprints and DNA are evidence **who / that / where** the CSI look for at crime scenes.
- 6. DNA is material **who / that / where** is found in blood, saliva, hair and skin.
- 7. Sherlock is a detective who / that / where solved the crime.
- 8. This is the safe who / that / where the jewels were kept.



- 9. That's the room who / that / where the robbery took place.
- 10. This is the brick **who / that / where** the thief used to break the window.





DEFINING VS NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

DEFINING

NO COMMAS

NECESSARY INFORMATION. Essential to distinguish which thing or person we are talking about.

I called my brother who lives in Ontario.

(=I have more than one brother and I called the one that lives in Ontario)

WE CAN USE THAT

We CAN use THAT instead of WHO/WHICH.

That's the mug WHICH/THAT I bought in Paris.

I didn't know the man WHO/THAT was there.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS CAN BE OMITTED

We CAN omit WHO/WHICH/THAT when they are followed by SUBJECT + VERB

Do you like the song (WHICH/THAT) I wrote?

That's the man (WHO/THAT) I like.

NON-DEFINING

BETWEEN COMMAS

EXTRA INFORMATION. Not necessary to distinguish which thing or person we are talking about.

My brother, who lives in Ontario, is older.

(=I have only one brother and I'm just mentioning that he lives in Ontario)

WE CANNOT USE THAT

We CANNOT use THAT instead of WHO/WHICH.

These bikes, WHICH cost a fortune, are made in

Japan. (NOT that cost a furtune)

RELATIVE PRONOUNS CANNOT BE OMITTED

We CANNOT omit WHO/WHICH

They introduced me to John, who I liked immediately. (NOT John, I liked immediately)

Defining relative clauses

give us essential information about a subject or an object of the main clause.

- The man who is our host is Irish.
- Why don't you ask the boy who's sitting next to you?

Non-defining relative clauses

give us extra information about a subject or an object of the main clause.

- Rob and Simona, who are cousins, go to the same class.
- My mother, who comes from Wales, likes cooking.
- The boy who bullied other children was punished.
- We bought a TV which was quite inexpensive.
- This is the man whose dog is a champion.
- There is a man at the door who wants to see you.
- Tom, who was very hungry, couldn't wait any longer for his break.
- I couldn't find the number I needed in that directory, which I was phoning from.
- My boss, who noticed that I looked tired, gave me a day off.
- We saw a few cars, which we liked a lot, at the car fair.



