GRAMMAR

DEFINING AND NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

Read the advert and look at the relative pronouns in bold. What does each one refer to – a person, place, time, object or possession? Which sentences contain a non-defining relative clause?

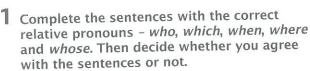
GiftMart

Looking for the perfect gift for someone ^{1.} **who / that** is special to you? At GiftMart you'll find a large selection of goods ^{2.} **which / that** suit everyone's taste and budget.

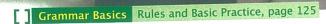
Our amazing team of salespeople, ³ **whose** aim is to help every customer leave satisfied, is waiting for you.

Our shop is located minutes outside the city centre, ⁴ where you'll find easy parking.

Visit us weeknights, ⁵ **when** we remain open till 9 pm. Looking forward to seeing you in our shop.



- 1 Teenagers, ... are old enough to take responsibility, should earn money to go shopping.
- 2 It's best to buy clothing ... everyone is wearing.
- 3 Celebrities, ... opinions are important to people, should advertise products.
- 4 Shopping centres, ... many young people meet, are safe places.
- 5 Schools, ... are educational institutions, shouldn't sell junk food to students.
- 6 Shops should be closed on days ... there are holidays and celebrations.
- 2 In which sentences in Exercise 1 can the relative pronoun be replaced with *that*?
- 3 Complete the definitions with a suitable relative pronoun. There may be more than one answer. Then choose the words which are being defined.
 - 1 It's a place ... people buy bread, vegetables, meat and milk products.
 - a cafeteria
- b supermarket
- c bakery
- 2 It's a time ... most people eat breakfast.
 - a morning
- b afternoon
- c evening
- 3 He or she is the person ... job is to sell you items.
 - a customer
- b teacher
- c salesperson
- 4 It's a piece of paper ... you receive after you pay.
 - a cash
- b price tag
- c receipt
- 5 They are people ... wear designer outfits at fashion shows.
 - a models
- b photographers
- c musicians

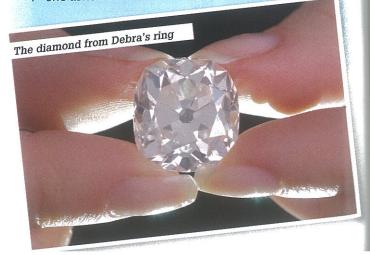


4 Match A to B and add a relative pronoun to form sentences.

A Lucky Purchase

A

- 1 Debra Goddard is a British woman
- 2 Years ago, she attended a sale
- 3 Debra paid £10 for the ring,
- 4 She took it to a jewellery shop,
- 5 The ring,
- 6 Debra took the ring to Sotheby's Auction House,
- a she thought was glass.
- b it was sold for over £650,000.
- c lives in West London.
- d Debra had thought was glass, was actually a real diamond!
- e she bought a large ring.
- f she asked someone to value the ring.



GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

5 Complete the text with the relative pronouns who, whose, when and where. Then listen and check your answers.

Choosing the Middle

During the morning rush hour, the time 1. ... everyone goes to work or school, there are thousands of people 2... do the same thing: on the way, they stop at Starbucks, 3. ... most people order a medium-sized coffee. Why that size? Marketing experts have discovered that people naturally choose the middle options. Items 4. ... are in the middle of a display are easier to see, so we're more likely to buy them. Retailers, 5. ... goal is to increase sales, know that more people buy toothbrushes, for example, when they are on a middle shelf. The same idea applies to cup sizes at Starbucks. Until the mid-1990s, 6. ... Starbucks changed its menu, they offered three drink options: Short, Tall and Grande. Most people ordered Tall (medium). Then Starbucks stopped advertising the Short and added the large Venti. The Grande, 7. ... had been the largest, became the new middle size, and the most popular. It seems we feel safest in the middle, even when it's not the



YOUR OUTLOOK CRITICAL THINKING

According to the text above, where should shop owners display their most expensive items?

6 Rewrite the sentences by combining them with the relative pronouns in brackets. Make any necessary changes.

His new shop is great. It sells vintage jewellery. (which) His new shop, which sells vintage jewellery, is great.

- 1 My mother doesn't spend a lot of money on clothes. Her taste is excellent. (whose)
- 2 Most shops are closed on Sundays. People prefer to stay at home then. (when)
- 3 I want to donate the clothes to charity. I never wear them. (that)
- 4 Sara is short of money. She won't download expensive apps. (who)
- 5 I'll never forget the day. The new shopping centre opened then. (when)
- 6 That's the chain store. They had the big end-of-year sale there. (where)

7 In which two sentences in Exercise 6 can the relative pronoun be omitted?



LOOK OUT!

Watch out for this common error:

IKEA, whose catalogue displays furniture in rooms, exploits the Diderot Effect. ✓
IKEA, which its catalogue displays furniture in rooms, exploits the Diderot Effect. ✗

- 8 Combine the sentences using relative pronouns.

 Make any necessary changes. Pay attention to the words in bold. Can you guess who or what each sentence is about? Answers, page 42
 - 1 She is the queen. Her portrait is on British money.
 - 2 This shiny metal is precious. It was once used as money.
 - 3 It's the day after Thanksgiving. Many shops in the USA have got sales **then**.
 - 4 It's a type of flying robot. Some companies use it to deliver packages.
 - 5 There's a large Asian country. Most of our electronic goods are made **there**.
 - 6 He was the inventor. **He** came up with the idea for the iPhone.

GRAMMAR IN USE

- Omplete the following sentences about your opinions using relative clauses. Use the ideas in brackets to help you. Then tell your partner.
 - I prefer shopping centres ... (easily accessible, fashionable shops, inexpensive restaurants).
 - I'm against advertising campaigns ... (target children, use animals, sexist).
 - I like buying clothes in shops ... (comfortable fitting rooms, helpful salespeople, variety of styles).
 - In my opinion, (name of celebrity) is an example of someone ... (is a role model, cares about the environment).

I'm against advertising campaigns that use animals.



