

Relative Clauses

Introduction

TASK

Look at the example sentences. Do you notice any differences between a and b?



1. Example
 1. There was a bird which flew past my window.
 2. The bird, which was about 2 metres long, scared me a lot.
2. Example
 1. At the bus stop there was a man who was singing loudly.
 2. This man, who also didn't wear any trousers, annoyed many of the people there.

Defining and non-defining relative clauses



A **defining relative clause** adds necessary information to the main clause. Without it, the main clause would be incomplete. There are no commas.

A **non-defining relative clause** adds extra (zusätzlich) information to the main clause. It is not necessary and the main clause is complete without it. There are commas between the main clause and the relative clause.

Videos



Video



Video



Video



Video



Video

Exercises



Explanation of Relative clauses

- Relativpronomen (who / which / whose)
- Grammatikübung zum Text »Stonehenge«
- Gemischter Test zu Relativsätzen - Level 1
- Gemischter Test zu Relativsätzen - Level 2
- Gemischter Test zu Relativsätzen - Level 3
- Gemischter Test zu Relativsätzen - Level 4
- Exercise: Relative pronouns (1)
- Exercise: Relative pronouns (2)
- Exercise: Relative pronouns (3)
- Exercise: Relative pronouns (4)
- Gemischte Übungen zu Relative Clauses
- Relativpronomen - who, which, whose - Übung
- Relativpronomen - who, which, whose oder weglassen? - Übung 2

Contact Clauses

- Bildung von Contact Clauses
- Relativpronomen - verwenden oder weglassen? (1)
- Relativpronomen - verwenden oder weglassen? (2)
- Exercise: Can you leave out the relative pronoun?