

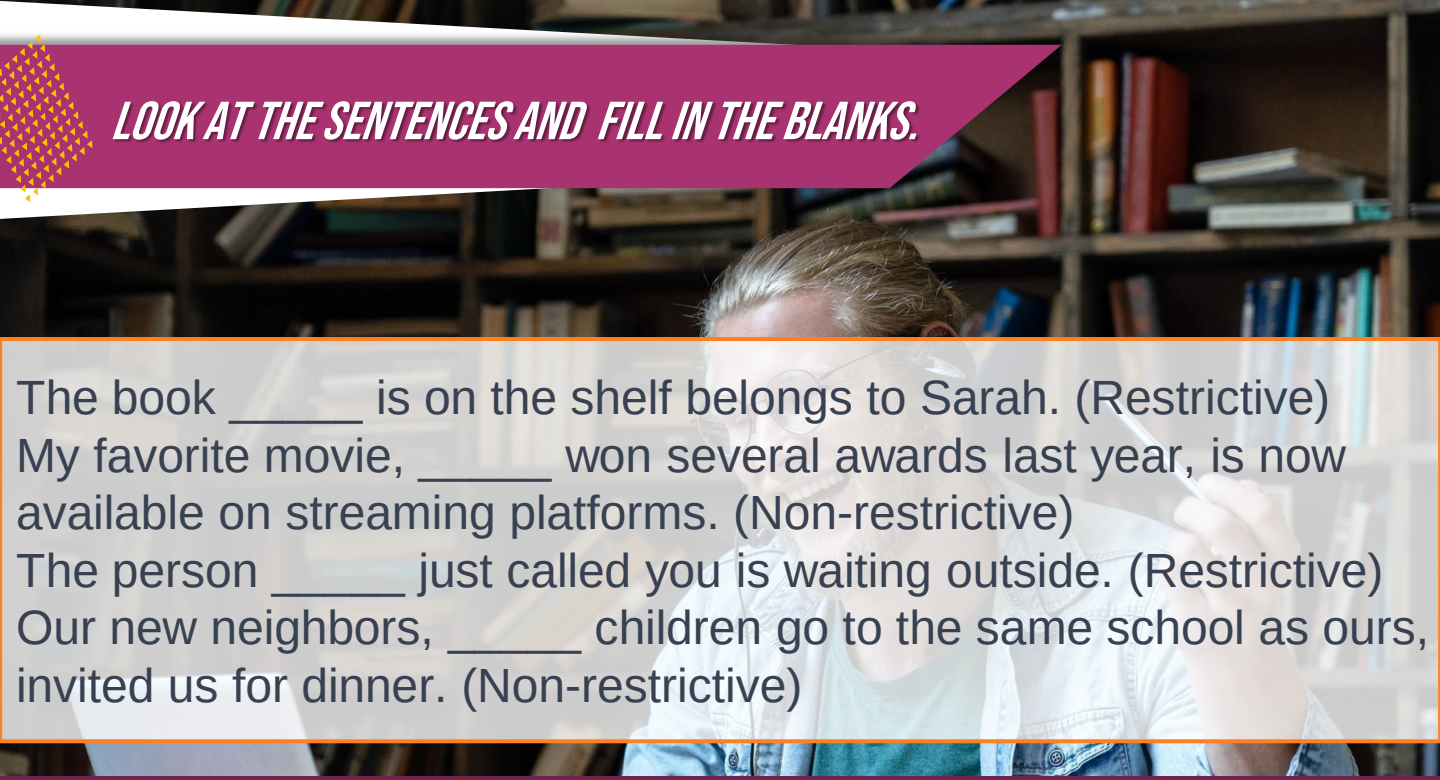
araq

StartUp 6

Grammar

Unit6 – Lesson2

Page68



LOOK AT THE SENTENCES AND FILL IN THE BLANKS.

The book _____ is on the shelf belongs to Sarah. (Restrictive)
My favorite movie, _____ won several awards last year, is now available on streaming platforms. (Non-restrictive)
The person _____ just called you is waiting outside. (Restrictive)
Our new neighbors, _____ children go to the same school as ours, invited us for dinner. (Non-restrictive)

Complete the rules:

Use ____ relative clauses to add essential information about the subject or object of the main clause. Use _____ relative clauses to add extra but non-essential information. Use a relative pronoun or relative adverb to introduce a relative clause.

RULES:

Restrictive Relative Clauses:

Definition: A restrictive relative clause provides essential information about the noun it modifies. Without this information, the meaning of the sentence may be unclear or incomplete.
Usage: These clauses are not separated by commas from the rest of the sentence, indicating that the information they provide is crucial for understanding which specific noun is being referred to.
Example: "The book that is on the table is mine." In this sentence, the restrictive relative clause "that is on the table" specifies and restricts the noun "book" to a particular one (the one on the table).

RULES:

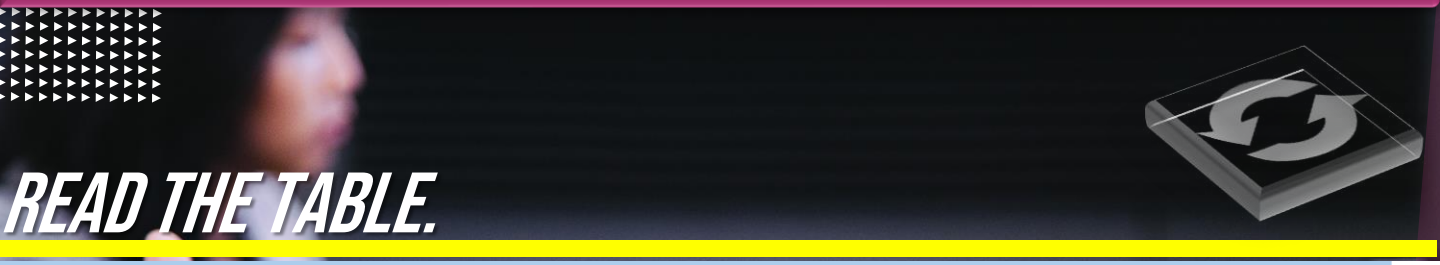
Non-Restrictive Relative Clauses:

Definition: A non-restrictive relative clause provides additional, non-essential information about the noun it modifies. The information is extra and can be omitted without affecting the overall meaning of the sentence.

Usage: These clauses are set off by commas, indicating that the information they contain is supplementary and not necessary for identifying the noun.

Example: "My sister, who is a doctor, just got back from her trip." In this sentence, the non-restrictive relative clause "who is a doctor" adds information about the sister, but the main point of the sentence is not dependent on this information.

Have your Ss read the sentences aloud. Recap any tips if necessary.



READ THE TABLE.

Use restrictive relative clauses to add essential information about the subject or object of the main clause. Use non-restrictive relative clauses to add extra but non-essential information. Use a relative pronoun or relative adverb to introduce a relative clause.

Main clause	Restrictive relative clause
It's different from the music	(that) I've been listening to.

Main Clause	Non-restrictive relative clause	
It's her latest song,	which she released last week.	
My best friend,	who's in a local band,	got me interested in it.

Notes

- Non-restrictive relative clauses cannot begin with *that*.
- Use commas with non-restrictive clauses but not with restrictive clauses.

Relative pronouns and relative adverbs introduce relative clauses.

Relative pronouns

who, *that*, *which*, *whom*, *whose*

Relative adverbs

where, *when*, *whenever*, *wherever*

>> FOR PRACTICE, GO TO PAGE 141

A Complete the conversation with relative pronouns. More than one answer may be possible.

Ryan: Hey, Donna. Did you see last night's episode of *Singing Stars*? It's the only show ___that___ (1) I'm really excited about this year.

Donna: Yeah, I loved it, especially the woman _____ (2) was wearing the red hat. Did you like her?

Ryan: Yeah. She had such a powerful voice. She also looked just like my friend Rachel, _____ (3) I met at college.

Donna: Interesting.

Ryan: And she grew up in the same small town _____ (4) my grandparents used to live.

Donna: Cool!

Ryan: Yeah. What did you think of the guy _____ (5) sang that country song?

Donna: Oh, I don't think I saw him. He must have come on after 8:30, _____ (6) was when my mom called me.

Ryan: Oh.

Donna: Yeah, she usually calls me at 7:30, _____ (7) is great because it's just after I eat dinner. But last night, she was busy, so she had to call me later.

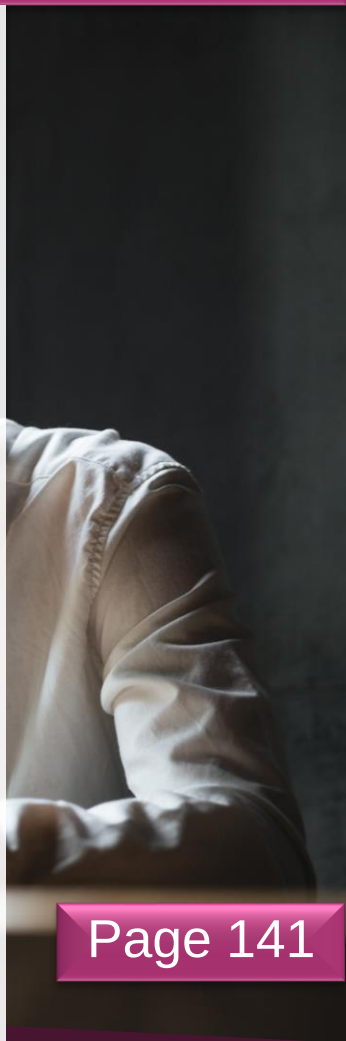
Ryan: Well, I don't think you missed anything. He wasn't very good.

Donna: I can't wait for the next episode, _____ (8) is supposed to be the finale.

Ryan: Who do you think will win?

Donna: I'm not sure, but the girl from California, _____ (9) is my favorite, has a good chance.

Ryan: Right! I like her, too.



Oral Practice



Practice different forms of grammar by providing the context to Ss and having them produce sentences individually.

Ask your students to do the task in a couple of minutes.



C MAKE IT PERSONAL Write about three friends and the music they like or don't like. Use restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses.

1. My friend Tim, who I met in high school, loves jazz.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Create breakout rooms to have the Ss share their ideas. Give FEEDBACK right after.

IN PAIRS!

Share what you have written and add more details.



C MAKE IT PERSONAL Write about three friends and the music they like or don't like. Use restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses.

1. My friend Tim, who I met in high school, loves jazz.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Ask your students to do the task in as homework. Provide them with the answers the following session.

HOMEWORK



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B Reread the conversation in Exercise A. Look at the relative clauses. Write *R* if the clause is restrictive or *NR* if the clause is non-restrictive.

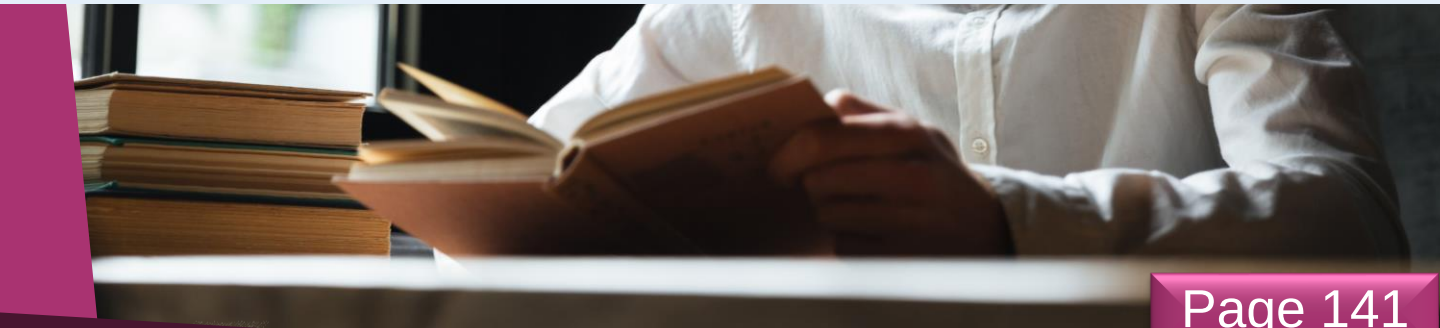
1. R
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____





B Reread the conversation in Exercise A. Look at the relative clauses. Write *R* if the clause is restrictive or *NR* if the clause is non-restrictive.

1. R
2. R
3. NR
4. R
5. R
6. NR
7. NR
8. NR
9. NR



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