

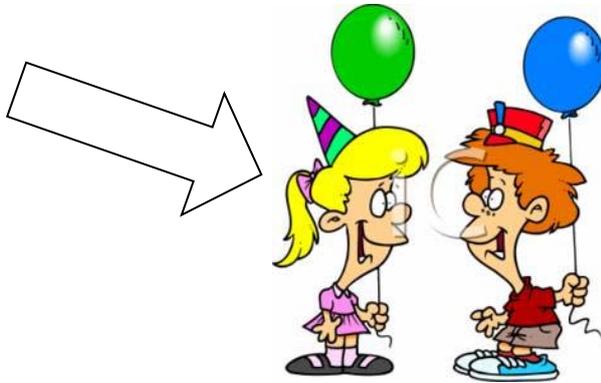
LING LIANG CHURCH M H LAU SECONDARY SCHOOL  
S4 Bridging Course – English

Grammar Exercise 4

## Defining and Non-defining Relative Clauses

We use relative clauses to *give additional information*.

**A** *Defining relative clauses* give essential information to the person or thing we are talking about.



There is a girl talking to Tom. You want to know who she is. You'll ask:

Do you know the girl *who* is talking to Tom?



They live in the house. The house's roof is full of holes. We'll say:

They live in the house whose roof is full of holes.

**\*\*\* Commas (,) are not used in defining relative clauses. \*\*\***

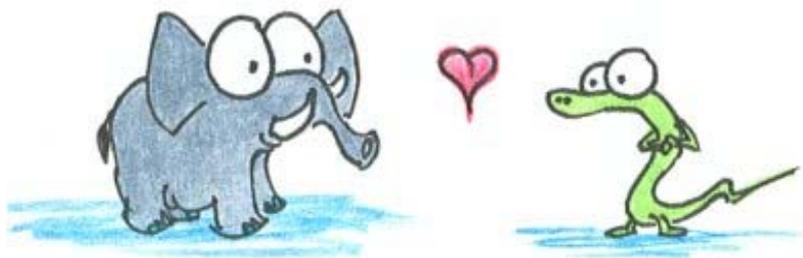
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The following relative pronouns are used in defining relative clauses.

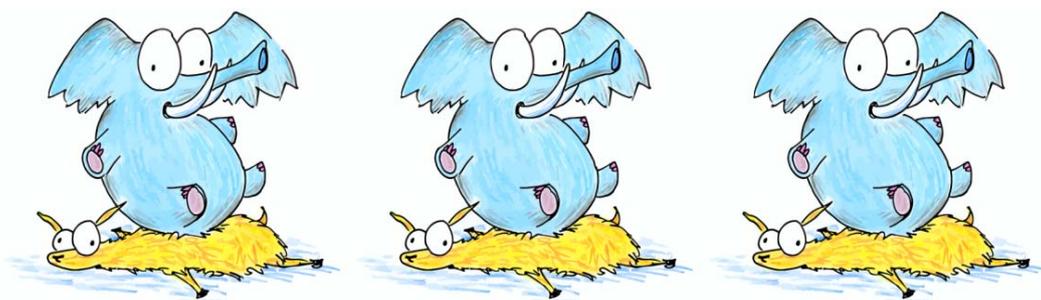
	Person	Thing	Place	Time	Reason
Subject	who	which/that			
Object	who/whom	which/that	where	when	why
Possessive	whose	whose			

**B Non-Defining Relative Clauses** give additional information, but the information can't help us to identify the person or thing we are talking about. The clauses are put in commas.

Compare:



The Elephant **that loves alligators** is very unusual. (*This tells us which elephant we are talking about.*)



Elephants, **which are large and grey**, can be found in zoo. (*This gives us extra information about elephant*)

Relative pronouns in non-defining clauses

	Person	Thing	Place
Subject	who	which	
Object	who/whom	which	where
Possessive	whose		

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### Exercise 1

Fill in the correct relative pronoun (who / which).

1. This is the bank \_\_\_\_\_ was robbed yesterday.
2. The man \_\_\_\_\_ robbed the bank had two guns.
3. He wore a mask \_\_\_\_\_ made him look like Mickey Mouse.
4. He came with a friend \_\_\_\_\_ waited outside in the car.
5. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ gave him the money was young.
6. The bag \_\_\_\_\_ contained the money was yellow.
7. The people \_\_\_\_\_ were in the bank were very frightened.
8. The car \_\_\_\_\_ the bank robbers escaped in was orange.
9. The man \_\_\_\_\_ drove the car was nervous.

### Exercise 2

Decide whether to use *who* or *which*.

1. The people \_\_\_\_\_ built Stonehenge lived several thousand years ago.
2. The huge stones \_\_\_\_\_ are more than 6 metres high weigh about 45 tons.
3. The smaller stones weigh about 4 tons and are from an area in Wales \_\_\_\_\_ is 400 kilometres away from Stonehenge.
4. As Stonehenge lies in a large field, tourists \_\_\_\_\_ come to this place can already see the stones from a distance.
5. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ has visited Stonehenge says that it is very impressive.



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## Too Much, Too Many, Too Few, Too Little, Enough

A. *too much, too many*: more than necessary; use before nouns.

Miss Fatt eats *too much* food.



The green aliens have *too many* eyes.



B. *too little* and *too few*: less than necessary; use before nouns.

There is *too little* water in the desert.



There are too few candles to light up the room.



**\*\*\* Remember\*\*\***

	More than necessary	Less than necessary
Before countable nouns	<i>Too many</i>	<i>Too few</i>
Before uncountable nouns	<i>Too much</i>	<i>Too little</i>

## **Exercise 1**

Correct the following lines.

1. Mary has too few money to buy all the pencils.
2. There are too much bicycles on the road.
3. I put too many sugar in my tea. It's too sweet now.
4. Jerry bought too little eggs to make pancakes for us.

C. We use ***enough*** to describe the quantity is as much as necessary.

- (1) Enough + noun (enough money / enough people etc.)

Is there enough sugar in your coffee?

- (2) Enough without a noun

I've got some money but not enough to buy a car.

= I need more money to buy a car.

- (3) Adjective + enough (good enough / tall enough etc.)

Shall we sit outside? No, it isn't warm enough. (not 'enough warm)

### **\*\*\* We say:**

enough for (somebody / something)	This pullover isn't big enough for me. I haven't got enough money for a car.
enough to (do something)	I haven't got enough money to buy a car. (not for buy a car)
enough for (somebody / something) to (do something)	There aren't enough chairs for everybody to sit down.

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## **Exercise 2**

Complete the sentences. Use *enough* with one of these words:

big eat fruit ~~loud~~ old practise ~~sugar~~ time tired

1. 'Is there enough sugar in your coffee?' 'Yes, thank you.'
2. Can you hear the radio? Is it loud enough for you?
3. He can leave school if he wants – he's \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Did you have \_\_\_\_\_ to answer all the questions in the exam?
5. This house isn't \_\_\_\_\_ for a large family.
6. Tina is very thin. She doesn't \_\_\_\_\_.
7. You don't eat \_\_\_\_\_. You should eat more – it's good for you.
8. It's late but I don't want to go to bed now. I'm not \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Lisa isn't a very good tennis player because she doesn't \_\_\_\_\_.

## **Exercise 3**

Fill in the blanks with *too much, too many, too few, too little* and *enough*.

The human body is like a machine. It needs fuel to work normally, to grow and to repair body tissues, but many people in the west consume

1. \_\_\_\_\_ food and therefore 2. \_\_\_\_\_ calories. Excess food and energy is stored as fat in the body. Most of us don't eat
3. \_\_\_\_\_ fibre and starchy carbohydrates, and possibly
4. \_\_\_\_\_ vitamins and minerals, which are all essential for good health. We may not remove the toxins and waste from our body if we drink
5. \_\_\_\_\_ water.

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The diet in most western countries is too high in fat, particularly saturated fat. This increases the risk of heart disease. We also tend to eat

6. \_\_\_\_\_ salt and sugar. Eating 7. \_\_\_\_\_

sugary food is a major cause of tooth decay, obesity and diabetes.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends eating at least five portions of fruits and vegetables every day. this is an easy way to consume

8. \_\_\_\_\_ vitamins and minerals, as well as fibre.