

# **Výukový materiál**

## **zpracovaný v rámci operačního programu**

### **Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost**



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

**Registrační číslo: CZ.1.07/1. 5.00/34.0084**

**Šablona: II/2 Inovace a zkvalitnění výuky cizích jazyků na středních školách**

**Sada: 1 AJ**

**Číslo: VY\_22\_INOVACE\_PRO\_2., 3., 4., ROC\_20**

# The Relative Clauses



Předmět:	Anglický jazyk
Ročník:	2.NM
Klíčová slova:	who, which, whose, that
Jméno autora:	Mgr. Jolana Čechová
Adresa školy:	Střední škola zemědělská, Osmek 47 750 11 Přerov

# English Grammar

The relative clauses  
(vztažné věty)

# How and when to use the relative clauses

(jak a kdy používat vztažné věty)

## Relative clauses (vztažné věty)

- Who, which, whose, that
- **Restrictive** Relative clauses (omezovací)
- **Non- restrictive** Relative clauses (popisné)  
Exp.:
  - That's the man who speaks French well.
  - That is the dog that attacked me.
  - London, which is the capitol of Britain, has over 7 million inhabitants.



# How and when to use the relative clauses

(jak a kdy používat vztažné věty)

## 1) Restrictive Relative clauses (omezovací)

- **Omezují** výběr na konkrétní věc, osobu..
- **Nikdy** se neoddělují čárkami
- Which a who se dá nahradit slovem **that**
- Pokud je which, who nebo that předmětem vztažné věty dá se **vypustit**.



- The police have found the boy.  
The police have found the boy **who** (that) disappeared last week.



- The card **which** Joe sent was nice.
- The card Joe sent was nice.



# How and when to use the relative clauses

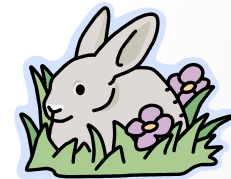
(jak a kdy používat vztažné věty)

## 2) Non- restrictive Relative clauses (popisné)

- Doplnující informace
- Nemění smysl věty (= po vynechání dává věta smysl)
- **Odděluji** se čárkami ( v řeči pauzou)
- **Nelze** použít that
- Who (který) pro osoby
- Which (který) pro věci a zvířata
- Whose (jenž) pro obojí



Shakespeare



- Shakespeare, ~~who wrote about 30 plays~~, died in 1616.
- Harry sold his car, ~~which he no longer needed~~, to his friend.
- My brother, ~~whose nickname is Spider~~, lives in Portugal.



# Attention

Váže-li se na vztažné zájmeno předložka, klade se tato předložka:

- V **neformálním** projevu **za** vztažné zájmeno
- Ve **formálním** projevu **před** vztažné zájmeno



- This morning I met a girl who I went to school **with**.
- Is this a book which (that) you were looking **for**?

**X**

- The friend **to** whom I lent the money disappeared.
- The job **for** which he applied is in Lisbon.



# Attention

## Which = 2 významy:

- Který
- Což



- A bungalow is a house **which (that)** has only one floor.  
Bungalov je dům, **který** má pouze jedno patro.

X

- Adam can't come on Saturday, which is a pity.  
Adam nemůže v sobotu přijít, což je škoda.

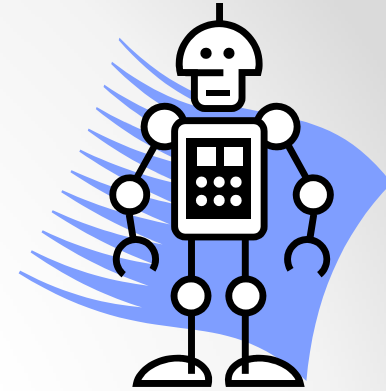


**which = což = nelze vynechat, vždy je před ním čárka!!!**





# Practice 1



## Restrictive relative clauses (omezovací)

(Fill in **who** , **which** or **that** and translate into **Czech**)

- 1) One English word ----- comes from Czech is „robot“.
- 2) A vegetarian is someone ----- doesn't eat meat.
- 3) What's the name of the river ----- flows through London?

(Translate into **English**)

- 1) Je tady obchod, který prodává mapy ?
- 2) To je ten muž, který nám ukáže cestu na hrad.
- 3) Charita je organizace, která pomáhá lidem.





# Practice 2



## Non-Restrictive relative clauses (popisné)

(Fill in **who** , **which** or **whose** and translate into **Czech**)

- 1) England , ----- history interests me a lot, is a beautiful country.
- 2) Prague castle,----- was the home of the Czech kings, stands on the hill above The Vltava.
- 3) Mark Twain, ----- become popular for his stories about Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, lived in 19th century.

(Translate into **English**)

- 1) ČR, která leží uprostřed Evropy, má asi 10 mil. obyvatel.
- 2) Ten pán, který bydlí vedle nás, je doktor.
- 3) Ten pes, jehož majitel včera zemřel, už má nový domov.



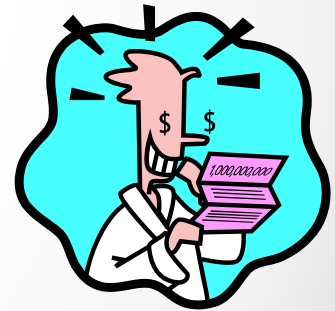
# Practice 3

## Relative clauses mix

(doplňte čárky tam, **kde** je to nutné)



- 1) There is a photo of the castle that we visited last year.
- 2) Last weekend we visited Stonehenge which is near Salisbury.
- 3) Jack who teaches us English is from Portsmouth.
- 4) I know a lady whose husband works for Hollywood.
- 5) My father who is a doctor works in Prague.
- 6) Mary has got a sister who lives in Washington.
- 7) The dog which bit me belongs to Mr. Brown.
- 8) Sally talked to the man who had won a lot of money.

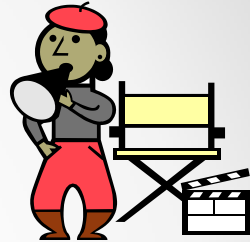


# Practice 4

## Rewrite in one sentence:

(přepište **jednou větou**)

- 1) Charlie Chaplin was from a poor family. He became a popular actor and director.
- 



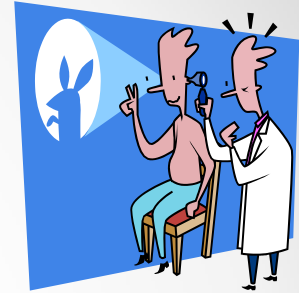
- 2) This is Joe. He broke our window yesterday.
- 



- 3) Laura did not want to marry Jim. It surprised everybody.
- 



# Check your answers



## Practice 1

Which (that), who (that), which (that).

- 1) Is there a shop which (that) sells maps?
- 2) This is the man who (that) can show us the way to the castle.
- 3) Charity is the organization which (that) help people.

## Practice 2

Whose, which , who.

- 1) The CR, which is situated in the middle Europe, has got about 10 mil. Inhabitants.
- 2) The man, who lives next to us, is a doctor.
- 3) The dog, whose owner died yesterday, has a new home now.

# Check your answers

## Practice 3

- 1) There is a photo of the castle **that** we visited last year.
- 2) Last weekend we visited Stonehenge, **which** is near Salisbury.
- 3) Jack, **who teaches us English**, is from Portsmouth.
- 4) I know a lady **whose** husband works for Hollywood.
- 5) My father , **who is a doctor**, works in Prague.
- 6) Mary has got a sister **who** lives in Washington.
- 7) The dog, **which bit me**, belongs to Mr. Brown.
- 8) Sally talked to the man **who** had won a lot of money.

# Check your answers

## Practice 4

- 1) Charlie Chaplin, **who was from a poor family**, became a popular actor and director.
- 2) This is Joe **who (that)** broke our window yesterday.
- 3) Laura did not want to marry Jim, **which** surprised everybody.

# Použité zdroje



- Veškeré použité obrázky (kliparty) pocházejí ze sady Microsoft Office 2010.
- Všechny fotografie pochází z archivu autora
- Peters S., Gráf T., *Nová cvičebnice anglické gramatiky*, Polygot:1998

*Autorem materiálu a všech jeho částí, není-li uvedeno jinak, je Mgr. Jolana Čechová  
Financováno z ESF a státního rozpočtu ČR.*