

## Zdań przydawkowych (*relative clauses*) używamy, aby:

- sprecyzować, o jakiej osobie, rzeczy lub miejscu mówimy:  
*The nicest person who we've met is a man called Giovanni.*  
*There is a spare room in the house where our guests stay.*
- uzupełnić informację o osobie, miejscu lub rzeczy, o której mówimy:  
*Mark Shuttleworth, who comes from South Africa, was the second space tourist.*



- **W zdaniach przydawkowych nieokreślających**, które zawsze oddzielamy przecinkami od zdania głównego, nie występuje zaimek względny *that*. Zamiast niego zawsze używamy zaimka względnego *which*.  
*The castle, ~~that~~ which was built in the 13th century, is a major landmark in the area.*

- **Zdań przydawkowych określających** nie oddzielamy przecinkiem od zdania głównego.  
*I'm looking for the book which was on the table.*  
*Do you know the man who came to see the boss?*

- **Zaimek względny *whom*** używany jest na ogół po przyimku.  
*There was absolutely no one to whom I could turn for help.*

### 1. Zakreśl poprawną odpowiedź.

1. Do you know the man **which / that** was talking to Mary in the corridor?
2. She thought they were thieves, **what / which** turned out to be true.
3. There's a boy here – / **whose** parents died in a car crash.
4. My dad's car, **which / that** he has driven for over 15 years, has never been damaged yet.
5. Nothing **what / –** you say can make me feel better about the whole thing.
6. We still do not know by **who / whom** the message was sent.
7. Mr Stanford, **that / who** will give the lecture tonight, is a good friend of my father's.

### 2. Uzupełnij brakujące fragmenty zdań.

Wstaw je w formie zdania przydawkowego, wykorzystując informacje podane w ramce.

- His Mickey Mouse became the most popular cartoon character.
- Its scientists are involved in space exploration programs.
- It is the most important river in the United Kingdom.
- Its vision is rather poor.
- He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.
- He spent his early childhood in poverty.
- He was a Portuguese-born Spanish sailor and explorer.

1. Nelson Mandela, \_\_\_\_\_, was the first black president of South Africa from 1994 to 1999.
2. The Thames, \_\_\_\_\_, flows right through London.
3. The rhino, \_\_\_\_\_, has acute senses of smell and hearing.
4. Ferdinand Magellan, \_\_\_\_\_, was the first person to sail round the world.
5. Walter Disney, \_\_\_\_\_, was also the brain behind a number of other beloved characters.
6. Charlie Chaplin, \_\_\_\_\_, died a millionaire.
7. NASA, \_\_\_\_\_, has one of the biggest budgets of all US government agencies.

### 3. Uzupełnij definicje, używając zaimków *who*, *which*, *where* oraz innych niezbędnych elementów zdania.

1. A check-out is the place in a supermarket \_\_\_\_\_ for your shopping.
2. A remote control is a device \_\_\_\_\_ the TV on or off.
3. A civil servant is a person \_\_\_\_\_ for a government department.
4. A power station is a facility \_\_\_\_\_ energy.
5. A laundry is a place \_\_\_\_\_ your washing done.
6. Chocolate is a type of sweet \_\_\_\_\_ made from cocoa beans.
7. An archaeologist is a scientist \_\_\_\_\_ for remains of ancient civilisations.



## Zdania przydawkowe z opuszczonym zaimkiem

Zaimki względne *who*, *which*, *that* można w zdaniach opuścić pod warunkiem, że nie są one wydzielone przecinkiem i że zdanie to zaczyna się od określeń osoby lub rzeczy pełniących funkcję podmiotu.

*The nicest person (who) we've met is a man called Giovanni.*

*Ale: The nicest person who was there was called Tim.*

*Could you lend me the guidebook (which) you bought last month?*

*Ale: Could you lend me the guidebook which is on the top shelf?*