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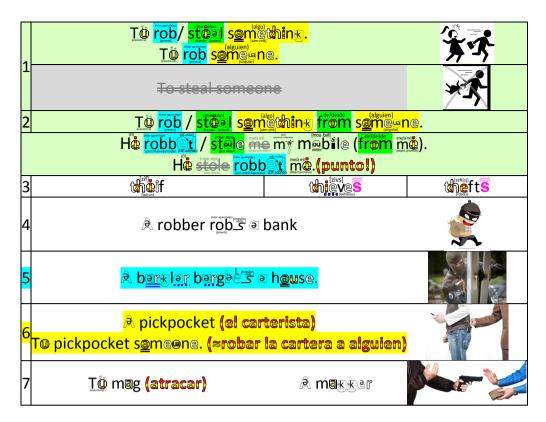
## 2019-03-22 Friday Javi Gomez C1 Marek Connell English notes 1

	Work done	P29
	Hmk	P31 listening
	пшк	p32 +33 speaking
	Start next class	P31, p32 +33



Relative Clauses				
Defining relative clause (Gives us essential information about the subject.)				
Use: <mark>that</mark> /whi <b>ch</b> /wh0/Wh <mark>e</mark> re /When /Why /Who /Whom /Which /whose.	0 commas(,)			
You can omit the <mark>pronoun</mark> if there is a <mark>subject</mark> before the <mark>main verb</mark> :				
He was the man <b>that</b> spoke really quickly.				
The film (which/ that) we saw was three hours long.				
The person (that) know is from Croatia.				
He is the person <mark>that</mark> does the work.				
NON-Defining relative clause				
(Gives NON-essential information about the subject.)				
Use: that				
/which/wh@/whee (guindo) (porgue) (guindo) (porgue) (www.guindo)	1 or 2 commas ()			
/When /Why /Who /Whom /Which /whose.				
My mum, who lives in Britain likes [biskits] biscuits.				
My phone that which is 5 years old doesn't work.				
"I phoned the office <mark>,</mark> which was in London <mark>."</mark> "On the day, we went to the theatre <mark>,</mark> which was on the other side of London"				
Cin the day, we werk to the theatre which was on the other side of London Cema				
C <u>∞</u> me comme				
tannes				
ok corr <u>et</u>				
 Himel@v∲es				
Bi <mark>k</mark> tîme! (lo mas)				
To have vour finger on the palse.				
(To be informed)				
How to Check Your Pulse				

lt´s <mark>on</mark> the m<u>a</u>n**e**y. (exactly right)





T<u>e</u>nent (inquilino)