

defining relative clause

A defining relative clause gives information about a person or thing etc, it comes immediately after the thing it defines, and is not separated from it by a comma. It is central to the meaning of the sentence and cannot be removed without changing this meaning.

*There are only one or two Greek Islands **that I haven't visited**.*

non-defining relative clause

A non-defining relative clause gives extra information which does not define the person or thing etc it follows. It is separated from the main clause by commas.

*Naxos, **which I've visited several times**, is my favourite island.*

which and that

- We can use *which* or *that* in defining clauses. *Which* is more formal.
*There are only one or two Greek Islands **which / that I haven't visited**.*
- *Which* is used in a non-defining clause.
*It is an island **on which / where** important excavations have taken place.*
- *That* cannot follow a preposition.
*It is an island **on which / where** important excavations have taken place.*

who and whom

- *Who* is often replaced by *that* in everyday use in defining clauses.
*The people **who / that** own that house are away on holiday.*
- *Whom* is the object form of *who*, and is used formally in object clauses.
*He was exactly the person **whom** I wanted to see.*
However, *who* or *that* are used in everyday speech instead of *whom*, or *whom* can be left out. (see below)
*He was exactly the person (**who / that**) I wanted to see.*
- *Whom* is used after a preposition, but this is often avoided in everyday use by putting the preposition at the end of the clause.
*A hundred adults were asked to detail the individuals **with whom** they had conversed over the period of one day. (formal)*
*They were asked to list **all the people they had spoken to**. (less formal)*

whose

- *Whose* is the possessive form of *who*, and is used in both defining and non-defining clauses. It can apply to both people and to things.
*Make a list of everyone **whose** last name ends in '-son'.*
*Make a list of countries **whose** population is greater than 20 million.*

prepositions and relative pronouns

- In everyday use we often put the preposition at the end of the clause to avoid over-formality.
*The hotel room, **for which we had already paid**, turned out to be very noisy.*
*The hotel room, **which we had already paid for**, turned out to be very noisy.*
*The minister, **from whose office the e-mail originated**, denied being involved.*
*The minister, **whose office the e-mail originated from**, denied being involved.*
- We do not split phrasal verbs in this way.
*The story, **which she had made up**, was accepted as the truth.*
**The story, ~~up which she had made~~, was accepted as the truth. (not possible)*

when, where, why, how

- in defining clauses
*That's **the office where my brother works**. I can't think of a **time when I wasn't mad** about football.*
- in non-defining clauses
*Kate loved being in London, **where there was so much to do**. I left at 5.00, **when it started to get dark**.*
- We often use *why* after reason.
*I can't think of a **reason why I should help you**.*
*The way **that** can be used instead of **how**.*
*Tom didn't understand **the way that** the photo-copier worked.*

leaving out the relative pronoun

- In defining object clauses it is possible to leave out the relative pronoun.
*This isn't the book (**that / which**) I ordered.*
- In a non-defining clause it is not possible to leave out the relative pronoun.
*This book, **which** I bought secondhand, was really cheap.*

reduced relative clauses

- In defining clauses we can leave out the relative pronoun and part of the verb phrase to leave a participle acting as an adjective defining the noun.
*Peter was the only one of the group (who was) **not arrested** after the match.*
*Tell the people (who are) **waiting** outside to come in.*
- We also use reduced relative clauses in non-defining clauses, usually in descriptive writing.
*The two friends, (who were) **soaked to the skin**, eventually arrived home.*

anyone who etc, those who etc

- We can use relative clauses after *anyone*, *something* etc, and after *this / that / these / those*.
*Have you seen **anyone who** looks like this? I think there is something (**that**) **we need** to discuss.*
***Those who stayed** to the end saw an exciting finish to the match.*
- Reduced clauses are also possible with a participle acting as an adjective.
*We went back and picked up all **those** (who had been) **left** behind.*

sentence relative: which

- We can use *which* to relate a non-defining clause to the main clause, and act as a comment upon it.
*Several people turned up late, **which wasn't surprising**.*
- We can use other phrases in the same way: *at which time / point, by which time, in which case*.
*You may experience swelling or discomfort, **in which case** contact your doctor.*

what, whatever, whoever, whichever

- *What* can be used as a relative pronoun meaning *the thing or things which*.
*I don't know **what to do**.*
- We can use a *what*-clause as a subject for emphasis.
***What I really want** is a new bike.*
- *Whatever* and *whoever* meaning 'anything / anyone at all' can be used in the same way.
***Whatever** you do, do it now! You can bring **whoever you like** to the party.*
- *Whichever* can be used instead of *whatever* when there are more than two items to choose from.
*There are three rooms, You can sleep in **whichever you prefer**.*

all of, most of, some of, none of etc

- These can combine with *which* and *whom*.
*He owns three cars, **one of which** is over fifty years old.*

1 Underline the best word or words.

- a The historic castle, which / what was rebuilt after the war, contains the city museum.
- b What / Whatever I would like to do next is go and visit the Modern Art Gallery.
- c I didn't know exactly whom / who I was working with on the project.
- d You may tick the 'No Publicity' box, in that / which case no details of your win will be given to the press.
- e I've never seen anyone who / which can kick a ball as hard as David can!
- f I'm afraid this isn't the meal whom I asked for / I asked for.
- g Can someone tell me that / what I am supposed to be doing?
- h Brussels, that / which I've visited several times recently, is a good place to spend a weekend.
- i After eating so much I felt sick, that / which wasn't so surprising!
- j The police asked me if I had seen anyone who / which fitted the description.

2 Complete the sentence with the correct word.

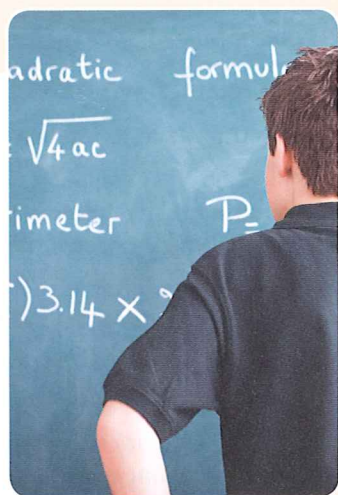
- a Many Asians live in mega-cities, that is, cities whose population is greater than 10 million.
- b Tony, whose brother Dave also played for Scotland, eventually became team captain.
- c I'm the sort of person who likes being busy all the time.
- d We looked at three flats to let, one of which seemed suitable, though it was expensive.
- e Elsa seemed like the kind of person to whom happiness came almost naturally.
- f This e-mail is intended solely for the use of the person to whom it is addressed.
- g It was a mistake where both generals were to regret before the day was over.
- h The buildings which were damaged in the earthquake were marked with a red cross.
- i Sophia lived alone in a house owned by her father, for whom she paid no rent.
- j That's the building where I used to work.

social studies

3 Underline the best word or blank (-) for no word.

Are men better at maths than women?

One of the **stereotypes** about the differences between men and women, **a** who / which / - seems to be **supported** by some research, **b** what / - / where is that men are better at maths. According to brain research, levels of **grey matter**; **c** it / who / which creates **processing** centres in the brain, are higher in men than they are in women. On the other hand, it is women **d** who / - / they have more white matter; **e** - / it / which creates the links between processing centres in the brain. **f** Does / Which / What this seems to suggest is that while the male brain **g** - / that / it contains more areas for processing information, **h** which / what / who means that the male brain has more **capacity** to solve maths problems, it is the female brain **i** it / that / and has the greater ability to **perceive** patterns. In other words, it is brain structure **j** what / it / that makes men better at maths, but **k** whose / which / where also makes women better at communicating. However, other researchers argue that it is the stereotyping itself **l** it / - / that causes the difference in performance in maths, rather than any **innate** ability. Women **m** - / who / which believe they are **inferior** at maths, especially when they take maths tests in rooms **n** where / whose / which men are present, tend to produce the kind of results **o** - / and / they expect to produce. Research **p** - / which / what **analyses** maths test results on a large scale suggests that the results attained by women are just as good as those attained by men.



the arts

5 Complete the text with one word in each gap, or leave blank where possible.

Jane Austen

Jane Austen, **a** whose novels feature many **clergymen**, had two brothers **b** who joined the church, and two others **c** whose careers in the **navy** are also reflected in her novels, in **d** which several **naval** officers appear. She also had a sister, Cassandra, with **e** whom she had a close relationship. They exchanged frequent letters, from **f** which historians have learnt much about **g** what Jane was doing and thinking during a life **h** in which was fairly **uneventful**. All **i** that we know of Jane Austen's appearance is based on Cassandra's coloured **sketch** **j** which hanging in the National Portrait Gallery in London. We know Jane was encouraged to write by her brother Henry, **k** who also wrote himself, and that the family borrowed novels from the local library, **l** which influenced Jane's writing. Although Jane Austen wrote during the period of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, **m** what she wrote about was largely confined to **n** what she knew: the manners of mainly well-off people **o** who living in small-town society near London, and the problems **p** which faced by women in choosing a marriage **partner**. Her novels also show women **q** who have chosen the wrong partner, or those **r** whose difficult financial situation influences their behaviour.



EXTENSION ACTIVITY

Complete these sentence examples.

... is a place where is someone who... What I really want is ...

Need more practice? Go to the Review on page 208.

Ex 3

a out b through c away d abroad e by f ashore
g Among h backwards

Ex 4

a in b on c Under / In d in e at f on g in
h under i at j On

Ex 5

a down b through / above c over / across d through
e down f between g along h in i backwards
j under k between l ahead

Ex 6

a into b through c On d along e to f ahead g on
h at i through j in k through l between m far

Ex 7

a out b fro c up d round e on f far g backwards
h abroad

Ex 8

a in India b in danger c through the region
d on the plains e below average f under construction
g on the island h along the western side i between
j along the route

Unit 30**Ex 1**

a already b later c by d on time e once f until
g Once h during i At the end j next Saturday

Ex 2

a until 5.30 b During the night c for weeks d at last
e in half an hour f by now g In the end h ever since
i in time j at once

Ex 3

a ago b before c already d at last / finally e For
f During g by h Since i in / during j until

Ex 4

a for b later c in d already e since f yet g once
h by i finally j since

Ex 5

a C b A c C d B e B f A g A h B i C j B

Unit 31**Ex 1**

a of b at c to d in e with f with g from
h between i on

Ex 2

a on b against c with d to e on f on g from
h for i from

Ex 3

a C b A c C d B e A f C g C h B i A j C

Ex 4

a concentrate b provide c boast d blame e tamper
f refer g specialize h benefit i apply j advise

Ex 5

a involved b distinguished c differed d approve
e specialize f insist g resulted h forced
i relied / depended j objected k associated

Unit 32**Ex 1**

a from b of c with d about e of f of g for h in
i of j for

Ex 2

a purpose b effect c practice d chance e detail f date
g person h room i time j fault

Ex 3

a In business b aware of c wrong about d by mistake
e different from f annoyed by g an effect on
h at fault i better at j without exception

Ex 4

a I was unaware of the problem.
b The drinks machine is out of order.
c You damaged this chair on purpose!
d David was absorbed in his work.
e Mr Gordon has a good relationship with his employees.
f Many people in the crowd were in tears.
g Send in your application without delay.
h Harry is addicted to computer games.
i We don't have this book in stock, but we can order one.
j Robert is an authority on genetic engineering.

Ex 5

a aware b risk c responsible d faced e control
f addicted g theory h used i room j average

Unit 33**Ex 1**

a to kick b worrying c to open d pick up e banging
f appearing g to stand up h cleaning i wondering
j to think

Ex 2

a involve b mind c deny d avoid e risk f imagine
g stop h regret i consider j bear

Ex 3

Suggested answers:
a spent b begin / start c considered d meant / involved
e persuaded / encouraged / advised f continued
g appears / seems h allowed i involved j tried / attempted
k gone

Ex 4

a It appears that the match will be cancelled.
b The burglars jumped out of the window to avoid being caught.
c Ulysses is considered to be Joyce's greatest work.
d They are planning to reach the mountains by the end of the week.
e I prefer not to waste time watching television.
f Do you fancy going skating on Friday?
g We can't go on ignoring this problem.
h My parents didn't let me stay out late.

Ex 5

a continued to b stopped c decided to d involved
e expected f seemed to g persuade h warned
i urged j forced k regretted l demand

Unit 34**Ex 1**

a which b What c who d which e who f I asked for
g what h which i which j who

Ex 2

a whose b whose c who d which e whom f whom
g which / that h which / that i which j where

Ex 3

a which b - c which d who e which f What g -
h which i that j that k which l that m who n where
o they p which

Ex 4

a ...the man who jumped over the counter and took the money.
b ... up late, which wasn't unusual.
c ... many people, some of whom gave us good descriptions of the robber.
d ... the house where my aunt and uncle live.
e ... who meets Angela likes her.
f ... of whom were half an hour late.
g ... found a shepherd's hut where we sheltered from the rain.
h ... which was extremely crowded, stopped at every station.
i ... isn't the building [that] I thought the bus stopped outside.

Ex 5

a whose b who c whose d which e whom f which
g what h which / that i - j - k who l which
m what n what o - p - q who r whose

Unit 35**Ex 1**

a even though b Seeing that c the way d in case
e Much as f The moment g No matter what
h although i Everywhere j Considering that

Ex 2

a Whenever you're in the area, drop in and see us.
b As soon as I saw you, I knew I liked you!
c Fiona starting training as a ballet dancer when she was six.
d I won't leave / I'll stay until you come back.
e You can park your car anywhere you like outside.
f Now you're here, you'd better sit down.
g Once the exams are out of the way we can start learning something new.
h The memorial shows where the plane crashed.

Ex 3

a Although b Considering c As d until e After / Once
f way g so h When i case

Ex 4

a It sounds as if they are having a good time.
b This isn't the way you are supposed to be doing this.
c He looked as if he was carrying something.
d I took up jogging, as you suggested.
e He behaved as though he owned the place.
f The meat tasted as if it hadn't been cooked properly.
g Peter didn't conduct the experiment the way he was instructed to / told to.

Ex 5

a B b C c C d A e A f B g A h C i C j B

Unit 36**Ex 1****Suggested answers:**

a ✓
b After I had left the room, the telephone rang.
c As I had lost my money, the conductor wouldn't give me a ticket.
d While I was falling asleep, there was a loud knock at the front door.
e ✓ f ✓
g When I opened the box, it turned out to be empty.
h ✓
i After I had been asked for my name, I was taken to meet the prime minister.
j When I arrived at the station, the train had already left.

Ex 2

a Although b Being c Without d It e While
f Abandoned g Though h There i If j By

Ex 3**Suggested answers:**

a Located b discovered / found c shown / illustrated
d being / becoming e Having f caught / captured
g facing h Visited i being
j Realizing / Discovering / Finding k protected

Ex 4

a It being a public holiday, there was a lot of traffic on the roads.
b On opening the letter, I realized it was from Professor Alton.
c Though destroyed by fire during the war, the palace was later reconstructed.
d Carol walked from the room, tears streaming from her eyes.
e In trying to remove the memory card, I broke the camera.
f Since using Glosso shampoo, my hair has become soft and shining.
g Jan was taken to hospital after being knocked down by a car.
h Having been shown to his room, George lay down on the bed and slept.

Ex 5

a A b A c B d A e C f B g A h C i B

Unit 37**Ex 1**

a C b A c C d C e A f B g B h C i A j C

Ex 2

a 6 b 10 c 4 d 9 e 3 f 1 g 5 h 8 i 7 j 2

Ex 3

a break out b come off c come about d fall back on
e break off f get off g come into h come out
i do away with j bring round

Ex 4

a It's getting on for 8.00, so you'd better get ready to leave.
b I couldn't really understand what she was getting at.
c I don't think we can count on Johnson to support us.
d There's an important point I think I should bring up.
e In 1939, Jim was called up.
f The director is drawing up a list of suitable candidates for the job.
g The statement of the accused was borne out by other witnesses.
h Carol has come up with a really good solution to the problem.