

6

Relative clauses

Participles and infinitives

Nouns in groups (1)

Defining and non-defining relative clauses

1 General knowledge quiz

Test your general knowledge on topics related to Britain. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

General Knowledge Quiz on Britain

1 A Beefeater is ...

- a a man who guards Buckingham Palace.
 b a man who guards the Tower of London.
 c someone who prepares the Queen's food.



2 Yorkshire pudding is ...

- a a batter that is baked in the oven and eaten with beef.
 b a pudding that is only eaten in Yorkshire, in the north of England.
 c a pudding that is eaten only on bank holidays.



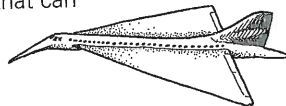
3 Whisky is a strong alcoholic drink made from malt,

- a which is only made in Scotland.
 b which is Britain's biggest export.
 c which is also used as a substitute for petrol.



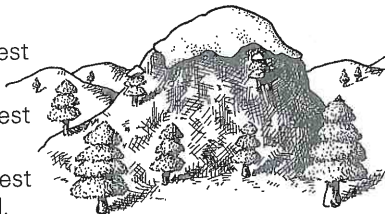
4 Concorde is ...

- a the fastest plane that has ever flown.
 b the heaviest plane that has ever flown.
 c the only commercial aircraft that can go faster than sound.



5 Ben Nevis is a mountain in Scotland,

- a which is also the highest mountain in Europe.
 b which is also the highest mountain in the UK.
 c which is also the highest mountain in the world.



6 Virgin is a well-known British company,

- a whose chairman is one of the wealthiest people in the UK.
 b whose staff have to be under forty years old.
 c whose shareholders get free flights on Virgin planes.



7 10 Downing Street is the house ...

- a where the Mayor of London lives.
 b where Prince Charles lives.
 c where the Prime Minister lives.



8 Agatha Christie is a well-known British author,

- a who is famous for writing romantic stories.
 b who is famous for writing detective stories.
 c who is famous for writing children's books.



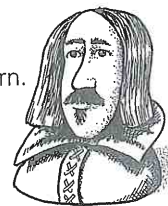
9 1066 is the year when ...

- a the Great Plague happened.
 b the Great Fire took place.
 c William the Conqueror invaded Britain.



10 Stratford-upon-Avon is a provincial English town ...

- a where William Shakespeare was born.
 b where King Henry VIII died.
 c where you can bathe in hot, underground springs.



2 Defining or non-defining?

1 Are the following sentences more likely to be completed with a defining relative clause (D) or a non-defining relative clause (ND)?

Write **D** or **ND** in the boxes.

- a I'd love to meet someone _____
_____.
- b We're looking for a house _____.
- c We went to see *Romeo and Juliet* _____
_____.
- d Do you know a shop _____
_____?
- e Marilyn Monroe _____
_____ died of an overdose of barbiturates.
- f I find people _____
difficult to get on with.
- g My computer _____
_____ is already out of date.
- h I met a girl _____.
- i Professor James Williams _____
_____ will give a talk next week.
- j I bought a ham and pickle sandwich _____
_____.

2 T 6.1 Here is the information missing from Exercise 1. Use it to complete the sentences. Insert a relative pronoun and commas where necessary. Leave out the relative pronoun if possible.

You went to school with her.
I ate it immediately.
It has four bedrooms.
I bought it just last year.
They lose their temper.
It sells second-hand furniture.
Her real name was Norma Jean Baker.
This person could teach me how to cook.
It was one of the best films I've ever seen.
Many people consider him to be the world's expert on butterflies.

3 Punctuation and omitting the pronoun

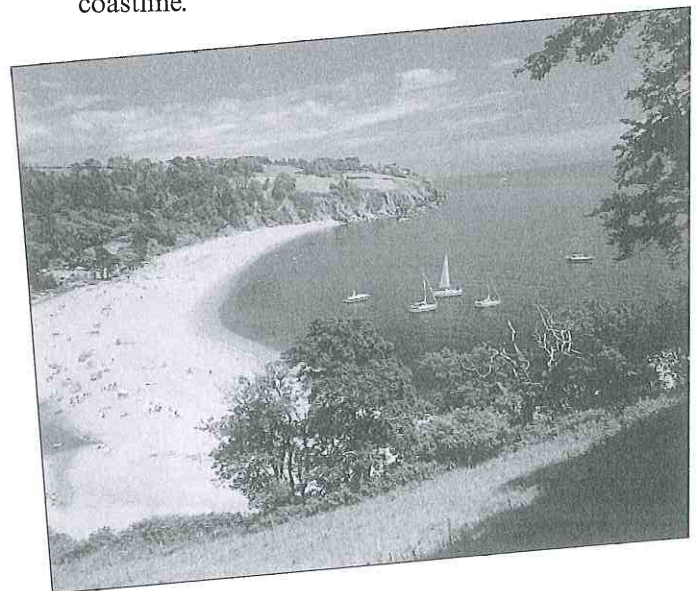
In the following sentences, insert commas if there is a non-defining relative clause. Cross out the pronoun if possible in the defining relative clauses.

Examples

Sheila, who I first got to know at university, was one of six children.

The man ~~who~~ you were talking to is a famous artist. This is the story that amazed the world. (No change)

- a The thing that I most regret is not going to university.
- b My two daughters who are 16 and 13 are both interested in dancing.
- c The town where I was born has changed dramatically.
- d I didn't like the clothes which were in the sale.
- e Salt that comes from the sea is considered to be the best for cooking.
- f Salt whose qualities have been known since prehistoric times is used to season and preserve food.
- g The CD that I bought yesterday doesn't work.
- h You know the book that you paid £20 for? I just got it for £5.
- i The area of England where I'd most like to live is Devon, in the West Country.
- j Devon where my mother's family comes from is famous for its lovely countryside and dramatic coastline.



4 All relative pronouns

1 Match a line in **A** with a line in **B**.

A	B
a Have I told you recently	when you expect to arrive.
b I have to do	where my brother lives.
c I love garlic in all my food,	which greatly surprised my teachers.
d We're emigrating to Australia,	whose hair came down to her waist.
e I met a girl	how much I love you?
f I passed all my exams,	whatever you want.
g Let me know	which is why I'm always brushing my teeth.
h Being generous, I'll buy you	what I believe to be right.

2 Fill the gaps with a relative pronoun. If the pronoun can be omitted, add nothing.

- a The lady _____ is sitting in the wheelchair is my grandmother.
- b I know an Italian restaurant _____ serves excellent home-made pasta.
- c I know an Italian restaurant _____ you can always get a table.
- d Uncle Tom earns a fortune, _____ is why I've asked him to lend me £1,000.
- e Sean is a child _____ people immediately like.
- f My daughter, _____ ambition is to emigrate to Australia, has finally got her visa.
- g I gave him a drink of water, _____ he drank thirstily.
- h The flight _____ we wanted to get was fully booked.
- i My Auntie's house is the place _____ I feel most at home.
- j This is the smallest car _____ has ever been made.
- k That's the man _____ wife left him because he kept his pet snake in their bedroom.
- l I love the things _____ you say to me.
- m I go shopping at the new shopping centre, _____ there's always free parking.
- n She told me she'd been married before, _____ I didn't realize.
- o _____ you do, don't touch that button. The machine will explode.

5 Prepositions in relative clauses

Combine the sentences, remembering to put the preposition after the verb in the relative clause.

Example

I want you to meet the people. I work with them.
I want you to meet the people I work with.

- a This is the book. I was telling you about it.

- b She's a friend. I can always rely on her.

- c That's the man. The police were looking for him.

- d She recommended a book by Robert Palmer. I'd never heard of him.

- e You paid £500 for a carpet. It has been reduced to £200.
The carpet _____
- f The Prime Minister gave a good speech. I agree with his views.

- g He spoke about the environment. I care deeply about this.

- h What's that music? You're listening to it.

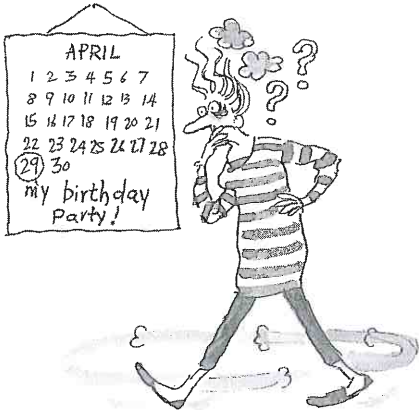
- i Her mother died last week. She looked after her for many years.

- j My daughter has started smoking. I disapprove of this.

Infinitive clauses

8 I didn't know what to do

It's Julia's 21st birthday party, and she has a lot of problems! Complete the sentences with a question word and an infinitive.



Example
 Shall I wear my red skirt or my blue one?
 She doesn't know *which skirt to wear*.

- a 'Shall I invite people for 7.00? Or 8.00? Or 9.00?'
 She can't decide _____
- b 'Should I invite Suzie or not?'
 She isn't sure _____ or not.
- c 'I could invite people by e-mail if I knew how to use it.'
 She wants someone to show her _____
- d 'Shall I buy beer? Wine? Sherry? Cider?'
 She can't decide _____
- e 'Shall I invite ten people? Thirty people? Fifty people?'
 She doesn't know _____

Revision of relatives, participles, and infinitives

9 Boy breaks into MI5 computer system

T 6.2 Read the text about Max. There are gaps in the text. Fill the gaps with a clause from the box. Write a number 1-14.



Max White is only ten years old, but he has the honour of being the youngest person (a) . Max, (b) , created havoc with MI5's computer system and nearly caused a national emergency. Max just thought he was having fun (c) .

Max was just six years old when his father bought him his first computer, (d) , but he quickly moved on to more exciting activities.

Max, (e) , had soon infiltrated all his father's confidential files. Max was too young to understand the seriousness of (f) .

Early in the morning he would creep into his father's office, (g) , and turn on the computer. He realized that different codes gave him access to certain files, and he soon discovered files (h) .

Keith Hamilton, (i) , monitored the progress of this unknown spy. He wondered what sort of super intelligence could break the codes (j) . But what he couldn't understand was why the spy made no attempt to close all the files behind him, thus (k) that espionage was taking place.

The reason became apparent when they discovered their so-called secret agent. Max didn't know (l) the files, only how to open them. This incident has been an expensive lesson for MI5, (m) .

Max doesn't really understand (n) , but he has promised to stick to Super Mario and Nintendo from now on.

- 1 whose father is the Chief Inspector of the Metropolitan Police
- 2 what he was doing
- 3 which they thought were indecipherable
- 4 that even his father was unaware of
- 5 making it obvious
- 6 how to close down
- 7 playing a computer game
- 8 why everyone is making such a fuss
- 9 which he used to play children's games on
- 10 that has ever fooled the Security Services of MI5
- 11 who is the Government Section Chief of MI5
- 12 who have had to change their whole computer system
- 13 who is eleven next month
- 14 closing the door gently behind him

see someone do/doing

9 Verbs of perception



1 Certain verbs express perception, for example, *see, hear, watch, feel, smell, sense, observe, notice, spot*. They can be used with both the infinitive (without *to*) and the *-ing* form.

*I could **hear** her **crying** all night long.
I didn't **hear** you **come** in last night.*

2 The use of the *-ing* form suggests the activity has duration. It is in progress at the time it is perceived, and it continues afterwards.

*We **heard** him **playing** the piano.
I can **smell** something **burning**.*

3 The use of the infinitive suggests the whole, completed action is perceived.

*I **saw** the girl **fall** off her horse.
I **saw** her **walk** across the room and **take** a gun out of the desk drawer.*

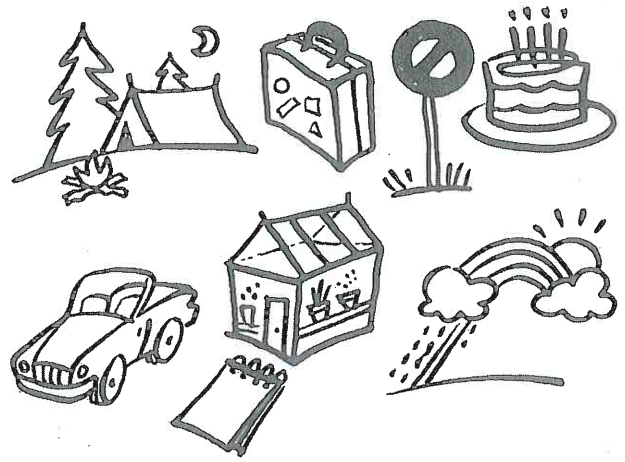
Complete the sentences with either the infinitive without *to* or the *-ing* form of the verb in brackets.

- a When I woke up, I could hear the birds _____ (sing).
- b But then I heard my brother _____ (slam) the bathroom door.
- c Soon I could smell bacon _____ (cook).
- d From our hotel window we could see people _____ (play) and _____ (sunbathe) on the beach.
- e I saw her _____ (pick) up the letter from the mat and _____ (rip) open the envelope.
- f When I got to the cinema, I spotted my friend _____ (wait) for me.
- g Over the years I watched the new airport _____ (build).
- h I knew the guests had arrived because I could hear them _____ (laugh) downstairs.
- i I've never seen anyone _____ (eat) as much as you do.
- j I noticed a girl _____ (shoplift). I saw her _____ (take) a bottle of perfume from a shelf and _____ (put) it in her bag.

Vocabulary

10 Compound nouns

Put one word in each box to form three compound nouns. Remember that some compound nouns are written as one word, some as two words, and some are hyphenated. Check the spelling in your dictionary.



a	<input type="text"/> test <input type="text"/> pressure <input type="text"/> donor	j	<input type="text"/> works <input type="text"/> sign <input type="text"/> rage
b	<input type="text"/> camp <input type="text"/> building <input type="text"/> bomb	k	<input type="text"/> black <input type="text"/> floor <input type="text"/> notice
c	<input type="text"/> fall <input type="text"/> melon <input type="text"/> skiing	l	<input type="text"/> light <input type="text"/> break <input type="text"/> dream
d	<input type="text"/> house <input type="text"/> grocer <input type="text"/> salad	m	<input type="text"/> shake <input type="text"/> writing <input type="text"/> book
e	<input type="text"/> club <input type="text"/> mare <input type="text"/> shift	n	<input type="text"/> cube <input type="text"/> berg <input type="text"/> rink
f	<input type="text"/> brief <input type="text"/> suit <input type="text"/> book	o	<input type="text"/> cake <input type="text"/> present <input type="text"/> card
g	<input type="text"/> paper <input type="text"/> plastic <input type="text"/> shoulder	p	<input type="text"/> scape <input type="text"/> lady <input type="text"/> slide
h	<input type="text"/> bow <input type="text"/> coat <input type="text"/> drop	q	<input type="text"/> car <input type="text"/> centre <input type="text"/> ground
i	<input type="text"/> shine <input type="text"/> rise <input type="text"/> set	r	<input type="text"/> address <input type="text"/> visitors' <input type="text"/> note

2 to-INFINITIVE + PREPOSITION to express purpose

Anna had a 'table to eat at'. Make sentences on this pattern from the prompts.

Example: give the child/toy/play

Answer: give the child a toy to play with.

1 Find me/chair/sit

4 Everyone needs/friend/talk

2 I need/pen/write

5 We don't talk, because/nothing/talk

3 Everyone needs/house/live

6 She needs/music/listen

Similarly, she looked for 'a nail to hang the picture on'.

Make sentences on this pattern from the prompts:

Example: You need/store
food/cupboard

Answer: You need a cupboard to store
the food in.

7 cut bread/knife

10 tell your problems/friend

8 share your life/someone

11 look up words/dictionary

9 keep your money/bank account

3 More VERB + GERUND constructions

These verbs can be followed by the **gerund**, or, with a change of meaning, by the **to-infinitive**.

Forget

I forget giving you that ring.

= I know I gave you that ring but I cannot now remember the occasion when I did so.

I forgot to post your letters.

= I did not post them - I did not remember that I had to post them.

Remember

I remember once telling George...

= I can still remember the occasion when I told him. (compare *recall*).

I remembered to send her a card.

= I sent her a card because I remembered that I had to do so.

Try

'My car won't go.' 'Try pushing it down a hill.'

= Push it down a hill. This is one method for getting a car started.

Try to eat more slowly.

= Eat more slowly if you can.

Stop

Stop talking!

= You must not talk any more.

He stopped to light a cigarette.

= He paused (i.e. stopped what he was doing) in order to light a cigarette.

Rewrite these sentences beginning with the words given underneath each one:

1 Can you say 'She sells seashells on the seashore'?

Try...

2 If you want to find out (test) how good your English pronunciation is, see if you can say 'extraordinarily formal'.

Try...

3 I did not even open the morning post because I was in such a hurry. I couldn't even stop...

4 We worked until eight o'clock and then stopped. We stopped...