

Homework check



Homework

SPEAKING Work in pairs. Make a radio advertisement for one of these jobs. Include information about the qualities needed for the job.

Children's nurse

Paramedic

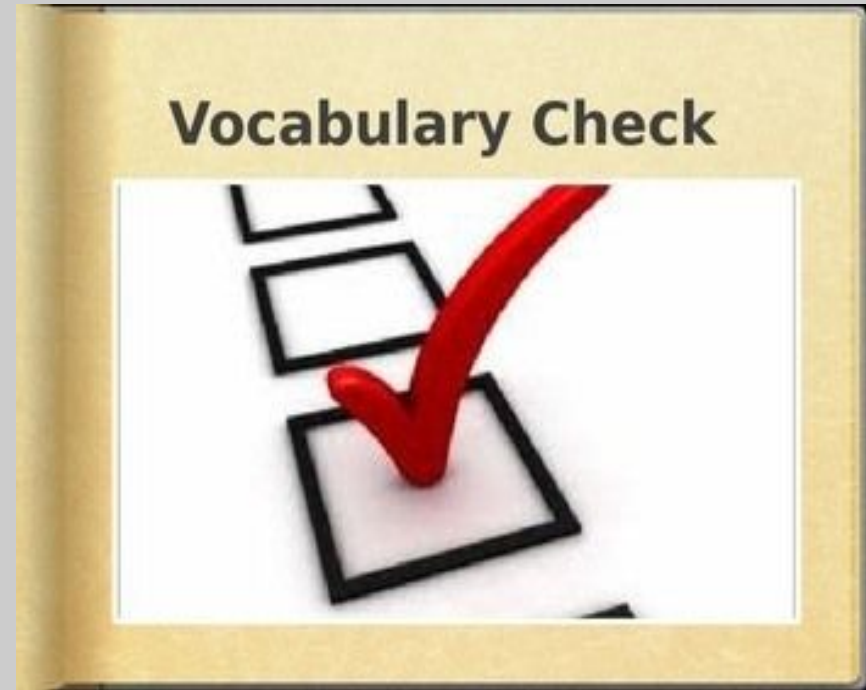
SCIENTIST

Financial advisor

We're looking for a patient and sympathetic person to join our nursing team at the children's hospital.
You will be helping children with ...

*Clothes
designer*

Check vocabulary unit 6A



6B. Defining relative clauses

1 Read the article. What job is Harris applying for?



Harris Aslam is an ambitious young man who left school at the age of thirteen to work in his family's grocery business. Now, at the age of eighteen, he owns three shops in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, the town where he was born and brought up. But Harris has bigger ambitions and wants a new challenge. The job he is now applying for is CEO of Nisa Retail, a grocery business whose annual sales are about £1.6 billion! This is a job which usually attracts middle-aged businesspeople, not eighteen-year-olds. And indeed, Nisa Retail is looking for someone who is very experienced, so Harris might not get the job. But you have to admire his ambition!

2 Underline these relative pronouns in the article in exercise 1: *which, who, whose, where*. Which do we use a) for people, b) for things and animals, c) for places and d) to indicate possession?



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people

places

to indicate possession

things & animals



Relative pronouns are different depending on whether they refer to people, places, things, or possessions.

Relative pronouns	
who (that)	people
where	places
which (that)	things
whose	possessions

LEARN THIS! Defining relative clauses



- a** A defining relative clause tells us which person, thing, or place we are talking about. It follows the noun and can come in the middle of a sentence. We do not put commas before or after the clause.

He's the police officer who arrested the man.

The police officer who arrested the man is over there.

- b** In informal style, we often use *that* instead of *who* and *which*. *The boy that you saw is my brother.*

- c** In very formal English, we can use *whom* instead of *who* when the pronoun is the object of the clause or follows a preposition.

The nurse whom the police questioned has moved abroad.

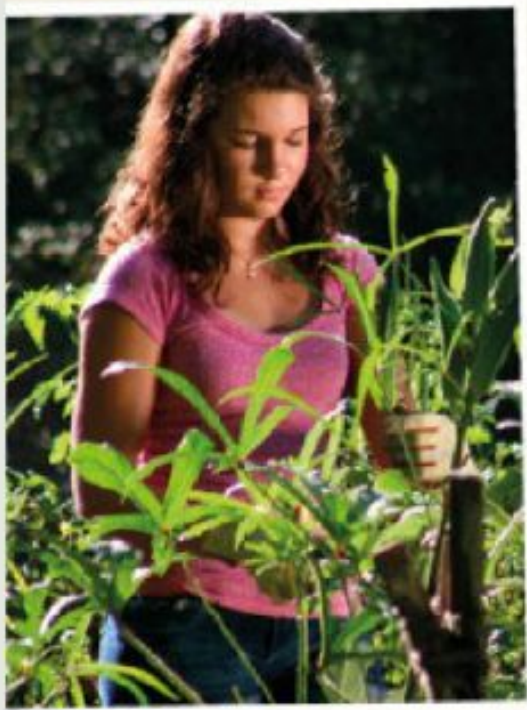
Is this the man to whom you are referring?

- d** Prepositions can go at the end of a relative clause, or, in very formal style, at the start.

The music which I'm listening to is great.

He remembered the music to which he had listened in his youth.

4 Complete the text with *who*, *which*, *where* and *whose*.



This is Katie Stagliano, a girl ¹_____ idea to grow vegetables for the homeless has improved the lives of thousands of people. In 2008, she planted a seed ²_____ grew into a 20-kg cabbage. She donated it to a soup kitchen ³_____ it fed more than 275 people ⁴_____ were living on the streets. She decided to create gardens ⁵_____ she could grow vegetables ⁶_____ she would then donate to organisations ⁷_____ help homeless people. Katie's a girl ⁸_____ mission in life is simple: to help others.

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LOOK OUT!



We can omit object pronouns, but not subject pronouns.

Who's the man that I saw you with?

→ Who's the man I saw you with? ✓

Who's the man who was with you?

→ ~~Who's the man was with you?~~ ✗

7 In which sentences can we omit the relative pronouns?

- 1 Patience and tolerance are qualities which I admire.
- 2 I like people who are modest and thoughtful.
- 3 Punctuality is a quality which is quite rare in young people.
- 4 Sam's a boy who people see as good-humoured and generous.
- 5 I'm grateful for the sympathy which you showed.
- 6 Joanna is a girl who is always willing to help.

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8 USE OF ENGLISH Choose the correct option(s) to complete the sentences. Sometimes more than one option is correct.

- 1 Who's the girl ___ is sitting over there?
a which b (no pronoun) c who
d whom e that
- 2 Did you get the job ___ you applied for?
a who b that c which
d (no pronoun) e for which
- 3 A nurse is someone ___ job is to care for people in hospital.
a who b whose c of which
d (no pronoun) e that's
- 4 That's the office ___ my dad works.
a whose b that c in which
d which e where

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1 USE OF ENGLISH Choose the correct answer (a–d).
Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

- 1 I met a boy ___ brother is in my class.
a whose b that c which d no pronoun
- 2 He's the man ___ I saw on the train.
a who b that c which d no pronoun
- 3 Is that the dictionary ___ you bought yesterday?
a which b that c where d no pronoun
- 4 Show me the computer ___ you got for your birthday.
a that b which c who d no pronoun
- 5 Is that the café ___ you worked last summer?
a that b which c where d no pronoun
- 6 New Year's Day is the day ___ comes after New Year's Eve.
a which b who c that d no pronoun
- 7 That's the girl ___ phone I borrowed.
a whose b who c which d no pronoun

1 Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronoun: *who, whose, which, where* or *whom*.

- 1 The man _____ house this is works for Apple.
- 2 This is the job _____ I applied for last week.
- 3 She's the woman _____ runs the biggest publishing company in Ireland.
- 4 I want to visit the place _____ my grandfather grew up.
- 5 The man _____ you spoke to is the CEO of a large chain of supermarkets.
- 6 The girl _____ won last year's prize is now a successful businesswoman.
- 7 The book _____ he wrote about his experiences became a bestseller.
- 8 They're the students _____ teacher appeared on TV last week.

2 Complete the sentences with a defining relative clause. Use *who*, *which*, *where* or *whose*. If the sentence does not need a relative pronoun, omit it.

1 I met an actor yesterday. He is very famous.

The actor *I met yesterday* is very famous.

2 We're going to visit a castle tomorrow. It was the home of King Henry VIII.

The castle _____ was the home of King Henry VIII.

3 This is a clothes shop. I bought my suit here.

This is the clothes shop _____ my suit.

4 She's a student. She appeared on TV last night.

She's the student _____ last night.

5 We saw the teacher last week. She doesn't work at our school any more.

The teacher _____ at our school any more.

6 This woman is an amazing artist. I've borrowed her car.

The woman _____ is an amazing artist.

7 This man lives on a boat. He walks past our house every day.

The man _____ on a boat.

8 This is a bag. I keep my laptop in it.

This is the bag _____ my laptop.

Homework

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2 Circle the correct relative pronouns. If both answers are correct, circle both.

Amelia Humfress is a young entrepreneur ¹**who** / **which** has just turned 24, and ²**whose** / **who** aim is to make her company, Steer, the best in the world for teaching people how to make their own websites. The courses ³**which** / **that** she offers vary from web design to computer coding. The idea for the company came to her when she was looking for a course ⁴**where** / **which** she could learn about web design. It was a plan ⁵**that** / **which** grew slowly, and at first she lacked the confidence to start the company. But she found an office ⁶**where** / **that** she could start the business, and the business grew quickly. She thinks that more young people should set up their own businesses and that it's often a lack of confidence ⁷**that** / **who** holds them back.

4 Join the two sentences with a relative pronoun (*who, which, where, or whose*).

1 I've lost the DVD. You gave it to me.

I've lost the DVD which you gave me.

2 Jo has an expensive car. She keeps it in the garage.

3 Who's that man? He's looking at us.

4 I opened the cupboard. We keep the glasses there.

5 That's the girl. I saw you with her.

6 Who is the boy? You copied his homework.

7 Website designer is a job. It attracts young people.
