**Relative clauses: Activity 1**

Read Grammar Bank 10A. Then look at the sentences. If \* should be a relative pronoun, write the relative pronoun after the sentence (sometimes more than one relative pronoun is possible). If no relative pronoun is necessary, write *OK*. Listen and check.

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| **Grammar Bank**  **10A** relative clauses **defining relative clauses (giving essential information)** EXAMPLES **1** Harper Lee is the woman **who** / **that** wrote *To Kill a Mockingbird*. I’m looking for a book **which** / **that** teaches you how to relax. That’s the house **where** I was born. **2** Is Frank the man **whose** brother plays for the Lakers? It’s a tree **whose** leaves change color in the fall. **3** I just got a text from the girl (**who** / **that**) I met on the flight to Paris. This is the phone (**which** / **that**) I bought yesterday. FORM • We use a defining relative clause (= a relative pronoun + verb phrase) to give essential information about a person, place, or thing. **1** We use the relative pronoun *who / that* for people, that / *which* for things / animals, and *where* for places. • *That* is more common than which in defining clauses.  **2** We use *whose* to mean"of who" or "of which." **3** In some relative clauses, the verb after *who, which,* or *that*has a different subject, e.g., *She’s the girl who I met on the train* (the subject of *met* is *I*). In these clauses, *who, which,*or *that* can be omitted. *She’s the girl I met on the train.* • *where* and *whose* can never be omitted. **NOT***Is that the woman dog barks?* • We can’t omit *who* / *which* / *that* / *where* if it’s the same subject in both clauses. **NOT***Julia’s the woman works in the office with me.* |

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| 1.  The sandwich \* you made me for lunch was delicious. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  2.  This is the restaurant \* my boyfriend proposed to me. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  3.  My computer is a lot faster than the one \* I used to have. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4.  Look! That's the woman \* dog bit me last week. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  5.  That man \* you saw at the party is my brother. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  6.  That's the park \* I learned to ride a bike. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  7.  The woman \* lived here before us was a writer. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  8.  I want to buy a cell phone \* isn't too expensive. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |

**Relative clauses: Activity 2**

Read Grammar Bank 10A. Then put the phrases in the right order to make sentences with relative clauses. Add commas (,) where necessary. Listen and check.

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| Grammar Bank  **10A** relative clauses **non-defining relative clauses (giving extra non-essential information)** EXAMPLES This painting, **which** was painted in 1860, is worth millions of dollars. Last week I visited my aunt Jane, **who**’s nearly 90 years old. Burford, **where** my grandfather was born, is a beautiful little town. My neighbor, **whose** son goes to my son’s school, has just remarried. FORM • We use a non-defining relative clause to give extra (often non-essential information) in a sentence. If this clause is omitted, the sentence still makes sense. Compare:  *This painting, which was painted in 1860, is worth millions of dollars.* *This painting is worth millions of dollars.* • Non-defining relative clauses must go between commas (or a comma and a full stop). • In these clauses, we can’t leave out the relative pronoun (*who, which,* etc.). • In these clauses, we can’t use *that* instead of *who* / *which*. **NOT** *This painting, that was painted in 1860, is worth millions of pounds*. |

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| 1.  one of the world's / of over 25 million / has a population / Beijing which is / biggest cities \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  2.  visited yesterday  / the museum / was amazing / that we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  3.  was released in 2015 is / the best-selling albums / of the last ten years / Adele's *25* which  / one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  4.  the place / his car / where John / this is / crashed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  5.  the shoes that / the wedding tomorrow / these are / I'm wearing to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  6.  married last year / their first baby / who got  / are expecting / Sally and Joe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  7.  Stratford-upon-Avon where / on our last vacation / Shakespeare was born / we visited \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  8.  the president of the United States / The White House where / lives is in / Washington, D.C. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |  |

**Compound nouns: Activity 1**

Complete the compound nouns with the nouns from the list.   
Listen and check.

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| picture          case          hall            field          mate             glasses          camera |  |

1. soccer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   
2. speed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
3. sun\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
4. town \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
5. book\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
6. class\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   
7. profile \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Compound nouns: Activity 2**

Try to answer all the questions with compound nouns from Files 1–10. Listen and check.

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| 1.  Where can you play soccer? s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  2.  What do you call the busy time of day when many people are going to work or going home? r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  3.  What might you have to pay if you park in a place where you shouldn’t? p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  4.  What do you need to reserve if you want to play tennis with someone? t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  5.  What do you call a long line of cars that can’t move? t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ j\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  6.  What should you put on when you get into a car? s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  7.  What do you call the person who you go to school with? c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  8.  What do you call the music in a movie? s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  9.  What kind of books or movies are about the future, often set in outer space? s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  10.  What can you use to transfer files from one computer to another if the internet isn’t working? f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  11.  If you are in an elevator and you press 1, where do you want to go? f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  12.  What do you call a school that is paid for by the government? p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |

**Word stress**

Read and listen to the compound nouns. Note that the first noun usually receives more stress than the second. Then say and record.

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| 1.soccer field |  |
| 2.speed camera |  |
| 3.sunglasses |  |
| 4.town hall |  |
| 5.bookcase |  |
| 6.classmate |  |
| 7.profile picture |  |

**Steve Jobs: Activity 1**

What do you know about Steve Jobs? Do the quiz.



1. He was born in \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   * San Francisco
   * New York
   * Chicago
2. In college \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   * he dropped out
   * he was a star student
   * he was expelled
3. His first job was with a company that made \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   * computers
   * video games
   * TVs
4. The Apple Macintosh was the first successful computer to use \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   * a mouse
   * a keyboard
   * a USB port
5. In 1986 he co-founded \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   * Pixar
   * HandMade Films
   * DreamWorks
6. Steve Jobs died of cancer in \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   * 2011
   * 2010
   * 2012
7. He was \_\_\_\_\_\_ years old.
   * 56
   * 46
   * 66

**Steve Jobs: Activity 2**

Read more about Steve Jobs and Apple and choose the best answers.

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| **The Macintosh Classic** was the personal computer that was made by Apple in 1990. It had a 9-inch monochrome screen and a 4 megabyte (MB) memory. It was cheaper than earlier Apple computers and very easy to use. It was their first commercially successful computer.  **Stephen Wozniak** is the American computer engineer and programmer whose computer designs became the original Apple I and Apple II computers. He and Steve Jobs became friends when they were both working at Hewlett Packard. They started making computers in Jobs’s parents’ garage and together they founded Apple Computers (now Apple Inc.) in 1976.  **Mona Simpson** is Steve Jobs’s sister. Jobs was adopted when he was born, but in the 1980s he found his biological mother, who told him that he had a sister. Mona and Steve met for the first time in 1985 (when she was 25 and he was 30) and they became very close. They kept their relationship secret for a year until Mona introduced Steve as her brother at the party that she hosted to celebrate the publication of her first novel, *Anywhere But Here*.  **Mountain View** is the area in California where Steve Jobs grew up. He was born in San Francisco and was adopted by Paul and Clara Jobs. When he was six years old, the family moved to Mountain View, which was becoming a center for electronics. People began to call the area "Silicon Valley" because silicon is used to manufacture electronic parts.  **A logo** was designed by Jonathan Mak, a Chinese design student from Hong Kong, as a tribute to Steve Jobs when he died. The design, which used Jobs’s silhouette incorporated into the "bite" of a white Apple logo, became a worldwide internet sensation. The teenager said that Jobs had inspired him to become a designer. |

1. The Macintosh Classic was successful because it was cheaper and \_\_\_\_\_\_ than other Apple computers.
   * more powerful
   * bigger
   * more user-friendly
2. Stephen Wozniak and Steve Jobs had been friends, colleagues and \_\_\_\_\_\_ together.
   * designers
   * students
   * entrepreneurs
3. Mona Simpson \_\_\_\_\_\_ introduce her brother to her friends when she was growing up.
   * didn't want to
   * wasn't able to
   * was afraid to
4. The Mountain View area is famous for \_\_\_\_\_\_.
   * silicon
   * manufacturing
   * electronics
5. When Steve Jobs died, Jonathan Mak designed a special \_\_\_\_\_\_ as a tribute.
   * new Apple logo
   * version of the Apple logo
   * silhouette of Steve

**Writing 10: A biography**

Write a biography.

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| Write a short biography of someone who is / was important in your life. Plan what you're going to write and try to use some relative clauses. Click on Tools for some examples in Quick tips.  **Don't forget to check your writing for mistakes (grammar, vocabulary, punctuation, and spelling).** | Write here... |