

Word Formation

Word formation is the creation of a new word. Word formation is sometimes contrasted with semantic change, which is a change in a single word's meaning. There are four main kinds of word formation: affixation, compounding, clipping, and blending.

Affixation

An affix (in modern sense) is a morpheme that is attached to a word stem to form a new word. Affixes may be derivational, like English *-ness* and *pre-*, or inflectional, like English plural *-s* and past tense *-ed*. They are bound morphemes by definition; prefixes and suffixes may be separable affixes. Affixation is, thus, the linguistic process speakers use to form different words by adding morphemes (affixes) at the beginning (prefixation), the middle (infixation) or the end (suffixation) of words.

1. Prefixes

We use prefixes to change meaning. They never change the part of speech. Many prefixes give a word a meaning which is the opposite or negative of the original. For example, we can use the prefixes *dis* or *un*:

dis + connect - disconnect

un + tie - untie

The following are the most often used prefixes.

prefix	meaning / use	example
<i>anti</i> + adjective/noun	opposite	anti- clockwise/ anti-climax
<i>anti</i> + noun / adjective	against	anti-theft device / anti-European
<i>co</i> + noun / verb	together	cohabit
<i>dis</i> + verb	negative/opposite	dislike / disembark
<i>il</i> + adjective	opposite	illegal
<i>im</i> + adjective	opposite	impossible
<i>in</i> +adjective	opposite	indirect
<i>inter</i> + adjective	between	intercontinental
<i>ir</i> + adjective	opposite	irregular

mis + verb	wrongly/ badly	mistook / mishandle
over + verb	too much	overwork
out + verb	more	outnumber
post + noun / verb	after	postgraduate
pre + noun / verb	before	pre- arrangement
pro + noun / adjective	in favour of	pro-Unions / pro-European
sub + adjective	below	substandard
super + noun/ adjective	greater than	superhuman
trans + noun / verb /	across	transplant /transcontinental
un + verb / adjective	negative / opposite	unlock / unhappy
under + verb	not enough/too little	undercook / undercharge

A few rules to remember:

- We use "il" instead of 'in' with words that begin with "l" :
il + legal = illegal
- We use "im" instead of "in" with words that begin with "m" or "p" :
im+ polite = impolite
- We often use "ir" instead of "in" with words that begin with "r":
ir + responsible = irresponsible

Some common mistakes are shown below:

You must unconnect the cables first. ✘

You must disconnect the cable first. ✔

They expelled him for disbehaving. ✘

They expelled him for misbehaving. ✔

Note:

Many words with a prefix have a base part that never exists on its own. Here are examples: immediate, incontrovertible, uncalled.

Task 1A: Use the following prefixes to form new words below.

dis	mis	pre	il	co-
un	over	im	in	

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. ....dependent | 6. ....logical |
| 2. ....polite | 7. ....zip |
| 3. ....driver | 8. ....inform |
| 4. ....approve | 9. ....historic |
| 5. ....behave | 10. ....eat |

Task 1B: Choose the right answer.

1. His behavior is (inacceptable / unacceptable).
2. (Inadequate / Unadequate) nutrition is a major problem in many countries of the world.
3. She is impatient, inattentive, and (impredictable / inpredictable/ unpredictable).
4. The opposites of "common, fair, sociable" are formed with the prefix (in, un).
5. The opposites of "convenient, famous, sufficient" are formed with the prefix (in, un).
6. Her remark about his family was impolite and(disrespectful/irrespectful/ misrespectful).
7. I'm very sorry. I probably (displaced / misplaced / unplaced) your book, and now I can't find it.
8. The start button is activated and (deactivated / diactivated/ disactivated/ deactivated) by pushing this lever up and down.
9. Have you read the (foreword/ forword / forward) to this book?
10. I forgot to tell you that we had some (unforeseen / unforeseen) expenses during our trip.

2. Suffixes

In an English word you will sometime find a suffix or suffixes. Suffixes are added to end of words to change the meaning of the words in various ways. Very often the part of speech changes when a suffix is added.

2.1 Noun formation

The endings –er, = ment , and – ation can be added to many verbs to form nouns.

drive		driver
fasten	- er	fastener
open		opener
teach		teacher

Susan teaches English at UTK. She is an English teacher.
A can opener is used for opening cans.

amaze		amazement
develop	- ment	development
pay		payment
retire		retirement

Children develop very quickly. Their development is very quick.

admire		admiration
associate		association
examine	- ation	examination
organize		organization

The doctor examined me carefully. He gave me a careful examination.

The endings – ity and – ness can be added to many adjective to forms nouns.

cruel		cruelty
odd	- ity	oddity
pure	- ty	purity
stupid		stupidity

Don't be so cruel. I hate cruelty.

dark	darkness
deaf	deafness
happy - ness	happiness
kind	kindness
minded	mindedness
aimless	aimlessness

It was very dark. The darkness made it impossible to see.

2.2 Verb formation

The endings –ize and –ify can be added to many nouns and adjective to form verbs.

American (adj.)	Americanize
legal (adj.)	legalize
modern - ize	modernize
popular (adj.)	popularize

They want to make the factory more modern.

They want to modernize the factory.

beauty	beautify
liquid	liquefy
pure -ify	purify
simple	simplify

These tablets make the water pure. They

purify the water.

2.3 Adverb formation

The ending –ly can be added to most adjectives to form adverbs.

easy	easily
main	mainly
slow -ly	slowly
stupid	stupidly

It is easy for that man to reach the top shelf.

The tall man reached the top shelf easily.

Some more suffixes that can be added to form adverbs are shown below:

home	homeward
back -ward	backward
up	upward

Mary is traveling towards her home. She is on

a homeward journey.

length -wise	lengthwise
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Peel the apple and cut it in half lengthwise.

2.2 Adjective formation

The endings –ic ,ical, -y, -full, -less, ish and –able can be added to many to form adjectives.

atom	- ic	atomic	He studies biology. His researches mainly focus on biological study.
biology	- ical	biological	
grammar		grammatical	
poetry		poetic	

pain		painful	His broken arm caused him a lot of pain. It was every painful.
hope	- ful	hopeful	
care		careful	

wash		washable	You can wash this sweater. It's washable.
love		lovable	
break	- able	breakable	
debate		debatable	

bush		bushy	This room is full of dirt. In fact, it's very <u>dirty</u> .
dirt	-y	dirty	
hair		hairy	
smell		smelly	

wash		washable	You can watch this sweater. It's washable.
love		lovable	
break	- able	breakable	
debate		debatable	

pain		painless	The operation didn't cause her any pain. It was painless.
hope	-less	hopeless	
care		careless	

child	childish	He acts like a child. He is childish.
Fool -ish	foolish	

Source: DhonburiRajabhat University. (2009: 17-18)

Task 2: Choose the correct suffixes to form the following words.

- The person who swims is called a swim.....
 - or
 - er
 - y
 - ish
- She is on the verge of tears. We could describe her as being tear.....
 - less
 - ish
 - ly
 - full
- She doesn't have a child. In other words, she is child.....
 - less
 - ish
 - full
 - able
- His work was done in a poor way. It was done poor.....
 - less
 - ish
 - ly
 - ish
- The money should be paid by August 6th, but it is pay.....any time before that.
 - less
 - able
 - ment
 - er
- She dances in a graceful way. In fact she even walk grace.....
 - ly
 - fully
 - less
 - y
- She is in a state of being happy. Her happi.....is because she is in love.
 - ness
 - able
 - ment
 - er
- The law was not fair, so the government amended it. The amend.....will make things much fairer for everyone.
 - less
 - able
 - ment
 - er
- My car has a lot of room. Everyone is surprised at how room..... it is.
 - ly
 - fully
 - less
 - y
- Post-it notes stick to things because there is a stick..... strips on the back.
 - or
 - er
 - y
 - ish

Task 3 : Fill in each blank with an appropriate word with a suffix.

- A thing that zips or closes and opens is a.....
- If food is full of taste, we can say it is
- If a computer file can be saved, it is
- The state of being happy is called.....

5. He often makes mistakes because he isn't careful. He is often
6. The money was divided in a fair way. It was divided
7. A person who tastes food is called a food
8. He is filled with hope that he will succeed. He is
9. He received a letter asking him to pay his parking ticket, but he had already sent his
.....to the traffic office.
10. He felt like a fool when he fell on the stairs. In fact, he also looked very.....

Task 4: Choose the words from the list to complete the statements.

hydrotherapy	chronic	monogamy	chronological	democracy
telescope	synopsis	monologue	microwave	archeologist

1. A person who trained to excavate ruins and reconstruct the life of ancient civilizations is called a / an
2. An illness that lasts a long period of time is a
3. In writing a biography, you would discuss events in the order in which they occurred; that is, you would discuss them in.....order.
4. A one-party system hardly seems suitable if a country really wishes to call itself a
.....
5. The marriage code of the western nations is based on.....that is, the code is based on having only one marriage at a time.
6. When you write aof a movie, you are writing a short summary of the main events.
7. Before the guest speaker appeared, the talk-show host began every show with a
8. The.....oven has made food preparation much more convenient.
9. An instrument that helps man see far-off objects such as planets and stars is a
10. The doctor prescribed.....for football players after the game, so they always soaked their legs in the whirlpool bath.

Prefixes and Suffixes (20 marks)

Make the opposite of these words by adding prefixes and then complete the following statements. (8 marks)

1. responsible	.....	5. edible	.....
2. qualified	.....	6. literate	.....
3. connected	.....	7. proved	.....
4. polite	.....	8. veiled	.....

- The Queen..... a memorial statue to over 55,000 airmen yesterday.
- People who can neither read nor write are termed.....
- Smoking while pregnant is.....and puts the child at risk of illness.
- In Japan it's considered very.....to blow your nose in public.
- The cyclist was.....from the race after failing a drugs test.
- Food which cannot be eaten is.....
- The electrical appliance should be.....from the mains supply before the back is removed.
- If we prove that a theory is wrong, we say that we have.....it.

Complete the sentences with a word derived from the word in the parentheses. (12 marks)

- Artists must be....., otherwise they just repeat what they see or hear. (create)
- Why are you so.....of his work? He's just doing his best. (critic)
- Have you made up your mind? We need to know your.....as soon as possible. (decide)
- He's too shy to look people.....when he talks to them. (direct)
- Have they put the Christmas.....yet? (decorate)
- They put too many unnecessaryin food. (add)
- Ithink that there's no point in arguing with him. Just ignore him. (honest)
- Extraterrestrial life has not beenproved yet. (science)
- Why don't you call the.....if the lights don't work? (electric)
- Music and television are forms of..... (entertain)
- The concert didn't live up to our.....(expect)
- I don't like those trousers, no matter how.....they are. (fashion)

Unit 7

LABELS

A label, or a short description on the container of a product, provides you with helpful information. For example, it tells you what the product is made of, when it was made, how it should be used, etc. There are some words that are commonly used on certain types of labels, and if you look for them and understand them, it will help you understand how to use the products effectively.

Medicine Labels

<p>Flixonase Aqueous Nasal Spray</p> <p>For nasal <u>use only as directed by the physician</u> Provides approximately <u>120 sprays</u> in recommended use Keep all medicines out of the reach of children <u>Store below 30°C</u> Shake gently before use</p>	<p>Use this the way your doctor tells you to use it.</p> <p>Pre-measured amount of medicine in each container</p> <p>Keep this medicine in a place that is not hotter than 30°C.</p>
<p>Difelene 1% <u>Gel</u> DICLOFENAC DIETHYLAMMONIUM</p> <p><i><u>RELIEVES PAIN,</u></i> <i><u>REDUCES SWELLING</u></i> <i><u>DUE TO INFLAMMATION</u></i></p>	<p>Like a cream, but clear in color</p> <p>Makes something feel better.</p> <p>When a part of the body becomes bigger because of an injury or infection</p>
<p><u>Hibitane</u> Antiseptic <u>Lozenges</u></p> <p>For infections of the mouth and throat and the relief of sore throat and laryngitis Dosage: Allow 1 lozenge to <u>dissolve</u> slowly in the mouth. Repeat every two hours or as directed by <u>prescriber</u>.</p>	<p>Makes something less</p> <p>The medicine that is like a candy – it is kept in the mouth rather than swallowed like a pill or capsule.</p> <p>To dissolve something is to put it into water or in the mouth until it turns into liquid form</p>

Dosage is the amount of medicine that should be taken at one time.

The person who told you to take the medicine

Strip of 4 tablets

Disento

For the treatment of bacterial diarrhea, dysentery, enteritis, and gastro-intestinal infections

Each tablet contains:

Diodohydroxyquin	250 mg.
Furazolidone	50 mg.
Neomycin Sulfate	50 mg.
Phthalylsulfathiazole	250 mg.
Light Kaolin	250 mg.

DOSE: 1-2 tablets every 4-6 hours, or as prescribed by the physician

MFG. Date 25. 10. 58

Use by 10. 61

A pill – medicine that is swallowed

The date the medicine was made

The date the medicine should be used by

Spersallerg®

Eye drops 10 m.

Store between 15° - 25°C

Always replace cap immediately after use

Do not use longer than 1 month after first opening

Directions: Place one or two drops in each eye every 4-6 hours, or as prescribed by your physician.

For external use only

Instructions on how to use the medicine

This should not be swallowed – it should only be used on the outside of the body.

OMEGA 3 Fish Oil

1000 mg 90 capsules Marinelipid concentrate

Dietary Supplement

Yeast, Starch, and Gluten Free

Directions:

Adults: Take 1-2 capsules daily with food or as professionally prescribed.

Something taken in addition to food to improve the diet or nutrition

This product does not contain these ingredients.

Like a cream that is used in the mouth

Kamilosan M

On the basis of essential oils and active substances of chamomile for relief of acute and chronic diseases of the buccal, pharyngeal cavities.

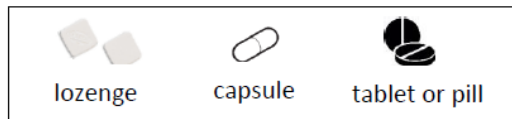
An illness one has for a long time

A sudden, serious illness

Kenalog™

TRIAMCINOLONE ACETIONDE IN DENTAL PASTE

Directions: Apply to the affected area. Do not rub in.



Choose a, b, c, or d according to the medicine labels.

1. **Directions** are _____.
 - a. prescriptions
 - b. ways
 - c. suggestions for use
 - d. preparations for use

2. **For external use** means _____.
 - a. can be taken orally
 - b. can be used on the skin
 - c. cannot be used to massage the body
 - d. cannot be used on the body

3. If you **apply** something **to affected area**, you _____.
 - a. put the medicine in the cabinet
 - b. put the medicine where children cannot reach it
 - c. put the medicine on the problem area
 - d. use the medicine as many times as possible

4. **Dosage** is the _____.
 - a. amount of medicine to be taken at one time
 - b. amount of medicine to be taken for one day
 - c. prescription of a doctor to be followed
 - d. advice from a doctor to be followed

5. **Keep all medicines out of reach of children** means _____.
 - a. do not prevent children from using the product
 - b. do not let children touch or play with the product
 - c. do not keep children out
 - d. do not get close to children who use this medicine

6. **Reduces swelling due to inflammation**. The underlined word means that _____.
 - a. your skin is red, swollen and sore because of an infection
 - b. you have a feeling of irritation on the skin, causing a desire to scratch
 - c. you have dark circles and some lines on the skin
 - d. you have a wound on the skin

7. **Provides approximately 120 sprays** means that _____.
 - a. this medicine can be sprayed about 120 times
 - b. this medicine can spray 120 meters
 - c. this medicine will be effective within 120 days
 - d. this medicine must be kept where the temperature is 120°F

8. **An acute** disease means _____.
 - a. a sudden and very serious disease
 - b. a disease that lasts for a long time
 - c. an ordinary disease
 - d. a contagious disease

9. **Relief** means _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. disease | b. disappearance of symptoms |
| c. cure with medicine | d. lessening of pain or symptoms |
10. **Yeast, Starch, and Gluten Free** in OMEGA 3 means that _____.
- you can get yeast, starch, and gluten free of charge
 - you can get yeast, starch, and gluten without paying more money
 - yeast, starch, and gluten is in OMEGA 3
 - no yeast, starch, and gluten is in OMEGA 3

Answer the following questions based on the medicine labels on the previous pages.

- If your muscles feel tired, which medicine could you use?

- If you have congestion in your nose, which medicine would help?

- If you have sore eyes, which medicine could you use?

- If you have loose stools and have to go to the toilet frequently, which medicine would you use?

- Which of the products is not a drug, but a food supplement?

- If you have a sore in your mouth and your teeth also hurt, which medicine could help you?

- If you have a chronic inflammation in your nasal cavities and / or your throat, which medicine could you use?

Are the following statements True or False?

- _____ 1. *Difelene* cannot be used externally.
- _____ 2. You should shake *Flixonase* well (or thoroughly) before you use it.
- _____ 3. After using *Spersallerg*, you should close the bottle immediately.
- _____ 4. You can use *Spersallerg* longer than one month after first opening.
- _____ 5. *Kenalog* is a tablet.
- _____ 6. There are 1000 milligrams in one capsule of *Omega 3*.

Read this product label and answer the following questions.

Gel Dishwasher Detergent
Lemon Scent-No Powder Residue

CAUTION: AVOID CONTACT WITH MOUTH, EYES AND SKIN. KEEP THIS AND ALL CLEANING PRODUCTS OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Contains chlorine bleach and silicate salts. Do not use for hand dishwashing. Do not mix with ammonia or other cleaning products as irritating fumes may result. Avoid contact with fabric.

EMERGENCY FIRST AID TREATMENT: If swallowed or gets in mouth – Drink a large glass of water or milk. Call a physician immediately. Do not induce vomiting.

EYE CONTACT – Flush eye thoroughly with water and call physician.

SKIN CONTACT – Rinse thoroughly with water.

1. Dishwasher detergent should **not** be used for
 - a. a machine for washing dishes..
 - b. hand dishwashing.
 - c. cleaning dishes in a restaurant.
 - d. dirty dishes.
2. If someone gets in mouth some of this product, he must
 - a. drink a large glass of water or milk.
 - b. flush eye thoroughly with water.
 - c. induce vomiting.
 - d. contains chlorine bleach and silicate salts.
3. The important warning of this product is to
 - a. keep the product out reach of children.
 - b. use for hand dishwashing.
 - c. avoid contact with gel detergent.
 - d. rinse thoroughly with water.

Source: Language Center. (2019). DRU.

Use the cracker label to answer the questions.

Original Wheat Crackers	
Nutrition Facts	
Serving Size	16 crackers
Serving Size Per Container	about 36
Amount Per Serving	
Calories 150	Calories from Fat 50
% Daily Value	
Total Fat 6g	9%
Saturated Fat 1g	6%
Cholesterol 0mg	0%
Sodium 270 mg	11%
Total Carbohydrate 21g	7%
Dietary Fiber 1g	4%
Sugars 3g	
Protein 2g	
Ingredients: Enriched flour (wheat flour, niacin, reduced iron, thiamin, riboflavin, folic acid), partially hydrogenated soybean oil, wheat germ, sugar, corn starch, salt, baking soda, corn syrup.	

- What is the name of this product?
 - Original Crackers
 - Wheat Crackers
 - Original Wheat Crackers
 - Nutrition Facts
- How many calories are in a serving of this product?
 - 50
 - 6
 - 21
 - 150
- Which ingredient is found in the largest amount in this product?
 - Wheat flour
 - Soybean
 - Wheat germ
 - Sugar
- What ingredients are in "enriched flour"?
 - Wheat, flour, niacin, riboflavin, sugar
 - Wheat flour, thiamin, riboflavin, folic acid
 - Wheat germ, salt, iron, thiamin,
 - Soybean oil, wheat germ, corn starch
- How much fiber is there in the food per serving?
 - 1gr.
 - 6 gr.
 - 21 gr.
 - 4 gr.

Source: Language Center. (2019). DRU.

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Passive Voice

Passive voice is used when the focus is on the action. It is not important or not known, however, who or what is performing the action. The passive voice is used to write a formal text such as public information, media reports and research.

Examples:

- The Red Cross *was founded by* Henri Dunant.
- *Thousands* of tourists *were killed* by tsunami in 2004
- The Eiffel Tower *has been visited* by millions of tourists.
- A big mistake *has been made* last year.
- Our school *was founded* in 1987.
- Bicycle parking *is* strictly *prohibited*.
- Smoking *is NOT allowed* in this area.
- Candidates for the job *are required* to speak fluent English.
- A hundred guests *were invited* to the event.

The chart below shows objects in the active voice becoming the subjects in the passive. The passive has a pattern as follows:

Subject + be + past participle (v.3)

<p>ACTIVE VOICE</p>  <p>Wild penguins attacked my sister.</p> <p>action subject</p>	<p>PASSIVE VOICE</p>  <p>subject action</p> <p>My sister was attacked by wild penguins.</p>	<p>es</p>
<p>1. Simple present</p>	<p>Future perfect</p>	<p>Future perfect & boy</p>

	<i>S + v1</i>	
	Passive Voice: <i>S + is/ am/ are + v3</i>	A boy is helped by Susan.
2. Simple past	Active Voice: <i>S + v2</i>	Susan helped a boy. i
	Passive Voice: <i>S + was/ were + v3</i>	A boy was helped by Susan.
3. Simple future	Active Voice: <i>S + will + v.infinitive</i>	Susan will help a boy.
	Passive Voice: <i>S + will + be + v3</i>	A boy will be helped by Susan.
4. Present continuous	Active Voice: <i>S + is/ am/ are+ v-ing</i>	Susan is helping a boy.
	Passive Voice: <i>S+ is/ am/ are+ being + v3</i>	A boy is being helped by Susan.
5. Past continuous	Active Voice: <i>S + was/ were +v-ing</i>	Susan was helping a boy.
	Passive Voice: <i>S + was/ were +being + v3</i>	A boy was being helped by Susan.
6. Future continuous	Active Voice: <i>S + will be + v-ing</i>	Susan will be helping a boy.
	Passive Voice: <i>S + will + be + being + v3</i>	A boy will be being helped by Susan.
7. Present perfect	Active Voice: <i>S + has/ have + v3</i>	Susan has helped a boy.
	Passive Voice: <i>S + has/ have + been + v3</i>	A boy has been helped by Susan.

8. Past perfect	Active Voice: <i>S + had + v3</i>	Susan had helped a boy.
	Passive Voice: <i>S + had + been + v3</i>	A boy <i>had been helped</i> by Susan.
9. Future perfect	Active Voice: <i>S + will have + v3</i>	Susan will have helped a boy.
	Passive Voice: <i>S + will have been + v3</i>	A boy <i>will have been helped</i> by Susan.
Tenses	Form	Examples
10. Present perfect continuous	Active Voice: <i>S + has/ have + been +v-ing</i>	Susan has been helping a boy.
	Passive Voice: <i>S + has/ have + been +being + v3</i>	A boy <i>has been being helped</i> by Susan.
11. Past perfect continuous	Active Voice: <i>S + had + been +v-ing</i>	Susan had been helping a boy.
	Passive Voice: <i>S + had + been +being + v3</i>	A boy <i>had been being helped</i> by Susan.
12. Future perfect continuous	Active Voice: <i>S + will have been +v-ing</i>	Susan will have been helping a boy.
	Passive Voice: <i>S + will have been being + v3</i>	A boy <i>will have been being helped</i> by Susan.

A. Underline the correct answer from the words in italics. (Active or Passive Voice).

1. He *sells / is sold* cars.
2. The blue car *sells / is sold*.

3. In summer, more ice-cream *eats / is eaten* than in winter.
4. She *calls / is called* her grandparents every Friday.
5. The letters *type / are typed*.
6. He *takes / is taken* his medicine every day.
7. Jane *takes / is not taken* to school by her father.
8. We *go / are gone* to school by bus.
9. She *does not work / is not worked* for a bank.
10. Milk *keeps / is kept* in the refrigerator.
11. The Statue of Liberty *gave / was given* to the United States by France.
12. Every year, the Statue of Liberty *visits / is visited* by many people from all over the world.
13. My friend Paul *bore / was born* in London.
14. The new shopping centre *built / was built* last year.
15. The jewels *didn't hide / weren't hidden* in the cellar.

B. Choose the correct answer from the words in italics.

Outsourcing is when a company 1) *uses/ is used* an external company to provide a service. The idea of outsourcing is not new; it 2) *first suggested/ was first suggested* by Adam Smith in his book 'The Wealth of Nations', which 3) *published/ was published* in 1776.

One of the advantages of outsourcing is that 4) *saves/ is saved* a company money, resources, and energy. However, direct communication between a company and its customers 5) *is often lost/ often loses* and customers can soon become dissatisfied.

C. Choose the best answer.

Jonas: Hey, Mendy. Where was this photograph taken? And 1) when _____ ?

Mendy: At Harry's party last week.

Jonas: Oh. 2) I _____ to that.

Mendy: No, I know. 3) The party _____ far in advance and 4) lots of people about it.

Jonas: Was it a good party? 5) How many people _____ ?

Mendy: Only about 20 people 6) _____ . But it was good fun.

Jonas: What exactly is happening in this photograph?



Mendy: 7) Harry _____ in water and his friends are laughing.

Jonas: Well, 8) I wouldn't _____ if someone did that to me. But Harry deserves it!

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a. is it taken | b. was it taken | c. does it take | d. did it take |
| 2. a. wasn't invited | b. don't invite | c. haven't invited | d. weren't invited |
| 3. a. didn't plan | b. hasn't planned | c. wasn't planned | d. not plan |
| 4. a. didn't tell | b. haven't told | c. wasn't told | d. weren't told |
| 5. a. invited | b. have invited | c. were invited | d. was invited |
| 6. a. came | b. was come | c. were come | d. comes |
| 7. a. covers | b. be covered | c. is covering | d. is being covered |
| 8. a. amuse | b. be amused | c. am amused | d. is amused |

Relative Clauses



Relative Clauses give information about noun or noun phrase. There are two types:

- defining relative clauses** give information to help us identify a specific person, animal or thing:
Monkey which annoy people in the northern Indian state are being locked up in a special jai. (Not all monkeys, just these specific monkeys)
- non defining relative clauses** give additional information which does not identify the person, animal or thing:
The painting was created by Picasso, who died in 1973. (We are not identifying this Picasso from any other Picassos)

Words like *who*, *that* and *which* in relative clauses are called **relative pronouns**. The chart below shows what they refer to.

Relative pronoun	Refer to:
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who (or whom in formal English when it replaces an object); • that (usually in spoken English) 	people (and sometimes pet animals): - <i>There's the woman who told me.</i> - <i>There are several people whom I need to talk to.</i> - <i>It was my dog that chased the cat, not yours.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • which • that 	things: - <i>Flowers which attract bees are good for gardens.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where (=in which) 	places: - <i>It's a place where John is looking for.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when 	nouns of time: - <i>It was just after 9.00 when he got back.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whose • of which 	possessives: - <i>The people whose daughter I look after are moving away.</i> - <i>The cabinet of which drawer is broken has already been repaired.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • why 	after the noun the reason: - <i>And that's the reason why we're leaving.</i>

A. Put the correct relative pronoun (who, which, whose) into the blank.

1. He wore a mask _____ made him look like Mickey Mouse.
2. The people _____ were in the bank were very frightened.
3. A man _____ mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
4. This is the bank _____ was robbed yesterday.
5. The car _____ the bank robbers escaped in was orange.
6. The robber _____ mask was obviously too big didn't drive.
7. He came with a friend _____ waited outside in the car.
8. He didn't wait at the traffic lights _____ were red.
9. The woman _____ gave him the money was young.
10. The bag _____ contained the money was yellow.

B. Correct the inappropriate relative clauses.

1. She worked for a man which used to be an athlete.
2. They called a lawyer where lived nearby.
3. I sent an email to my brother when lives in Australia.
4. The customer liked the waitress whom was very friendly.
5. We broke the computer who belonged to my father.
6. I dropped a glass who was new.

7. She loves books where have happy endings.
8. They live in a city who is in the north of England
9. The man what is wearing a blue jumper is in the garden.
10. The girl whose is from India works in a bank.

C. Choose the best answer

1. The mountain ___ we climbed yesterday was the highest mountain in Britain!
 - a. which
 - b. where
 - c. what
 - d. whose
2. That's the shop ___ I bought my wedding ring.
 - a. what
 - b. where
 - c. who
 - d. (No word is needed)
3. There's the woman ___ I met last week.
 - a. which
 - b. of which
 - c. whose
 - d. (No word is needed)
4. Julie looked after the injured bird ___ she found in the garden.
 - a. who
 - b. that
 - c. of which
 - d. why
6. Last week I bought a watch ___ was half price.
 - a. which
 - b. in which
 - c. when
 - d. (no word is needed here)
7. Which sentence needs the word 'who'?
 - a. Is that the woman ___ Dan was talking about?
 - b. Is that the woman ___ you work with?
 - c. Is that the woman ___ lives next door to your grandmother?
 - d. Is that the woman ___ Sarah talked about?
8. Create these two sentences in relative clause:

Greg bought a camera yesterday.
The camera doesn't work.

 - a. The camera that Greg bought yesterday doesn't work.
 - b. Greg, who bought a camera yesterday, doesn't work.
 - c. The camera who Greg bought yesterday doesn't work.
 - d. Greg who doesn't work bought a camera yesterday.
9. In which sentence can you delete 'who'?
 - a. The man who is standing over there is my friend.
 - b. The man who lives next to me is nearly eighty.

- c. The man who cleans my windows has gone into hospital.
 - d. The man who I saw on the bus is my neighbor.
10. In which sentence can you **NOT** delete 'that'?
- a. The film that we saw yesterday was brilliant.
 - b. I've lost the magazine that I was reading.
 - c. A photocopier is a machine that makes copies of pages.
 - d. The book that you read yesterday is mine.

