

## Elementary

### Exercise 1:

- 1 went
- 2 drove
- 3 arrived
- 4 asked
- 5 said
- 6 told
- 7 walked
- 8 saw
- 9 stopped, bought
- 10 was

### Exercise 2:

- 1 had
- 2 was is not okay, only died (because it's active, not passive, passive would be: was dead)
- 3 spent
- 4 ate
- 5 was is not okay, only happened (because it's active, not passive)

## Intermediate

### Exercise 1:

Complete the sentences using a relative clause.

1. Catherine and Sue are two girls who like dancing. Use 'who' for people, otherwise use 'which'.
2. My mobile phone is something which is very important to me. Use 'who' for people, otherwise use 'which'.
3. Antony is a friend of mine who lives in Boston. Use 'who' for people, otherwise use 'which'.
4. West Side Story is a musical which is very famous. Use 'who' for people, otherwise use 'which'.
5. An airport is a place where planes land.

### Exercise 2:

Combine the sentences using relative clauses without relative pronouns (contact clauses).

1. We bought a car last week. The car is blue.  
The car we bought last week is blue. Both sentences are about a car. So we first take the sentence where car is the subject (= at the beginning of the sentence). Then, behind car, we put in the other sentence without a car.
2. The girl is a singer. We met her at the party.  
The girl we met at the party is a singer. Both sentences are about a girl. So we first take the sentence where girl is the subject (= at the beginning of the sentence). Then, behind girl, we put in the other sentence without the pronoun her.
3. The bananas are on the table. George bought them.



The bananas George bought are on the table. Both sentences are about bananas. So we first take the sentence where bananas is the subject (= at the beginning of the sentence). Then, behind bananas, we put in the other sentence without the pronoun them.

4. We watched a film last night. It was really scary.

The film we watched last night was really scary. Both sentences are about a film. So we first take the sentence where film (or the pronoun: it) is the subject (= at the beginning of the sentence). The pronoun must be replaced with the film.

Then, behind film, we put in the other sentence without a film.

5. I have to learn new words. They are very difficult.

The new words I have to learn are very difficult. Both sentences are about new words. So we first take the sentence where new words (or the pronoun: they) is the subject (= at the beginning of the sentence). The pronoun must be replaced with the new words.

Then, behind words, we put in the other sentence without new words.

### **Exercise 3:**

Combine the sentences with relative clauses. (Decide whether to use commas or not.)

1. A monk is a man. The man has devoted his life to God.

A monk is a man who has devoted his life to God. The relative clause defines what kind of man a monk is, so do not use commas.

2. I have one black cat. His name is Blacky.

I have one black cat, whose name is Blacky. I only have one black cat, so the relative clause is not defining - use commas.

3. A herbivore is an animal. The animal feeds upon vegetation.

A herbivore is an animal that feeds upon vegetation. The relative clause defines what kind of animal a herbivore is, so do not use commas.

4. Carol plays the piano brilliantly. She is only 9 years old.

Carol, who is only 9 years old, plays the piano brilliantly. Usually, the name is enough to identify a person, so the relative clause is not defining - use commas.

5. Sydney is the largest Australian city. It is not the capital of Australia.

Sydney, which is not the capital of Australia, is the largest Australian city. The city is identified by its name, so the relative clause is not defining - use commas.

### **Exercise 4:**

Combine the sentences with contact clauses.

1. We ordered a book. It was very expensive.

The book we ordered was very expensive. Both sentences are about a book. The part in which the book is the subject, becomes the main clause. The part with another subject (we) becomes the relative clause.

2. You are sitting on a bench. The paint on the bench is still wet.

The paint on the bench you are sitting on is still wet. Both sentences are about a bench. The part in which the bench is described, becomes the relative clause.

3. The photographer could not develop the pictures. I had taken them in Australia.

The photographer could not develop the pictures I had taken in Australia. Both sentences are about pictures. The part in which the pictures are described, becomes the relative clause.

Object pronouns can only be dropped in necessary relative clauses. So the sentence cannot start like this: 'I had taken ....'.

4. One of the bins smells awful. You haven't emptied the bin for 3 weeks.

The bin you haven't emptied for 3 weeks smells awful. Both sentences are about a bin. The part in which the bin is described, becomes the relative clause.



5. They are singing a song. I don't know the song.

They are singing a song I don't know. Both sentences are about a song. The part in which the song is described, becomes the relative clause.

### Exercise 5:

Combine the sentences with relative clauses or contact clauses. Use contact clauses where possible. (Decide whether to use commas or not.)

1. The city seems to be abandoned. It is usually crowded with people.

The city, which is usually crowded with people, seems to be abandoned. Both sentences are about a city. The part which gives additional information about the city becomes the relative clause.

The relative clause does not define, however, which city is talked about. This is taken for granted (e.g. the people are in that city). Use commas for non-defining relative clauses.

2. You made an offer. We cannot accept it.

We cannot accept the offer you made. Both sentences are about an offer. The part which gives additional information about the offer becomes the relative clause. As this is a defining relative clause and its subject is not the same as in the main clause, the relative pronoun can be dropped.

3. A midwife is a woman. She assists other women in childbirth.

A woman who assists other women in childbirth is a midwife. Both sentences are about a woman. The part which gives additional information about the woman becomes the relative clause.

The relative clause is defining, so do not use commas.

4. Three youngsters were arrested by the police. They had committed criminal offences.

The police arrested three youngsters who had committed criminal offences. Both sentences are about drei Jugendliche. The part which gives additional information about the youngsters becomes the relative clause.

The relative clause is defining, so do not use commas.

Note that you have to transform the first sentence from active to passive.

5. The World Wide Web has become an essential part of our lives. It was invented by Tim Berners-Lee.

Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web, which has become an essential part of our lives. Both sentences are about the World Wide Web. The part with the additional information becomes the relative clause.

Note that you have to transform the second sentence from passive to active.

### Advanced

1 a

2 b

3 b

4 a

5 a

6 b

7 a

8 a

9 b

10 b

11 b

12 a

13 a

14 b

15 a

16 b

17 a

18 b

19 a