

# Sentence Work:

# Clauses • Relative clauses

• if clauses

\* Other linking words

## Relative clauses

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# 109

## Relative clauses with **who**, **which** and **that**

### A The use of relative clauses

Look at this conversation:

Jill: *I saw Natalie Parker the other day.*

Tessa: *Natalie? The woman **who lived in the upstairs flat**?*

Jill: *No, that was Naomi. Natalie is the student **who failed all her exams, the one who never did any studying**. She's working in Davidson's now, the shop **that sells leather goods**.*

Tessa: *Oh, Natalie. Yes, of course.*

These relative clauses identify which person or thing we are talking about. The clause *who lived in the upstairs flat* tells us which girl Tessa means. The clause *that sells leather goods* tells us which shop Jill means.

Sometimes we can use an adjective or a phrase to identify someone or something, for example: *the tall girl, the new student, the woman with blond hair, the shop on the corner*. But when we need a longer explanation we can use a relative clause, for example: *the woman who lived in the upstairs flat*.

### B **who**, **which** and **that**

**Who** and **which** go after the noun and at the beginning of the relative clause.

**Who** refers to people and **which** to things. Look at these examples:

*Mrs Bryant is the woman **who owns that enormous house**.*

*I don't like **people who tell jokes all the time**.*

*We saw the actual spacecraft **which landed on the moon**.*

*There are several restaurants **which do Sunday lunches**.*

*I threw away that old tin-opener **which didn't work**.*

*The little girl **who sat next to me on the coach ate sweets the whole way**.*

*Burglar alarms **which ring for no reason are a real nuisance**.*

We do not use another pronoun with the relative pronoun:

NOT ~~...the man who he owns that enormous dog.~~

NOT ~~...the actual spacecraft which it landed on the moon.~~

We can use **that** instead of **who** or **which**:

*Mrs Bryant is the woman **who/that owns that enormous house**.*

*We saw the actual spacecraft **which/that landed on the moon**.*

With people, **who** is more usual. With things, **that** is more usual, especially in conversation.

**Which** can be a little formal.

*The woman **who lived here before us is a romantic novelist**.*

*Have you got the phone number of the chap **who repaired your washing-machine**?*

*The car **that won the race didn't look anything very special**.*

*They've recaptured all the animals **that escaped from the zoo**.*

In these sentences **who**, **which** and **that** are the subject of the relative clause. For **who**, **which** and **that** as object see Units 110 and 111.

## 109 Exercises

### 09.1 Identifying (A)

Write the phrases to identify which one is meant. Use the shortest way of identifying, e.g. **the tall boy**, not **the boy who is tall**.

- the boy (he is tall) →
- the man (he has long hair) →
- the woman (she plays golf) →
- 1 the young man (he is at the door) →
- 2 the boy (he sings in a pop group) →
- 3 the woman (she is very thin) →
- 4 the girl (she has green eyes) →
- 5 the young lady (she is well dressed) →
- 6 the man (he works here) →

the tall boy

the man with long hair

the woman who plays golf

### 09.2 who, which and that (B)

Complete the conversation. Put in **who**, **which** or **that**. (More than one answer is possible.)

A: Shall we have something to eat?

B: Yes, but not here. I don't like cafés  which don't have tables. I'm not one of those people  who can eat standing up.

A: There's another restaurant over there.

B: It looks expensive, one of those places <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ charge very high prices. The only customers <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ can afford to eat there are business executives <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ get their expenses paid. Anyway, I can't see a menu. I'm not going into a restaurant <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't display a menu.

A: We just passed a café <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ does snacks.

B: Oh, I didn't like the look of that.

A: You're one of those people <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ are never satisfied, aren't you?

### 09.3 Relative clauses (A, B)

Combine the information in these news items. Make the sentence in brackets into a relative clause. Use **the** at the beginning of the sentence, e.g. **The man ...**

- A man has gone to prison. (He shot two policemen.)

The man who shot two policemen has gone to prison.

- 1 A bomb caused a lot of damage. (It went off this morning.)

The bomb \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 A scientist has won the Nobel Prize. (He discovered a new planet.)

- 3 A strike is over. (It closed Britain's docks.)

- 4 A footballer has been banned from playing again. (He took drugs.)

- 5 A little girl has been found safe and well. (She had been missing since Tuesday.)

- 6 Some oil is five miles off the Scottish coast. (It spilled from a tanker.)

# 110 The relative pronoun as object

## A who, which and that as subject and object

A relative pronoun (**who, which, that**) can be the subject of the clause:

*The man **who** has bought the house comes from London.*  
↑  
(**he** has bought the house)

*The photo **which** took first prize was of a farmhouse.*  
↑  
(the **photo** took first prize)

*The letter **that** came this morning was from my sister.*  
↑  
(the **letter** came this morning)

For the difference between **who, which** and **that**, see Unit 109.

A relative pronoun can also be the object of the clause:

*The man **who** you met yesterday is my friend Bernard.*  
↑  
(you met the **man**)

*Are these the cakes **which** Helen baked?*  
↑  
(Helen baked the **cakes**)

*The TV programme **that** we missed is repeated this evening.*  
↑  
(we missed the TV **programme**)

We do not use another pronoun (e.g. **him**) with the relative pronoun:

NOT ... ~~the man who you met him.~~

NOT ... ~~the cakes which Helen baked them.~~

## B Leaving out the relative pronoun

We can leave out the pronoun **who, which** or **that** when it is the object. We often do this in spoken English.

*The man **you** met yesterday is my friend Bernard. (OR The man **who** you met . . .)*

*The TV programme **we** missed is repeated this evening. (OR The TV programme **that** we missed . . .)*

*We don't know the name of the person **the** police are questioning.*

*The mistake Sarah made was fortunately not very serious.*

*That jacket Tony always wears is falling to pieces.*

We can also leave out **who, which** or **that** when they are the object of a preposition (e.g. **to**):

*The man I spoke to yesterday is my friend Bernard. (See Unit 111.)*

We do not leave out a relative pronoun when it is the subject:

*The man **who** has bought the house comes from London.*

## C who and whom

In formal English, **whom** is sometimes used when the object is a person:

*The person **whom/who** the police were questioning has now been released.*

But in conversation **whom** is not very common. We normally leave out the pronoun, or we use **who**:

*I know the woman (**who**) you were talking to.*

## 110 Exercises

### 110.1 who and that as subject and object (A)

Write a sentence with **who** or **that** as subject of the underlined part.

- She's the secretary. ~ Who is? ~ That woman. She brought the parcel.

The woman who brought the parcel is the secretary.

- 1 The dog has been shot. ~ What dog? ~ It was chasing the sheep.

The dog \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 The story was untrue. ~ What story? ~ You know. It upset everyone.

The story \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 He's a film producer. ~ Who is? ~ That man. He rang Lola.

The man \_\_\_\_\_

Now write a sentence with **who** or **that** as object of the underlined part.

- The shirt doesn't fit. ~ Which shirt? ~ Dave's. He bought it yesterday.

The shirt that Dave bought yesterday doesn't fit.

- 4 He's a millionaire. ~ Who is? ~ That man. Angela knows him.

The man \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 The vase was extremely valuable. ~ What vase? ~ You know. Peter broke it.

The vase \_\_\_\_\_

- 6 It's really nice. ~ What is? ~ The jacket. You wore it last night.

The jacket \_\_\_\_\_

### 110.2 Leaving out the relative pronoun (B)

Complete the advertisements. Use relative clauses without a pronoun.

- Fresho soap. Beautiful people use it. It's the soap beautiful people use.

- 1 A Wellman car. You can afford it. It's \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 'Polo'. People want to see this film. It's \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Jupiter chocolates. You'll enjoy them. They're \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Fizzo cleaner. You can trust it. It's \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 'Break' magazine. Clever people read it. It's \_\_\_\_\_

### 110.3 Leaving out the relative pronoun (B)

Write the full sentences. Where you see ♦, you may need to put in **who**, **which** or **that**.

Sometimes more than one answer is correct.

- The man ♦ paid for the meal was a friend of Mary's

The man who paid for the meal was a friend of Mary's.

- The school ♦ I attended had only one classroom

The school I attended had only one classroom.

- 1 From here you can see the mountain ♦ we climbed

- 2 The man ♦ services my car is a keen fisherman

- 3 The detective lost the man ♦ he was following

- 4 I thought I recognized the assistant ♦ sold me the suit

# 111

## Prepositions in relative clauses (e.g. the letter I was looking for)

### A . Preposition at the end

A relative pronoun can be the object of a preposition:

*The restaurant **which** we normally go to is closed for decoration.*

(we normally go to the restaurant)

*I found the letter **that** I was looking for.*

(I was looking for the letter)

*These are the people **that** we went on holiday with last year.*

(we went on holiday with these people)

In informal spoken English we normally put the preposition at the end of the relative clause. Compare the word order:

STATEMENT

*We go to the restaurant.*

*I was looking for the letter.*

RELATIVE CLAUSE

*the restaurant which we go to*

*the letter that I was looking for*

We often leave out the relative pronoun (e.g. **which**):

*The restaurant we normally go to is closed for decoration.*

(OR *The restaurant which we normally go to . . .*)

*I found the letter I was looking for.*

(OR . . . *the letter that I was looking for.*)

*These are the people we went on holiday with.*

*The concert you were telling me about is next week.*

*I can't remember the name of the hotel we stayed at.*

*Is this the colour you've finally decided on?*

We do not use a pronoun (e.g. **it**, **them**) after the preposition:

NOT ~~*The restaurant we normally go to it is closed.*~~

NOT ~~*These are the people we went on holiday with them.*~~

### B Preposition at the beginning

In formal English the preposition can come at the beginning of the relative clause, before **which** or **whom**:

*Was that the restaurant to which you normally go?*

*Electronics is a subject about which I know very little.*

*What is the evidence on which you base this claim?*

*Mr Bell is the person from whom I obtained the information.*

For **whom** see also Unit 110C.

We cannot put a preposition before **that** or **who**:

*Electronics is a subject that I know little about.*

NOT ~~*. . . a subject about that I know little.*~~

*Mr Bell is the person who I obtained the information from.*

NOT ~~*. . . the person from who I obtained the information.*~~

## 111 Exercises

### 111.1 Preposition at the end (A)

Someone is showing their holiday photos to a friend. Write sentences with relative clauses.

- We stayed at this camp site.

*This is the camp site we stayed at.*

- 1 I slept in that tent.
- 2 We walked up that hill.
- 3 We had a view of this beach.
- 4 Alex and I went out in that boat.
- 5 We sailed from this harbour.
- 6 We landed on this island.
- 7 I went to this museum.
- 8 We got friendly with these people.

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### 111.2 Preposition at the end (A)

Match the phrases and write the definitions.

- |                                    |                      |                                   |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a kitchen | a cupboard           | someone travels to it             |
| 1 a sofa bed                       | an instrument        | you can make holes with it        |
| 2 a drill                          | a piece of furniture | you can either sit or sleep on it |
| 3 a destination                    | a passage            | we keep valuable things in it     |
| 4 a corridor                       | the place            | you cook in it                    |
| 5 a microphone                     | a room               | people walk along it              |
| 6 a safe                           | a tool               | people speak into it              |

- A kitchen is a room you cook in.*

- 1 

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- 2 

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- 3 

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- 4 

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- 5 

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- 6 

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### 11.3 Preposition at the beginning (B)

Some politicians are arguing. Rewrite their sentences using a preposition at the beginning of a relative clause. Remember that this makes the sentences sound formal.

- I cannot agree with that statement.

*That is a statement with which I cannot agree.*

- 1 Our party believes in that idea.
- 2 I am strongly opposed to that policy.
- 3 No one cares about these people.
- 4 Your party should be ashamed of those mistakes.
- 5 The government is dealing with that problem.

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# 112 Relative patterns with **whose**, **what** and **it**

## A **whose**

Look at these examples of relative clauses with **whose**:

*Jeremy is the boy **whose** passport was out of date.*

*The girl **whose** photo was in the paper lives in our street.*

Here **whose** passport means his passport, Jeremy's passport, and **whose** photo means her photo, a photo of the girl.

Here are some more examples:

*Someone **whose** bicycle had been stolen was reporting it to the police.*

*There were two players **whose** skill impressed everyone.*

We use **whose** mainly with people. But sometimes it goes with other kinds of nouns:

*Which is the European country **whose** economy is growing the fastest?*

*Round the corner was a building **whose** windows were all broken.*

*Mary was looking after a dog **whose** leg had been broken in an accident.*

## B **what**

We use the relative pronoun **what** without a noun in front of it:

*The shop didn't have **what** I wanted. (= the thing(s) that I wanted)*

***What** we saw gave us a shock.*

***What** we haven't done today we can finish tomorrow.*

We can also use **what** to give emphasis to a word or phrase, to make it more important. Compare:

### NEUTRAL

*Julia's attitude puzzled me.*

*We found a box full of old magazines.*

*I want to make a fresh start.*

*They shared the money equally.*

### EMPHATIC

***What** puzzled me was Julia's attitude.*

***What** we found was a box full of old magazines.*

***What** I want to do is make a fresh start.*

***What** they did was share the money equally.*

## C The pattern with **it**

We also use the pattern **it + be + relative clause** to give emphasis to a word or phrase, to make it more important. Compare:

### NEUTRAL

*The doorbell rang.*

*Martin has finished first.*

*I'm eating chocolate cake.*

*We arrived on Friday.*

### EMPHATIC

***It was the doorbell that** rang (not the phone).*

***It's Martin who** has finished first.*

***It's chocolate cake (that)** I'm eating.*

***It was on Friday that** we arrived.*

We must put in a relative pronoun (e.g. **who**, **that**) when it is the subject (e.g. *who has finished first*). If it is the object (e.g. *that I'm eating*), then we can leave it out.



## 112 Exercises

### 112.1 who or whose? (A)

You are reading a crime story. One of the suspects has murdered the industrialist Max Howard. Use relative clauses with **who** or **whose**.

- Charles Paxton, the director – he quarrelled with Howard  
Charles is the director who quarrelled with Howard.
- Vera Stokes, the politician – her sister once worked for Howard  
Vera is the politician whose sister once worked for Howard.
- 1 Brian Reeves, the journalist – his tape-recorder was stolen  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Steve Wilshaw, the architect – he knew Howard at school  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Rex Carter, the farmer – Howard bought his land  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Louise Hollins, the model – her name was in Howard's diary  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Mark Delbray, the lawyer – he looked after Howard's interests  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 112.2 what (B)

Rewrite this advice for managers. Use **what** to emphasize the important part.

- You must pay attention to the details.  
What you must pay attention to is the details.
- 1 You have to think about your profits.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 You must get good financial advice.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 You should work towards a realistic target.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 You need to plan ahead.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 112.3 The pattern with it (C)

Look at the quiz questions and write sentences with **it + be + relative clause**.

- Who invented radio? ~ Marconi.  
It was Marconi who invented radio.
- 1 When did Columbus sail to America? ~ In 1492.  
It was in 1492 that \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What did Jack Nicklaus play? ~ Golf.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Where did the Olympic Games begin? ~ In Greece.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What is the highest mountain in the USA? ~ Mount McKinley.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Which is nearest the sun, Venus or Mercury? ~ Mercury.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 113 The use of relative clauses

## A Introduction

Relative clauses have different uses. Compare this conversation and news item:

Sue: *Art Gluckson has died.*  
Tom: *Who?*  
Sue: *You know. The film star who played the ship's captain in 'Iceberg'.*  
Tom: *I don't think I've seen that.*  
Sue: *Yes, you have. It's the film we saw on TV the other night.*  
Tom: *Oh, I remember.*

These clauses identify which film star and which film the speaker means. (See also Unit 109A.)

**ART GLUCKSON DIES**  
*The actor Art Gluckson, who starred in films such as 'Volcano' and 'Iceberg', has died after a long illness. He was seventy-eight. Art Gluckson's most famous role was as the scientist in the film 'Black Hole', which broke all box-office records.*

These clauses add information about Art Gluckson and about 'Black Hole'.

## B Identifying clauses and adding clauses

Compare:

### IDENTIFYING

*The woman who tackled the gunman was shot in the leg.*

*The river which flows through Hereford is the Wye.*

*The picture which was stolen is worth thousands of pounds.*

These clauses identify which one we mean. The clause *who tackled the gunman* tells us which woman. The clause *which flows through Hereford* tells us which river. Without the relative clause the sentence would be incomplete.

An identifying clause does not have commas round it.

Most relative clauses are identifying. We use them both in speech and writing.

### ADDING

*Mrs Debbie Clark, who tackled the gunman, was shot in the leg.*

*The Wye (which flows through Hereford) is a beautiful river.*

*This famous picture – which was painted in 1960 – is worth thousands of pounds.*

These clauses add extra information to something already identified. The clause, *who tackled the gunman*, adds information about Mrs Clark. We can say the sentence on its own without the relative clause.

An adding clause has commas (or brackets or dashes) round it.\*

Adding clauses can be rather formal. We use them mainly in writing. They are common in news reports.

\* Note: comma = ,      brackets = (      )      dash = –

## C Relative pronouns

Compare:

## IDENTIFYING

In identifying clauses we can use **who**, **whom**, **whose**, **which**, or **that**:

*I'm sure I know the person **who** served us.*

*The couple **whom** we invited haven't come.*

*The man **whose** car was stolen had to stay the night.*

*Towns **which/that** attract tourists are usually crowded and expensive.*

Sometimes we can leave out the pronoun (see Unit 110B):

*The man (**who**) we saw yesterday is my neighbour.*

*Have you seen the book (**that**) I was reading?*

A preposition usually goes at the end:

*What's the name of the man you work **for**?*

*Ian couldn't find the notebook he wrote new words **in**.*

## ADDING

In adding clauses we use **who**, **whom**, **whose** or **which** (but NOT **that**):

*Andrew, **who** served us, is the owner of the restaurant.*

*The Simpsons, **whom** we invited, haven't come.*

*Mr Webster, **whose** car was stolen, had to stay the night.*

*Stratford, **which** attracts many tourists, is the place where Shakespeare was born.*

We cannot leave out the pronoun (e.g. **whom**, **which**) from an adding clause:

*Jeff, **whom** we saw yesterday, is my neighbour.*

*That book 'Brighton Rock', **which** I was reading, is really good.*

A preposition can go before the pronoun or at the end of the clause:

*Mr Bone, **for whom** Liz works, is a very strange man.*

(OR . . . , **who** Liz works for, . . .)

*Ian had a notebook, **in which** he wrote new words.*

(OR . . . , **which** he wrote new words **in**.)

D A special use of **which**

In an adding clause, we can use **which** to stand for a whole sentence, not just a noun phrase:

*It rained all night, **which** did the garden good.*

Here **which** means 'the fact that it rained all night'.

Here are some more examples:

*Mike helped us clear up, **which** was very good of him.*

*Ian pushed Nigel into the swimming-pool, **which** seemed to amuse everyone.*

*I kept everyone waiting, **which** made me rather unpopular.*

## 113 Exercises

### 113.1 Identifying or adding? (A, B)

Say what the relative clause does.

The play <sup>□</sup>that the college students put on last week was Oscar Wilde's 'The Importance of Being Earnest', <sup>□</sup>which was written in 1895. The college theatre, <sup>1</sup>which holds over 400 people, was unfortunately only half full for the Friday evening performance.

However, the people <sup>2</sup>who bothered to attend must have been glad they did. Lucy Kellett, <sup>3</sup>who played Lady Bracknell, was magnificent. Unfortunately the young man <sup>4</sup>who played John Worthing forgot his lines, but that did not spoil the evening, <sup>5</sup>which was a great success.

*It tells us which play.*

*It adds information about 'The Importance of Being Earnest'.*

1

2

3

4

5

### 113.2 Relative pronouns (C)

Complete this advertisement. Put in **who, whom, whose** or **which**.

Keswick, <sup>□</sup>which lies at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday, and the Derwent Hotel, <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ overlooks the town, is the perfect place to stay. Peter and Debbie Jackson, <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ bought this small hotel three years ago, have already won a reputation for excellence. Peter, <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ cooking attracts people from far and wide, was once Young Chef of the Year. The comfort of the guests, <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the owners treat almost as members of the family, always comes first. Omar Sharif, <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ once stayed at the hotel, described it as 'marvellous'. And the Lake District, <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ has so much wonderful scenery, will not disappoint you.

### 113.3 Adding clauses (B, C)

Rewrite this part of a letter. Write the sentences in brackets as adding clauses.

<sup>□</sup>I've had a quiet week. (I certainly needed it.) <sup>1</sup>Bob and Cheryl (You met them last year.) were here all last week. <sup>2</sup>They're now running a computer software business. (It's doing very well.) <sup>3</sup>Cheryl (She studied programming at college.) writes the programs. <sup>4</sup>Bob (His subject was business studies.) handles the financial side. <sup>5</sup>He explained it all to Martin. (Martin isn't very interested in business.) <sup>6</sup>On Saturday we went to a Chinese restaurant. (Someone had recommended it.) It was very good.

*I've had a quiet week, which I certainly needed.*

1

2

3

4

5

6

113.4 Identifying clauses and adding clauses (B, C)

Combine the two sentences using a relative clause. Some clauses need commas; some do not.

- Crossford has only two hundred inhabitants. It's miles from anywhere.  
Crossford, which has only two hundred inhabitants, is miles from anywhere.
- Someone made the arrangements. It was Karen.  
The person who made the arrangements was Karen.
- 1 Mr Perkins is a bit deaf. He couldn't hear the phone.  
Mr Perkins, \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 St Michael's Church dates from the 14th century. It's a fine building.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Someone's suitcase got lost. It was Colin.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 A road leads to the farm. It isn't suitable for cars.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Our teacher lives ten miles away. She stayed at home during the bus strike.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Diamond is a very hard substance. It is used for cutting.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Someone got everything ready. It was Kevin.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Someone knows all about it. It's the secretary.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Mandy's name was missed off the list. She wasn't very pleased.  
\_\_\_\_\_

113.5 A special use of **which** (D)

Match the sentence pairs and join them with **which**.

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> My phone is out of order at the moment.</li> <li>1 It poured with rain all day.</li> <li>2 My brother is disabled.</li> <li>3 Jessica's mother paid for the meal.</li> <li>4 You left the keys in the car.</li> <li>5 Miranda has lost her job.</li> <li>6 The police blocked off the road.</li> <li>7 Jeremy didn't answer my letter.</li> </ul> | } | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It means he can't get about very easily.</li> <li>It's made her very depressed.</li> <li>That was very rude of him.</li> <li>That left the ground very wet.</li> <li>That was very kind of her.</li> <li>It's a nuisance.</li> <li>That caused a traffic jam.</li> <li>That was rather careless of you.</li> </ul> |
|---|---|---|

- My phone is out of order at the moment, which is a nuisance.
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_

# 114 people arriving early, people left behind and the first people to arrive

## A people arriving early and people left behind

Read this news report about a road accident:

*Two people were killed and four injured this morning when a lorry carrying concrete pipes overturned in the centre of Portsmouth and hit two cars. Ambulances called to the scene took a long time to get through the rush-hour traffic. The accident happened in Alfred Road, where road repairs are under way. People who saw the accident say that the lorry hit the cars after it swerved to avoid a cement mixer left in the road. The traffic chaos caused by the accident has meant long delays for people trying to get to work.*

These clauses are relative clauses because they relate to a noun. *Carrying concrete pipes* tells us something about *a lorry*.

We can form these clauses with an active participle (e.g. *carrying*) or a passive participle (e.g. *called*). The participles can refer to the present or the past:

### ACTIVE

*a lorry carrying concrete pipes*  
 (= a lorry **which is** (OR **was**) **carrying** concrete pipes)  
*people trying to get to work*  
 (= people **who are** (OR **were**) **trying** to get to work)  
*the path leading to the church*  
 (= the path **which leads** (OR **led**) to the church)

We use the active participle instead of a pronoun + a continuous verb (e.g. **is/was carrying**) or + a simple verb (e.g. **want/wanted**). But we do not use it for a single action in the past:

*people who saw the accident*  
 NOT ~~*people seeing the accident*~~

### PASSIVE

*ambulances called to the scene*  
 (= ambulances **which are** (OR **were**) **called** to the scene)  
*a cement mixer left in the road*  
 (= a cement mixer **which had been left** in the road)  
*food sold in supermarkets*  
 (= food **which is sold** in supermarkets)

We use the passive participle instead of a pronoun (e.g. **which**) + a passive verb (e.g. **are/were called**).

## B the first people to arrive

Look at these examples:

*New Zealand was the first country to give women the vote.*

(= the first country **which gave** women the vote)

*Who was the last person to see the young man alive?*

(= the last person **who saw** the young man alive)

*The Times was the only newspaper to appear that day.*

*The guest on our show is the oldest person to fly an aeroplane.*

*Bobby Charlton is the most famous footballer to play on this ground.*

We use a to-infinitive after these words: **first**, **second** etc; **next** and **last**; **only**; and superlatives (e.g. **oldest**, **most famous**).

## 114 Exercises

### 114.1 Relative clauses with participles (A)

Complete the definitions. Put in an active or passive participle of these verbs: **add, arrive, block, own, play, smuggle, take, tell, watch, wear.**

- A competitor is someone taking part in a competition.
- Your property is everything owned by you.
- 1 Cricket is a game \_\_\_\_\_ in English-speaking countries.
- 2 A wrist watch is a watch \_\_\_\_\_ on your wrist.
- 3 A latecomer is a person \_\_\_\_\_ late.
- 4 An instruction is a statement \_\_\_\_\_ you what to do.
- 5 A spectator is someone \_\_\_\_\_ a game or a play.
- 6 An extension is a new part \_\_\_\_\_ to a building.
- 7 An obstacle is something \_\_\_\_\_ your way.
- 8 Contraband is something \_\_\_\_\_ into a country.

### 114.2 Relative clauses with participles (A)

Write each news item as one sentence. Change the part in brackets into a clause with an active participle (e.g. **costing**) or a passive participle (e.g. **found**).

- A new motorway is planned. (It will cost £500 million.)  
A new motorway costing £500 million is planned.
- Some weapons belong to the IRA. (They were found at a flat in Bristol.)  
Some weapons found at a flat in Bristol belong to the IRA.
- 1 Families have been turned out. (They were living in an empty office building.)  
Families \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 A chemical company has gone bankrupt. (It employed four thousand people.)  
A chemical company \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 A bridge has been declared unsafe. (It was built only two years ago.)  
A bridge \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Food has not reached those who really need it. (It was sent from Europe.)  
Food \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 People have marched to London. (They are protesting against nuclear power.)  
People \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Fans have been queuing all night at Wimbledon. (They hope to buy tickets.)  
Fans \_\_\_\_\_

### 114.3 Relative clauses with an infinitive (B)

For each situation write a sentence with the infinitive pattern.

- Martin offered his help. No one else did. Martin was the only person to offer his help.
- 1 Kate swam a length of the pool. No other girl as young as her did that.  
Kate was the youngest girl \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The typists got a pay rise. But no one else did.  
The typists were \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The captain left the ship. Everyone else had left before him.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Mrs Harper has become President. No other woman has been President before.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 115 Patterns with if

## A Introduction

Look at this conversation:

Ben: *How are we going to London tomorrow? Are you taking your car?*

Phil: *I don't think so. If we took the car, we would have the problem of where to park.*

Ben: *We could go by train.*

Phil: *If we go by coach, it'll be cheaper.*

Ben: *The train won't be very expensive if we come back the same day.*

Phil: *But it costs more if you get an early train.*

Ben: *OK. Have you got a coach timetable?*

Phil: *No, I haven't. I could have picked one up at the travel agent's this morning if I had thought of it. But there are always plenty of coaches.*

A sentence with **if** has an if-clause (e.g. *if we go by coach*) and a main clause (e.g. *it'll be cheaper*). The if-clause usually comes first, but it can come after the main clause:

*If I hear any news, I'll phone you.*

*I'll phone you if I hear any news.*

A comma is more usual when the if-clause comes first.

There are three common verb patterns:

Type 1: *If we take a coach, it will be cheaper.*

Type 2: *If we took a coach, it would be cheaper.*

Type 3: *If we had taken a coach, it would have been cheaper.*

There are also many other possible combinations of verb forms, for example:

Present simple and modal verb: *If you go early, you can't get a cheap ticket.*

**be going to** and modal verb: *If it's going to rain, we ought to hurry.*

Present simple in both clauses: *If you go early, it (usually) costs more.*

Present simple and imperative: *If you need any help, just ask.*

## B Type 1: if – present tense – will

*If you post the letter today, it'll get there by Thursday.*

*If we don't hurry, the others will go without us.*

*If it's fine, we'll be having a picnic.*

*A porter will come if you ring the bell.*

Here the present tense in the if-clause refers to a possible future action. *If you post the letter* means that you may post it or you may not. It leaves open the question of whether you will really post the letter.

We can also use **will** in an if-clause when we make a request:

*If you'll just wait a moment, I'll fetch the file.*

(= Please wait a moment . . .)

But NOT ~~*If it'll be fine, we'll have a picnic.*~~

We can also use the present continuous (e.g. **are doing**) or present perfect (e.g. **have done**) in the if-clause:

*If we're having visitors, the flat will need a good clean.*

*If you've finished with the computer, I'll put it away.*



We can use other modal verbs (e.g. **can**, **should**) in the main clause.  
*If you need a ticket for the disco tonight, I can get you one cheap.*  
*If you're going to a job interview, you should wear a tie.*

### C Type 2: if – past tense – would

*If I had a million pounds, I would probably buy a yacht.*  
*If people didn't eat so many sweets, their teeth wouldn't fall out.*  
*If we took the car, we would have the problem of where to park.*  
*It would be awful if you lost your passport.*

Here the past tense in the if-clause often refers to something unreal, something imaginary. *If I had a million pounds* means that I haven't really got a million pounds, but I am only imagining it. *If we took the car* means that taking the car is only a theoretical possibility. Compare the two types:

Type 1: *If we take the car, we'll have to park it.* (open)

Type 2: *If we took the car, we'd have to park it.* (theoretical, less real)

We can use **would** (OR **'d**) in an if-clause when we make a request:

*If you'd like to come this way, the doctor will see you now.*

(= Please come this way . . .)

But NOT ~~*If I would have a million pounds, I would buy a yacht.*~~

We can also use the past continuous (e.g. **was doing**) in the if-clause:  
*If I was leaving the house empty, I would ask someone to keep an eye on it.*

We can use **could** or **might** in the main clause:

*If we had a calculator, we could work this out a lot quicker.*

*If you rang the bell, someone might come.*

### D Type 3: if – past perfect – would have

*We lost. If we had won the match, we would have got through to the final.*

*If Graham had read the small print, he wouldn't have signed the contract.*

*If we had taken your advice, we would have saved a lot of time.*

*I would have sent Celia a postcard if I hadn't forgotten her address.*

Here we use the past perfect to talk about what didn't happen. *If we had won* means that we didn't really win. *If he'd read it* means that he didn't read it.

We do not use **would have** in an if-clause. NOT ~~*If we would have won . . .*~~

We can use **could have** or **might have** in the main clause:

*If you'd rung, we could have arranged to meet.*

*If I'd bought a ticket yesterday, I might have won a prize.*

We can use **would** in the main clause if we are talking about the present:

*If you had planned this properly, we wouldn't be in this mess now.*

*If we had saved more money last year, we would have enough for a holiday now.*

## 115 Exercises

### 115.1 Type 1 (B)

Write sentences with **if** – present tense – **will/can**.

□ It might rain. If so, we'll eat inside.

If it rains, we'll eat inside.

- 1 Neil might fail the exam. But he can take it again.
- 2 The cat might die. If so, Alex will be upset.
- 3 The office may be closed. In that case we won't be able to get in.
- 4 I may arrive a bit early. I can help you get things ready.
- 5 The celebrations might go on a long time. If so, we can leave early.
- 6 It's quite possible you'll lose the cheques. If so, you'll need to phone this number.
- 7 The parcel may arrive today. You'll have to sign for it.
- 8 The picture may be valuable. In that case we can sell it.
- 9 Why don't you ask for a pay rise? You'll probably get one.
- 10 It's possible Steve will enter the competition. And if he does, I'm sure he'll win.

### 115.2 Type 1 (B)

Complete the conversation. Put in the correct form.

Justin: Have you heard about the pop festival?

Carla: Yes, <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ good if Micromoon are playing. They're a great band. 1 it's/it'll be

Debbie: Will you be able to go, Dave?

Dave: If <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ my boss, he'll give me some time off work, I expect. 2 I ask/I'll ask

Mike: How are we going to get there?

Justin: Well, if enough people <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, we can hire a minibus. 3 are going/will go

Vicky: I won't be going if <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ too expensive. 4 it's/it'll be

Debbie: It <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ expensive if we all <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the cost. 5 isn't/won't be 6 share/will share

Carla: If <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the others later on tonight, <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ them if they want to go. 7 I see/I'll see 8 I ask/I'll ask

## 115.3 Type 1 and Type 2 (B, C)

What does the if-clause mean? Write a sentence with **isn't** or **might**.

- If this room was tidy, I could find things.  
 If we're late tonight, we can let ourselves in.  
 1 If the phone was working, I could call you.  
 2 If it rains, can you take the washing in?  
 3 If we met at seven, we'd have plenty of time.  
 4 If this spoon was silver, it would be worth a lot.  
 5 If Richard calls, can you say I'll ring back?

The room isn't tidy.

We might be late tonight.

## 115.4 Type 3 (D)

For each situation write a Type 3 sentence with **if**.

- I couldn't buy the book because I didn't have any money.

I could have bought the book if I had had some money.

- Debbie didn't lock her bike and it got stolen.

If Debbie had locked her bike, it wouldn't have got stolen.

- 1 Barbara went to bed late and so she overslept.

- 2 It wasn't warm enough, so we didn't sit outside.

- 3 You forgot the map, so we lost our way.

- 4 Gary couldn't play basketball because he was ill.

- 5 I noticed the mistake when I checked the figures.

- 6 Wayne was wearing a crash helmet, so I didn't recognize him.

- 7 No one watered the flowers, so they died.

## 115.5 Patterns with if (A-E)

Put in the correct form of the verb. Sometimes you need **will** or **would**.

Mr Day: Can't you stop playing that trumpet?

Adam: Well, if I  don't practise, I won't pass my exams.

Mr Day: But why at night? If you <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it in the day time, I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you because I'm at work. If I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ about this trumpet when you first came, I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you have the room. If you <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ so loud, it <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ so bad.

Adam: You can't play a trumpet quietly.

Mr Day: If I had known that, I <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you out long ago. Well, if you <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on doing it, I <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to your college.

not practise

1 play

2 not hear

3 know

4 not let

5 not play

6 not be

7 throw

8 go

9 complain

# 116 if, when, unless and in case

After **if**, **when**, **unless** and **in case** we use the present tense to talk about the future:  
*You'll get a prize if you win.*  
*I won't do it unless you agree.*

*Tell me when the kettle boils.*  
*Write it down in case you forget it.*

## A if or when?

Compare:

We use **if** to say that something might possibly happen:

*If you hear any news, can you let me know immediately?*

(You **might** hear some news.)

*I'll probably go for a walk later on if it stays fine.*

(It **might** stay fine.)

We use **when** to talk about something that we think will definitely happen:

*When you hear some news, can you let me know immediately?*

(You **will** hear some news.)

*I'll make myself an omelette when I get home tonight.*

(I **will** get home tonight.)

We use **if** (not **when**) to talk about something impossible or imaginary:  
*If I was in your shoes, I'd do the same.*

NOT ~~*When I was in your shoes, I'd do the same.*~~

**If** and **when** have similar meanings in contexts where **when** means 'every time':  
*If you run, you use up energy.* OR *When you run, you use up energy.*

## B if and unless

**If**... **not** means the same as **unless**. Compare:

*I can't see if I don't wear glasses.*

*The doctor will be here if she isn't called to an emergency.*

*If you can't pay your bills now, you'll have to leave.*

*I wouldn't ride a bike if I didn't have a helmet on.*

*I can't see unless I wear glasses.*

*The doctor will be here unless she's called to an emergency.*

*Unless you can pay your bills now, you'll have to leave.*

*I wouldn't ride a bike unless I had a helmet on.*

## C in case

Look at these examples:

*I'll write down the address in case I forget it.*

*Take a sandwich with you in case you get hungry.*

*I'd better reserve a seat today in case the train is full tomorrow.*

*I took two photos in case one of them didn't come out.*

We use **in case** to talk about doing something because something else might happen later.

Compare **if** and **in case**:

*I'll bring in the washing if it rains.*

(I'll bring it in after it starts raining.)

*I'll bring in the washing in case it rains.*

(I'll bring it in now because it might rain later.)

## 116 Exercises

### 116.1 if or when? (A)

Complete the sentences using **if** or **when** and a present-tense verb.

- I may see Danny tonight. If I see him, I'll tell him the news.
- Mark is coming soon. When he comes, can you let him in?
- 1 The alarm will ring soon. \_\_\_\_\_ we all have to leave the building.
- 2 I might feel better tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_ I'll probably go back to work.
- 3 This programme finishes at ten. \_\_\_\_\_ I'll stop the video.
- 4 I'm taking a photo in a minute. \_\_\_\_\_ I want everyone to smile.
- 5 The plan may not work. \_\_\_\_\_ we'll have to think of something else.

### 116.2 if and unless (B)

Rewrite the if-clauses using **unless**.

- You won't get there in time unless you hurry. \_\_\_\_\_ (if you don't hurry)
- 1 We can't have a picnic \_\_\_\_\_ (if it isn't a nice day)
- 2 Don't leave the TV on \_\_\_\_\_ (if you aren't watching it)
- 3 We can't do the job \_\_\_\_\_ (if we don't get help)
- 4 I won't wake up \_\_\_\_\_ (if I don't use an alarm clock)
- 5 I wouldn't buy the picture \_\_\_\_\_ (if I didn't like it)

### 116.3 if and unless (B)

Put in **if** or **unless**.

- Mike will be pleased if he passes his test.
- The bus won't stop unless you ring the bell.
- 1 I can't read your letters \_\_\_\_\_ you type them.
- 2 Ann will be upset \_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't get the job.
- 3 You can't go into the theatre \_\_\_\_\_ you've got a ticket.
- 4 Don't bother to ring me \_\_\_\_\_ it's important.
- 5 I'd go to the concert \_\_\_\_\_ I wasn't so busy.

### 116.4 in case (C)

Combine each pair of sentences using **in case**.

- You'd better take a sweater. It might get cold.  
You'd better take a sweater in case it gets cold.
- 1 We'd better book a table. The restaurant might be full.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 You ought to insure your jewellery. It might get stolen.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I'm watching this saucepan. The water might boil over.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I'll leave you my phone number. You might want to contact me.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 117 wish and if only

## A wish ... would

**Wish ... would** expresses a wish for a change in how someone behaves:

*I wish you would be more polite to my friends.*

*I wish you wouldn't argue all the time. It gets on my nerves.*

*Tom wishes his flat-mate wouldn't keep coming in so late.*

We use the same pattern to express a wish for someone to do something, or for something to happen:

*I wish you would tidy up this mess.*

*I wish that dog would stop barking.*

*I wish they'd tell us what's happening.*

*I wish you'd keep quiet.*

We can also use the pattern **if only ... would**. **If only** means the same as **I wish**, but it can be stronger, more emphatic:

*We don't know a thing. If only they'd tell us what's happening.*

*If only it would stop raining, then we could go for a walk.*

## B wish ... past

**Wish** and **if only** with a past-tense verb express a wish for the present situation to be different:

*This room isn't very big. I wish it was a bit bigger.*

*I wish I lived in a big city. It's so boring in the country.*

*Marion wishes she was getting a decent wage.*

*We all wish we had more money, don't we?*

*If only I was a bit taller. Then I could reach the shelf.*

We cannot use **would** in these sentences. (For **would** see A.)

NOT ~~*I wish this room would be a bit bigger.*~~

But we can use **could**:

*I wish I could sing (but I can't).*

*I feel so helpless. If only I could speak the language.*

## C wish ... past perfect

We use **wish** and **if only** with the past perfect to express a wish about the past:

*I wish you had told me about the dance. I would have gone.*

Here *I wish you had told me* means that you didn't tell me. Here are some more examples:

*I wish I'd got up earlier. I'm behind with everything today.*

*I wish you hadn't lost that photo. It was a really good one.*

*If only we hadn't had a puncture, we would have arrived in time.*

We do not use **would have** for the past.

NOT ~~*I wish you would have told me.*~~

But we can use **could have**:

*I wish I could have been at the wedding, but I was in New York.*

## 117 Exercises

### 117.1 wish . . . would (A)

What might you say in these situations?

- to someone who never answers the phone

*I wish you'd answer the phone.*

- to someone who makes rude remarks about you

*I wish you wouldn't make rude remarks about me.*

- 1 to someone who won't hurry up

- 2 to someone who never does the washing-up

- 3 to someone who isn't telling you the whole story

- 4 to someone who blows cigarette smoke in your face

- 5 to someone who won't tell you what he's thinking

- 6 to someone who always leaves the door open

- 7 to someone who won't leave you alone

### 117.2 wish . . . past (B)

Add a sentence with **I wish** or **if only**.

- I can't solve my problems. *I wish I could solve my problems.*

- 1 Why am I so tired? \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 I can't sleep. \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 I haven't got enough energy. \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Life is so dull. \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 My studies aren't going well. \_\_\_\_\_

- 6 I can't concentrate. \_\_\_\_\_

- 7 I haven't got any friends. \_\_\_\_\_

### 117.3 wish . . . past perfect (C)

Complete the sentences using: **accepted, caught, found, kept, played, saved, stayed, succeeded** and **won**.

- I spent all the money. I wish now that *I had saved it.*

- Unfortunately the plan failed. We all wish *it had succeeded.*

- 1 I missed the train. I wish \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Jerry left the party early. Fiona wishes \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Helen refused the offer. But her parents wish \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 It's a pity we sold the table. If only \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 I looked everywhere for the key. I wish \_\_\_\_\_

- 6 The team lost narrowly. Their fans wish \_\_\_\_\_

- 7 The injured player could only watch the match. He wishes \_\_\_\_\_

# 118 but, although and in spite of

## A but and although

We can join two clauses with **but**:

*The café was crowded, but we found a table.*  
*Sadie has passed her test, but she never drives.*

We can also use **although**:

*Although the café was crowded, we found a table.*  
*Although Sadie has passed her test, she never drives.*

The clause with **although** can also come after the main clause:

*We found a table, although the café was crowded.*

## B though and even though

**Though** is informal. It means the same as **although**:

*Though/Although I liked the sweater, I didn't buy it.*  
*Though/Although it was extremely cold, Debbie wasn't wearing a coat.*

We can use **though** at the end of a sentence:

*I liked the sweater. I didn't buy it, though. (= But I didn't buy it.)*

**Even though** is stronger, more emphatic than **although**:

*Jeff looked quite fresh, even though he'd just run a marathon.*  
*Even though I hate Gary, I shall try to be nice to him.*

## C in spite of and despite

We use **in spite of** before a noun phrase or the ing-form of a verb:

*Tom felt perfectly calm in spite of the danger.*  
*We finally succeeded in spite of all the difficulties.*  
*I carried on working in spite of not feeling well.*  
*They always seem to be enjoying themselves in spite of having no money.*

We use **despite** in exactly the same way as **in spite of** and with the same meaning:

*He was calm despite the danger.*      *I worked despite not feeling well.*

But compare **in spite of** and **although**:

### in spite of

*I'm no better in spite of the pills*  
(OR *in spite of taking the pills*).  
~~NOT *in spite of I've taken the pills*~~  
*Mark is making little progress in spite of*  
*his hard work (OR *in spite of working**  
*hard).*  
~~NOT *in spite of he works hard*~~

### although

*I'm no better, although I've taken the pills.*  
  
*Mark is making little progress, although he*  
*works hard.*

We can use **in spite of the fact (that)** in the same way as **although**:

*I'm no better in spite of the fact that I've taken the pills.*  
*Debbie wasn't wearing a coat despite the fact that it was extremely cold.*



## 118 Exercises

### 118.1 but (A)

Complete each sentence with **but** and one of these clauses:

I still don't understand it.    It didn't break. ✓    It's really quite modern.

No one laughed.    He never uses them.

- I dropped the dish, but it didn't break.
- 1 The house looks old, \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The joke was funny, \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Mike has some skis, \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Phil explained the system, \_\_\_\_\_

### 118.2 although (A)

Rewrite the sentences in Exercise 118.1 using **although**.

- Although I dropped the dish, it didn't break.
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_

### 118.3 although or in spite of? (A, C)

Put in **although** or **in spite of**.

- The match went ahead in spite of the bad weather.
- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ I told the absolute truth, no one would believe me.
- 2 Our neighbour goes for long walks \_\_\_\_\_ being eighty-five years old.
- 3 I caught the train, \_\_\_\_\_ I had only a minute to spare.
- 4 The goods were never delivered \_\_\_\_\_ the promise we had.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ the threats against his life, the minister carried on as normal.
- 6 The chairman resigned \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that it wasn't his fault.

### 118.4 although, even though, in spite of and despite (A-C)

Join each pair of sentences. Be careful where you put the words in brackets.

- Dave smokes. He seems to be in good health. (although)  
Although Dave smokes, he seems to be in good health.
- I couldn't sleep. I was tired. (despite)  
I couldn't sleep despite being tired.
- 1 Max didn't notice the sign. It was right in front of him. (even though)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Kate never learnt Spanish. She lived in Spain for years. (although)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Joe is a millionaire. He hates spending money. (despite)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 A few trains were running. There was a strike. (in spite of)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 We couldn't get a seat. We arrived early. (in spite of)  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 119 to, in order to, so that and for

## A To (purpose)

We can use the to-infinitive to say why someone does something, what the purpose of an action is:

- Alec was hurrying to catch his train.*
- Most people work to earn money.*
- I rang to find out the times of the trains.*
- We went to the library to get some books.*

## B In order to and so as to

**In order to** and **so as to** are more formal than **to**:

- The government took these measures in order to reduce crime.*
- The staff are working at weekends in order to complete the project on time.*

We can use the negative **in order not to** or **so as not to**, but we cannot use **not to** on its own:

- Alec was hurrying in order not to miss his train.*
- NOT ~~*He was hurrying not to miss his train.*~~
- The staff are working at weekends so as not to delay the project any further.*

## C So that

After **so that** we use a subject and a main verb (e.g. *it gets*):

- I'll post the card today so that it gets (OR it'll get) there on time.*

We often use **will** or **can** for a present purpose and **would** or **could** for a past purpose:

- I'll give you a map so that you can find the way.*
- I gave Roger a map so that he could find the way (OR so that he would be able to find the way).*

In informal English we can leave out **that**:

- You should put your passport in a safe place so (that) it doesn't get lost.*

## D For

We can use **for** + noun phrase to talk about the purpose of an action:

- The whole family have gone out for a bike ride.*
- Why don't you come over for coffee?*

To talk about the purpose of a thing, we use either a to-infinitive or **for** + ing-form:

- This heater is to keep (OR for keeping) the plants warm in winter.*
- The machine is used to cut (OR for cutting) plastic.*

But we use a to-infinitive (NOT **for** + ing-form) to talk about an action:

- I put the heater on to keep the plants warm.*

## 119 Exercises

### 119.1 to (purpose) (A)

Complete each sentence using **to** and these words: **buy a car, cash a cheque, get some petrol, go to sleep, look smart, make some tea.**

Ian went to the bank to cash a cheque.

1 Karen sometimes takes a pill \_\_\_\_\_

2 Monica stopped at a garage \_\_\_\_\_

3 Jeremy is going to wear a suit \_\_\_\_\_

4 Dave put on the kettle \_\_\_\_\_

5 Liz is borrowing some money \_\_\_\_\_

### 119.2 in order to and so as to (B)

Say what Nigel intends to do. Use either **in order to** or **so as to**. (Both are correct.)

ACTION

PURPOSE

study books on business →

be more successful

1 get to work earlier →

impress the boss

2 work harder →

achieve more

3 take regular exercise →

keep fit and alert

4 think positively →

not miss any opportunities

He's going to study books on business in order to be more successful.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

### 119.3 to, for and so that (A, C, D)

Write each pair of sentences as one. Use the word in brackets.

I'm learning English. I want to get a better job. (to)

I'm learning English to get a better job.

The driver stopped. Then the children could cross the road. (so that)

The driver stopped so that the children could cross the road.

I'm saving up. I want a holiday. (for)

I'm saving up for a holiday.

1 Tom put the cream in the fridge. That would keep it cool. (to)

2 Pamela wore boots. Her feet wouldn't get wet. (so that)

3 I'm going on a diet. I want to lose weight. (to)

4 We often switch off the heating. It saves money. (to)

5 We all sat down. We needed a rest. (for)

6 Mark is going to repair the roof. Then the rain won't come in. (so that)

# 120 Review of linking words

## A Time words

Look at these sentences with **when**, **while**, **as soon as** etc:

*My leg hurts **when** I walk.*

*I heard the news on the radio **as/while** I was driving home.*

(= during the time when I was driving home)

***When/After** the speaker had sat down, no one knew what to say.*

***As soon as** I'd left the house, it started to rain.*

(= immediately after I'd left the house)

*I must get to the post office **before** it closes.*

*You have to wait **until** the light changes to green.*

(= up to the time when the light changes to green)

*There's been a lot of new building **since** I was here last.*

(= from the time when I was here last)

We use the present simple for future time after **when**, **while**, **as soon as** etc, for example: *before it closes, until it changes*. See Unit 15C.

## B if, unless and in case (See Unit 116)

*It'll be quite safe **if** we're careful.*

*You won't learn to play the piano well **unless** you practise.*

(= if you don't practise)

*I've brought some sandwiches **in case** I get hungry.*

(= because I might get hungry)

## C but, although and in spite of (See Unit 118)

*The jacket was nice, **but** it was too small.*

***Although** the forecast said it would rain, it turned out to be a beautiful day.*

*We still haven't got a sponsor **in spite of** writing (OR **in spite of the fact that** we've written) to dozens of companies.*

## D because and so

We use **because** to express the reason for something and **so** to express the result of something:

*I turned the heating on **because** it was cold.*

*Karen works on Sundays **because** she gets paid extra.*

*It was cold, **so** I turned the heating on.*

*The lamp didn't work, **so** I took it back to the shop.*

## E to, in order to and so that (See Unit 119)

*Lots of people jog **to** keep fit.*

*We're having to borrow money **in order to** pay our bills.*

*I took the bread out of the freezer **so that** it would defrost.*

## 120 Exercises

### 120.1 Time words (A)

Combine each pair to make the title of a pop song. Use these words instead of the ones in brackets: **as soon as, before, since, when, while, until.**

- Think of me – (during the time) I'm away Think of me while I'm away.
- 1 I'll love you – (up to the day) I die \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I hear music – (at the time) I see you \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Come home – (but not after) it's too late \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 I've been sad – (from the time) you left \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I fell in love – (immediately after) we met \_\_\_\_\_

### 120.2 Linking words (B–E)

Put in these words: **although, because, but, if, in case, in order to, in spite of, so, so that, unless.**

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ it was late, Alex didn't seem in a hurry to leave.
- 2 They put video cameras in shops \_\_\_\_\_ stop people stealing things.
- 3 I decided not to go out for a meal \_\_\_\_\_ I couldn't afford it.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ you're ready, we can start now.
- 5 Our room was very small, \_\_\_\_\_ we didn't mind at all.
- 6 No one was watching the television, \_\_\_\_\_ I switched it off.
- 7 You can't drive a car \_\_\_\_\_ you've got a licence.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ having absolutely no talent, the man became a popular TV personality.
- 9 Vicky sent us a map \_\_\_\_\_ we'd be able to find her house.
- 10 I think my answers are right, but can I just check them with yours \_\_\_\_\_ I've made a mistake?

### 120.3 Linking words (A–E)

Choose the correct linking word.

- A: We hadn't any bread, <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ I went to the shop. I needed some <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ make sandwiches. I got there just <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the shop closed and luckily they had some left.
- B: Does the little shop stay open <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the supermarket has closed?
- A: Yes, it stays open till ten o'clock. It's very convenient, <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ it's rather expensive. I always go there <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ I need just one or two things. I don't go to the supermarket <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ I need a lot.
- B: The shop must have done much less business <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the supermarket has been there.
- A: I don't like the supermarket <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the fact that there's a much bigger choice. I go there <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ it's cheaper.
- 1 because/so  
2 so that/to  
3 after/before  
4 after/before  
5 but/in spite of  
6 if/in case  
7 if/unless  
8 since/until  
9 although/in spite of  
10 because/so

# Relative Clauses : Answers

## Unit 109

- 109.1 1 the young man at the door  
2 the boy who sings in a pop group  
3 the very thin woman  
4 the girl with green eyes  
5 the well dressed young lady  
6 the man who works here
- 109.2 1 that/which      4 that/which  
2 who/that          5 that/which  
3 who/that          6 who/that
- 109.3 1 that/which went off this morning caused a lot of damage.  
2 The scientist who discovered a new planet has won the Nobel Prize.  
3 The strike that/which closed Britain's docks is over.  
4 The footballer who took drugs has been banned from playing again.  
5 The little girl who had been missing since Tuesday has been found safe and well.  
6 The oil that/which spilled from a tanker is five miles off the Scottish coast.

## Unit 110

- 110.1 1 that was chasing the sheep has been shot.  
2 that upset everyone was untrue.  
3 who rang Lola is a film producer.  
4 who Angela knows is a millionaire.  
5 that Peter broke was extremely valuable.  
6 that you wore last night is really nice.

## Key

- 110.2 1 the car you can afford.  
2 the film people want to see.  
3 the chocolates you'll enjoy.  
4 the cleaner you can trust.  
5 the magazine clever people read.
- 110.3 1 From here you can see the mountain (that/which) we climbed.  
2 The man who/that services my car is a keen fisherman.  
3 The detective lost the man (who/that) he was following.  
4 I thought I recognized the assistant who/that sold me the suit.

### Unit 111

- 111.1 1 That's the tent (that/which) I slept in.  
2 That's the hill (that/which) we walked up.  
3 This is the beach (that/which) we had a view of.  
4 That's the boat (that/which) Alex and I went out in.  
5 This is the harbour (that/which) we sailed from.  
6 This is the island (that/which) we landed on.  
7 This is the museum (that/which) I went to.  
8 These are the people (who/that) we got friendly with.
- 111.2 1 A sofa bed is a piece of furniture (that/which) you can either sit or sleep on.  
2 A drill is a tool (that/which) you can make holes with.  
3 A destination is the place (that/which) someone travels to.  
4 A corridor is a passage (that/which) people walk along.  
5 A microphone is an instrument (that/which) people speak into.  
6 A safe is a cupboard (that/which) we keep valuable things in.
- 111.3 1 That is an idea in which our party believes.  
2 That is a policy to which I am strongly opposed.  
3 These are people about whom no one cares.  
4 Those are mistakes of which your party should be ashamed.  
5 That is a problem with which the government is dealing.

### Unit 112

- 112.1 1 Brian is the journalist whose tape-recorder was stolen.  
2 Steve is the architect who knew Howard at school.  
3 Rex is the farmer whose land Howard bought.  
4 Louise is the model whose name was in Howard's diary.  
5 Mark is the lawyer who looked after Howard's interests.
- 112.2 1 What you have to think about is your profits.  
2 What you must get is good financial advice.  
3 What you should work towards is a realistic target.  
4 What you need to do is (to) plan ahead.
- 112.3 1 Columbus sailed to America.  
2 It was golf that Jack Nicklaus played.  
3 It was in Greece that the Olympic Games began.  
4 It's Mount McKinley that is the highest mountain in the USA.  
5 It's Mercury that is nearest the sun.

### Unit 113

- 113.1 1 It adds information about the college theatre.  
2 It tells us which people.  
3 It adds information about Lucy Kellest.  
4 It tells us which young man.  
5 It adds information about the evening.
- 113.2 1 which  
2 who  
3 whose  
4 whom (Also possible: who)  
5 who  
6 which
- 113.3 1 Bob and Cheryl, whom/who you met last year, were here all last week.  
2 They're now running a computer software business, which is doing very well.  
3 Cheryl, who studied programming at college, writes the programs.  
4 Bob, whose subject was business studies, handles the financial side.  
5 He explained it all to Martin, who isn't very interested in business.  
6 On Saturday we went to a Chinese restaurant, which someone had recommended.

- 113.4
- 1 who is a bit deaf, couldn't hear the phone.
  - 2 St Michael's Church, which dates from the 14th century, is a fine building.
  - 3 The person whose suitcase got lost was Colin.
  - 4 The road that/ which leads to the farm isn't suitable for cars.
  - 5 Our teacher, who lives ten miles away, stayed at home during the bus strike.
  - 6 Diamond, which is a very hard substance, is used for cutting.
  - 7 The person who got everything ready was Kevin.
  - 8 The person who knows all about it is the secretary.
  - 9 Mandy, whose name was missed off the list, wasn't very pleased.
- 113.5
- 1 It poured with rain all day, which left the ground very wet.
  - 2 My brother is disabled, which means he can't get about very easily.
  - 3 Jessica's mother paid for the meal, which was very kind of her.
  - 4 You left the keys in the car, which was rather careless of you.
  - 5 Miranda has lost her job, which has made her very depressed.
  - 6 The police blocked off the road, which caused a traffic jam.
  - 7 Jeremy didn't answer my letter, which was very rude of him.

### Unit 114

- 114.1
- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1 played   | 6 added    |
| 2 worn     | 7 blocking |
| 3 arriving | 8 smuggled |
| 4 telling  |            |
| 5 watching |            |
- 114.2
- 1 living in an empty office building have been turned out.
  - 2 employing four thousand people has gone bankrupt.
  - 3 built only two years ago has been declared unsafe.
  - 4 sent from Europe has not reached those who really need it.
  - 5 protesting against nuclear power have marched to London.
  - 6 hoping to buy tickets have been queuing all night at Wimbledon.

- 114.3
- 1 to swim a length of the pool.
  - 2 the only people/ employees to get a pay rise.
  - 3 The captain was the last person to leave the ship.
  - 4 Mrs Harper is the first woman to become President.

### Unit 115

- 115.1
- 1 If Neil fails the exam, he can take it again.
  - 2 If the cat dies, Alex will be upset.
  - 3 If the office is closed, we won't be able to get in.
  - 4 If I arrive a bit early, I can help you get things ready.
  - 5 If the celebrations go on a long time, we can leave early.
  - 6 If you lose the cheques, you'll need to phone this number.
  - 7 If the parcel arrives today, you'll have to sign for it.
  - 8 If the picture is valuable, we can sell it.
  - 9 If you ask for a pay rise, you'll probably get one.
  - 10 If Steve enters the competition, I'm sure he'll win.
- 115.2
- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 it'll be  | 5 won't be |
| 2 I ask     | 6 share    |
| 3 are going | 7 I see    |
| 4 it's      | 8 I'll ask |
- 115.3
- 1 The phone isn't working.
  - 2 It might rain.
  - 3 We might meet at seven.
  - 4 This spoon isn't silver.
  - 5 Richard might call.
- 115.4
- 1 If Barbara hadn't gone to bed late, she wouldn't have overslept.
  - 2 If it had been warm enough, we would have sat outside.
  - 3 If you hadn't forgotten the map, we wouldn't have lost our way.
  - 4 Gary could have played basketball if he hadn't been ill.
  - 5 I wouldn't have noticed the mistake if I hadn't checked the figures.
  - 6 If Wayne hadn't been wearing a crash helmet, I would have recognized him.
  - 7 If someone had watered the flowers, they wouldn't have died.



## Key

- 115.5 1 played  
2 wouldn't hear  
3 had known/'d known  
4 wouldn't have let  
5 didn't play  
6 wouldn't be  
7 would have thrown/'d have thrown  
8 go  
9 will complain/'ll complain

### Unit 116

- 116.1 1 When it rings,  
2 If I feel better,  
3 When it finishes,  
4 When I take it,  
5 If it doesn't work,
- 116.2 1 unless it's a nice day.  
2 unless you're watching it.  
3 unless we get (some) help.  
4 unless I use an alarm clock.  
5 unless I liked it.
- 116.3 1 unless 4 unless  
2 if 5 if  
3 unless
- 116.4 1 We'd better book a table in case the restaurant is full.  
2 You ought to insure your jewellery in case it gets stolen.  
3 I'm watching this saucepan in case the water boils over.  
4 I'll leave you my phone number in case you want to contact me.

### Unit 117

- 117.1 1 I wish you'd hurry up.  
2 I wish you'd do the washing-up.  
3 I wish you'd tell me the whole story.  
4 I wish you wouldn't blow cigarette smoke in my face.  
5 I wish you'd tell me what you're thinking.  
6 I wish you wouldn't (always) leave the door open.  
7 I wish you'd leave me alone.
- 117.2 1 I wish/If only I wasn't so tired.  
2 I wish/If only I could sleep.  
3 I wish/If only I had enough/more energy.  
4 I wish/If only it wasn't so dull.  
5 I wish/If only they were going well/better.  
6 I wish/If only I could concentrate.  
7 I wish/If only I had a friend/some friends.

- 117.3 1 I had caught it.  
2 he had stayed.  
3 she had accepted (it).  
4 we had kept it.  
5 I had found it.  
6 they had won.  
7 he could have played.

### Unit 118

- 118.1 1 but it's really quite modern.  
2 but no one laughed.  
3 but he never uses them.  
4 but I still don't understand it.
- 118.2 1 Although the house looks old, it's really quite modern.  
2 Although the joke was funny, no one laughed.  
3 Although Mike has some skis, he never uses them.  
4 Although Phil explained the system, I still don't understand it.
- 118.3 1 Although 4 in spite of  
2 in spite of 5 In spite of  
3 although 6 in spite of
- 118.4 1 Max didn't notice the sign even though it was right in front of him.  
2 Kate never learnt Spanish although she lived in Spain for years.  
3 Despite being a millionaire, Joe hates spending money.  
4 A few trains were running in spite of the strike. (Also possible: ... in spite of there being a strike.)  
5 We couldn't get a seat in spite of arriving early.

### Unit 119

- 119.1 1 to go to sleep. 4 to make some tea.  
2 to get some petrol. 5 to buy a car.  
3 to look smart.
- 119.2 1 He's going to get to work earlier in order to/so as to impress the boss.  
2 He's going to work harder in order to/so as to achieve more.  
3 He's going to take regular exercise in order to/so as to keep fit and alert.  
4 He's going to think positively in order not to miss/so as not to miss any opportunities.

- 119.3 1 Tom put the cream in the fridge to keep it cool.  
2 Pamela wore boots so that her feet wouldn't get wet.  
3 I'm going on a diet to lose weight.  
4 We often switch off the heating to save money.  
5 We all sat down for a rest.  
6 Mark is going to repair the roof so that the rain won't come in.

### Unit 120

- 120.1 1 I'll love you until I die.  
2 I hear music when I see you.  
3 Come home before it's too late.  
4 I've been sad since you left.  
5 I fell in love as soon as we met.
- 120.2 1 Although  
2 (in order) to  
3 because  
4 If  
5 but  
6 so  
7 unless  
8 In spite of  
9 so that  
10 in case
- 120.3 1 so  
2 to  
3 before  
4 after  
5 but  
6 if  
7 unless  
8 since  
9 in spite of  
10 because