### Unit 2

# Ianguage focus.

Look at the biographies on pages 12 and 13 of the Classbook and complete part A.

We use a relative clause to add information about a noun in the main clause.

Δ

We make relative clauses with the relative pronouns who, which and that.

We use <u>who</u> to add information about people.

Austen, <u>WhO</u>was the youngest of seven children, was born in 1775.

We use which or that to add information about things.

When he was two years old, he got an eye disease <u>that</u> made him blind.

She wrote in a small dressing room <u>which</u> had a creaking door.

The relative clause goes after the noun it adds information about.

He got an eye disease which made him blind.

#### Who, which or that?

Circle the correct word in each of the sentences below.

That's the author who which wrote my favourite book.

He likes books who which have pictures.

- Ali's got a brother who/which lives in Muscat.
- B He bought a pen who that cost £100.
- She's the girl who which won the writing competition.
- 5 Tom is the student who which wrote that story.
- 🗧 I read a book who (that) frightened me.
- 📝 I like the job who that I've got.
- There's one thing who which I don't like about this book.

#### В

There are two types of relative clause.

- 1 Defining relative clauses
- are used to tell the reader exactly who or what is being talked about.
- are necessary to understand the meaning of a sentence.

#### She wrote fascinating descriptions <u>which were</u> <u>about society and people</u>.

(essential information to identify what she described)

- 2 Non-defining relative clauses.
- are used to give additional information which is not necessary to the meaning of the sentence.
- are punctuated with commas.

Jane Austen, <u>who was a famous English</u> <u>author</u>, wrote in the early 19th century.

## Missing relative clauses.

Read the biography about Alfred Tennyson on page 13 of the Classbook. A number shows that a relative clause is missing from the text. Read the missing relative clauses below and match them to a number in the text. One has been done for you.

who was only 22

which is why it often has a strong rhythm

which made it difficult for him to read and write

who was the fourth of twelve children

which were unhappy and miserable

- which caused more unhappiness
- who they named Hallam

who made him the national Poet Laureate in 1850 and a Lord in 1883



#### relative clauses

#### **Defining relative clauses**

I like the person who gives me presents.

This is the shop that I bought the gift from.

Do you remember that red dress which I wore in your party?

There are a lot of students who did well in exams.

These are the parts that are damaged.

I have seen the person who was with you on the plane.

#### Non-defining relative clauses

The doctor, who is Indian, gave me an effective medicine.

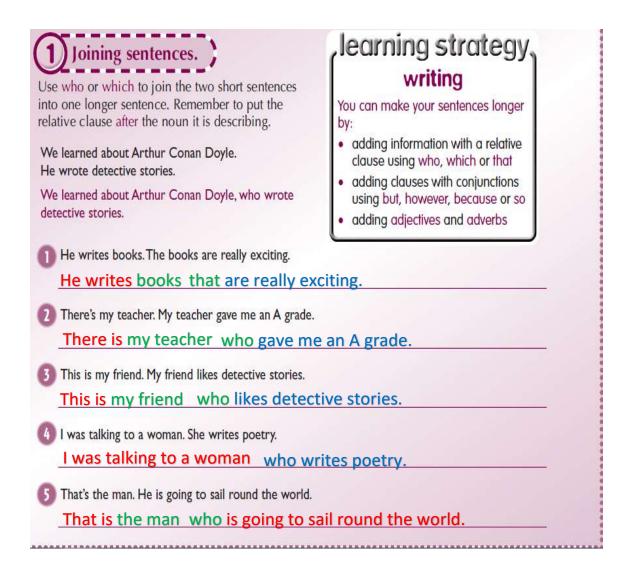
My car, that I bought last year, needs a new engine.

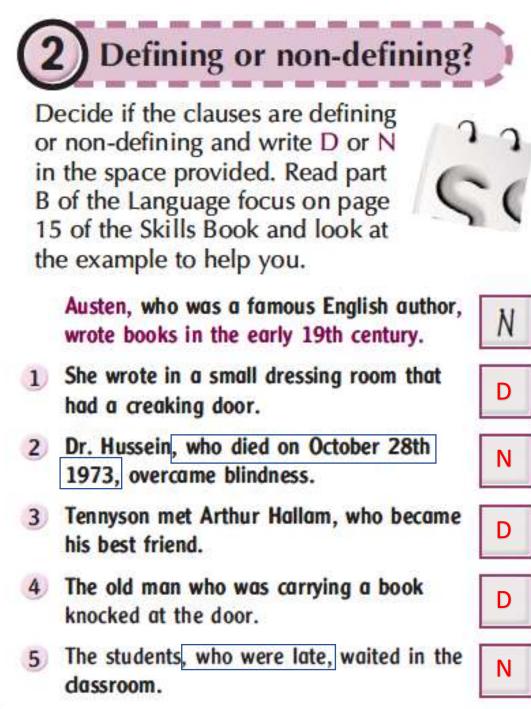
Ahmed bin Majid, who guided Vasco da Gama, invented the magnetic needle.

This product, which I purchased by eBay, has some problems.

Ahmed is my friend who always helps me.

This is the new machine which can make paper quickly.







# language focus

Read the language focus and label the examples.

We use direct speech when we want to write the exact words that were spoken.

- We put the actual words someone said inside speech marks.
- **b.** A new bit of speech starts with a capital letter if it is the beginning of a sentence.
- c. We start a new line when a new person starts talking.
- **d.** We can put a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark inside the speech marks, if it is the end of a sentence.
- e. We can put a comma inside the speech marks if it isn't the end of a sentence.

"Holmes," murmured Sir Henry, "You have saved my life."

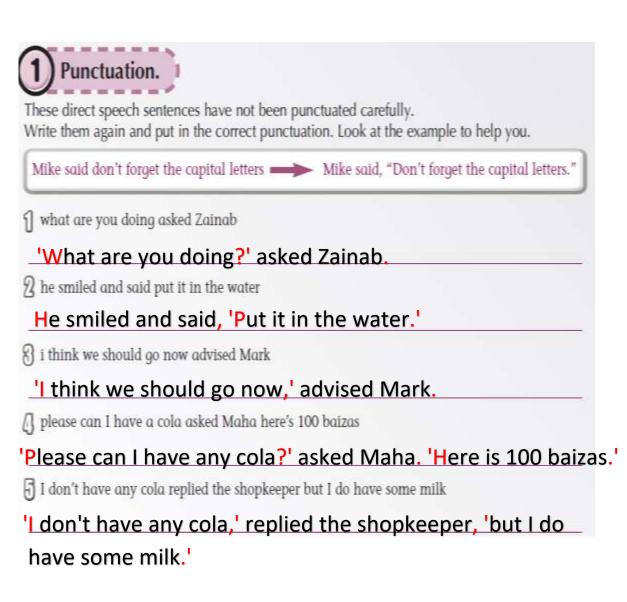
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"I'm sorry I put you in danger," replied Holmes, "Are you strong enough to stand?"

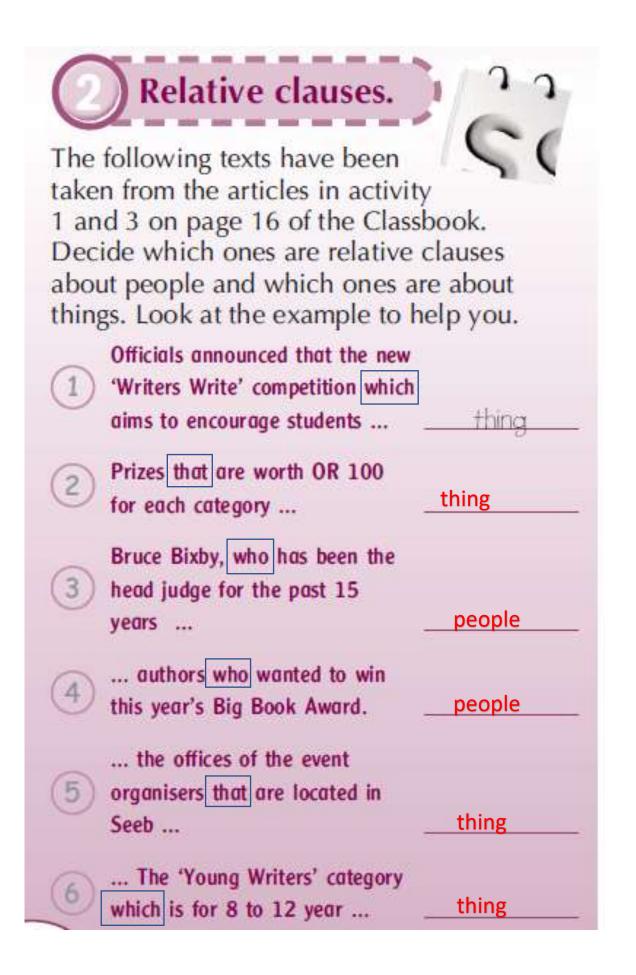


Put the speech marks in the correct places in the following sentences.

- 50
- 1 Maha said, I think that poem's boring!
- 2 Where are you going? asked the teacher.
- Amy whispered, Don't go on that bus!
- I The teacher said, I need some paper.
- Stop! said Issa, You can't do that!
- I like this story, said Molly, It's very exciting.







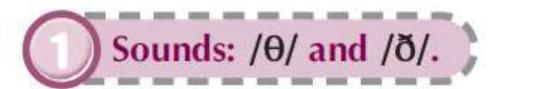
# Order of adjectives.

Find and read the information about order of adjectives on the ITC 'Writers Write Right' web page on pages 18 and 19 of the Classbook. Use the information to order the adjectives and write phrases to describe each picture in the space provided. Look at the example to help you.



a modern round plastick clock

numbe	opinion	size	age	shape	colour	origin	material	purpose	noun
a an some four	beautiful pretty awful fantastic delicious boring interesting comfortable disgusting	big small tinny huge short enormous heavy light	new antique modern ancient	square round straight curly oval curved	green blue yellow brown black pink white red purple	Omani Chinese British Japanese Australian Yemeni	Golden wooden silver steel paper plastic cotton silk leather	hunting kitchen sleeping building electrical sport	bag car pen dress fan ring doll boot
-	a doll	۱	an ap	ple	< Contraction of the second se	sex	some	oran	ges

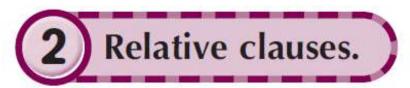


First listen to the following sounds and example words. Then sort the words provided and write them in the correct column of the chart. Finally, listen and check your answers.

author breath breathe brother	cloth clothes fifth myth	than thank them thick	think this through with			
:	Ð	ð				
b	ree oth ick or	this then smooth breathe brother				
breat	th					
<u>cloth</u>		clothes				
fitth		than				
myth	<u> </u>	them				
think		<u>this</u>				
thick		<u>that</u>				
<u>throu</u>	gh	other				

Write in the punctuation.
Punctuate the following sentences.
this is my best friend ali This is my best friend, Ali.
I asked Where do you live I asked, 'Where do you live?'
its behind you she shouted loudly 'It's behind you!' she shouted loudly.
you will need to list your name date of birth and occupation in the form provided You will need to list your name, date of birth

and occupation in the form provided.



Write who or which in the sentences below.

- That's my brother <u>who</u> has green eyes.
- **2** I go to school by bus <u>which</u> I hate.
- The bin is full of rubbish which smells awful.
- A Maha bought a goat <u>which</u> ate everything it saw.
- Ali was a boy who knew what he wanted.
- My mother is the person who taught me to cook.

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