

activity

- 1) Karen has sent me an e-mail
  - 2) Dave and Pat has visited the museum
  - 3) I have been at the pet shop
  - 4) they paked at Redi have
  - 5) Marcus has had and accident
  - 6) we have done the shopping for our grandmother
  - 7) I have just cleaned my bike
  - 8) Emily has painted her room
  - 9) Lisa and Colin have gone to a concert
  - 10) My friendst have given smaking
- the student have booked a flight vienna
  - the cat have bought a mouse
  - Jack and Brian have dreamt
  - He has already invited his friends

● Julia has just made a table  
with these columns

● My friends have passed the geography test

● I have just read the Rabbit

● The teacher has lost

●

●

## Relative clauses

We can use relative clauses to

join two English sentences or to

give more information about something

example I bought a new car it is very

fast

I bought a new car that is very fast

who persone

which animal things

whose possession

• this is the bank which was robbed yesterday

• a boy whose sister is my class was in the bank at the time

• the man who robbed the bank had two pistols

• he wore a mask which made him look like Mickey Mouse

• he came with a friend whose waited outside in the car

• the woman whose gave him the money was young

• the bag whose containe the money was (I saw)

Relative adverbs

use  
person

who

animal or thinks

which

possession

whose

that

Subjed pronoun or object pronoun

subjed and object pronoun

cannot be distinguished by their

forms who which that are used

for subjed and object pronouns

you can however distinguish

them as follows

1. If the relative pronoun is followed

by a verb the relative pronoun

is a subjed pronoun must be and

be used the other which is

is lying on the table

• Do you know the girl who  
dances with (objektprænomen)

• Do you know the girl who  
dances with me (objektprænomen)

• The apples that are lying on the  
table are bad (objektprænomen)

• The apples that were  
bought in the shop are bad

(objektprænomen)

• We will stay at a hotel

from the beach (subjektprænomen)

• Who will stay may friends  
has recommended (objektprænomen)

• She works

to be an

• They called  
nervous

• I sent an  
in a practical

• The customer  
was very fr

• We broke the  
romney faith

• I dropped

• She loves  
ending's

• They live in  
north of

• The man  
jumpers

• She worked for a man who used

to be an edhete

• they called a lawyer who lived

nervy

• I sent an email to my brother lives

in Australia

• the customer likes the waiters who  
was very friends

• we broke the computer that belonged  
to my father

• I dropped a glass that was new

• She loves books that have happy  
endings

• they live in a city that is in the  
north of England

• the man who is wharfing a blow  
Jumper is in the warden

● the girl who is from India works in a bank

● my sister who lives in Australia has three children

● the money that belongs to John is in the kitchen

● the table that was my grandfather's got broken

● the television that was bought 20 years ago was stolen

● that fruit that isn't fresh is on the table

### Relative Pronouns

● the man whom I met

● the books which I read

● the houses where I live

● the

● the

● the

● the

● the

● the

●

• the potwiche I wash born

• the city were I was born

• the bay who I saw

• the place were I play

• the horse which an Rade

• the swi were an sw

•



Have you traveled by plane?

Have you ridden a horse?

3 Complete the next sentences using the perfect present. Use the verb in brackets.

- a Someone has eaten (eat) my apple.
- b Oh no!! have Brooke (break) a window.
- c My sister has started (start) a new job recently.
- d You have not left (not leave) your homework on the bus. H
- e I have written (write) my English essay.
- f We have finished (finish) our shopping.
- g have Emma lost (lose) a
- h John has not gone (not go) to the supermarket.
- i has Your girlfriend phoned
- j Mr and Mrs Jackson have not seen (not see) the new film.

Sparky has never played in the snow. This is Sparky's first snow. He  
 (not/feel) the cold yet.  
 Sparky has just received (just) received a new sled for Christmas. She puts on her warm  
 and snow boots. She pulls the sled up the hill. Sparky has followed (follow) Maria up the hill. He feels proud  
 with Maria. Sparky has finally (finally) reached the top. She sits on her sled. She runs  
 down the hill. Sparky runs beside the sled. They have finally reached the bottom. Sparky  
has decided (decide) that he likes the snow tool.

Copyright © 2015 The City School, www.cityschool.com

Choose the best option in perfect present to complete the sentences.

1. I haven't finished my homework yet.
- a. have finish
  - b. has finished
  - c. did finished
  - d. haven't finished

2. My father is on the way. He hasn't arrived yet.

- a. haven't arrived
- b. hasn't arrived
- c. didn't arrived
- d. arrived

3. I am not hungry. I have just eaten.

- a. yet
- b. now
- c. just
- d. ever

6. I am still working. I haven't finished my work yet.

- a. already
- b. yet
- c. still
- d. never

7. I am looking for my pen. I have lost it.

- a. have lost
- b. lost
- c. did lost
- d. was lost

8. During the two years David has had ten different jobs.

- a. has has
- b. has had
- c. have had
- d. have has

1. Decide whether the relative pronoun is necessary or not.

1. This is the picture **that** Jane painted.

- relative pronoun is necessary
- relative pronoun is not necessary ✓

2. Do you know the man **who** is speaking on the phone?

- relative pronoun is necessary ✓
- relative pronoun is not necessary

3. All the sweets **which** my mother had bought.

- relative pronoun is necessary
- relative pronoun is not necessary

4. This is the house **that** was broken into.

- relative pronoun is necessary
- relative pronoun is not necessary

5. This is the boy **who** plays the piano?

- relative pronoun is necessary
- relative pronoun is not necessary

6. Complete the sentences using a relative clause.

7. Catherine and Sue are two girls (like dancing) who like dancing

8. My mobile phone is something (be very important to me) \_\_\_\_\_

4 Re-write these sentences using relative clauses. Use who, whose and which.

1. He drank the juice. He made the juice. **He drank the juice which he made.**

2. A lion is an animal. It is very strong. **A lion is an animal which is very strong.**

3. The girl speaks Chinese. Her mother writes poems. **The girl speaks Chinese whose mother writes poems.**

4. A detective is someone. He discovers the truth about crimes. **A detective is someone who discovers the truth about crimes.**

5. Yesterday I met the girl. Her sister is a supermodel. **Yesterday I met the girl whose sister is a supermodel.**

5 Match the Word with the right definition.

1. A banana

A. Is a person who pulls teeth.

2. A hat

B. Is a horse which is very small.

3. A pony

C. Is a fruit which is long and yellow.

4. A dentist

D. Is a big car which carries a lot of people.

5. A bus

E. Is a thing which people wear on their heads.

6 Complete the sentences using only the verb in parentheses in the correct form.