

I'm not robot!

Complete the questions with suitable prefixes (un-, im-, il-, ir-, dis-, in-, re-, over-, mis-).
Then answer them in pairs.

- 1 What's the best way to help ___employed people?
- 2 Give a few examples of ___responsible behaviour.
- 3 Give a few examples of things that are ___possible for you to do / to happen.
- 4 What food do you really ___like?
- 5 Would you like to become ___visible for one day? What would you do then?
- 6 Have you ever had to ___take your exams/tests?
- 7 What things ___appear very quickly?
- 8 Give a few examples of ___honest behaviour at work.
- 9 Do you know anyone who is computer ___literate?
- 10 Have you ever ___slept on an important day?
- 11 How do people ___use the 112 emergency number?
- 12 Why do people ___appear without a trace?

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RELATIVE PRONOUNS

To join sentences to nouns, we use relative pronouns.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

- who** → used for people
- which** → used for things
- that** → used for people and things

The man is a doctor. He lives downstairs.

The man who lives downstairs is a doctor.

Relative Clauses

Overview

A- Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The man _____ was talking to us is a popular DJ.
a) who
b) which
c) whose
- 2) The girl _____ works in that shop doesn't speak English.
a) who
b) which
c) whom
- 3) The mechanic _____ car had broken down, asked us to help him.
a) who
b) which
c) whose
- 4) The girl _____ dog was killed was devastated.
a) whose
b) which
c) who
- 5) Do you know anyone _____ drives a sports car?
a) which
b) that or which
c) that or who
- 6) The film _____ we saw was really sad.
a) that
b) who
c) that or I
- 7) These teenagers, _____ vandalised the park, are from our school.
a) whom
b) who
c) that
- 8) The man _____ dog we adopted moved to France.
a) whose
b) which
c) either a or b
- 9) Dr Brown, _____ lives next door, is my dentist.
a) who
b) that
c) either a or b
- 10) What did you do with the money _____ she lent you?
a) which
b) that or I
c) either a or b

nombre _____ fecha _____ hora _____

(Subjuntiva o no?)

1. Estoy segura que las científicas _____ [serán] mucho interés en estas artefactos.
2. Es muy improbable que nosotros ya _____ [sabier] todos los secretos del mundo.
3. No creo que tú _____ [entender] los orígenes del misterio.
4. Es evidente que yo _____ [estudiar] el universo más que Pablo.
5. Es dudoso que un extraterrestre _____ [venir] a nuestra escuela.
6. No es posible que los arqueólogos siempre _____ [descubrir] lo que buscan.
7. Sabemos que la Tierra no _____ [es] un planeta, sino una esfera.
8. Es verdad que los museos _____ [tienen] muchos tesoros.
9. No basta un libro que _____ [explica] cómo se desaparecieron los aztecas.
10. No basta un libro que _____ [explica] cómo se desaparecieron los aztecas.
11. No dudo que mis amigos y yo _____ [sire] preparados para el examen sobre las leyendas.
12. No hay nada que _____ [desea] los dibujos mejor que Anita. (ella es muy talentosa)
13. Estamos seguros que tú _____ [sabías] muy bien las dimensiones.
14. Fernando, selección cualquier cosa que te _____ [gustar].
15. Es una lástima que muchas civilizaciones _____ [desaparecer].
16. Es cierto que el laboratorio _____ [estaba] en una montaña.
17. Es imposible que unas personas _____ [van] en la luna.
18. Nunca a he nada especial que _____ [podría] traerme a España.
19. Es claro que tú _____ [saber] que esta teoría es errónea.
20. La verdad es que los dioses grecos _____ [representar] una variedad de temas.
21. Es muy dudoso que esta escritura _____ [es] de origen maya.
22. No hay ninguna evidencia que _____ [indica] tanto como Polaris.
23. Estoy convencido de que nosotros no _____ [estar] solos en el universo.
24. Es fantástico que los arqueólogos _____ [descubra] las vías históricas.
25. No es verdad que las imágenes _____ [representar] en series verdaderas.
26. No sé que finalmente _____ [preferir] estudiar las planetas.
27. Estoy buscando un jardín de que _____ [cubrir] más que 300 metros cuadrados.
28. No es cierto que estas símbolos _____ [dan] como evidencia de los extraterrestres.
29. Estoy segura que el momento del Loch Ness _____ [será] porque yo lo he visto.
30. No creo que tú _____ [saber] con tesoros, Jorge. Es muy dudoso.
31. Es ridículo que algunas personas no _____ [saben] en el fútbol.

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/za146344dp>

WORKSHEET 1

Name: _____ CL/No _____

SUBJECT :

Purpose: *So that / to / In order to / In Case*

A) Combine the sentences using the words in brackets:

1. Jane gave up smoking because she wanted to save money. (in order to)

Jane gave up smoking in order to save money.

2. I came here so that I could see you. (in order to)

.....

3. We put a fence. We want to prevent the rabbit escape. (so that)

.....

4. I put the food in the fridge because I wanted it to get cold. (in order to)

.....

5. Jane saved money. She wanted to buy a present for Harry. (in order to)

.....

6. Harry left early because he didn't want to miss the bus. (in order not to)

.....

7. They will let the students use calculators in the exam. They don't want them to spend a lot of time. (so that)

.....

8. She didn't leave her son home alone. She thought he might have an accident. (in case)

.....

9. He tried to hide the broken vase. He didn't want to be punished. (so that)

.....

10. She wants to sign a contract. She doesn't want them to change their minds. (in case)

.....



This third gap fill test contains 25 multiple choice questions on the topic of relative clauses (adjective clauses) of English grammar. Both English learners and ESL teachers can use this online exercise as a revision to check the knowledge of English relative clauses (adjective clauses). Congratulations - you have completed Relative Clauses (Adjective Clauses) Advanced Level Test - Quiz (Online Exercise With Answers) 3. You scored %SCORE% out of %TOTAL%. Your performance has been rated as %RATING% Your answers are highlighted below. There are 25 questions to complete. Download PDF version of this test. We welcome your comments, questions, corrections, reporting typos and additional information relating to this content. How can you provide more information about a noun in your sentence? Adjective clauses are great for explaining more about your nouns, and they help you vary your sentence structure. Take a look at these adjective clause examples and how they function in different types of sentences. adjective clause example sentence about eating pizza You're probably already familiar with adjectives. They modify nouns and pronouns, providing a description or information. Adjective clauses, or relative clauses, are groups of words that contain a subject and a verb and provide further description. Adjective clauses begin with relative pronouns, including: They may also begin with relative adverbs, such as: Seems simple enough, right? Let's dive right into some different adjective clause examples. As soon as you see adjective clauses in action, you'll be able to spot them from a mile away. Adjective clauses don't usually change the basic meaning of a sentence; they just add more information. Check out these adjective clause sentences with the adjective clause bolded. Pizza, which most people love, is not very healthy. Those people whose names are on the list will go to camp. Grandpa remembers the old days when there was no television. Fruit that is grown organically is expensive. Students who work hard get good grades. Eco-friendly cars, which primarily run on electricity, help the environment. I know someone whose father served in World War II. The slurping noise, which is incredibly annoying, is the main reason Sue does not like to eat soup with her brother. The kids who were called first will have the best chance of getting a seat. I enjoy telling people about Janet Evanovich, whose latest book was fantastic. The store where the new phone was being sold had a huge line of people outside it. "He who can no longer pause to wonder and stand rapt in awe is as good as dead." - Albert Einstein "Those who do not complain are never pitied." - Jane Austen "People demand freedom of speech to make up for the freedom of thought which they avoid." - Soren Kierkegaard "Never go to a doctor whose office plants have died." - Erma Bombeck Non-essential adjective clauses (clauses that can be removed without affecting the reader's understanding) need to be set off with a comma. Sentences with essential adjective clauses don't make sense if you remove them, and they are not offset by commas. An adjective clause that has a subject pronoun (which, that or who) can also be shortened into an adjective phrase. You can shorten an adjective clause in two ways: Omit the subject pronoun and verb. Omit the subject pronoun and change the verb so it ends in -ing. Explore some adjective clause examples to help you create an adjective phrase: Adjective Clause - The books that were borrowed from class must be returned. Adjective Clause - The girl who is leading the parade is my best friend. Adjective Phrase - The girl leading the parade is my best friend. Adjective Clause - His share of the money, which consisted of \$100,000, was given to him on Monday. Adjective Phrase - His share of the money, consisting of \$100,000, was given to him on Monday. Adjective Clause - Something that smells bad may be rotten. Adjective Phrase - Something smelling bad may be rotten. The goal of an adjective clause is to add more information to a noun or a pronoun. Include a longer adjective clause or tighten up a sentence by turning the adjective clause into an adjective phrase. Learn more about the difference between phrase vs. clause before you write your next paper. Or, if you're interested in more types of clauses, check out these examples of noun clauses and how to use them. Staff Writer 10 Examples of Bad Grammar To Avoid There are countless grammar rules in the English language. From rules on misplaced modifiers and subject/verb agreement to rules on double negatives, there are many guidelines here on YourDictionary for you to follow when writing just about anything. However, one of the best ways to learn correct grammar is to review examples of bad grammar. Adjective Complement Examples An adjective complement is a phrase that modifies an adjective. It follows the adjective in the sentence and offers more information about it. Adjective complement examples consist of noun clauses or prepositional phrases. Adjective clauses are used to modify nouns or pronouns. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate relative pronoun. Also, underline the adjective clauses in the following sentences and state which noun or pronoun is modified by them. Answers 1. The girl who won the first prize is my niece. (Modifies the noun girl.) 2. The forest through which we travelled was dark and gloomy. (Modifies the noun forest.) 3. My sister who lives in Mexico is a nurse. (Modifies the noun sister) 4. This is the same house that Tennyson occupied. (Modifies the noun house) 5. This is the same old story that we have been hearing since our childhood. (Modifies the noun story) 6. He has a brilliant son who is certain to bring credit to his family. (Modifies the noun son) 7. All that glitters is not gold. (Modifies the determiner all) 8. He that is down fears no fall. (Modifies the pronoun he) 9. The plan (that) I proposed was rejected. (Modifies the noun plan) 10. This is the reason why he does not want to come here. (Modifies the noun reason) For each question, type your answers in the box, and then click on "Check". If you are stuck, you can click on "Show a letter" to see one letter in the answer. The man was sick. He looked very pale. He was sitting in the emergency room. It was very crowded. A nurse was nearby. He called to her. The nurse called a doctor. She came quickly. The doctor asked him to lie down. She looked very worried. She gave the man an injection. It made him go to sleep. English Level: Intermediate, Upper-Intermediate Language Focus: An introduction to relative clauses/adjective clauses that use subject and object relative pronouns Worksheet Download: adjective-clause-worksheet-esl.docx (scroll down to study the exercises online) Jump to: Subject Relative Pronouns, Object Relative Pronouns, Final Exercises Note: An adjective clause and relative clause are the same. We will use the word adjective clause. This is the first lesson on adjective clauses. There are three lessons. Lesson 1: Making adjective clauses with subject and object relative pronouns Lesson 2: Using the relative pronouns where, when, and which Lesson 3: Punctuating adjective clauses Introduction: Adjective Clauses (Relative Clauses) Why is it called an adjective clause? Because adjective clauses modify (describe) nouns, just like adjectives. For example: The tall man smiled. = tall is an adjective, modifying the noun man. The man who had long hair smiled. = 'who had long hair' is an adjective clause that modifies the noun man. Why Use Adjective Clauses? When you use adjective clauses, you are able to combine two sentences into one. A sentence with an adjective clause is called a complex sentence. Good writers use a mix of simple sentences, compound sentences, and complex sentences. Here are two simple sentences. I study at a college. The college is downtown. To make an adjective clause, we need to find two ideas in these sentences that refer to the same thing. What is the same in these two sentences? The word 'college' is in both! So, instead of saying the word twice, we can replace one word with a relative pronoun and make an adjective clause. Here are the steps: Step 1: Find the two words that are refer to the same thing: I study at a college. The college is downtown. Step 2: Replace the second word with a correct relative pronoun (that/which/who/when/where...) I study at a college. The college WHICH is downtown. Step 3: Move the whole (adjective clause) behind the noun it modifies. I study at a college (which is downtown). That's it! Now you have a complex sentence. The adjective clause is 'which is downtown.' Before we go further, let's look at a table of the relative pronouns. Relative Pronouns for Adjective Clauses whosubject and object pronoun for people only. (*whom can be used as an object relative pronoun.) E.g. The man who(m) I saw was old. thatsubject and object pronoun for people and things. E.g. The book that I saw was red. whichsubject and object pronoun for things only. E.g. The book, which I saw, was red. wherereused for possessions. E.g. The man whose house was for sale was old. wherereused for places. E.g. The restaurant where we met was downtown. whensused for times. E.g. The day when we met was cloudy. The first part of this lesson will focus on subject relative pronouns. These are: that/which/who. What's a Subject Relative Pronoun? Look at these two simple sentences. The woman is in my class. She likes tennis. Step 1: What do we have twice? 'The woman' and 'she' are talking about the same person, so we can combine the sentences using an adjective clause. In the second sentence, 'She' is the subject of the sentence, so we will use one of the subject relative pronouns (that/which/who) to replace it. (We cannot use whose/where/when/whom to replace subjects.) So, let's follow our steps. Step 1: Find the two words that refer to the same thing/person. The woman is in my class. She likes tennis. Step 2: Replace the second word with a relative pronoun (we'll use a subject relative pronoun - that/which/who) The woman is in my class. She WHO/THAT likes tennis. Step 3: Move the whole (adjective clause) behind the noun it modifies. These two sentences are both correct: The woman (who likes tennis) is in my class. The woman (that likes tennis) is in my class. We're done! Let's practice. I will give you some sentences and you can follow the three steps to create an adjective clause. Remember to move the adjective clause behind the noun it modifies! Exercise #1 - Creating Adjective Clauses with Subject Relative Pronouns Change the second sentence into an adjective clause. Adjective Clauses with Object Relative Pronouns It's time for the second part of the lesson. Let's look at two more sentences. The woman is in my class. I like her. Step 1: What is the same in both sentences? 'The woman' and 'her'. They both refer to the same thing (the woman). The woman is in my class. I like her. If we look at the second word, 'her', we can see that it is not the subject of the sentence. It is the object! (I like her

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