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Relative, participle and other clauses

MODULE 14

Before you start

1 **Read about Ian Fleming. Look at the highlighted grammar examples.**

IAN FLEMING

Ian Fleming was the writer who invented James Bond. *Casino Royale*, published in 1953, was the first novel in which this character appeared. Fleming went on to write eleven more James Bond novels before his death in 1964.

As a young man, Fleming's ambition was to join the British Foreign Office. But he failed to get a job there, which was a great disappointment for him. Although he had never intended to be a writer, he got a job as a journalist for Reuters News Agency. Then, at the start of World War Two, Fleming became a secret information officer in the Royal Navy.

Leaving the navy in 1945, Fleming took the decision to write. But it was his work for the navy, which included several secret expeditions, that had given him the ideas for his James Bond novels.

The first James Bond novel to be made into a film was *Dr No*, in 1962. The film, starring Sean Connery, was a huge success.

Nobody really knows what makes the James Bond stories so successful. But now, half a century after Fleming's death, they are as popular as ever.

2 **Now read the sentences and choose the correct words in *italics*. The highlighted grammar examples will help you.**

1 Marie Curie was the scientist *which* / *who* discovered X-rays. ➤ Unit 72
2 That's the London house *in which* / *which in* Ian Fleming was born. ➤ Unit 72
3 We got the flights, *that* / *which* were very cheap, on the Internet. ➤ Unit 73
4 My best friend didn't come to the party, *who* / *which* was very annoying! ➤ Unit 73
5 'Goldfinger', *made* / *which made* in 1964, was the third James Bond film with Sean Connery. ➤ Unit 74
6 Most of the James Bond films *featuring* / *featured* Sean Connery are now available on DVD. ➤ Unit 74
7 *To arrive* / *Arriving* at the railway station late at night, Clara couldn't find a taxi to take her home. ➤ Unit 75
8 The last James Bond novel *to be written* / *writing* by Ian Fleming was 'The Man With The Golden Gun'. ➤ Unit 76
9 My brother's main aim in life is *for to be* / *to be* rich. ➤ Unit 76
10 I don't understand *what* / *that* our teacher is saying. ➤ Unit 77

3 **Check your answers below. Then go to the unit for more information and practice.**

1 who 2 in which 3 which 4 which 5 made 6 featuring
7 Arriving 8 to be written 9 to be 10 what

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72 Relative clauses (1)

Arthur Conan Doyle is the writer **who invented Sherlock Holmes**. *The Hound of the Baskervilles* is a novel **he wrote in 1901**. It is set in the wild Dartmoor countryside.

1 Relative clauses

Relative clauses give us information about the subject or object of a main clause.

Defining relative clauses describe exactly which (or what kind of) person or thing we mean:

which writer?

Arthur Conan Doyle is the writer ***who invented Sherlock Holmes****.*

what kind of phone?

Do you have a phone ***which takes photos****?*

We introduce a relative clause with a relative pronoun:

RELATIVE PRONOUN	FOR	EXAMPLES
who	*people*	*Mrs Lee was the woman* ***who*** *taught me to play the piano.*
which	*animals or things (but not people)*	*Their cat has killed the rat* ***which*** *was living under our house.* *I've got a water heater* ***which*** *uses solar power.*
that	*people, animals and things*	*He's the man* ***that*** *I spoke to. Sue's got a cat* ***that*** *loves coffee!* *It's a phone* ***that*** *takes photos.*
whose	possession and relationships *his, her, its* or *their*	*I know the woman* ***whose*** *husband used to be your boss.* *Hanna owns a horse* ***whose*** *coat is completely white.* *I'm working for a company* ***whose*** *head office is in Zurich.*

FORMALITY CHECK *Whose* is quite formal. It is less formal to use *with*. We can also use *which has* for animals or things:
Hanna owns a horse ***with*** *a completely white coat.*
Steve's the boy ***with*** *the red hair.*
I work for a company ***which has*** *its head office in Zurich.*

⚠ We don't use *what* (➤ Unit 77.1) in the same way as *that*:
✗ ~~*Frank's the man what owns our local gym*~~ ✓ *Frank's the man* ***that*** *owns our local gym.*

⚠ The relative pronoun REPLACES *he/him, she/her, they/them*, etc:
✗ ~~*Karl is the teacher who he helped us*~~. ✓ *Karl is the teacher who helped us.*
✗ ~~*I don't talk to people that I don't like them*~~. ✓ *I don't talk to people that I don't like.*

Non-defining relative clauses ➤ Unit 73

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2 Leaving out the relative pronoun

The pronoun (e.g. *who, which, that*) in a relative clause can be the subject or object of the clause:

SUBJECT	*Arthur Conan Doyle was the writer* ***who invented*** *Sherlock Holmes.* (**Conan Doyle** invented Sherlock Holmes.)
OBJECT	*'The Hound of the Baskervilles' is a novel* ***which he wrote*** *in 1901.* (He wrote **the novel**.)

We can leave out the relative pronoun when it is an OBJECT, especially in speech and informal writing:
'The Hound of the Baskervilles' is a novel he wrote in 1901.

FORMALITY CHECK We usually include the object relative pronoun in formal writing:
To activate your card you must use the new PIN number ***which*** *we sent by recorded delivery.*

⚠ We cannot leave out the relative pronoun when it is a SUBJECT:
✗ ~~*Arthur Conan Doyle was the writer invented Sherlock Holmes*~~.
✓ *Arthur Conan Doyle was the writer* ***who*** *invented Sherlock Holmes.*

3 Clauses with *when, where, why*

We can also use *when, where* and *why* to introduce relative clauses.

- *When* introduces a relative clause about times, days, years, etc:
  There was a storm on the day ***when*** *my sister got married.*
- *Where* introduces a relative clause about places:
  Do you know any shops ***where*** *you can get designer jeans?*
  We can also use *which/that* (+ *in*) to talk about places:
  That's the hotel ***where*** *we stayed. That's the hotel* ***which/that*** *we stayed* ***in****.*
- *Why* introduces a relative clause about reason:
  That's the reason ***why*** *I'm late.*

We can leave out the noun before *when, where* and *why*:
That was ***when*** *I lived in London.* (the time when)
This is ***where*** *my best friend went to school.* (the building/place where)
And that's ***why*** *we're late.* (the reason why)

We can leave out *when* after *day, year, time,* etc. and *why* after *reason*:
There was a storm on ***the day my sister got married****. That's* ***the reason I'm late****.*

4 Prepositions in relative clauses

We sometimes form relative clauses using verbs with prepositions, such as *apply for.*

FORMALITY CHECK The position of the preposition is different in formal and informal English:

	INFORMAL	FORMAL
I applied for that job.→	*That's the job* ***which*** *I applied* ***for****.*	*Below are the details of the job* ***for which*** *you applied.*
I work with Steve.→	*Steve's the man* ***who*** *I work* ***with****.*	*It's important to get on with the people* ***with whom**** *you work.*

* If we put a preposition before *who*, it changes to *whom*.

⚠ We don't use prepositions in clauses beginning with *when* or *where*:
I used to live in this house. ✗ ~~*This is the house where I used to live in.*~~
✓ *This is the house where I used to live.*

⚠ We cannot put a preposition in front of *that*:
I've been looking for this book. ✗ ~~*This is the book for that I've been looking*~~.
✓ *This is the book* ***that*** *I've been looking* ***for****.*

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Practice

1 **Choose the correct words in *italics*. In two places both answers are possible.**
4.15 Listen and check.

0 Agatha Christie is the writer *who* / *which* invented Miss Marple.
1 Is this one of the DVDs *that* / *what* you've already seen?
2 Mike's the man *who* / *whose* wife writes detective novels.
3 What's the name of the hotel *which* / *that* you visited last summer?
4 Carol's the teacher *whose* / *who* will be taking over our class next term.
5 I prefer books *that* / *which* have a happy ending.
6 I could never live in a house *that* / *who* doesn't have a nice garden.
7 A whale is an animal *who* / *that* breathes air but lives underwater.
8 I'm afraid it's by an author *who* / *whose* name I can't remember.

2 **GRAMMAR IN USE** **Find five more relative pronouns in the text that can be left out.**
4.16 Listen and check.

The detective novel

For over a hundred years detective stories have been one of the most popular forms of writing. The books that they appear in are often called 'whodunits'. In many cases the detectives in these novels are professional police officers. A typical example is Inspector Morse, the famous Oxford detective who was created by the writer Colin Dexter.

But many of these characters are private detectives who help the clients who they work for. Perhaps the best-known is Philip Marlowe – a private detective invented by the author Raymond Chandler in a novel which he wrote in 1939.

Of course, not all detectives in fiction are professionals, many are amateurs. One of the most famous of these is Miss Marple, a character that Agatha Christie invented in 1927.

In more recent years, scientists and psychologists have taken over the role of detectives in popular fiction. This is due to the increasingly important role which science plays in modern police work. One of the best-known of these 'detectives' is Dr Kay Scarpetta – the invention of American crime writer Patricia Cornwell. Cornwell introduced Scarpetta to the world in *Postmortem*, a book which she published in 1990.

3 **Complete the sentences with *which, where, when* or *why*. Leave out the pronoun where possible.**

0 This tastes awful. I don't know ...why... I ordered it!
1 It was raining by the time ..... we got there.
2 Is this the place ..... we're supposed to meet them?
3 She works in a building ..... used to be a hospital.
4 Is that the reason ..... she never answers your emails?
5 This is the house ..... my grandmother was born.
6 1969 was the year ..... human beings first landed on the moon.
7 What a terrible thing to say! I don't know ..... she's always so rude to me.
8 It was a film ..... seemed to last forever.
9 Do you remember the day ..... we met?
10 There were a couple of questions ..... were too difficult for me to answer.

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4 **Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Sentences 4–6 are more formal English.**

0 We used to go to that school.
That's the school *we used to go to*.

1 I told you about that woman.
She's the woman .....

2 You were interested in a musical. Is it *Mamma Mia*?
Is *Mamma Mia* the musical .....?

3 We walked under that old railway bridge.
That's the old railway bridge .....

4 The insurance company has already paid for those repairs.
Those are the repairs ..... has already paid.

5 The committee has no control over this matter.
This is a matter ..... has no control.

6 The bank has lent money to those customers.
Those are the customers ..... has lent money.

5 GRAMMAR IN USE **Look at the text about a TV show below and complete it with this information.**

(0) The Internet and mobile phones didn't exist in the nineteenth century.
(1) Sherlock Holmes lives in the flat at 221B Baker Street.
(2) Conan Doyle invented the basic plots.
(3) Sherlock Holmes uses his powers of observation to solve crimes.
(4) Benedict Cumberbatch has starred in many recent films and TV shows.
(5) Dr Watson's career in the army has ended.
(6) Martin Freeman became famous for his part in *The Office*.

A 21st Century Sherlock Holmes

Sherlock is a new BBC television series based on the novels of Arthur Conan Doyle, but set in present-day London. Of course, the original stories were written in the late nineteenth century, a time (0) *when the Internet and mobile phones didn't exist*. In this new version all kinds of modern technology are used.

Although the stories have been updated to the twenty-first century, lovers of the original novels will be pleased to know that many of the familiar characters and places have been kept for the new series. For instance, the flat (1) .... is still 221B Baker Street.

The writers of the series have used the basic plots (2) ...., but they have been made more exciting and modern. The main characters are:

Sherlock Holmes: Holmes is a brilliant detective (3) .... The part of Holmes is played by Benedict Cumberbatch, a young actor (4) .....

Dr Watson: Watson, a doctor (5) ....., is Sherlock Holmes' best friend. The part of Watson is played by Martin Freeman. He's an actor (6) .... in the hit comedy series *The Office*.

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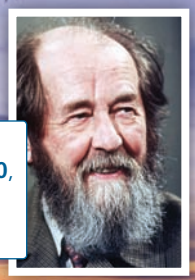
73 Relative clauses (2)



Alexander Solzhenitsyn, **who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1970**, wrote several novels about the Soviet labour camps in Siberia.

1 Non-defining relative clauses

Non-defining relative clauses do not describe exactly who or what we mean. Instead they give us extra information about the subject or object of a main clause:
Alexander Solzhenitsyn, ***who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1970,*** *wrote several novels.*
If we remove the clause, the sentence still makes sense:
Alexander Solzhenitsyn wrote several novels.

Compare this with defining relative clauses:
Angela Green is the woman ***who lives next door****.*
Angela Green is the woman. [which woman?]

We don't use *that* or *what* in non-defining relative clauses:
✗ ~~*The painting, that is now restored, can be seen in the National Gallery*~~.
✓ *The painting, which is now restored, can be seen in the National Gallery.*

Because non-defining relative clauses do not identify the subject in the main clause, there is a difference in meaning:

DEFINING *The passengers* ***who were injured in the crash*** *were taken to hospital.*
(Only the injured passengers were taken to hospital. We know that some were not injured.)

NON-DEFINING *The passengers,* ***who were injured in the crash****, were taken to hospital.*
(All the passengers were taken to hospital. We know that they were all injured.)

2 Punctuation and use of prepositions

Unlike defining relative clauses, non-defining relative clauses are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas. We usually put the clause immediately after the subject it refers to:

✗ ~~*The author of the novel lives in Edinburgh, which you can buy for €20.*~~
✓ *The author of the novel,* ***which you can buy for €20****, lives in Edinburgh.*

We use prepositions in non-defining relative clauses in the same way as in defining relative clauses (➤ Unit 72.4):
Sue recently won a prize, ***which she never stops talking about****.*
That house, ***which we used to live in****, has been sold.*

Pronunciation ➤ 1.31

3 Comment clauses with *which*

We can use a non-defining relative clause, usually at the end of the sentence, to say something about the whole of the main clause:
The army team was unable to make the bomb safe, ***which meant everyone had to leave the area.***
Solzhenitsyn wrote his books while he was still a prisoner, ***which was very brave****.*

We use *which*, NOT *who, whose, that* or *it*, to introduce a comment clause.
We put a comma before *which*:
✗ ~~*Solzhenitsyn wrote his books while he was still a prisoner, who was very brave*~~.
✓ *Solzhenitsyn wrote his books while he was still a prisoner,* ***which*** *was very brave.*

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Practice

1 Choose the correct meaning, A or B.

0 Emma's sister, who isn't married, lives in New York.
A Emma has several sisters. (B) Emma only has one sister.

1 This building is part of the Riverside development, which has just won a design award.
A The building has won an award. B The Riverside development has won an award.

2 We stayed at the first hotel we saw which had a swimming pool.
A We only looked at one hotel. B We looked at other hotels without pools.

3 I chose the grey suit, which cost $100.
A The colour was more important. B The price was more important.

4 Two students who took the exam passed with distinction.
A More than two students took the exam. B Only two students took the exam.

2 Rewrite the sentences, using non-defining relative clauses.

0 I went to university in Cambridge. Cambridge is a beautiful city.
I went to university in Cambridge, which is a beautiful city.

1 *Humaniqueness* is the first book that Glauco Ortolano has written in English. Ortolano is Brazilian.
.....

2 Harlitt's chocolate factory has closed down. It used to employ over a thousand people.
.....

3 You can't smoke in restaurants any more. I'm pleased about that.
.....

4 They've closed down our local library. This is really annoying.
.....

5 The course starts on Monday 12th January. The course lasts ten weeks.
.....

6 The new company president will be Sandra Jackson. Sandra Jackson's period as creative director was very successful.
.....

3 GRAMMAR IN USE There are four more missing commas and three more incorrect pronouns in the text. Write the correct words and the missing commas. 4.17 Listen and check.

The nineteenth century, ~~that~~ which was the golden age of Russian literature, produced the world-famous novelists Leo Tolstoy and Fyodor Dostoevsky, the poet Alexander Pushkin and the playwright Anton Chekhov. Tolstoy's novel *War and Peace* what was written in 1869 is often considered to be the greatest novel of the nineteenth century.

Russian literature continued to flourish in the twentieth century. Internationally, the two Russian novelists who were most successful were Boris Pasternak and Vladimir Nabokov.

Nabokov, that spent much of his life in the United States also wrote novels in English.

Pasternak was the author of *Dr Zhivago* that was made into a hugely successful film in 1965.

He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1958 but refused to accept it.

Go online for more practice

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74 Clauses after the noun

Robinson Crusoe is a novel **based** on the true story of a Scottish pirate, Alexander Selkirk.

1 Reduced relative clauses

We often make relative clauses shorter, like this:

'Robinson Crusoe' is *a novel* ***which is based*** *on the true story of Alexander Selkirk.*

→ *'Robinson Crusoe' is* *a novel* ***based*** *on the true story of Alexander Selkirk.*

It's about *a man* ***who lives*** *on a deserted island.*

→ *It's about* *a man* ***living*** *on a deserted island.*

- If the verb in the original relative clause is active, we use the *-ing* form:
  *It's a shop that **sells** designer jeans.* → *It's a shop **selling** designer jeans.*
- If the verb is passive we use the *-ed* form:
  *It's a novel which **is based** on a true story.* → *It's a novel **based** on a true story.*
- We can only make clauses shorter when the noun we are describing is the same as the subject of the relative clause, NOT if it is different:
  noun we are describing ≠ subject of relative clause
  *This is a photo of **the hotel** that **we** stay in every year.*
  ✗ ~~*This is a photo of the hotel staying in every year.*~~

More on other participle clauses ➤ Unit 75

⚠ We only use the *-ing* form if the action is happening now or is continuing. We cannot use it for single actions in the past:
*That was the customer **who phoned yesterday**.* (single completed action)
✗ ~~*That was the customer phoning yesterday.*~~

⚠ We don't use *-ing* forms with state verbs (➤ Unit 29.3/4):
✗ ~~*He's the man owning the factory.*~~ ✓ *He's the man **who owns** the factory.*

2 Infinitive clauses

We often replace a relative clause with an infinitive clause after a superlative, after *the first, the second,* etc., or after *one, next, last, few* and *only* (➤ Unit 76.2):
*Yuri Gagarin was the first man **that went into space**.*
→ *Yuri Gagarin was the first man **to go into space.***
*She was the only one **who helped me**.* → *She was the only one **to help me**.*

3 Using prepositions instead of relative clauses

We often shorten sentences with the help of prepositions:

- relative pronoun + *have* → *with*:
  *This queue is for passengers **who have EU passports**.*
  → *This queue is for passengers **with EU passports**.*
  *Is there a restaurant **that has a vegetarian menu** near here?*
  → *Is there a restaurant **with a vegetarian menu** near here?*
- relative pronoun + *be* + preposition → *in/at/on,* etc:
  *I like the painting **which is on** the bedroom wall.* → *I like the painting **on** the bedroom wall.*
  *What are those plants **that are in** your garden?* → *What are those plants **in** your garden?*

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Practice

1 GRAMMAR IN USE **Choose the correct words in *italics*. In two places, both answers are possible.** 4.18 **Listen and check.**

ANNA What's the name of the book (0) *reading* / *that you're reading* at the moment?

KARL *Imperium* by Robert Harris. It's a book (1) *recommending* / *recommended* by my history teacher.

ANNA That's about the people (2) *who were killed* / *killed* by the volcanic eruption in Pompeii, isn't it?

KARL No, it's a historical novel (3) *basing* / *based* on the true story of Cicero.

ANNA Who was he? Wasn't he the first person (4) *became* / *to become* an emperor?

KARL No. He was one of the politicians (5) *living* / *lived* in Rome at the end of the Republic.

ANNA Was it an expensive book?

KARL No. I got it from the market. There's a stall there (6) *that has* / *with* lots of bargain books.

2 **Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first, using a reduced relative clause, an infinitive clause or a preposition + noun.** 4.19 **Listen and check.**

0 It's a poem that somebody wrote in the sixteenth century.
It's a poem *written in the sixteenth century*.

00 Was she the only person that visited you?
Was she the only person *to visit you*?

000 Is there a bank near here that has a cash machine?
Is there a bank near here *with a cash machine*?

1 Daniel was the first person that spoke to me.
Daniel was the first person .....

2 There was an old letter that was found under the floor.
There was an old letter .....

3 What is the name of the building that's next to the library?
What's the name of the building .....?

4 My grandfather gave me that watch.
That is the watch ..... by my grandfather.

5 This is the third DVD player that has broken down!
This is the third DVD player .....!

6 I need a computer that has a bigger hard drive.
I need a computer .....

3 **Replace the <u>underlined</u> phrases with reduced relative clauses, infinitives or prepositions. Then match the descriptions with the writers and characters from fiction.**

0 A scientist / ~~who has~~ *with* two different personalities.
1 A man <u>who was left</u> on a deserted island.
2 The only Russian writer <u>that refused</u> the Nobel Prize.
3 A police detective <u>who lives</u> in Oxford.
4 A writer <u>who was born</u> in Stratford-upon-Avon in 1564.
5 A secret agent <u>who has</u> the code name 007.
6 A woman <u>who is married</u> to a country doctor in nineteenth-century France.

Madame Bovary
Boris Pasternak
Dr Jekyll/Mr Hyde
William Shakespeare
Robinson Crusoe
Inspector Morse
James Bond

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75 Participle clauses

Written in 1961, *Catch-22* is a novel about a young American soldier, John Yossarian. In the middle of World War Two he is sent to fight in Italy, **leaving** his friends and family behind.

1 Participle clauses

Participle clauses give more information about a noun. We use the *-ed* or *-ing* form of the verb. Participle clauses don't have a subject because their subject is the noun/pronoun in the main clause:

participle clause subject

Written in 1961, ***'Catch-22'*** *is a novel about a young American soldier, John Yossarian.*

subject participle clause

In the middle of World War Two, ***he*** *is sent to fight in Italy,* ***leaving his friends and family behind.***

FORMALITY CHECK In written English we often put participle clauses in front of the main clause. We use a comma to separate the two clauses.

Participle clauses are common in written English because they let us give a lot of information in a single sentence.

More on sentence-building ➤ Module 19

2 Participle clauses of reason, result, time, etc.

	FULL CLAUSE	PARTICIPLE CLAUSE
reason	***Because he's a student*** *he can get a discount on rail travel.*	***Being a student,*** *he can get a discount on rail travel.*
result	*A snowstorm covered the motorway. The result was* ***that dozens of drivers were trapped in their cars.***	*A snowstorm covered the motorway,* ***trapping dozens of drivers in their cars.***
condition	***If you give it enough water and sunlight,*** *the plant will grow to three metres.*	***Given enough water and sunlight,*** *the plant will grow to three metres.*
time/ sequence	***As I walked into the room*** *I noticed the flowers by the window.*	***Walking into the room,*** *I noticed the flowers by the window.*

There is also a perfect form, *having* + past participle (➤ Unit 64.1), which we can use to talk about an action that happened earlier:
Having paid the entrance fee, *we walked into the museum.*
(= After we had paid the entrance fee, we walked into the museum.)

3 Forms for active and passive meanings

In participle clauses the *-ing* form has an active meaning:
The bank manager ***opened*** *the safe and noticed something strange inside.* (active verb)
→ ***Opening*** *the safe, the bank manager noticed something strange inside.*

The *-ed* form has a passive meaning:
The flood victim stood on the roof. He ***was trapped*** *by the rising water.* (passive verb)
→ *The flood victim stood on the roof,* ***trapped*** *by the rising water.*

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Practice

1 **Choose the correct meaning, A or B.**

0 Jake fell over, breaking his glasses.
A Jake fell over because his glasses were broken.
(B) Jake's glasses broke because he fell over.

1 Having read the book, I don't need to see the film.
A I have to read the book but I don't need to see the film.
B It isn't necessary to see the film because I've already read the book.

2 Stored in a fridge, the dish will stay fresh for four days.
A If you store it in a fridge, the dish will stay fresh for four days.
B I stored the dish in a fridge for four days.

3 Being a doctor, people often ask me for advice.
A Doctors often ask me for advice.
B People ask me for advice because I'm a doctor.

4 Having passed the driving test, I was able to buy a car.
A I was able to buy a car because I'd passed the driving test.
B I bought a car before I passed the driving test.

2 GRAMMAR IN USE **Complete the article with words from the box. There are three extra words.** 4.20 **Listen and check.**

annoyed arrested arresting being ~~born~~ having become joining leaving left needing used using

The true story of Alexander Selkirk

(0) *Born* in Scotland in 1676, Selkirk was the son of a shoemaker, and very different from the character he inspired in the novel *Robinson Crusoe*. As a teenager he was very badly behaved. (1) ..... for causing trouble in 1695, he was ordered to appear in court, but he ran away to sea, (2) ..... the crew of the pirate ship, *Cinque Ports*. He was a skilled sailor and was quickly promoted.

(3) ..... sailing master in 1703, Selkirk soon started arguing with Thomas Stradling, the ship's captain. In October 1704, (4) ..... to collect fresh food and water for his ship, Captain Stradling decided to stop at one of the deserted islands of Juan Fernandez. (5) ..... an old ship, the *Cinque Ports* also needed repairs. Selkirk wanted the crew to repair the ship, but the captain refused, and, (6) ..... by Selkirk's continued demands, sailed away without him.

(7) ..... alone on the island for more than four years, Selkirk had to find ways to stay alive. Fortunately, he was able to make his own clothes and tools, (8) ..... the skills he had learnt from his father.

3 **Complete the sentences with participle clauses, using the information in brackets.** 4.21 **Listen and check.**

0 *Having three children*, we don't get much free time. (because we have three children)
1 ....., we left the restaurant. (after we'd paid for the meal)
2 ....., *Invictus* is based on a true story. (it was filmed in 2009)
3 Karen ran out of the building, ... (she called for help)
4 ....., I noticed two people arguing. (as I looked out of the window)
5 ....., this rose can grow to a height of two metres. (if you plant it in a sunny spot)

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76 Infinitive clauses

And Then There Were None was the first book by Agatha Christie **to sell** more than 100 million copies. It is one of the few books **not to feature** her famous characters Hercule Poirot or Miss Marple.

1 Infinitive clauses (infinitive + *to*)

We often use infinitive clauses after the verb *be*:
*As a child, my ambition was **to study medicine**. My ambition is **to become a vet**.*
There are active and passive forms of the infinitive:

	ACTIVE INFINITIVE	PASSIVE INFINITIVE
simple*	The most important thing is *to tell* the truth.	I hate *to be told* lies.

* There is a perfect form *to have told* and a continuous form *to be telling* (➤ Unit 65.2).

To make the negative form we put *not* in front of the infinitive:
*It is one of the few books **not to feature** her famous characters Hercule Poirot or Miss Marple.*
*President Solano was the only head of state **not to be invited** to the conference.*

⚠ We don't usually include a subject in an infinitive clause:
✗ ~~*It is important you to tell the truth*~~. ✓ *It is important **to tell the truth**.*
But if the subject of the infinitive clause is different from the subject of the sentence, we can use *for* + subject + infinitive with *to*:
*I think it's important **for politicians to tell** the truth. My aim is **for my children to be** happy.*

NATURAL ENGLISH There are some well-known expressions with infinitive clauses that we use to make a comment about something we are saying:
*I really don't like him, **to be honest**. **To tell the truth**, the show was disappointing.*

Infinitives which follow certain verbs, e.g. *I refuse to leave* ➤ Unit 65

2 Infinitives after superlatives, adjectives, etc.

We often use infinitive clauses to replace relative clauses after a superlative, after *the first*, *the second*, etc. or after *one*, *next*, *last*, *few* and *only*:
It was the first book by Agatha Christie which sold more than 100 million copies.
→ *It was **the first** book by Agatha Christie **to sell** more than 100 million copies.*
We also use infinitives after adjectives which describe people's feelings and opinions:
*We're **delighted to be** here. I'm **happy for them to join** the class.*

3 Infinitive of purpose

We can use an infinitive clause to describe the purpose or reason for an action:
*Carlos went to college **to study law**. I took a pill **to get rid of my headache**.*

⚠ We don't use *for* + infinitive of purpose:
✗ ~~*He went to the corner for to get a taxi*~~. ✓ *He went to the corner **to get** a taxi.*

FORMALITY CHECK In more formal English we can also use *in order to* or *so as to*:
*We moved to Brighton **in order to be** nearer our grandchildren.*
*Please move to the front **so as to allow** more room for the late arrivals.*

We can put the infinitive clause before the main clause for instructions:
***To make a call**, press the green button. **To inflate the life jacket**, pull on the red cord.*

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Practice

1 **Write the words in the correct order to make sentences. Start with the underlined word(s).**

0 an email to Daniella the Internet café went send to
Daniella went to the Internet café to send an email.

1 the first man on the moon walk to Neil Armstrong was
.....

2 to university to chemistry my brother went study
.....

3 not a mess to I make promise
.....

4 the third person to Harry is this morning phone me
.....

2 **Choose the correct words in *italics*. In two places, both answers are possible.**
4.22 Listen and check.

1 A We're going to Skytrip Tours (0) *for booking* / *to book* our next holiday.
B Really? Why are you going there?
A It's the only travel company (1) *to charge not* / *not to charge* for children under sixteen.
2 A I've put lemon juice round my plants (2) *for* / *to* stop the cats digging them up.
B Does it work?
A I'm not really sure, (3) *telling* / *to tell* the truth.
3 A Are you applying for university?
B Yes. I'm trying to get a place (4) *to study* / *that studies* economics.
A Good for you. It's so important (5) *that people* / *for people to* get a good education.
4 A I'm looking for something (6) *to give* / *for giving* to my cousin for his birthday. I've heard there's a good video game called 'Space Warriors' – do you have that?
B I'm not sure. You're the first person (7) *that's asked* / *to ask* me for that one. I'll just check on the computer. No, we're out of stock at the moment. I could order it for you.
A Oh, how long would that take?
B I don't really know, (8) *that I'm* / *to be* honest.

3 **GRAMMAR IN USE** **Find six more mistakes in the conversation and correct them.**
4.23 Listen and check.

ANGELA I'm going to the library ~~for~~ *to* get some books on Marco Polo. Do you want to come?
BELLA Sure. Who's Marco Polo?
ANGELA He was one of the first Europeans visiting the Far East. He wrote a book about his adventures in 1298.
BELLA I think I've heard about that. It was the first book for to describe China and Kublai Khan, wasn't it?
ANGELA Yes. I'm writing an essay on him for my course. It's really important because I need to get a good grade for the essay in order for pass the course. I don't want to be the only person in my year to pass not!
BELLA Well, it sounds like a fascinating subject, anyway. It's my ambition visit China one day.
ANGELA I'd love to do that, too. Listen. Do you want to go for a coffee later?
BELLA I'm not sure. I'm supposed to be meeting Helena.
ANGELA That's OK. I'd be happy her to join us.

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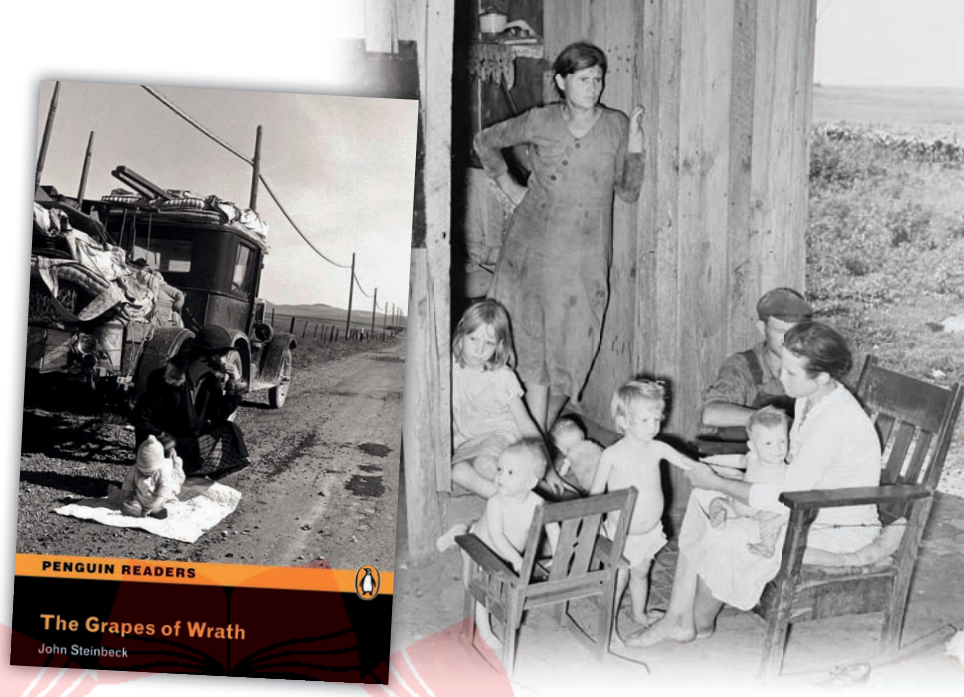
77 Other noun structures

The Grapes of Wrath, by John Steinbeck, is a fascinating book. It describes **what life was like** for poor American farmers in the 1930s.



1 *Wh-* clauses

Wh- clauses can express the same as a noun or noun phrase, but we tend to use them more in informal English.

NOUN PHRASE	*Wh-* CLAUSE
I don't agree with ***their decision****.*	→ *I don't agree with* ***what they decided****.*
Have you been to ***our house****?*	→ *Have you been to* ***where we live****?*
They told us about ***the designer****.*	→ *They told us about* ***who designed it****.*
I don't understand ***this method****.*	→ *I don't understand* ***how you do it****.*

- *Wh-* clauses are not the same as relative clauses:
  I don't agree with ***their decision****.* (noun phrase)
  → *I don't agree with* ***what they decided****.* (*wh-* clause)
  → *I don't agree with the decision* ***that they made****.* (relative clause)
- The *wh-* clause acts like a noun, so it can be the subject or object of a verb:
  What he did *made us very angry.* (= His actions made us angry.)
  It describes ***what life was like*** *for poor farmers in the 1930s.*
  (= It describes poor farmers' living conditions.)

What usually means 'the thing(s) that':
What we do *is more important than* ***what we know****.*
(= The things we do are more important than the things we know.)
I don't know much about art, but I know ***what I like****.* (= I know the things that I like.)

⚠ We don't include the noun in a clause beginning with *what*:
✗ ~~*I don't agree with the decision what they decided*~~. ✓ *I don't agree with* ***what they decided****.*

Relative clauses with *when*, *where* and *why* ➤ Unit 72.3

2 Comparison clauses with nouns

We usually make comparisons using adjectives and adverbs (➤ Units 21, 22).
But we can also compare nouns:
She's ***richer*** *than me.* → *She's* ***got more money*** *than me.*
Their house ***is bigger*** *than ours.* → *Their house* ***has more space*** *than ours.*
Nowadays it ***doesn't take as long*** *to get there.* → *Nowadays it* ***takes less time*** *to get there.*

We can also make superlative forms using *the most/the least* + noun:
Of all our staff, Jackie had ***the fewest complaints****.*
Sally has ***the least money****, so we should let her have the cheapest ticket.*

More on *more/less* and *the most/the least* ➤ Unit 12.3 *less* ➤ Units 21 and 25

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Practice

1 **Rewrite the underlined phrases, using *who, what, where, why* or *how* and a phrase from the box.** 4.24 **Listen and check.**

she decided ~~he did~~ he knows you live wrote it he's doing it
she does they're going they did it

0 I'm not very pleased with his actions. *what he did*
1 Do you know their destination? .....
2 Can you explain their method? .....
3 Is that his reason? .....
4 I don't know the author of that book. .....
5 Excuse me. Is this your address? .....
6 Her job isn't very exciting. .....
7 Her decision seems rather selfish to me. .....
8 His knowledge is important. .....

2 **Choose the correct words in *italics*.**

0 I'm amazed by *which* / *what* he knows.
1 *What* / *That* we need is a really good dictionary.
2 The person with *the most* / *more* correct answers wins the competition.
3 I don't care *where* / *which* we go for our holiday, so long as it's near a beach.
4 Sarah *more earns money* / *earns more money* than me.
5 *The thing what* / *What* that man did is outrageous.
6 Can you explain *that* / *how* he solved the puzzle?
7 Which house has *most the* / *the most* bedrooms?
8 *What* / *Why* she left him is something we'll never know.

3 GRAMMAR IN USE **Complete the text with one word only in each gap.** 4.25 **Listen and check.**

The Embarrassment of Riches by Simon Schama

This is a book about Holland in the seventeenth century, the golden age of Dutch history. Simon Schama, a professor of history at Columbia University, uses this book to tell us about (0) ...*what*... he thinks is a key moment in European history – the birth of the first modern society. The book explains (1) ..... Holland built the world's first maritime empire and created a tolerant society which has lasted until the present day. He describes the people that created this society: (2) ..... they were and (3) ..... they achieved it.

He is particularly strong on cultural history. He has clearly done (4) ..... research than most historians because his knowledge of Dutch art is enormous. In fact, (5) ..... we know about most Dutch artists is fairly limited, but Schama uses the evidence very well. He tells us (6) ..... the artists came from and (7) ..... they managed to create such amazing works of art. But he doesn't ignore the ordinary people of that time; he describes (8) ..... life was like for people at all levels of society.

This is a big book and has (9) ..... facts and figures than most history books. But, because Schama is such a master storyteller, it never seems dull or academic. If you want a history book that is thoroughly researched, but has all the excitement of a novel, then *'The Embarrassment of Riches'* is probably exactly (10) ..... you are looking for.

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Review MODULE 14

1 UNITS 72 AND 73 **Complete the sentences with one word only in each gap.**

0 The traffic was bad. That's ...why... we're so late.
1 That's the hospital ..... I was born.
2 What was the name of the man ..... killed President Kennedy?
3 This photo was taken in the year ..... my parents got married.
4 Is she the girl ..... brother used to teach you football?
5 We didn't get a room with a sea view, ... was disappointing.
6 I don't know ..... I failed the test. Perhaps I didn't do enough revision.
7 Fleming had never been back to the city in ..... he grew up.
8 The hero of the film wasn't good-looking, ... is unusual in a Hollywood film.
9 My uncle, ... used to be an actor, loves telling funny stories.
10 The 'Dark Lady' is the mysterious woman for ..... Shakespeare wrote some of his best poems.

2 UNITS 72 AND 73 **Match the sentences 1–5 with the meanings A–F.**

0 The candidate who I spoke to was only twenty-one.
1 The candidate, who I spoke to, was only twenty-one.
2 The candidates who were under twenty-one didn't have enough experience.
3 The candidates, who were under twenty-one, didn't have enough experience.
4 The candidates, who had been to university, wanted higher salaries.
5 The candidates who had been to university wanted higher salaries.

A Some of the candidates had enough experience.
B Some of the candidates wanted higher salaries.
C All of the candidates wanted higher salaries.
D There were several candidates for the job, but the one I spoke to was twenty-one.
E None of the candidates had enough experience.
F There was only one candidate for the job.

3 UNITS 72 AND 73 **Complete the descriptions, using the information. Each description must contain all the information in one sentence only, with a relative clause.**

← *she was the first woman to be prime minister of Pakistan*
← *she died in 2007*

0 This politician ...who was the first woman to be prime minister of Pakistan, died in 2007.....

← *it was taken by Marianne's father*
← *it shows her playing on the beach with her brother*

1 This photo .....
.....
.....

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← *it was painted hundreds of years ago*
← *it shows a man riding a horse*

2 This picture .....
.....
.....

← *it belonged to Queen Marie Antoinette*
← *it is now worth a million dollars*

3 This antique chair .....
.....
.....

← *Winston Churchill lived in it*
← *it belongs to the National Trust*

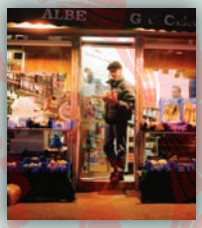
4 This house .....
.....
.....

← *her father was in the group Aerosmith*
← *she's been in lots of Hollywood films*

5 This actress .....
.....
.....

← *they filmed 'Lord of the Rings' here*
← *it's in New Zealand*

6 This valley .....
.....
.....



← *it's the only one to stay open at night*
← *it sells all kinds of food and drink*

7 This shop .....
.....
.....

4 UNITS 72, 73, 74 AND 75 **Find seven more mistakes and correct them. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.**

0 He wrote a book, ~~what~~ *which* I haven't read, when he was a young man.
1 The computer which I bought it last week has broken down.
2 Having eaten a large main course, I had no desire for a dessert.
3 The Wright brothers were the first people flying an aeroplane.
4 I prefer meals making with fresh ingredients.
5 Dorothy is often late, that the boss finds really annoying.
6 Can I see the sales assistant that I spoke to him yesterday?
7 Those parking spaces are for people with young children.
8 *Labyrinth* is the best book I've read recently.
9 Walked into the room, I noticed something strange in the corner.
10 Apparently Susan was the last person speak to her before she left.

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5 UNITS 75, 76 AND 77 **Complete the second sentence, so it means the same as the first, using the word in brackets. Use two to five words in your answer.**

0 This was the first novel that was published on the Internet. (be)
This was the first novel *to be published* ..... on the Internet.

1 I'll never forget the advice which my grandfather gave me. (given)
I'll never forget ..... by my grandfather.

2 Because she is so pale, Caroline gets sunburnt very easily. (being)
....., Caroline gets sunburnt very easily.

3 I needed some toothpaste so I went to the corner shop. (get)
I went to the corner shop .....

4 This is the only place that doesn't charge for parking. (to)
This is the only place .....

5 Can you tell me the way I should set up this DVD recorder? (how)
Can you tell me ..... this DVD recorder?

6 The car can be quite noisy if you drive it at high speed. (driven)
....., the car can be quite noisy.

7 Can you describe the things that were stolen in the robbery? (what)
Can you describe ..... in the robbery?

6 ALL UNITS **Complete the article, using the words in brackets. If necessary, add pronouns and make changes to the words in brackets.**

Who was the real Sherlock Holmes?

Sherlock Holmes is probably the most famous detective in literature. Of course, he wasn't a real person. His character is based on a real man (0) *whose career had* ..... (career / have) a huge influence on Arthur Conan Doyle, (1) ..... (be) the author of the Sherlock Holmes books. The man's name was Joseph Bell and he was a leading surgeon (2) ..... (teach / medicine) at Edinburgh University.

Conan Doyle first met Joseph Bell when he went to one of Bell's lectures in 1877. (3) ..... (notice) Conan Doyle's ability and intelligence, the great doctor decided to make him his assistant. This gave Conan Doyle the chance to observe Bell and to see (4) ..... (he / treat) his patients.

Bell believed that the most important thing was (5) ..... (find out) as much as possible about a patient. He did this by very close observation of (6) ..... (they / move), acted and talked, and by looking closely at their bodies, hands and clothing. For example, by looking at someone's hands he could often work out (7) ..... (job / they / do). By listening carefully to their accent it was possible to find out (8) ..... (they / come from).

This technique of deducing information from very detailed observation was the inspiration for Sherlock Holmes. Holmes notices things (9) ..... (the ordinary person / be) usually unaware of, and this is often the key to solving crimes. (10) ..... (live /in an age) before DNA and scientific evidence, Holmes must use his own intelligence and powers of observation.

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7 ALL UNITS **Read the text and choose the correct answer, A, B or C below.**

J K Rowling

J K Rowling, (0) ..... first name is actually Joanne, is one of the world's most successful writers. She is the author of the Harry Potter books, (1) ..... have sold over 400 million copies worldwide. (2) ..... figures published in the Sunday Times Rich List, Rowling is one of the few writers (3) ..... a fortune of more than a billion dollars.

Rowling was born in England on 31 July 1965 and went to school in the west of the country. She studied French and Classics at Exeter University, (4) ..... in Paris for a year as part of her course. After her degree she worked as a bilingual secretary in London. Then, from 1991 to 1994 she lived in Porto, Portugal, (5) ..... she taught English as a foreign language. While she was in Portugal she met and married Portuguese journalist Jorge Arantes. In 1993 they had a daughter (6) ..... they named after Jessica Mitford, the author (7) ..... The couple divorced later that year. In December 1994, Rowling moved to Edinburgh, (8) ..... unable to find work, and lived on state benefits. (9) ..... without a job, Rowling had plenty of time to devote to writing, and it was in Edinburgh that she started to write the Harry Potter books.

Rowling's first book was *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, (10) ..... in 1997. It soon became popular and Rowling went on to write six more Harry Potter books. The last book, *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, sold eleven million copies on its first day of publication, (11) ..... is a world record. Now she is writing a new book, but (12) ..... it is about, nobody knows.

0	A who her	B whose	C that's
1	A which	B that	C that they
2	A Basing on	B Which basing on	C Based on
3	A to have earned	B who she has	C whose having
4	A lived	B who lived	C living
5	A in which	B that	C where
6	A whose	B who	C which
7	A most admire Rowling	B Rowling most admires	C Rowling most admires her
8	A where she was	B who was	C that she was
9	A To be	B Being	C Been
10	A published	B to publish	C publishing
11	A that	B which it	C which
12	A which	B what	C that

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Test MODULE 14

Relative, participle and other clauses

Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

1 She's the film star ..... husband is a famous writer.
A who's B whose C which ➤ Unit 72

2 Who is the plumber ..... your leaking tap?
A fixed B what fixed C that fixed ➤ Unit 72

3 We always go to the shop ..... has the lowest prices.
A that it B where C that ➤ Unit 72

4 Clive is the man ..... my cousin Lucy.
A married B which married C who married ➤ Unit 72

5 That's the hotel where we used to .....
A stay in B stay C stay in it ➤ Unit 72

6 The airline displayed their new uniform ..... at the press conference.
A which is bright red B ,which is bright red, C that is bright red, ➤ Unit 73

7 His first novel, ... was made into a film, was written in 1936.
A which B that C which it ➤ Unit 73

8 I haven't had a single job offer, ... is very disappointing.
A that B which C for which ➤ Unit 73

9 I've been visiting all the places ..... in the guidebook.
A that mentioned B mentioned C which they are mentioned ➤ Unit 74

10 There are no theatres in the town .....
A living in B that living in C that he lives in ➤ Unit 74

11 David was the first person ..... to me when I arrived.
A to talk B which talking C that he talked ➤ Unit 74

12 ..... in 1980, this photo shows the Prime Minister at university.
A Taken B Which it was taken C To be taken ➤ Unit 75

13 There was a strange man ..... in the doorway.
A to stand B standing C who standing ➤ Unit 75

14 What's the name of the actor ..... James Bond in this film?
A playing B played C who playing ➤ Unit 75

15 It's important ..... anyone your PIN number.
A to tell not B not to tell C that to not tell ➤ Unit 76

16 Patrick was the only student ..... 100% in the test.
A to get B that getting C who to get ➤ Unit 76

17 Marion moved house ..... nearer to her elderly parents.
A for to be B that to be C to be ➤ Unit 76

18 ..... they said to me was really surprising.
A Which B What C That ➤ Unit 77

19 Why don't you show me ..... you bought today?
A the things what B which C what ➤ Unit 77

20 These days I read ..... than I used to.
A the more books B more books C the most books ➤ Unit 77

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