Relative clauses 1: clauses with who/that/which

Look at this example sentence:

The woman **who lives next door** is a doctor.

A *clause* is a part of a sentence. A *relative clause* tells us which person or thing (or what kind of person or thing) the speaker means:

- The woman **who lives next door** ... (‘who lives next door’ tells us which woman)
- People **who live in the country** ... (‘who live in the country’ tells us what kind of people)

We use **who** in a relative clause when we are talking about people (not things):

- the woman – she lives next door – is a doctor

  → The woman **who lives next door** is a doctor.

  we know a lot of people – they live in the country

  → We know a lot of people **who live in the country**.

- An architect is someone **who designs buildings**.
- What was the name of the person **who phoned you**?
- Anyone **who wants to apply for the job** must do so by Friday.

You can also use **that** (instead of **who**), but you can’t use **which** for people:

- The woman **who lives next door** is a doctor. (*not* the woman which)

Sometimes you must use **who** (*not* that) for people – see Unit 95.

When we are talking about things, we use **that** or **which** (*not* who) in a relative clause:

- where is the cheese? – it was in the fridge

  → Where is the cheese **[that]** was in the fridge?

- I don’t like stories **that have unhappy endings**. (*or* stories **which** have ...
- Barbara works for a company **that makes furniture**. (*or* a company **which** makes furniture)
- The machine **that broke down** is working again now. (*or* The machine **which** broke down)

That is more usual than which, but sometimes you must use which – see Unit 95.

What = ‘the thing(s) that’. Compare **what** and **that**:

- **What** happened was my fault. (= the thing that happened)
- Everything **that happened** was my fault. (*not* Everything what happened)
- The machine **that broke down** is now working again. (*not* The machine what broke down)

Remember that in relative clauses we use **who/that/which**, not he/she/they/it:

- I’ve never spoken to the woman **who lives** next door. (*not* the woman she lives)
92.1 In this exercise you have to explain what some words mean. Choose the right meaning from the box and then write a sentence with who. Use a dictionary if necessary.

he/she  | steals from a shop  | he/she  | buys something from a shop  
---|---|---|---
| designs buildings | doesn’t believe in God | pays rent to live in a house or flat | breaks into a house to steal things | expects the worst to happen |

1 (an architect)  | An architect is someone who designs building.
2 (a burglar)  | A burglar is someone
3 (a customer)  | 
4 (a shoplifter)  | 
5 (a coward)  | 
6 (an atheist)  | 
7 (a pessimist)  | 
8 (a tenant)  | 

92.2 Make one sentence from two. Use who/that/which.
1 A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.
   The girl who was injured in the accident is now in hospital.
2 A waitress served us. She was impolite and impatient.
   The waitress who served us was impolite and impatient.
3 A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.
   The building which was destroyed in the fire has now been rebuilt.
4 Some people were arrested. They have now been released.
   The people who were arrested have now been released.
5 A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour.
   The bus that goes to the airport runs every half hour.

92.3 Complete the sentences. Choose the best ending from the box and change it into a relative clause.

he invented the telephone  | it makes furniture.
she runs away from home  | it gives you the meaning of words.
you stole my car  | it can support life.
you were on the wall  | it cannot be explained.

1 Barbara works for a company that makes furniture.
2 The book is about a girl.
3 What happened to the pictures?
4 A mystery is something.
5 The police have caught the men.
6 A dictionary is a book.
7 Alexander Bell was the man.
8 It seems that the earth is the only planet.

92.4 Are these sentences right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.
1 I don’t like stories who have unhappy endings.
2 What was the name of the person who phoned you?
3 Where’s the nearest shop who sells newspapers?
4 The driver which caused the accident was fined £500.
5 Do you know the person that took these photographs?
6 We live in a world what is changing all the time.
7 Dan said some things about me that were not true.
8 What was the name of the horse it won the race?
Relative clauses 2: clauses with and without who/that/which

Look at these example sentences from Unit 92:

- The woman who lives next door is a doctor. (or The woman that lives ...)
  - The woman lives next door. who (= the woman) is the subject

- Where is the cheese that was in the fridge? (or the cheese which was ...)
  - The cheese was in the fridge. that (= the cheese) is the subject

You must use who/that/which when it is the subject of the relative clause. So you cannot say 'The woman lives next door is a doctor' or 'Where is the cheese was in the fridge?'.

Sometimes who/that/which is the object of the verb. For example:

- The woman who I wanted to see was away on holiday.
  - I wanted to see the woman who (= the woman) is the object
  - I is the subject

- Have you found the keys that you lost?
  - You lost the keys. that (= the keys) is the object
  - you is the subject

When who/that/which is the object, you can leave it out. So you can say:

- The woman I wanted to see was away. or The woman who I wanted to see ...
- Have you found the keys you lost? or ... the keys that you lost?
- The dress Liz bought doesn't fit her very well. or The dress that Liz bought ...
- Is there anything I can do? or ... anything that I can do?

Note that we say:

- the keys you lost (not the keys you lost them)
- the dress Liz bought (not the dress Liz bought it)

Note the position of prepositions (in/to/for etc.) in relative clauses:

- Tom is talking to a woman – do you know her?
  - Do you know the woman (who/that) Tom is talking to ?

- I slept in a bed last night – it wasn’t very comfortable
  - The bed (that/which) I slept in last night wasn’t very comfortable.

- Are these the books you were looking for? or ... the books that/which you were ...
- The woman he fell in love with left him after a month. or The woman who/that he ...
- The man I was sitting next to on the plane talked all the time. or
  - The man who/that I was sitting next to ...

Note that we say:

- the books you were looking for (not the books you were looking for them)

You cannot use what in sentences like these (see also Unit 92C):

- Everything (that) they said was true. (not Everything what they said)
- I gave her all the money (that) I had. (not all the money what I had)

What = 'the thing(s) that':

- Did you hear what they said? (= the things that they said)
Exercises

Unit 93

93.1 In some of these sentences you need who or that. Correct the sentences where necessary.
1 The woman lives next door is a doctor.
   The woman who lives next door is a doctor.
2 Have you found the keys you lost?
   OK
3 The people we met last night were very nice.
4 The people work in the office are very nice.
5 The people I work with are very nice.
6 What have you done with the money I gave you?
7 What happened to the money was on the table?
8 What’s the worst film you’ve ever seen?
9 What’s the best thing it has ever happened to you?

93.2 What do you say in these situations? Complete each sentence with a relative clause.
1 Your friend lost some keys. You want to know if he has found them. You say:
   Have you found the keys you lost?
2 A friend is wearing a dress. You like it. You tell her:
   I like the dress.
3 A friend is going to see a film. You want to know the name of the film. You say:
   What’s the name of the film?
4 You wanted to visit a museum. It was shut when you got there. You tell a friend:
   The museum was shut when we got there.
5 You invited some people to your party. Some of them couldn’t come. You tell someone:
   Some of the people couldn’t come.
6 Your friend had to do some work. You want to know if she has finished. You say:
   Have you finished the work?
7 You hired a car. It broke down after a few miles. You tell a friend:
   The car broke down after a few miles.
8 You stayed at a hotel. Tom had recommended it to you. You tell a friend:
   We stayed at a hotel.

93.3 Complete each sentence using a relative clause with a preposition. Choose from the box.
   we went to a party last night  you can rely on Gary  we were invited to a wedding
   I work with some people  I applied for a job  you told me about a hotel
   you were looking for some books  I saw you with a man

1 Are these the books you were looking for?
2 Unfortunately we couldn’t go to the wedding.
3 I enjoy my job. I like the people.
4 What’s the name of that hotel?
5 The party wasn’t very enjoyable.
6 I didn’t get the job.
7 Gary is a good person to know. He’s somebody.
8 Who was that man in the restaurant?

93.4 Put in that or what where necessary. If the sentence is already complete, leave the space empty.
1 I gave her all the money I had. (all the money that I had is also correct)
2 Did you hear what they said?
3 They give their children everything they want.
4 Tell me what you want and I’ll try to get it for you.
5 Why do you blame me for everything that goes wrong?
6 I won’t be able to do much, but I’ll do what I can.
7 I won’t be able to do much, but I’ll do the best I can.
8 I don’t agree with what you’ve just said.
9 I don’t trust him. I don’t believe anything he says.
Relative clauses 3: whose/whom/where

A
Whose
We use whose in relative clauses instead of his/her/their:

we saw some people – their car had broken down

We saw some people whose car had broken down.

We use whose mostly for people:

☐ A widow is a woman whose husband is dead. (her husband is dead)
☐ What’s the name of the man whose car you borrowed? (you borrowed his car)
☐ I met someone whose brother I went to school with. (I went to school with his/her brother)

Compare who and whose:

☐ I met a man who knows you. (he knows you)
☐ I met a man whose sister knows you. (his sister knows you)

B
Whom
Whom is possible instead of who when it is the object of the verb in the relative clause (like the sentences in Unit 93B):

☐ The woman whom I wanted to see was away. (I wanted to see her)

You can also use whom with a preposition (to whom / from whom / with whom etc.):

☐ The people with whom I work are very nice. (I work with them)

But we do not often use whom in spoken English. We usually prefer who or that, or nothing (see Unit 93). So we usually say:

☐ The woman I wanted to see ... or The woman who/that I wanted to see ...

☐ The people I work with ... or The people who/that I work with ...

C
Where
You can use where in a relative clause to talk about a place:

the restaurant – we had dinner there – it was near the airport

The restaurant where we had dinner was near the airport.

☐ I recently went back to the town where I grew up.

(or ... the town I grew up in or ... the town that I grew up in)

☐ I would like to live in a place where there is plenty of sunshine.

D
We say:

the day / the year / the time etc. something happens or that something happens

☐ Do you remember the day (that) we went to the zoo?

☐ The last time (that) I saw her, she looked fine.

☐ I haven’t seen them since the year (that) they got married.

E
We say:

the reason something happens or that/why something happens

☐ The reason I’m phoning you is to ask your advice.

(or The reason that I’m phoning / The reason why I’m phoning)
94.1 You met these people at a party:

1. My mother writes detective stories.
2. My wife is an English teacher.
3. I own a restaurant.
4. My ambition is to climb Everest.
5. We've just got married.
6. My parents used to work in a circus.

The next day you tell a friend about these people. Complete the sentences using who or whose.

1. I met somebody whose mother writes detective stories.
2. I met a man.
3. I met a woman.
4. I met somebody.
5. I met a couple.
6. I met somebody.

94.2 Read the situations and complete the sentences using where.

1. You grew up in a small town. You went back there recently. You tell someone this.
   I recently went back to the small town where I grew up.
2. You want to buy some postcards. You ask a friend where you can do this.
   Is there a shop near here where you can buy postcards?
3. You work in a factory. The factory is going to close down next month. You tell a friend:
   The factory is going to close down next month.
4. Sue is staying at a hotel. You want to know the name of the hotel. You ask a friend:
   Do you know the name of the hotel where Sue is staying?
5. You play football in a park on Sundays. You show a friend the park. You say:
   This is the park on Sundays.

94.3 Complete each sentence using who/whom/whose/where.

1. What's the name of the man whose car you borrowed?
2. A cemetery is a place where people are buried.
3. A pacifist is a person who believes that all wars are wrong.
4. An orphan is a child whose parents are dead.
5. What was the name of the person to whom you spoke on the phone?
6. The place where we spent our holidays was really beautiful.
7. This school is only for children whose first language is not English.
8. The woman with whom he fell in love left him after a month.

94.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. They are like the examples in Sections D and E.

1. I'll always remember the day I first met you.
2. I'll never forget the time.
3. The reason was that I didn't know your address.
4. Unfortunately I wasn't at home the evening.
5. The reason is that they don't need one.
6. was the year.
Relative clauses 4: extra information clauses (1)

There are two types of relative clause. In these examples, the relative clauses are underlined. Compare:

**Type 1**
- The woman **who lives next door** is a doctor.
- Barbara works for a company **that makes furniture**.
- We stayed at the hotel **that you recommended**.

In these examples, the relative clause tells you which person or thing (or what kind of person or thing) the speaker means:
- ‘The woman **who lives next door**’ tells us *which* woman.
- ‘A company **that makes furniture**’ tells us *what kind of* company.
- ‘The hotel **that Ann recommended**’ tells us *which* hotel.

We do not use commas (,) with these clauses:
- We know a lot of people **who live in London**.

**Type 2**
- My brother Rob, **who lives in Australia**, is a doctor.
- Colin told me about his new job, **which he’s enjoying very much**.
- We stayed at the Park Hotel, **which a friend of ours recommended**.

In these examples, the relative clauses do not tell you which person or thing the speaker means. We already know which thing or person is meant: ‘My brother Rob’, ‘Colin’s new job’ and ‘the Park Hotel’.

The relative clauses in these sentences give us *extra information* about the person or thing.

We use commas (,) with these clauses:
- My brother Rob, **who lives in London**, is a doctor.

In both types of relative clause we use *who* for people and *which* for things. But:

**Type 1**
**You can use that:**
- Do you know anyone **who/that** speaks French and Italian?
- Barbara works for a company **which/that** makes furniture.

You can leave out *who/which/that* when it is the object (see Unit 93):
- We stayed at the hotel **that/which** you recommended.
- This morning I met somebody **who/that** I hadn’t seen for ages.

We do not often use *whom* in this type of clause (see Unit 94B).

**Type 2**
**You cannot use that:**
- John, **who** *(not that)* speaks French and Italian, works as a tourist guide.
- Colin told me about his new job, **which** *(not that)* he’s enjoying very much.

You cannot leave out *who* or *which*:
- We stayed at the Park Hotel, **which** a friend of ours recommended.
- This morning I met Chris, **who** I hadn’t seen for ages.

You can use *whom* for people (when it is the object):
- This morning I met Chris, **whom** I hadn’t seen for ages.

In both types of relative clause you can use *whose* and *where*:
- We met some people **whose car had broken down**.
- What’s the name of the place **where you went on holiday**?

- Liz, **whose car had broken down**, was in a very bad mood.
- Jill has just been to Sweden, **where her daughter lives**.
95.1  Make one sentence from two. Use the sentence in brackets to make a relative clause (Type 2).
You will need to use who(m)/whose/which/where.

1  Catherine is very friendly. (She lives next door.)
   Catherine, who lives next door, is very friendly.

2  We stayed at the Park Hotel. (A friend of ours had recommended it.)
   We stayed at the Park Hotel, which a friend of ours had recommended.

3  We often go to visit our friends in Bristol. (It is not very far away.)

4  I went to see the doctor. (He told me to rest for a few days.)

5  John is one of my closest friends. (I have known him for a very long time.)
   John

6  Sheila is away from home a lot. (Her job involves a lot of travelling.)

7  The new stadium will be opened next month. (It can hold 90,000 people.)

8  Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland. (My brother lives there.)

9  A friend of mine helped me to get a job. (His father is the manager of a company.)

95.2  Read the information and complete each sentence. Use a relative clause of Type 1 or Type 2.
Use commas where necessary.

1  There’s a woman living next door to me. She’s a doctor.
   The woman who lives next door to me is a doctor.

2  I’ve got a brother called Rob. He lives in Australia. He’s a doctor.
   My brother Rob, who lives in Australia, is a doctor.

3  There was a strike at the car factory. It began ten days ago. It is now over.
   The strike at the car factory

4  I was looking for a book this morning. I’ve found it now.
   I’ve found

5  London was once the largest city in the world, but the population is now falling.
   The population of London

6  A job was advertised. A lot of people applied for it. Few of them had the necessary qualifications.
   Few of

7  Amy has a son. She showed me a photograph of him. He’s a policeman.
   Amy showed me

95.3  Correct the sentences that are wrong and put in commas where necessary. If the sentence is correct, write ‘OK’.

1  Colin told me about his new job that he’s enjoying very much.
   Colin told me about his new job, which he’s enjoying very much.

2  My office that is on the second floor is very small.

3  The office I’m using at the moment is very small.

4  Ben’s father that used to be a teacher now works for a TV company.

5  The doctor that examined me couldn’t find anything wrong.

6  The sun that is one of millions of stars in the universe provides us with heat and light.
Relative clauses 5: extra information clauses (2)

**Prepositions + whom/which**

You can use a preposition before whom (for people) and which (for things). So you can say:

to whom / with whom / about which / without which etc. :

- Mr Lee, to whom I spoke at the meeting, is very interested in our proposal.
- Fortunately we had a map, without which we would have got lost.

In informal English we often keep the preposition after the verb in the relative clause. When we do this, we normally use who (not whom) for people:

- This is my friend from Canada, who I was telling you about.
- Yesterday we visited the City Museum, which I’d never been to before.

**All of / most of etc. + whom/which**

Study these examples:

- Mary has three brothers. All of them are married. (2 sentences)
- Mary has three brothers, all of whom are married. (1 sentence)

- They asked me a lot of questions. I couldn’t answer most of them. (2 sentences)
- They asked me a lot of questions, most of which I couldn’t answer. (1 sentence)

In the same way you can say:

- none of / neither of / any of / either of
- some of / many of / much of / (a) few of
- both of / half of / each of / one of / two of etc. + whom (people)
- + which (things)

- Martin tried on three jackets, none of which fitted him.
- Two men, neither of whom I had seen before, came into the office.
- They’ve got three cars, two of which they rarely use.
- Sue has a lot of friends, many of whom she was at school with.

You can also say the cause of which / the name of which etc. :

- The building was destroyed in a fire, the cause of which was never established.
- We stayed at a beautiful hotel, the name of which I can’t remember now.

**Which (not what)**

Study this example:

- Joe got the job. This surprised everybody. (2 sentences)
- Joe got the job, which surprised everybody. (1 sentence)

In this example, which = ‘the fact that he got the job’. You must use which (not what) in sentences like these:

- Sarah couldn’t meet us, which was a pity. (not what was a pity)
- The weather was good, which we hadn’t expected. (not what we hadn’t expected)

For what, see Units 92C and 93D.
Exercises

Unit 96

96.1 Write the relative clauses in a more formal way using a preposition + whom/which.

1 Yesterday we visited the City Museum, which I'd never been to before.
   Yesterday we visited the City Museum, to which I'd never been before.

2 My brother showed us his new car, which he's very proud of.
   My brother showed us his new car, which is very proud of.

3 This is a photograph of our friends Chris and Sam, who we went on holiday with.
   This is a photograph of our friends Chris and Sam, who we went on holiday with.

4 The wedding, which only members of the family were invited to, took place on Friday.
   The wedding, to which only members of the family were invited, took place on Friday.

96.2 Use the information in the first sentence to complete the second sentence. Use all of / most of etc. or the ... of + whom/which.

1 All of Mary's brothers are married.
   Mary has three brothers, all of whom are married.

2 Most of the information we were given was useless.
   We were given a lot of information, most of which was useless.

3 Jane has received neither of the letters I sent her.
   I sent Jane two letters, neither of which she received.

4 None of the ten people who applied for the job was suitable.
   Ten people applied for the job, none of whom was suitable.

5 Kate hardly ever uses one of her computers.
   Kate has got two computers, neither of which she hardly ever uses.

6 Mike gave half of the £50,000 he won to his parents.
   Mike won £50,000, half of which he gave to his parents.

7 Both of Julia's sisters are teachers.
   Julia has two sisters, both of whom are teachers.

8 I went to a party - I knew only a few of the people there.
   There were a lot of people at the party, only a few of whom I knew.

9 The sides of the road we drove along were lined with trees.
   We drove along the road, the sides of which were lined with trees.

10 The aim of the company's new business plan is to save money.
    The company has a new business plan, the aim of which is to save money.

96.3 Join sentences from the boxes to make new sentences. Use which.

1 Laura couldn't come to the party.

2 Jane doesn't have a phone.

3 Neil has passed his exams.

4 Our flight was delayed.

5 Kate offered to let me stay at her house.

6 The street I live in is very noisy at night.

7 Our car has broken down.

   This was very kind of her.
   This means we can't go away tomorrow.
   This makes it difficult to contact her.
   This makes it difficult to sleep sometimes.
   This was a pity.
   This is good news.
   This meant we had to wait three hours at the airport.

1 Laura couldn't come to the party, which was a pity.

2 Jane

3

4

5

6

7
-ing and -ed clauses (the woman talking to Tom, the boy injured in the accident)

A clause is a part of a sentence. Some clauses begin with -ing or -ed. For example:

Do you know the woman talking to Tom?

The boy injured in the accident was taken to hospital.

We use -ing clauses to say what somebody (or something) is (or was) doing at a particular time:

- Do you know the woman talking to Sam? (the woman is talking to Sam)
- Police investigating the crime are looking for three men. (police are investigating the crime)
- Who were those people waiting outside? (they were waiting)
- I was woken up by a bell ringing. (a bell was ringing)

You can also use an -ing clause to say what happens all the time, not just at a particular time. For example:

- The road connecting the two villages is very narrow. (the road connects the two villages)
- I have a large room overlooking the garden. (the room overlooks the garden)
- Can you think of the name of a flower beginning with T? (the name begins with T)

-ed clauses have a passive meaning:

- The boy injured in the accident was taken to hospital. (he was injured in the accident)
- George showed me some pictures painted by his father. (they had been painted by his father)

Injured and invited are past participles. Note that many past participles are irregular and do not end in -ed (stolen/made/written etc.):

- The police never found the money stolen in the robbery.
- Most of the goods made in this factory are exported.

You can use left in this way, with the meaning ‘not used, still there’:

- We’ve eaten nearly all the chocolates. There are only a few left.

We often use -ing and -ed clauses after there is / there was etc.:

- There were some children swimming in the river.
- Is there anybody waiting?
- There was a big red car parked outside the house.
Exercises

97.1 Make one sentence from two. Complete the sentences with an -ing clause.
1. A bell was ringing. I was woken up by it.
   I was woken up by _______ ringing.
2. A man was sitting next to me on the plane. I didn’t talk much to him.
   I didn’t talk much to the _______.
3. A taxi was taking us to the airport. It broke down.
   The _______ broke down.
4. There’s a path at the end of this street. The path leads to the river.
   At the end of the street there’s a _______.
5. A factory has just opened in the town. It employs 500 people.
   A _______ has just opened in the town.
6. The company sent me a brochure. It contained the information I needed.
   The company sent me _______.

97.2 Make one sentence from two, beginning as shown. Each time make an -ed clause.
1. A boy was injured in the accident. He was taken to hospital.
   The boy _______ injured in the accident _______ taken to hospital.
2. A gate was damaged in the storm. It has now been repaired.
   The gate _______ damaged in the storm _______ has now been repaired.
3. A number of suggestions were made at the meeting. Most of them were not very practical.
   Most of the _______ suggestions were not very practical.
4. Some paintings were stolen from the museum. They haven’t been found yet.
   The _______ paintings haven’t been found yet.
5. A man was arrested by the police. What was his name?
   What was the name of _______?

97.3 Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct form:
   blow  call  invite  live  offer  read  ring  sit  study  work
1. I was woken up by a bell _______.
2. Some of the people _______ to the party can’t come.
3. Life must be very unpleasant for people _______ near busy airports.
4. A few days after the interview, I received a letter _______ me the job.
5. Somebody _______ Jack phoned while you were out.
6. There was a tree _______ down in the storm last night.
7. The waiting room was empty except for a young man _______ by the window _______ a magazine.
8. Ian has a brother _______ in a bank in London and a sister _______ economics at university in Manchester.

97.4 Use the words in brackets to make sentences using There is / There was etc.
1. That house is empty. (nobody / live / in it) _______.
2. The accident wasn’t serious. (nobody / injure) _______.
3. I can hear footsteps. (somebody / come)
   There _______.
4. The train was full. (a lot of people / travel)
   _______.
5. We were the only guests at the hotel. (nobody else / stay there)
   _______.
6. The piece of paper was blank. (nothing / write / on it)
   _______.
7. The college offers English courses in the evening. (a course / begin / next Monday)
   _______.
UNIT 92

92.1
1 A burglar is someone who breaks into a house to steal things.
2 A customer is someone who buys something from a shop.
3 A shoplifter is someone who steals from a shop.
4 A coward is someone who is not brave.
5 An atheist is someone who doesn't believe in God.
6 A pessimist is someone who expects the worst to happen.
7 A tenant is someone who pays rent to live in a house or flat.

92.2
1 The waitress who that served us was impolite and impatient.
2 The building that which was destroyed in the fire has now been rebuilt.
3 The people who that were arrested have now been released.
4 The bus that which goes to the airport runs every half hour.
5 The building that which was destroyed in the fire has now been rebuilt.

92.3
1 who that runs away from home
2 that which were on the wall
3 that which cannot be explained
4 who that stole my car

93
6 that which gives you the meaning of words
7 who that invented the telephone
8 that which can support life

UNIT 93

93.1
3 OK (the people who that we met is also correct)
4 The people who work in the office
5 OK (the people who that I work with is also correct)
6 OK (the money that which I gave you is also correct)
7 the money that which was on the table
8 OK (the worst film that which you've ever seen is also correct)
9 the best thing that which has ever happened to you

93.2
2 you're wearing or that which you're wearing
3 you're going to see or that which you're going to see
4 I/we wanted to visit or that which I/we wanted to visit
5 I/we invited to the party or whom/that we invited ...
6 you had to do or that which you had to do
7 I/we hired or that which I/we hired
8 Tom had recommended to us or that which Tom had recommended ...

93.3
2 we were invited to or that which we were invited to
3 I work with or who/that I work with
4 you told me about or that which you told me about
5 we went to last night or that which we went to ...
6 I applied for or that which I applied for
7 you can rely on or who/that you can rely on
8 I saw you with or who/that I saw you with

UNIT 94

94.1
2 whose wife is an English teacher
3 who owns a restaurant
4 whose ambition is to climb Everest
5 who has just got married
6 whose parents used to work in a circus

94.2
2 where I can buy some postcards
3 where I work
4 where Sue is staying
5 where I/we play football

94.3
2 where
3 who
4 whose
5 whom
6 where
7 whose
8 whom

94.4
Example answers:
2 I'll never forget the time we got stuck in a lift.
3 The reason I didn't write to you was that I didn't know your address.
4 Unfortunately I wasn't at home the evening you phoned.
5 The reason they don't have a car is that they don't need one.
6 1996 was the year Amanda got married.

UNIT 95

95.1
3 We often go to visit our friends in Bristol, which is not very far away.
4 I went to see the doctor, who told me to rest for a few days.
5 John, whom whom I've known for a very long time, is one of my closest friends.
6 Sheila, whose job involves a lot of travelling, is away from home a lot.
7 The new stadium, which can hold 90,000 people, will be opened next month.
8. Glasgow, where my brother lives, is the largest city in Scotland.
9. A friend of mine, whose father is the manager of a company, helped me to get a job.

95.2
3. The strike at the car factory, which began ten days ago, is now over.
4. I've found the book I was looking for this morning, or ... the book that/wich I was looking for.
5. The population of London, which was once the largest city in the world, is now falling.
6. Few of the people who applied for the job had the necessary qualifications.
7. Amy showed me a photograph of her son, who is a policeman.

95.3
2. My office, which is on the second floor, is very small.
3. OK (The office that/wich I'm using ... is also correct)
4. Ben's father, who used to be a teacher, now works for a TV company.
5. OK (The doctor who examined me ... is also correct)
6. The sun, which is one of millions of stars in the universe, provides us with heat and light.

UNIT 96

96.1
2. of which he's very proud
3. with whom we went on holiday
4. to which only members of the family were invited

96.2
2. most of which was useless
3. neither of which she has received
4. none of whom was suitable
5. one of which she hardly ever uses
6. half of which he gave to his parents
7. both of whom are teachers
8. only a few of whom I knew
9. (the) sides of which were lined with trees
10. the aim of which is to save money

UNIT 97

97.1
2. the man sitting next to me on the plane
3. The taxi taking us to the airport
4. a path leading to the river
5. A factory employing 500 people
6. a brochure containing the information I needed

97.2
2. damaged in the storm
3. Most of the suggestions made at the meeting
4. The paintings stolen from the museum
5. The man arrested by the police

97.3
3. living
4. offering
5. called
6. blown
7. sitting ... reading
8. working ... studying

97.4
3. There's somebody coming.
4. There were a lot of people travelling.
5. There was nobody else staying there.
6. There was nothing written on it.
7. There's a course beginning next Monday.

UNIT 98

98.1
2. a. exhausting
   b. exhausted
3. a. depressing
   b. depressed
   c. depressed

98.2
2. interested
3. exciting
4. embarrassing
5. embarrassed
6. amazed
7. astonishing
8. amused
9. terrifying ... shocked
10. bored ... boring
11. boring ... interesting

UNIT 99

99.1
2. an unusual gold ring
3. a beautiful old house
4. black leather gloves
5. an old American film
6. a long thin face
7. big black clouds
8. a lovely sunny day
9. an ugly yellow dress
10. a long wide avenue
11. a little old red car
12. a nice new green sweater
13. a small black metal box
14. a big fat black cat
15. a lovely little old village
16. beautiful long black hair
17. an interesting old French painting
18. an enormous red and yellow umbrella

99.2
2. tastes/tasted awful
3. feel fine
4. smell nice
5. look wet
6. sounds/sounded interesting

99.3
2. happy
3. happily
4. violent
5. terrible
6. properly
7. good
8. slow

99.4
3. the last two days
4. the first two weeks of May