

# Relative Pronouns

## Remember !!

Relative pronouns are used to refer to a person, object or place that we have mentioned before and we want to add more information about it.

- **Who/that** —> **Refer to people.**
- **Where** —> **Refers to a particular place.**
- **Which/that** —> **Refers to objects or animals.**

Complete with the correct relative (where/who/which):

1. Huelva is the city \_\_\_\_\_ Colón left for the Americas.
2. Sam was the boy \_\_\_\_\_ studied with my sister last year.
3. The restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ we have to go is near the school.
4. This is the computer \_\_\_\_\_ I bought last year.
5. At the zoo, there is a parrot \_\_\_\_\_ can talk with people.
6. Do you know the woman \_\_\_\_\_ son is famous?
7. I don't know anyone \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't like chocolate.
8. This is the school \_\_\_\_\_ I learnt English.
9. I couldn't decide \_\_\_\_\_ bracelet to buy.
10. Will Smith was the actor \_\_\_\_\_ hit the face of Chris Rock in the Oscars.
11. St. Juan Bosco was an Italian saint \_\_\_\_\_ helped young people.
12. She has just come back from Dublin, \_\_\_\_\_ his brother lives.

# -ed and -ing adjectives

## Remember !!

**-ed adjectives:** To describe temporary feelings of people or animals.  
Ex: Peter is bored in this class.

**-ing adjectives:** To describe a situation, a person or a thing that causes the feeling. Ex: This film was so boring, Peter fell asleep.

Complete with the correct adjective:

1. You look so \_\_\_\_\_ (tire). Why don't you go to bed?
2. My sister is always playing loud music. It is very \_\_\_\_\_ (annoy).
3. Susan is \_\_\_\_\_ (interest) in learning English.
4. I was \_\_\_\_\_ (surprise) when my friends gave me a present.
5. The history of this town is \_\_\_\_\_ (fascinate).
6. Sam is \_\_\_\_\_ (frighten) with the new terror film.
7. Many people feel \_\_\_\_\_ (embarrass) when they don't know anyone in a meeting.
8. I haven't understood correctly. I'm so \_\_\_\_\_ (confuse).

## modal verbs

### Remember !

- **Can:** Indicates ability to do something or permission.
- **Could:** Ability to do something in the past.
- **Must:** An obligation to do something.
- **Should:** Suggestion or advice.
- **Have to:** Something is not obligatory to do but is necessary.
- **May:** Possibility or probability of something happening.

Choose the correct modal verb:

1. Remember, you are in a library, you \_\_\_\_\_ (mustn't/don't have to) speak loudly.
2. Don't forget to take an umbrella. It \_\_\_\_\_ (may/should) rain now.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (can't/couldn't) speak English fluently when she was five.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ (should/must) be studying, there is a maths exam tomorrow.
5. To get to school on time, you \_\_\_\_\_ (have to/must) leave home 10 minutes earlier.
6. All the students \_\_\_\_\_ (should/must) obey the school rules.
7. Tomorrow is Sunday. You \_\_\_\_\_ (don't have to/may not) get up early.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ (shouldn't/may) eat so much chocolate, it's bad for your health.
9. She likes animals. She \_\_\_\_\_ (may/could) be a vet.