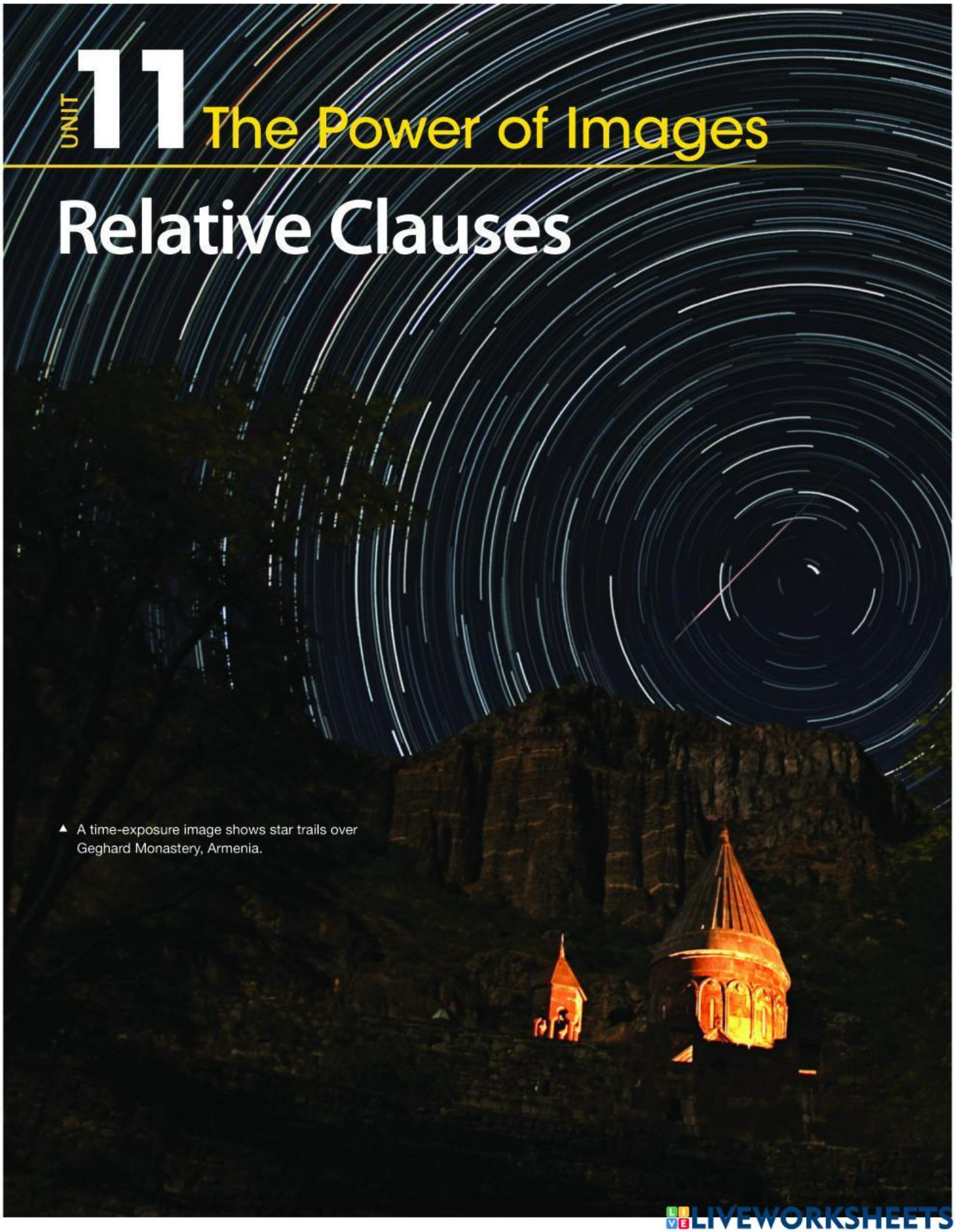
UNIT 11

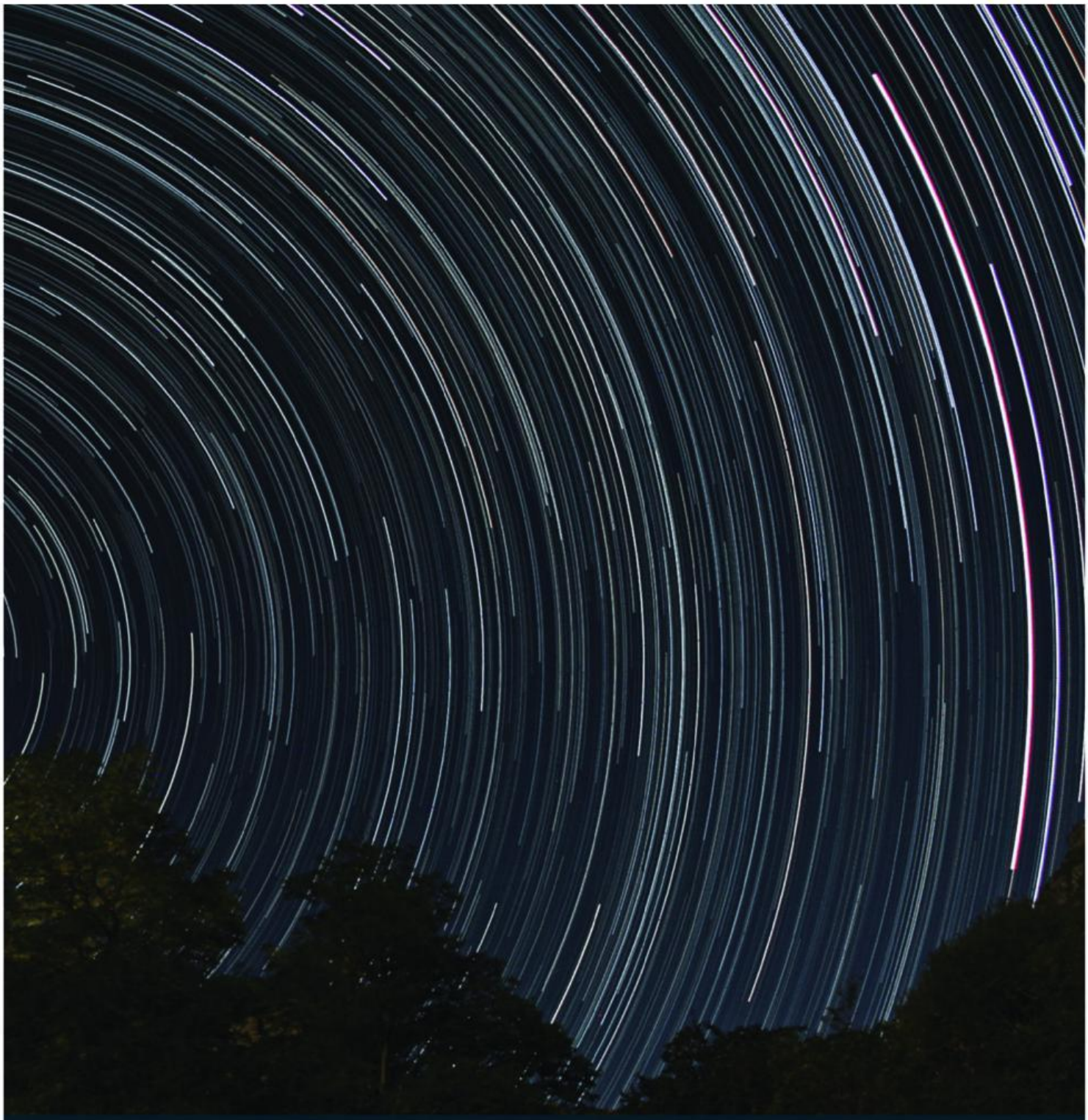
The Power of Images

Relative Clauses



▲ A time-exposure image shows star trails over Geghard Monastery, Armenia.

LIVEWORKSHEETS



Lesson 1
page 296
Subject Relative Clauses

Lesson 2
page 308
Object Relative Clauses

Lesson 3
page 318
Relative Clauses: Reduced, with *Where* and *When*

Review the Grammar
page 327

Connect the Grammar to Writing
page 330

LIVEWORKSHEETS

EXPLORE

CD3-18

1 **READ** the web page and comments on a photography site. Then write your own comment below.

Myphotospace

share like post



Photo by Dipanjan Mitra

This photo was taken in the Sundarbans in West Bengal, India. The Sundarbans is an area **that is famous for its mangrove forest and royal Bengal tigers**. In this photo, the farmers **that live in the area** had recently experienced a devastating storm **that flooded the fields and destroyed crops**. You can see the water from the flood. However, the scene is not sad. Maybe that's because the boy, **whose feet dangle over the water**, seems untouched by the flood. We feel his calm.

Comments:

Greta M. Beautiful picture. I like the way it captures the child, **who seems to be living in the moment**.

Raul O. This photo, **which shows the highs and lows of life in the Sundarbans**, sends a powerful message. It shows how people, especially children, can survive even in the most difficult circumstances.

Post a comment _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2 CHECK. Answer the questions about the web page in exercise **1**. Write complete sentences.

1. Where was the photo taken?

   _____

2. What is this area known for?

   _____

3. What weather recently affected this region?

   _____

4. How did it affect the region?

   _____

3 DISCOVER. Complete the exercises to learn about the grammar in this lesson.

A Write the missing words in each sentence from the Web page. Then draw an arrow to the word they describe.

1. In this photo, the farmers that live in the area had recently experienced a devastating storm that flooded the fields and destroyed crops.
2. Maybe that's because the boy, _____, seems untouched by the flood.
3. I like the way it captures the child, _____.
4. This photo, _____, sends a powerful message.

B Look back at the words *which, who, whose,* and *that* in the clauses you wrote in exercise **A**. Complete each statement with the correct word/s.

1. Who and _____ are in clauses that describe people.
2. _____ and _____ are in clauses that describe things.
3. _____ is in clauses that describe possession.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LEARN

11.1 Subject Relative Clauses

After the Main Clause

This is the website. The website sells photos by Russian photographers.

This is the website **that sells photos by Russian photographers**.
Subject Relative Clause

Inside the Main Clause

The tourists were from Hawaii. The tourists took photos of the ski slopes.

The tourists **who took photos of the ski slopes** were from Hawaii.
Subject Relative Clause

1. A relative clause describes a noun or indefinite pronoun (*someone, anyone, something*) in a sentence. The relative clause* comes after the noun or pronoun it describes.	The people **that took the photos** are my friends. Someone **who was at the party** took this photo.
2. A subject relative clause starts with a relative pronoun (*that, which,* or *who*). The relative pronoun is the subject of the relative clause.	The people left. The people were here an hour ago. The people **that were here an hour ago** left.
3. In a subject relative clause, use: a. *that* or *who* as a subject for people b. *that* or *which* as a subject for places, things, animals, or ideas	a. That's the student **who got the scholarship**. b. Phones **that have computing ability** are called smartphones.
4. The verb in a subject relative clause agrees with the noun it describes.	There is **an app** that **shows** the weather forecast. There are **apps** that **show** the weather forecast.
5. **Remember:** The subject and verb in the main clause must agree.	**The photographer** who photographs animals **is going** to the Serengeti.

*Relative clauses are also called *adjective clauses*.

4 Underline five more relative clauses in the paragraph. Then draw an arrow from the relative pronoun to the noun or pronoun it describes.

Today anyone who has a digital camera can produce a clear photo. However, that is not enough to make it a great photo. Photographers who want to take powerful shots have to make sure that the photo has good composition. In photography, composition is the way that things or people in a picture are placed, or positioned. Look at some photos of your friends or family, and you'll see what I mean. Where are the people in the photo? Are they standing in the center with a lot of empty space in the background? If so, the picture probably isn't very interesting. Photographs are more striking when they show someone or something that is on the right or left, or off-center. In addition, a picture that does not have too many details will not have a clear focus. So think carefully about how you take your photos. Photos that have good composition will be the most successful.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

5 Complete the exercises.

A Complete the advice for photographers. Write *who* or *which* and the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. When you're just starting out, don't buy equipment ___which costs___ (cost) a lot.
2. People _____ (keep) their camera with them at all times will get better photos.
3. Places _____ (not seem) unusual at first might still make great photos.
4. Look at photography magazines and websites _____ (can offer) you a range of information on technique.
5. Look closely at a photo _____ (demonstrate) strong composition and lighting.
6. Take a workshop from a photographer _____ (do) interesting work.
7. Copy the style of someone _____ (take) pictures that you admire.
8. Avoid subjects _____ (might be) extremely difficult to photograph.

B **SPEAK.** Work with a partner. Read the sentences in exercise **A** aloud, but change the relative pronouns to *that*.

REAL ENGLISH

The relative pronoun *that* is more common than *which* in subject relative clauses.

6 Read the sentences about photos from this book. Circle the correct words.

1. The leopard seal that **was playing / were playing** with Paul Nicklen **was / were** gentle. (pages 32–33)
2. The photo which **shows / show** mountains of Kauai **are / is** especially beautiful. (page 39)
3. The woman who **are sitting / is sitting** at the floor of the ice cave **has been taking / have been taking** pictures of ice formations with a special camera. (pages 90–91)
4. The old woman and girl who **appear / appears** in this picture **is from / are from** the Navajo tribe. (pages 114–115)
5. The girls that **are facing / is facing** away from us **lives / live** in Kabul, Afghanistan. (pages 142–143)
6. The sea turtle that **are drifting / is drifting** by the scuba diver **has never injured / have never injured** anyone. (page 179)
7. The volunteers who **work / works** for WWOOF **have been collecting / has been collecting** heather from a flower garden. (page 192)
8. The flowers that **has bloomed / have bloomed** on the cereus cactus **comes out / come out** only at night. (pages 246–247)

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

11.2 Non-Identifying Subject Relative Clauses

1. A non-identifying relative clause* gives extra information about a noun in the sentence. You don't need this information to understand who or what the noun refers to.	Cy went to Peru, **which is a beautiful place to visit.**
2. The relative pronoun *that* cannot be used in a non-identifying subject relative clause. Use *who* or *which*.	✓ Dave's father, **who lived in Peru**, always liked meeting people. ✗ Dave's father, that lived in Peru, always liked meeting people.
3. Use a comma before and after a non-identifying relative clause that is within a main clause.	✓ Facebook, **which started in 2004**, has over a billion users. ✗ Facebook which started in 2004 has over a billion users.
4. Identifying and non-identifying clauses can change the meaning of a sentence.	My uncle who lives in New York owns a restaurant. (I also have an uncle in Los Angeles.) My uncle, who lives in New York, owns a restaurant. (I have only one uncle.)

*Non-identifying relative clauses are also called *non-restrictive relative clauses*.

7 Write the correct relative pronoun and add one or two commas to each relative clause.

1. Photo sharing, which is now extremely popular, has changed over time.
2. Websites like Flickr _____ became available in 2010 offered lots of space.
3. Facebook _____ started in 2004 allows people to share messages and photos.
4. College students _____ were the first users of Facebook were later followed by users of all ages.
5. I just bought the latest smartphone _____ has a powerful built-in camera.
6. Kevin Systrom and Mike Kreiger _____ wanted a way to edit photos started Instagram in 2010.
7. Instagram _____ was originally an application for iPhones is now available for Android devices.
8. Have you ever met Dr. Jones _____ teaches Photography 101?
9. Amsterdam _____ is the capital of the Netherlands is a wonderful city to photograph.
10. The photography exhibition was created by my friend Laura _____ is a professional artist.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

8 Complete the exercises.

A Combine the sentences. Make the second sentence of each pair a relative clause with *which* or *who*. Use correct punctuation.

1. Photography is a highly competitive profession. Photography can be very creative.

   Photography, which can be very creative, is a highly competitive profession.

2. My friend Erin is a great photographer. Erin has just started his own business.

3. Online photography classes can be a great way to learn the basics. Online photography classes are often free.

4. Disposable cameras are popular with tourists. Disposable cameras are usually good for one use only.

5. Digital storytelling is popular with Professor Wong. Professor Wong has experience telling stories with photos.

6. Displays on cameras give you valuable information. Displays on cameras can be difficult to use.

7. Camera reviews can help you choose a good camera. Camera reviews are easy to find online.

8. Digital photographs are extremely popular. Digital photographs are inexpensive.

B Work with a partner. Compare your answers from exercise **A**.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

11.3 Relative Clauses with *Whose*

The photographer has a great website. His photos feature wildlife in Africa.

The photographer **whose photos feature wildlife in Africa** has a great website.
Relative Clause

1. Use *whose* + a noun in a relative clause to show possession. *Whose* replaces a possessive adjective or noun (*his, her, its, their, Jim's, . . .*).	I know the woman. Her son has won the award. I know the woman **whose son has won the award**.
2. *Whose* is used for people. It is also used for places, things, animals, and ideas.	New Zealand is a country **whose** official languages include English and Maori.
3. Relative clauses with *whose* can be identifying or non-identifying. Non-identifying clauses must have a comma before and after them.	People **whose seats are up front** can go in first. Mr. and Mrs. An, **whose seats are up front**, can go in first.
4. **Be careful!** Do not repeat the possessive pronoun in a relative clause with *whose*.	✓ Will the person **whose cell phone is ringing** please turn it off? ✗ Will the person whose his cell phone is ringing please turn it off?

9 Underline the relative clause in each sentence. Then draw an arrow from *whose* to the noun it modifies.

1. The statues, whose faces are difficult to see, show a king and gods. (pages 206–207)
2. Does the frog, whose face peeks out from the mushroom, feel the rain? (pages 234–235)
3. Jimbo Bazoobi is an Australian citizen whose goat Gary has become famous. (page 248)
4. An insect whose wings display beautiful colors is a hawk moth. (pages 266–267)
5. The sloth, whose eyes are closed, sleeps peacefully. (page 282)
6. The starry night picture was taken in Armenia, whose sky shows a meteor. (pages 294–295)
7. The photographer, whose image captures star trails, used time exposure. (pages 294–295)

10 Complete the exercises.

A Combine the sentences. Make the second sentence in each pair a relative clause with *whose*. Add punctuation if necessary.

1. The woman in the photo is from the Maori tribe. Her name is unknown.

   The woman in the photo, whose name is unknown, is from the Maori tribe.

2. The Maori woman in the photo has a mysterious expression. Her eyes are deep brown.

   _____

   _____.

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3. New Zealand is 14.6 percent Maori. New Zealand's population is mostly European.

_____

_____.

4. The Maori still live there today. Their ancestors came to New Zealand around 1250–1300 CE.

_____

_____.

5. The Maori mainly speak English. Their native language is close to Polynesian.

_____

_____.

6. New Zealand is a beautiful country. Its terrain is mountainous.

_____

_____.

7. The Maori have lost some of their traditions. Their culture has changed.

_____

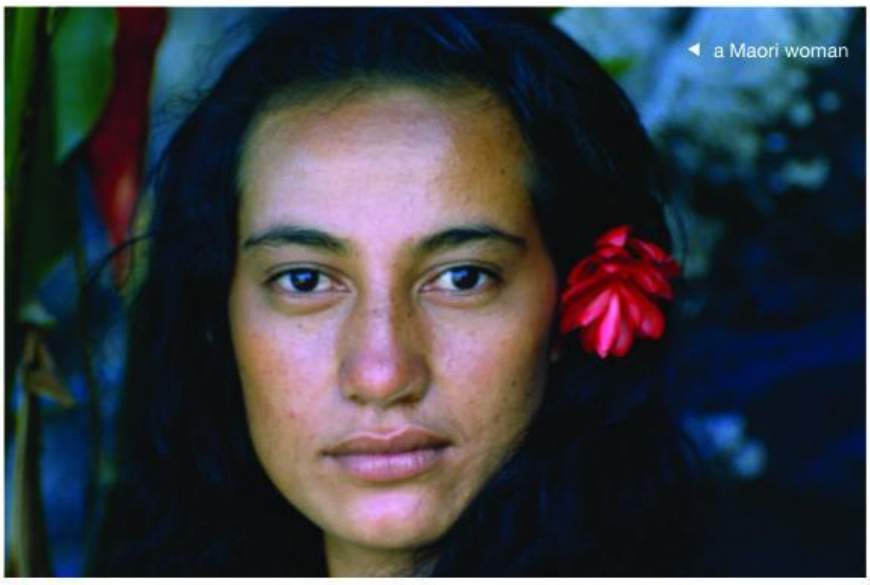
_____.

8. We should try to respect people. Their cultures are different from ours.

_____

_____.

B Work with a partner. Compare your answers from exercise **A**.



◄ a Maori woman

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PRACTICE

11 Complete the exercises.

A Complete the paragraph with relative clauses. Use *that, who, which,* or *whose* and the words in parentheses. Use the simple present.

Photography helps us to understand human psychology. The photographer is important because it is his or her (1) viewpoint that comes (viewpoint / come) through in the photo. (2) _____ (the people / appear) in the photo are also relevant. People (3) _____ (expressions / show) more than one emotion are the most interesting. The way people interact can also say a lot. (4) _____ (people / influence) others or (5) _____ (people / be) powerful often stand in the center or in front. (6) _____ (groups of people / stand) together sometimes show a close relationship. (7) _____ (individuals / be) not comfortable with the group may stand off to the side or look away. A person (8) _____ (eyes / meet) the camera shows a connection with the photographer. Colors are also important. (9) _____ (red and orange / be) warm colors, attract our eyes first. (10) _____ (green and blue / be) cool colors, seem to move away from us. The photographer's choices are important in creating the mood of the picture.

B Write the numbers of the two non-identifying relative clauses in exercise **A**.

_____, _____

12 Combine the sentences with relative clauses. Use *that, which, who,* or *whose*. Sometimes more than one relative pronoun is possible.

1. Photography can capture moments. The moments will be remembered forever.

   Photography can capture moments that will be remembered forever.

2. Photography is an activity. The activity will always hold your interest.

   _____

   _____

3. A photograph can communicate ideas. The ideas are hard to express in words.

   _____

   _____

4. Photos of loved ones become important possessions. The loved ones are far away.

   _____

   _____

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5. With photography, we speak to people. Their language is different from ours.

6. Sharing photos allows you to connect to people. People are important to you.

7. Photography is an art. Its origins go back to the mid-1820s

8. The first surviving photograph shows a landscape. The photograph was taken in 1825 or 1826.

13 PRONUNCIATION. Read the chart and listen to the examples. Then complete the exercises.

PRONUNCIATION	**Pauses with Non-Identifying Relative Clauses**

Speakers pause before and after non-identifying relative clauses. The pauses make the information easier to understand. In writing, commas are used to indicate the pauses.

CD3-19

Examples:

Colors, which affect our feelings, are important in photography.
Black and white, which are not colors but tones, are important for contrast.

CD3-20

A Listen to the sentences about a photo contest on the Internet. Insert commas where you hear pauses. Not all of the sentences contain non-identifying relative clauses.

1. The contest which is held once a year has a $5000 cash prize.
2. Many people who have won the prize have gone on to be successful photographers.
3. The judges who are professional photographers consider the creativity of each photo.
4. The judges who do not always agree have a difficult task.
5. The contestant whose photo gets the highest score is the winner.
6. The photo which won last year's prize was taken by a 15-year-old.

B Work with a partner. Take turns reading the sentences from exercise **A**.

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14 LISTEN.

CD3-21

A Look at the two images from a photography contest and listen to the judges discuss them. Which photo is the winner, photo 1 or photo 2?

Photo 1



Photo 2



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