



## Language Focus

### A. Read the following explanation.

#### Relative Pronouns

- Relative pronouns are used to refer to nouns mentioned previously whether they are people, places, things, animals, or ideas. The pronouns can be used to join two sentences.
- The most common relative pronouns are **who**, **whom**, **whose**, **which**, and **that**. Sometimes, **when** and **where** can also be used as relative pronouns.

#### Example:

- That's Nizam, the boy **who** has just arrived at the airport.
- I talked to the girl **whose** car had broken down in front of the shop.
- Grandma remembers a time **when** radio shows were popular.

### B. Complete the sentences below with suitable relative pronouns.

that

whom

whose

which

where

- The children,  we love dearly, need better educations.
- This is the watch  everyone is talking about.
- You can choose one person,  you like, to share the cruise with you.
- This is the cake  Melissa made.
- The police identified the murderer  fingerprints were on a knife.
- This is the house  my son was born in.



## Language Focus

### C. Read the following explanation.

#### Question Tags

- A question tag is a small question at the end of a statement. Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.
- Formed using **auxiliary verb** (e.g. be, have, can) and a pronoun referring to the subject (e.g. you, he, she, it, they).

#### Structure:

- A positive statement + A negative question tag  
Example: You are a lecturer, aren't you?
- A negative statement + A positive question tag  
Example: You are not a lecturer, are you?

### D. Match the statement with the correct question tags.

Statement	
Mareesa can speak two languages,	•
Muaz wasn't told about the meeting,	•
This isn't working,	•
He is an engineer,	•
It looks delicious,	•

Question tag
• isn't he?
• doesn't it?
• can't she?
• was he?
• is it?