

E. GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Match the phrases with the definitions.

cultural activities

cultural awareness

cultural desert

cultural diversity

cultural heritage

cultural identity

cultural traditions

- 1 a feeling of belonging to a society based on such things as nationality, beliefs and interests:
- 2 the variety of cultures in a particular area or country:
- 3 the events, rituals and customs that a society shares and performs:
- 4 the objects and traditions of a culture that are passed from one generation to the next:
- 5 art, music, architecture and customs:
- 6 a place that is spiritually or intellectually empty with, for example, no art or music scene:
- 7 the ability to recognise the different beliefs, values and customs that someone has based on their origins:

Exercise 2. Read the information. Then complete the sentences. Use the correct forms of the words in brackets.

Learning the different *parts of speech* of vocabulary will help you to avoid mistakes in the IELTS Speaking and Writing tests. It will also help you to recognise words in the Reading and Listening tests, so it is a good idea to learn whole word 'families' when you record new vocabulary.

For example, for the noun *globe*, other words in its word family include *global* (adjective), *globally* (adverb), *globalisation* (noun) and *globalise* (verb). It is also a good idea to find out which negative prefix (*un-*, *dis-*, *il-*, etc.), if any, a word uses.



- 1 Many sociologists say that native culture has an enormous influence on people's social _____ (behave).
- 2 _____ (tradition) in the UK, the bride's father will accompany her into the church before the wedding ceremony.
- 3 It is believed that shaking hands as a form of greeting _____ (origin) thousands of years ago as a way of showing that you were not carrying a weapon and therefore were friendly.
- 4 In China, don't be offended if you offer a gift and it is refused, as in some places it is _____ (custom) to refuse a gift the first time it is offered.
- 5 In many cultures, it is considered extremely _____ (polite) if you do not hold a door open for another person.
- 6 One of the negative effects of _____ (globe) is that many lesser-spoken languages are gradually disappearing.
- 7 Some historians claim that at the time of the Roman invasion of Britain in the first century BC, the majority of the native population came from one of 27 different _____ (tribal).
- 8 Some people are very proud of their national _____ (identify), whereas others see themselves as global citizens.

Exercise 3. Read the information. Then complete the sentences using the words in the box. Pay attention to whether the sentences should use defining or non-defining relative clauses.

Remember:

- *Defining relative clauses* explain what something is – they define or explain something. Without one, the sentence will probably feel incomplete:

*The year **that saw a great deal of social and political change in Germany** was 1989.*

If we removed the clause in bold, the sentence would feel incomplete.

- *Non-defining clauses* give extra information about something in the sentence and the sentence would still make sense without one. Notice that we use commas to separate non-defining clauses from the rest of the sentence:

*The internet, **which was invented by Tim Berners-Lee**, has changed the world.*

If we removed the clause in bold, the sentence would still feel complete and makes sense.

- If a relative clause uses a verb + preposition, such as *interested in* or *belong to*, we can put the preposition before the relative pronoun *which*. This is common in formal written or spoken English. For example:

*Traditional music is something **which I am very interested in**.* (preposition at the end of the sentence = informal English)

*Traditional music is something **in which I am very interested**.* (preposition before *which* = formal English)

, which

during which

to which

which

which

whose

- 1 The Cannes Film Festival is an event _____ cinema enthusiasts wait for all year.
- 2 Bollywood is the name of the Indian movie industry _____ is based in the city of Mumbai.
- 3 The Last Night of the Proms is a UK festival of classical music _____ takes place in the Royal Albert Hall in London.
- 4 Tango is a dance _____ origins lie in poor areas of Buenos Aires and Montevideo.
- 5 The House of Windsor is the royal house _____ the Queen of the United Kingdom and her family belong.
- 6 The 1960s was a period _____ Europe experienced a lot of social and cultural change.

Exercise 4. Read the information. Then choose the correct relative pronouns to complete the sentences.

When deciding which *relative pronoun* to use in a relative clause, remember:

- For defining relative clauses that refer to a person or people, we usually use *who* or *that*. Note that we can use *whom* when the relative pronoun is the object of the clause: *She is a musician **who** / **whom** I admire greatly.*
- For defining relative clauses that refer to a thing or things, we usually use *which* or *that*.
- We sometimes use *when* in defining relative clauses to refer to a time, date, day or period, especially after phrases like *a time / a period / a day*, etc.: *It is a day **when** everybody decorates their houses with flowers.*
- We sometimes use *where* or *in which* in defining relative clauses to refer to a place or location: *I live in a place **where** / **in which** there are a lot of traditions.*
- The relative pronoun that indicates possession is *whose*.
- We cannot use *that* in non-defining relative clauses.

1. He's the professor which/ who/ whom gives lectures about local history and culture.
2. Mandarin is the dialect that/ where/ whom is most commonly spoken in China.
3. Blues is a style of music that/ which/ whose roots can be traced back to African American musical traditions, especially in the South of the USA.
4. Thanksgiving is a North American festival in that/ when/ which people give thanks for the previous year's harvest.
5. That's the woman which/ whom/ whose we saw giving a demonstration of folk dancing.
6. The Day of the Dead festival in Mexico is a time when/ which/ whom people traditionally visit the graves of friends or family members.
7. Bonfire Night that/ when/ which is on 5 November every year, commemorates the capture of Guy Fawkes and his failed attack on the British Houses of Parliament.
8. The UK is one of the few countries in the world where/ which/ who people drive on the left-hand side of the road.

Exercise 5. Correct the underlined relative pronouns in the sentences

1. Halloween is an ancient Celtic festival when is now celebrated in many countries across the globe.
2. Yorkshire puddings, that are made with flour, eggs and milk, are a savoury food served with roast beef in the UK.
3. In Denmark, parents have to select baby names from a list of around 7,000 names who the government has approved.
4. Niue is an island nation in the South Pacific which coins feature characters from Disney and Star Wars movies.
5. In Sudan there are more than 200 pyramids, where is more than the number of pyramids found in Egypt.
6. According to Greek myth, the name 'Europe' came from the Phoenician princess Europa, which was the mother of King Minos of Crete.
7. Hawaii is the only place in the US which coffee is grown commercially.
8. Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwl'llantysiliogogoch, who is located in Wales, has the longest name of any town in Europe.

Exercise 6. Read the information. Then read the sentences and decide if the underlined relative pronouns can be removed. Choose *can be removed* or *cannot be removed*.

In many defining relative clauses, the relative pronoun is the subject of the relative clause:

*Salsa is a style of dance **that** is popular in Latin America.*

Here, *that* refers to *salsa* and is the subject of the relative clause.

If the relative pronoun is the object of a defining relative clause, it can be removed:

*Salsa is a Latin American dance **that** I would love to learn.*

Here, *that* again refers to *salsa*, but in this relative clause *I* is the subject and *that* is the object: *Salsa is a Latin American dance I would love to learn.*

1. In Japanese mythology, earthquakes were caused by Namazu, a giant catfish that lived submerged in mud under the Japanese islands. (*can be removed* / *cannot be removed*)
2. I wrote to that cultural festival organizer whom I met at the conference last month to ask for a job. (*can be removed* / *cannot be removed*)
3. The US constitution, which was signed in 1787, has been amended 17 times. (*can be removed* / *cannot be removed*)
4. The tour guide whom I spoke to yesterday told me that The Elephant House is the café where J. K. Rowling wrote parts of the first Harry Potter book. (*can be removed* / *cannot be removed*)
5. I've booked tickets for the play that I read about in the newspaper. (*can be removed* / *cannot be removed*)
6. Many buildings in London have blue signs on them that give information about famous people who lived there. (*can be removed* / *cannot be removed*)
7. The Mayans of Mesoamerica had detailed knowledge of astronomy, which they used to create calendars. (*can be removed* / *cannot be removed*)

Exercise 7. Read the information. Then complete the sentences. Use the indefinite pronouns in the box.

everything

something

anything

nothing

everywhere

somewhere

anywhere

nowhere

everyone / everybody

someone / somebody

anyone / anybody

no one / nobody

Some and any

Some is usually used in positive sentences. *Any* is used in negative sentences and questions.

However, there are occasions when we use *some-* and *any-* pronouns in questions. For example:

*Would you like **something** / **anything** to eat?*

In addition, we can use *any-* pronouns in positive sentences to suggest the idea of *it doesn't matter which* / *I don't mind which*. For example:

*I want to go **somewhere** / **anywhere** that is hot for my holidays.*

Remember that all indefinite pronouns behave like singular nouns.

anything

everybody

everyone

no one

nobody

nothing

nowhere

somebody

someone

something

something

somewhere

- 1 should study a foreign language, and if possible, go to live in another country and learn about its culture.
- 2 She is who demonstrates a keen interest in foreign languages.
- 3 The free healthcare provided by the National Health Service in the UK is that I value very much.
- 4 that I've always wanted to visit is the Great Wall of China.
- 5 When I arrived at the airport, it was difficult because there was who spoke my language.
- 6 There was close to the theatre to have dinner after the performance, so we took a taxi and ate at home.
- 7 I was surprised when I went to England because the people are like the stereotypical English people I have seen in movies.
- 8 Please check that you haven't forgotten before we leave for the airport.

Exercise 8. Match the sentence halves.

where they spoke another language.

who doesn't speak at least a little English.

that I needed to practise a lot.

that I'd like to visit is Japan.

that I wouldn't be prepared to eat.

- 1 Somewhere
- 2 Eating food with chopsticks is something
- 3 My grandparents wouldn't visit anywhere in the world
- 4 I love exotic food and there is nothing
- 5 I don't know anybody

Exercise 9. Read the comments made during a weekly team meeting by an auction house director. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

anybody

anyone

anything

everybody

everyone

no one

nobody

something

which

which / that

who

whose

Good morning, []. I am pleased to report that [] on the team failed to meet their targets last week. In fact, I would like to single out one outstanding colleague [] expert artistic knowledge and detailed market experience have resulted in the acquisition of a sizable number of paintings [] have come from a private collection of fine art in Prague. So, congratulations to Alina, [] wins this week's enterprise bonus. It is also my great pleasure to announce that company profits this year have increased by 10%, [] means the whole team will receive a bonus at the end of the financial year. My fellow directors and I would like you all to know that your contribution is [] the company values very much. Now, before we finish the meeting, is there [] else that [] in the team would like to discuss?