

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.