

Put the words in order and make a sentence.

Example:

some / I / want / clothes / to / buy / new  
I want to buy some new clothes.

1

will / I / midnight / home / be / before

\_\_\_\_\_

2

our / class / He / is / student / the / best / in

\_\_\_\_\_

3

have / I / a / seen / never / snake

\_\_\_\_\_

4

was / when / She / sleeping / called / I / her

\_\_\_\_\_

5

went / the / He / supermarket / to / some / buy / eggs / to

\_\_\_\_\_





## TEST PRACTICE

### Section R3

Choose the correct answer in each sentence and write it on the line.

- 1 You \_\_\_\_\_ drive so quickly. You might get a speeding ticket.  
A. should                      B. shouldn't                      C. must                      D. better
- 2 It's an adventure film about a boy \_\_\_\_\_ has special powers  
A. which                      B. where                      C. when                      D. who
- 3 She works at a factory \_\_\_\_\_ makes office furniture.  
A. which                      B. where                      C. when                      D. who
- 4 It's a great film. You \_\_\_\_\_ see it.  
A. ought                      B. have                      C. need                      D. should
- 5 When you leave the office, please switch \_\_\_\_\_ your computer.  
A. of                      B. off                      C. up                      D. in
- 6 You look really sick. You \_\_\_\_\_ see a doctor.  
A. had                      B. should                      C. have                      D. was
- 7 You \_\_\_\_\_ come back late. They close the doors at 11pm.  
A. won't be                      B. should                      C. mustn't                      D. are
- 8 You must \_\_\_\_\_ pork before you eat it.  
A. cooking                      B. to cook                      C. cooked                      D. cook

### Grammar Notes

'Should' and 'must' have very similar meanings but 'must' is stronger.

After both words we use the 'base form' of verbs.

You ~~must to~~ see a doctor. You must see a doctor.

He ~~should taking~~ a break. He should take a break.



## RELATIVE CLAUSES

## 1 People

I like guys **who** are kind. A good friend is a person **who** helps you.  
That's the woman **who** killed her husband. I have many friends **who** are students.

## Things

I enjoy books **which** are funny. He works for a company **that** sells computers.

## 2 Join the sentences by using 'who' or 'which'.

Example:

He is the guy. He asked me to go to the party.  
He's the guy who asked me to go to the party.



1 I was talking to a student. He comes from India.

2 She has many friends. They are teachers.

3 He loves the new movie. The movie was directed by Tim Burton.

4 I like that shop. It sells Japanese comic books.

5 She was a very talented artist. She painted and wrote songs.



## that = who / which

We can use 'that' instead of 'who' or 'which'. This is common in informal English.

I like people who are easy-going. This is the dog which bit me.

I like people that are easy-going. This is the dog that bit me.



### 3 Places

*This is the house **where** I used to live.*

*That is the school **where** my mother is a teacher.*

*Don't go into the room **where** your father is sleeping.*

*There's the shop **where** I bought my bag.*

### Times

*Sunday is the day **when** we all eat together.*

*9 o'clock is the time **when** I usually go to bed.*

*Autumn is the season **when** the leaves fall off the trees.*

*4th April was the day **when** I had a party.*



### 4 Join the sentences by using 'when' or 'where'

*Example:*

*That is the swimming pool. I have swimming lessons.*

*That is the swimming pool **where** I have swimming lessons.*

1 I like the house. There's a big tree in the garden.

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2 Friday is the day. We usually have fish and chips.

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3 Midday is the time. The sun is hottest.

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4 This is the classroom. We have English lessons.

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5 That is the beach. There is a good cafe.

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6 January is the month. I go skiing.

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