Defining and No-defining relative clauses

GRAMMAR

WHATCH THE VIDEO TO ANSWER THE EXERCISES BELOW

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE CORRECT RELATIVE PRONOUN

- The woman _____ works at the hospital is my aunt.
- My brother, _____ lives in Canada, is coming to visit us next week.
- This is the book _____ I bought yesterday.
- Paris, _____ is the capital of France, is a beautiful city.
- The boy _____ father is a famous actor is in my class.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE BOXES BELOW WITH THE CORRECT RELATIVE PRONOUN

- That's the restaurant _____ we celebrated my birthday.
- Monday is the day _____ we have our English exam.
- My dog, _____ is very friendly, loves playing in the garden.
- The teacher _____ teaches us English is very funny.
- The Eiffel Tower, _____ attracts millions of tourists every year, is in Paris.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING

READ THE FOLLOWING TEXT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Social media, magazines and shop windows bombard people daily with things to buy, and British consumers are buying more clothes and shoes than ever before. Online shopping means it is easy for customers to buy without thinking, while major brands offer such cheap clothes that they can be treated like disposable items – worn two or three times and then thrown away.

In Britain, the average person spends more than £1,000 on new clothes a year, which is around four per cent of their income. That might not sound like much, but that figure hides two far more worrying trends for society and for the environment. First, a lot of that consumer spending is via credit cards. British people currently owe approximately £670 per adult to credit card companies. That's 66 per cent of the average wardrobe budget. Also, not only are people spending money they don't have, they're using it to buy things they don't need. Britain throws away 300,000 tons of clothing a year, most of which goes into landfill sites.

People might not realise they are part of the disposable clothing problem because they donate their unwanted clothes to charities. But charity shops can't sell all those unwanted clothes. 'Fast fashion' goes out of fashion as quickly as it came in and is often too poor quality to recycle; people don't want to buy it second-hand. Huge quantities end up being thrown away, and a lot of clothes that charities can't sell are sent abroad, causing even more economic and environmental problems.

However, a different trend is springing up in opposition to consumerism – the 'buy nothing' trend. The idea originated in Canada in the early 1990s and then moved to the US, where it became a rejection of the overspending and overconsumption of Black Friday and Cyber Monday during Thanksgiving weekend. On Buy Nothing Day people organise various types of protests and cut up their credit cards. Throughout the year, Buy Nothing groups organise the exchange and repair of items they already own. The trend has now reached influencers on social media who usually share posts of clothing and make-up that they recommend for people to buy. Some YouTube stars now encourage their viewers not to buy anything at all for periods as long as a year. Two friends in Canada spent a year working towards buying only food. For the first three months they learned how to live without buying electrical goods, clothes or things for the house. For the next stage, they gave up services, for example haircuts, eating out at restaurants or buying petrol for their cars. In one year, they'd saved $55,000.

The changes they made meant two fewer cars on the roads, a reduction in plastic and paper packaging and a positive impact on the environment from all the energy saved. If everyone followed a similar plan, the results would be impressive. But even if you can't manage a full year without going shopping, you can participate in the anti-consumerist movement by refusing to buy things you don't need. Buy Nothing groups send a clear message to companies that people are no longer willing to accept the environmental and human cost of overconsumption.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1.Why do people buy more clothes nowadays?
A) Because clothes are more expensive.
B) Because online shopping makes buying easier and brands offer cheap clothes.
C) Because people need more clothes for work.
D) Because charity shops encourage people to shop.

2.What percentage of their income do British people spend on new clothes every year?
A) 2%
B) 4%
C) 10%
D) 66%

3.What is one of the main problems with donating unwanted clothes to charity shops?
A) Charity shops don't accept clothes.
B) People only donate expensive clothes.
C) Many donated clothes cannot be sold or recycled.
D) All donated clothes are sent to other countries.

4.Where did the Buy Nothing movement originally start?
A) Canada.
B) Britain.
C) Australia.
D) The United States.

5.What was one positive result of the Canadian friends' experiment?
A) They bought more clothes.
B) They started a clothing company.
C) They saved $55,000 and helped the environment.
D) They opened a charity shop.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE CORRECT RELATIVE PRONOUN

- Fast fashion is a trend _____ encourages people to buy cheap clothes frequently.
- British consumers, _____ spend more than £1,000 on clothes every year, contribute to the fast fashion problem.
- Landfill sites are places _____ unwanted clothes and other waste are buried.
- Buy Nothing Day, _____ started as a movement in Canada, encourages people to stop buying unnecessary things.
- Social media influencers are people _____ recommend products to their followers.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

VOCABULARY

MATCH THE WORD WITH THE CORRECT MEANING

Bombard	The collection of clothes that a person owns.
Disposable	A place where large amounts of waste are taken and buried in the ground.
Wardrove	To give someone a lot of information, messages, or advertisements at the same time.
Landfill	Something that is designed to be used once or for a short time and then thrown away.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE BOXES BELOW WITH THE CORRECT RELATIVE PRONOUN

- 1. Social media can _____ people with advertisements every day.
- 2. Many people buy _____ clothes and throw them away after wearing them only a few times.
- 3. My _____ is full of clothes, but I always say I have nothing to wear!
- 4. A lot of unwanted clothes end up in a _____ instead of being recycled.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

LISTENING

LISTEN TO THE RECORDING TWICE AND COMPLETE THE MISSING RELATIVE PRONOUNS. PAY ATTENTION TO THE CONTEXT OF EACH SENTENCE.

The People Who Are Changing the World In today's world, there are many individuals (1) _____ are working to make a difference in their communities. One of them is Sarah Johnson, a young environmental activist (2) _____ organization focuses on reducing plastic pollution. Sarah, (3) _____ grew up in a small coastal town, became interested in environmental protection after witnessing the damage caused by plastic waste. The beach (4) _____ she used to play as a child was becoming increasingly polluted. She started a campaign (5) _____ encouraged local businesses to reduce single-use plastics. The campaign, (6) _____ was initially supported by only a few volunteers, eventually attracted hundreds of people. Sarah also works with local fishermen, some of (7) _____ have been affected by ocean pollution. She believes that everyone has a responsibility to protect the environment, regardless of their age or background. Her organization now collaborates with international groups, (8) _____ members come from different countries. Sarah hopes to inspire young people to become environmental leaders and support the communities (9) _____ need sustainable solutions. The message (10) _____ she shares is simple: small actions can create significant changes.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

WRITING

WATCH THE NEXT TIKTOK AND WRITE YOUR OWN DAILY ROUTINE USING DEFINING AND NO-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES.
YOUR WRITING MUST CONTAIN PREVIOUS VOCABULARY AND TO BE 120 TO 150 WORDS LENGT.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

SPEAKING

WATCH THE NEXT TIKTOK AND RECORD YOURSELVE SAYING 5 SENTENCES SAID IT IN THE VIDEO ADDING DEFINING AND NO DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

LIVEWORKSHEETS