

## LANGUAGE REVIEW

### relative clauses

**1** Complete the sentences (1–5) with *who*, *which*, *where*, *that* or *whose*. Tick the sentences where you can omit the pronoun.

- 1 Ben is the boy \_\_\_\_\_ won the science competition at school. ☐
- 2 This is the book \_\_\_\_\_ I am reading at the moment. ☐
- 3 That is Professor Higgins \_\_\_\_\_ science lectures I attended at university. ☐
- 4 This is the city \_\_\_\_\_ the famous inventor was born. ☐
- 5 Is that the smartphone \_\_\_\_\_ you told me about? ☐

**2** Rewrite the sentences (1–4) as one using relative pronouns. Use appropriate punctuation.

- 1 I use an old computer. It belonged to my brother.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 My chemistry teacher is from Iceland. She speaks excellent English.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 This is my friend. Her father is an astronaut.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 This is the house. Albert Einstein lived here.  
\_\_\_\_\_

Grammar reference pages 153–154

### Grammatical multiple-choice cloze

#### EXAM STRATEGY

- При виборі коректного відносного займенника вияснить, до чого/кого він відноситься: до особи, предмету, місця чи об'єкту володіння.

**3** Read the pairs of sentences (1–3) and choose the correct answers. They could be the same for both sentences.

- 1 Martha, \_\_\_\_\_ mother is my biology teacher, is extremely intelligent.  
Martha's mother, \_\_\_\_\_ is my biology teacher, gives very interesting lessons.  
A who B which C whose D whom
- 2 The shop \_\_\_\_\_ I bought my phone has very good service.  
This phone, \_\_\_\_\_ I bought last week, comes with great headphones.  
A which B where C whose D whom

3 The scientists \_\_\_\_\_ discovered the new star work in the USA.

Mr Roberts, \_\_\_\_\_ came to Ukraine last week, is a world-famous astronomer.

- A who B where C whose D which

**4 EXAM TASK** Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).



## DINOSAURS

In 2003, fossils of a dinosaur that could probably fly <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ discovered in China by a group of researchers. The dinosaur had large feathers on both its arms and legs. The researchers <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ made the discovery argued that the creature probably belonged to a species that later developed into birds. <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ interpreted the feathers as evidence that the dinosaur had wings on both arms and legs.

The Chinese researchers' report caused a lot of controversy. <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ scientists suggested that the fossil was a fake or that the evidence <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ changed in some way. Since then, however, more fossils of four-winged dinosaurs have <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ found, although it still isn't clear if they were actually the ancestors of modern birds. Last month, the American journal *Science* published a study <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ seems to support the 'four-wing' theory. In fact, while closely <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ 2,000 early bird fossils, scientists came across complete skeletons of birds from around 120 million years ago whose legs were covered with feathers. According to the authors of the study, this probably shows that birds evolved from feathered dinosaurs <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ originally had four wings. But until we <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ able to travel back in time, the speculation about the ancestors of birds is likely to continue.

- |             |              |             |            |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 A has     | B is         | C was       | D were     |
| 2 A who     | B which      | C what      | D when     |
| 3 A They    | B Their      | C Them      | D They're  |
| 4 A Some    | B One        | C The       | D Few      |
| 5 A had     | B was being  | C been      | D had been |
| 6 A be      | B being      | C been      | D to be    |
| 7 A that    | B it         | C who       | D whose    |
| 8 A examine | B to examine | C examining | D exam     |
| 9 A these   | B while      | C if        | D which    |
| 10 A can    | B may        | C are       | D be       |