


Language focus 2: Relative clauses

1 Read sentences a–f from the listening. Then answer questions 1–4 below.

- a It's Scott **who** has the map and the notes.
 b Are you at all anxious or is opening night an occasion **which** no longer bothers you?
 c You don't just learn the part – you live it, **which** takes away any fears you might have of not being able to persuade an audience you're real.
 d Actors I've worked with, some of **whom** have been rather new to the stage, know that he's going to be tough with you.
 e ... your new play, **which** opens next week, is described as a black comedy.
 f Our discussions generated ideas I hadn't even thought of.

- 1 What or who do each of the relative pronouns in a–e refer to?
 2 Why are commas used before the relative pronoun in c, d and e but not in a or b?
 3 Which of the relative pronouns could be replaced by **that**?
 4 Which relative pronoun has been omitted from f? Why is it possible to leave it out of this sentence but not the others?

 Check your ideas in the Grammar reference on page 219.

2 Complete each of the spaces with one of the words from the box. Each of the words can be used more than once. Then decide whether:

- a commas are required or not
 b **that** can be used instead of the word you have chosen
 c the word can be omitted

who	which	whose	who's
where	why	what	

- 1 I went walking with my husband at the weekend _____ is something _____ we haven't done for a long time.
 2 The novel is set in Kaunas _____ at that time was the capital of Lithuania. The initial chapters focus on Vitas's father _____ fiery temperament had a lasting effect on the boy.
 3 _____ I'd like to know is what happened to that boxer _____ she was seeing. Are they still going out together?
 4 He left all his money to a woman _____ had never shown him any affection. The reason _____ he did this has never been fully understood.
 5 Her mother _____ hated city life longed to return to the village _____ she grew up in and _____ she still owned a small plot of land.
 6 Is there anyone _____ got a car or _____ mum or dad could give us a lift?


Writing

Part 2

Proposal

What to expect in the exam

In Part 2 of the Writing paper, you might have the opportunity to write a proposal. You may be asked to suggest ways to improve morale at work, amenities in your local town, self-study facilities for students at your college and so on. To do this task well, you need to think about your target reader: either the person/people who asked you to write the proposal, or the group assessing your proposal. You will need to write in a way that persuades your target reader that your ideas and suggestions are worth considering.

- 1  Read the following Part 2 task and the model answer. Does the answer address both aspects of the task?

Your company has problems with some employees not working well with each other and needs to improve relations between them. You have been asked by your manager to propose ways in which relations can be improved.

Your proposal should

- outline reasons for the problems.
- suggest ways to improve relations.

Write your **proposal** in 220–260 words.

Language focus: Participle clauses

- 1 Participle clauses are clauses which begin with a present or past participle. They help to express ideas concisely and are more commonly used in written English.

Participle clauses can be used instead of relative clauses, as in this example from the reading text:


Between the road and the bungalow there is a ditch, (which is) choked with weeds ...

Which words have been omitted from the following sentence to create a participle clause?

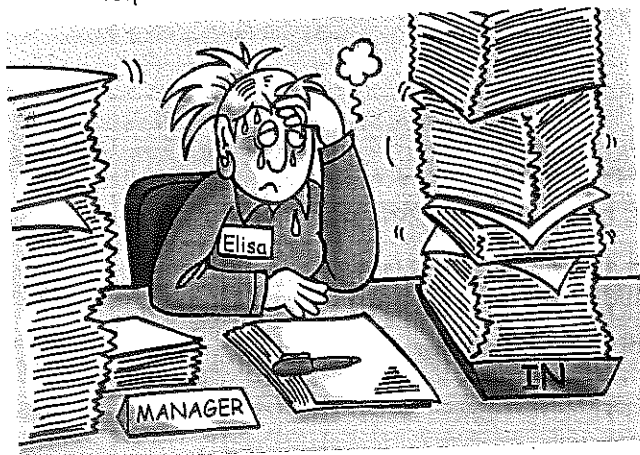
So this man, living on a labourer's wage, clearly believed he was just locked out of the lifestyle.


- 2 Conjunctions like *and, so, because, as, when, after* and *if* can also be omitted to create participle clauses. Underline the sentences in the reading text which express the same ideas as a–d below.

- Because they had become rather frail and vulnerable in the last few years, he and his wife were heavily reliant on the good nature of one neighbour.*
- He fled from Estonia in 1946 and came to Britain.*
- These people were shocked beyond belief by what they saw when they visited the house, so they began to put pressure on the local council.*
- 'That's the good thing about the country,' he says, as he looks out over the familiar prospect.*

- 3  Explain the difference in meaning between the following pairs of sentences. Which sentence in each pair is more likely?

- Driving home from the pub last night, the police stopped him.
 - Driving home from the pub last night, he was stopped by the police.
- The manager being ill, Elisa took over all his responsibilities for the week.
 - Being ill, Elisa took over all the manager's responsibilities for the week.




 Read more about participle clauses in the Grammar reference on page 222.

Practice

- 1 Sentences 1–6 contain participle clauses. Rewrite each one using conjunctions or relative pronouns. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 *Not wanting to wake anyone up, she took her shoes off and tiptoed up the stairs.*
She didn't want to wake anyone up, so she took her shoes off and tiptoed up the stairs.

- Having won the silver medal in the 100 metres, he went on to take gold in the 200 metres and long jump.
 - Don't look now, but the woman sitting next to you is wearing shoes made of crocodile skin.
 - Drunk in moderation, red wine is thought to protect against coronary disease.
 - Wrapped in a blanket and looking tired after his ordeal, Mr Brown was full of praise for the rescue services.
 - Reaching for the sugar, he knocked over his glass, spilling orange juice over her new dress.
 - Having never been abroad before, Brian was feeling a little on edge.
- 2 Rewrite the following sentences using participle clauses.
- Because I live within walking distance of the centre, I rarely use the car.
 - When I was cycling in to work the other day, I saw a deer.
 - As we'd never had so much peace and quiet before, we found living here a little strange at first.
 - Our bedroom, which is situated at the back of the building, has some superb views over the rooftops towards the docks.
 - If you play it at full volume, it really annoys the neighbours.
 - The house is a little off the beaten track, so it's not that easy to find.
 - After the children had all left home, we decided to move away from the hustle and bustle.
 - Although it is not known for its tourist attractions, our neighbourhood does have one or two treasures which are waiting to be discovered.
- 3  For each of the sentences in exercise 2, say whether you think the speaker lives in a rural area or a city. Which would you prefer to live in? Give reasons.