

THEME 9 MY FRIENDS GRAMMAR

*** No road is long with a good friend.

*** None is so rich as to throw away a friend.

*** A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Qualities of a good friend

A good friend...

Statements

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. is honest. | She has always told me the truth. |
| 2. is thoughtful. | He has always called me on my birthdays. |
| 3. is there to listen. | Mary takes time to listen to me. |
| 4. is reliable. | John never gives away our secrets. |
| 5. is generous. | He lent us his car for the entire weekend. |
| 6. is someone whose company you like. | Spending time with John is relaxing. |
| 7. makes you smile. | He makes me feel happy |
| 8. makes things easy for you. | She helps in every situation |
| 9. comforts you when you cry. | He makes me feel good when I am sad |
| 10. is loyal. | She never leaves you |
| 11. doesn't judge you. | He tries to understand me |
| 12. is kind and respectful. | He is never rude |
| 13. is supportive. | She always backs me up |

Describing A Person

1. Paragraph : General Information (Who is he/she?)

Name, City, Age, Country, Nationality, Job

Age : Baby, Young, Teenager, Middle Aged, Old, In her fifties, In his thirties

2. Paragraph : Physical Appearance (What does he/she look like?)

Height : Short, Of medium height, Tall

Weight/Build : Thin, Slim, Of medium weight, Plump, Fat, Overweight Well-built, Muscular

Hair : Short, Long, Shoulder Dark, Blond, Red, Straight, Curly, Wavy

Face : Oval, Thin, Chubby

Eyes : Big, Small, Slanting, Hazel, Brown, Black, Green, Blue

Skin : Fair, Dark, Blonde, Black

Other Features : Tattoo, Scar, Freckles, Dimples, Acne, Glasses

3. Paragraph : Character (What is he/she like?)

Aggressive& Calm	Ambitious&Laidback	Brave&Cowardly	Cheerful& Sad
Violent&Peaceful,	Dangerous&Safe	Friendly&Unfriendly	Generous&Stingy
Hardworking&Lazy	Naughty&Well-behaved	Outgoing&Shy	Punctual&Unpunctual
Strict&Light	Serious&Humorous,	Wise&Foolish	
empathetic	respectful	supportive	loyal
apathetic	distracted	active	responsible
		considerate	praising
		cooperative	sensitive
			tolerant
			judgmental

4. Paragraph : Likes&Dislikes (What does he/she like?) Free time activities

Playing football, basketball, volleyball, handball

Playing the flute, the piano, the violin, the guitar

Playing games, board games,

Reading books, newspaper, magazine, Studying, Diving, Swimming, Sunbathing, Writing etc

5. Paragraph : Your Feelings about him/her (How do you feel about him/her?)

RELATIVE CLAUSES

A Relative Clause is the sentence which modifies the noun. Yet, it cannot be used alone. Usually the adjective clause follows the noun it describes. We use relative clauses to combine two simple sentences in which there are two identical noun phrases.

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

RELATIVE PRONOUNS AS SUBJECT OF THE CLAUSE

There are mainly three relative pronouns. They are Who, Which and That.

“Who” is used for people.

“Which” is used for things and animals.

“That” is used for people, things, and animals.

If the noun we will define is in the position of subject in the defining sentence, we can replace pronouns like “he, she, it, they” with “that, which, who”.

Examples: (WHO)

A dentist is a person. He gives dental treatment.



A dentist is a person who/that gives dental treatment.

I hate people. They tell lies.



I hate people who/that tell lies.

We know a lot of people. They live in Manisa.

We know a lot of people who/that live in Manisa.

A vegetarian is someone. He/she never eats meat.

A vegetarian is someone who/that never eats meat.

Do you know the man? He discovered Africa.

Do you know the man who/that discovered Africa?

The teacher was very strict. He taught us last term.

The teacher who/that taught us last term was very strict.

Note: The relative Pronoun comes just after the word it refers to.

The man was drunk. He caused the accident.

The man who was drunk caused the accident. (~~The man was drunk who caused the accident.~~)

The man is in the room. He is reading a newspaper.

The man who is reading a newspaper is my uncle.

Examples: (WHICH)

This is the horse. It kicked me.

This is the horse which/that kicked me.

The nails are rusty. They are in the tool-box.

The nails which/that are in the tool-box are rusty.

A cow is an animal. It supplies us with milk.

A cow is an animal which/that supplies us with milk.

Where are the eggs? They were in the fridge.

Where the eggs are which/that were in the fridge?

Mahmut works for the company. It makes software viruses.
Mahmut works for the company which/that makes software viruses.

***** We can also replace possessive pronouns like “his/her/its” with “whose”.**

A widow is a woman. Her husband is dead.
A widow is a woman whose husband is dead.

What was the name of the man? His car broke down
What was the name of the man whose car broke down?

I know someone. Her father is a translator.
I know someone whose father is a translator.

Although the group names such as “crowd, audience, class” are of people, they are used with which/that.

There was a big crowd. It soon gathered at the scene of the accident.
There was a big crowd which/that gathered at the scene of the accident.

***** Relative Pronouns have the same form when they refer to masculine, feminine, singular or plural nouns. The verb in adjective clause must be singular if the subject of the relative pronoun refers to a singular noun. If plural, then the verb will be in the plural form:**

The person who speaks good English **is** a doctor.
The people who live next door **are** doctors
The plates which are on the table **are** very dirty.

EXERCISES

A. Match the nouns with the definitions.

1. A pedestrian is someone ...
 2. A compass is an instrument ...
 3. A kidnapper is someone ...
 4. A customer is a person ...
 5. An ostrich is a large bird ...
 6. A ruler is something ...
 7. A referee is a person ...
 8. An orphan is a child ...
 9. A cabbage is a vegetable ...
 10. An organ is a musical instrument ...
- a. that has wings, but can't fly.
 - b. which helps us measure lengths or draw straight lines.
 - c. which looks like a piano.
 - d. who is walking in a street, not traveling in a vehicle.
 - e. which is rich in vitamin c.
 - f. who buys something, esp. from a shop.
 - g. who has lost his parents by birth.
 - h. that is used for finding directions.
 - i. who has taken a person, usually a child, away by force and is demanding money for his safe return.
 - j. who controls a sports match or contest

B. Put in WHO / WHICH

1. I met a woman _____ can speak six languages
2. What's the name of the man _____ lives next door?
3. What's the name of the river _____ goes through the town?
4. Everybody _____ went to the party enjoyed it very much
5. Do you know anybody _____ wants to buy a car?
6. Where is the picture _____ was on the wall?
7. She always asks me questions _____ are difficult to answer
8. I have a friend _____ is very good at repairing cars
9. A coffee-maker is a machine _____ makes coffee
10. Why does he always wear clothes _____ are too small for him?

C. Match the sentences with the correct parts.

(.....) 1. It was in Brazil

(.....) 2. That's my sister

(.....) 3. Do you know the boy

(.....) 4. That's the store

(.....) 5. I don't like dresses

(.....) 6. He lives in the house

(.....) 7. Jane is a model student

a. where they sell stationary for cheap prices.

b. which look vintage.

c. that has a huge backyard and a garage.

d. where the Olympic games were held.

e. that everyone looks up to.

f. who was accepted to Harvard University?

g. who has won the chess tournament.