**A CLAUSE** is a unit of grammatical organization next below the sentence in rank and in traditional grammar said to consist of a subject and predicate (i.e., the part of a sentence or clause containing a verb and stating something about the subject (e.g. <u>went home</u> in John <u>went home</u>)).

**A RELATIVE PRONOUN** is a pronoun that is used to introduce a relative clause. The main English relative pronouns are **which**, **that**, **who**, and **whom**. These words can also function as other parts of speech—they are not exclusively used as relative pronouns. The possessive pronoun form of "who," **whose**, can also be used as a relative pronoun to indicate ownership.

A RELATIVE CLAUSE introduces further information about the preceding noun or noun phrase, either helping to identify what it refers to (in a restrictive clause) or just providing extra details (in a nonrestrictive clause).

The relative clause comes after a noun or noun phrase (called the antecedent) and gives some additional information about the thing or person in question. The relative pronoun represents the antecedent.

**DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES:** specify a noun or pronoun in the main clause and are necessary if we want to understand the meaning of a sentence.

- ·I saw the girl who was outside our house.
- •They wanted the picture that cost two pounds.

These relative clauses specify the objects of the main clauses. If we omit them, it is not clear what girl or picture we are talking about. The defining relative clauses follow after the relative pronouns who, which, that, whose and whom. We <u>do not</u> write them with commas.

Use of the relative pronouns

Who for people (and pet animals): • The man who called you has just arrived.

**Which** for things: • This is the book **which** I wanted.

**That** for people and things: • Are you the boy **that** lives next door?

·Can you see the tree that has no leaves?

The relative pronoun that is less formal than who or which (...and is used in defining relative clauses only).

Whose is a possessive pronoun for people and things:

·It is a story about a boy whose parents got divorced.

•The river **whose** bridge is in front of us is called the Cam.

**Whom** is the object of a verb: •The man **whom** I met yesterday...

Whom is very formal. In spoken English who or that are much more common.

•The man **who** I met ... The man **that** I met...

We can also leave out the pronoun. It is the most usual form.

The man I met...

If the subject in the main clause is different from the subject in the defining relative clause, we normally leave out the relative pronoun.

•The student you saw in Oxford is my neighbour. (the subjects are the student and you)

•The bike she borrowed belongs to me. (the subjects are the bike and she)

### **BE CAREFUL**

If the subject in the main clause and the relative clause is the same, we <u>cannot</u> omit the pronoun, because it becomes the subject of the relative clause.

- •The driver **who** took you to school is from York.
- •The pen **that** is on the desk is new.

There is only one subject in each sentence - the driver and the pen.

If we leave out the subject, it will not be clear what we mean.

•The driver took you to school is from York. (this sentence does not make any sense)

only describe a preceding noun or pronoun (add some information about them), but do not specify them. The non-defining relative clauses must be written with commas.

- · My father, who is 65 now, still works.
- · His car, which cost nearly 20,000 pounds, is broken.

If we leave out these relative clauses (My father still works. His car is broken.), the sentences remain grammatically correct and we know what father or car we are talking about. The only effect is that there is less information in the sentences.

More examples: ·I gave it to Peter, who is my close friend.

· Ann, whom I admire, is not right in this case.

· Pam, whose children go to school, is not so busy.

The non-defining relative clauses are quite formal and are typical of written English. In spoken English we prefer less formal structures.

Written English: ·My father, who is 65 now, still works. **Spoken English:** ·My father is 65 now and still works.

Written English: Their garden, which is near here, looks beautiful. •Their garden is near here. It looks beautiful. Spoken English:

# PRACTICE:

This is EXACTLY what it will look like on the B2 Exam

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d) for each of the following sentences (1 - 6).

There i	s <u>ONLY</u> <u>ONE</u> correct o	inswer for each senten	ce. <u>CIRCLE</u> your answe	er (a, b, c or d).	
(1) We don't know the person donated this money.					
	a) , who	b) , which	c) what	d) who	
(2) We	drove past my old sch	nool is celebratin	g its 100th anniversary	this year.	
	a) which	b) , which	c) that	d) , that	
<b>(3)</b> The	8.30 is the train	vou need to aet.			
(0)		•	c) , which	d) where	
(4) There was me and there was Kate party it was, and then there were two other people.					
(1)	a) that	<u></u>	c) , whom	l e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	
(5) I know a restaurant the food is excellent.					
(3) 1 KIN	a) that	b) where	c) which	d) whose	
The sec				)	
(6) The	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	on't feel rushed off my			
	a) which	b) , which	c) when	d) , where	

## WHEN - REPLACES AN OBJECT NOUN

**When** is a time-relative pronoun¹ that joins a modifying clause. In the example below, the clause modifies a noun phrase (the years) expressing a time, a temporal location.

The years when the "flower children" thrived were the 1960s.

The "flower children" thrived then.

The day when the concert takes place is Sunday.

The concert takes place then.

The hour when the parade begins is 12:30 p.m.

The parade begins then.

### WHERE - REPLACES AN OBJECT NOUN

**Where** is a location-relative pronoun that joins a modifying clause. Below, the clause modifies a noun phrase (the city) which expresses a place, a physical location.

The city where "flower children" lived was San Francisco.

The "flower children" lived there.

The site where the concert will take place is Golden Gate Park.

The concert will be held there.

The street where the parade begins is Broadway.

The parade takes place there.

## A PLACE—WHICH

Where can replace a relative pronoun for location—at which, on which or in which.

### AT—ADDRESS, RESIDENCE, BUILDING

The house at which I live is nearby.

The address I work is 310 Elm Street.

The library at which I study is downtown.

## ON-FLOOR, STREET, GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION, PLANET

The floor on which I work is the twelfth.

The street on which I live is nearby.

The island on which I live is Puerto Rico.

## IN—CITY, AREA, STATE, PROVINCE, COUNTRY

The room in which I work is here

The city in which I work is nearby

The country in which I pay taxes is Canada

## A TIME—WHICH

When can replace a relative pronoun for location—at which, on which or in which.

## AT—MOMENT, SECOND, HOUR

The moment at which he sent the text he fell.

The hour at which I eat lunch is 12:00-1:00 p.m.

The time at which I eat lunch is noon.

### ON—DAY

The day on which I was born was snowy.

The day on which I was born was Tuesday.

The day on which I started school was June 1.

## IN —MONTH, SEASON, YEAR, DECADE, CENTURY

The month in which I pay tax is April.

The season in which I vacation is summer.

The years in which I worked were 2017-2018.

**An identifying clause** adds information or narrows the noun to a specific one, group or lot. The clause helps by telling us **which one**. No commas are used. It is also called **restrictive**, **essential**, or **necessary clause**.

#### **IDENTIFYING CLAUSE**



A clause that identifies the noun before it (tells you *which one*) is not set off with commas. The object pronoun *when* or *where* may be omitted, however, some verbs may require a preposition to be included.

The area where the "flower children" lived was a neighborhood in San Francisco.

The area in which the "flower children" lived was a neighborhood in San Francisco.

The area \_\_ the "flower children" lived in was a neighborhood in San Francisco.

(The verb live requires adding/keeping the preposition in.)

The years when the "flower children" thrived was a colorful decade.

The years in which the "flower children" thrived was a colorful decade.

The years \_\_\_\_the "flower children" thrived was a colorful decade.

A nonidentifying clause adds extra information about a noun already identified by other means, for example, by name, by shared knowledge or context. The clause, a comment, is set off with commas (before and, if necessary, after the clause). It is also called *nonrestrictive*, *nonessential*, or *unnecessary clause*.

### NONIDENTIFYING CLAUSE

A clause that adds extra, nonidentifying information is set off with comma(s). The object pronoun **when** or **where** is required (cannot be omitted) in a nonidentifying clause.

The Haight, where the "flower children" lived, was a neighborhood in San Francisco.

The Haight, in which the "flower children" lived, was a neighborhood in San Francisco.

\*The Haight, \_\_ the "flower children" lived in, was a neighborhood in San Francisco.

The 1960s, when the "flower children" thrived, was a colorful decade.

The 1960s, in which the "flower children" thrived, was a colorful decade.

\*The 1960s, \_\_\_\_ the "flower children" thrived, was a colorful decade.

\*not used / ~borderline or questionable usage

## MORE PRACTICE:

Choose the correct answer (a, b, c, or d) for the following sentences (1 - 20). There is <u>ONLY ONE</u> correct answer for each question.

(1) The	phone is also the a) , which has the most c) , that has the most	ost features,	b) which has the most d) what has the most	
<b>(2)</b> He i	s the kind of person _ a) , which	will never let you o		d) what
(3) Spa	ghetti many of u a) , that	us enjoy, can be messy b) that	/. c) which	d), which
(4) He v		b) that		d) where
(5) I'd li		afé serves excelle b) , that		d) what
<b>(6)</b> It to		used to people $\underline{\qquad}$ 6) , who	eat popcorn during the c) which	e movie. d) , that
<b>(7)</b> Do y	you know the reason _ a) what	the shop is closed b) why	d today? c) , that	d) , which
<b>(8)</b> Ther	re are some very good a) where	d art books you o b) what	can get ideas from. c) whom	d) which
<b>(9)</b> I thir	nk there'd be a lot of a a) which		ove to have a climbing c) <mark>who</mark>	wall in school. d) , that
(10) He		ne to prepare for the m b) which	neeting is this after c) , that	ernoon. d) when
(11) Tho	at's the dog doe a) what		c) , that	d) who
(12) The	womanI saw y a) <mark>who</mark>	resterday was Sheila. b) which	c) , who	d) , what
(13) Nic	cola phoned the fire b a) , that		ted the police and soc c) that	cial workers. d) who
(14) He		family don't seem to b) that	like him. c) where	d) whose
(15) The	e day on you we a) when	ere born was quite mei b) that	morable. c) <mark>which</mark>	d) where
<b>(16)</b> I ar	m looking for someone a) whom	e can watch my b) <mark>who</mark>	dog while I go on vac c) what	ation. d) which
(17) We	emet somebody last n a) that	night did the special b) whom	ech therapy course tw c) whose	o years after you. d) , which
(18) The	e situation in we a) which	found ourselves was d b) where	angerous. c) that	d) what
(19) She	e blamed herself for evaluation a) what	verything had ho b) , which	appened. c) <mark>that</mark>	d)
(20) We	e didn't bring the rece a) , that	ipt was a big mis b) <mark>, which</mark>	stake. c) what	d) that

## **Key Word Sentence Transformations (Relative Pronouns)**

[Page 7]

For each of the sentences below (1 - 15), complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence(s), using the word given for that sentence. **DO NOT CHANGE** the word given. You must use between two (2) and five (5) words, including the word given.

(1) A friend of mine owns four Mercedes.  I have <u>A FRIEND WHO OWNS</u> four Mercedes.	WHO
(2) We had this room redecorated last year.  This IS THE ROOM WHICH we had decorated last year.	WHICH
(3) My cat just sleeps in front of the fire all day.  I have A CAT THAT sleeps in front of the fire all day.	THAT
(4) Queen Victoria was born in the year 1819.  1819 WAS THE YEAR WHEN Queen Victoria was born.	WHEN
(5) Both of her brothers are in the Navy.  She has TWO BROTHERS WHO ARE in the Navy.	WHO
(6) I have a great deal of respect for Susie, so I asked her.  I asked Susie, FOR WHOM I HAVE a great deal of respect.	WHOM*
(7) That man's dog bit me!  That's the man <u>WHOSE DOG BIT</u> me!	WHOSE
(8) You said many rude words in the lesson. It was totally inappropriate to say those words.  You said many rude words in the lesson, WHICH WAS TOTALLY INAPPROPRIATE.	WHICH
(9) Whose fault was the fire at the factory?  Does anyone know WHO IS TO BLAME FOR the fire at the factory?	BLAME
(10) She won the competition. I found that surprising.  She won the competition, <u>WHICH I FOUND SURPRISING</u> .	WHICH
(11) She has two watches. She bought one of them in Paris. The one is faulty.  The watchTHAT SHE BOUGHT IN PARIS is faulty.	THAT
(12) Carol decided to leave our town. Her daughter had been killed.  Carol, WHOSE DAUGHTER HAD BEEN KILLED, decided to leave our town.	WHOSE
(13) All visitors to the museum are asked to sign the visitors book.  Everyone WHO VISITS THE MUSEUM IS asked to sign the visitors book.	VISITS
(14) A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.  The girl <u>WHO WAS INJURED IN THE</u> accident is now in hospital.	WHO
(15) That is the swimming-pool. I swam there when I was younger.  That is the swimming-pool WHERE I USED TO GO swimming	WHERE

## **FURTHER NOTE:**

On the B2 WRITTEN EXAM there will be NO PUNCTUATION REQUIRED on any Key Word Sentence Transformation exercise – if punctuation is added, it will VERY LIKELY change the meaning and therefore be marked INCORRECT.

<sup>\*</sup>NOTE: "Whom" will NOT be tested on the B2 WRITTEN EXAM.

# PRACTICE: [Page 8]

## **Relative Pronouns - Letter of Complaint**

Look at this letter of complaint that Daniel writes to the owner of a hotel company. For each space (1 - 18), choose the option(s) (a, b, c or d) which are correct – SOMETIMES MORE THAN ONE IS POSSIBLE.

Dear Mr. Jeffrie	es,				
	(2) I assumed		d last week, one of your of some level of quality. The		
first problem (confusing and	5) we encour out-of-date, was inc me there were alwa	ntered was finding the correct. I asked someon	re lost in the area. Please	en on your website (6	) I found
reservation. Ar	nother twenty minute	es passed before the re	n an hour, we were info eceptionist (12) na y (14) I presume she	me I cannot recall, fo	ound our e-mail
	y shown to the room _ all made my wife fe		stay in. It was cold and	there was a wind cor	ning under the
	n honest explanation		we spent so foolishly ced to tolerate such tred		
Daniel Marstor	า				
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13)	a) in which a) that a) a) that a) a) , which a) , who a) , who a) that a) , which a) a) whose a) why	b) which b) which b) , which b) , which b) , which b) which b) who b) who b) who b) whot b) which b) which b) where b) b)	c) that c) , which c) that c) what c) that c) that c) that c) that c) that c) where c) what c) why c) that c) that	d) where d) , where d) which d) why d) which d) d) , which d) , which d) which d) , that d) that d) , whose d) when	
(14)	a) which	b) that	c) what	d) , which	

c) where

c), which

c) when

c) where

d) what

d), who

d) that

d) that

(15)

(16)

(17)

(18)

a) which

a) ---

a) ---

a) ---

b) that

b) that

b) what

b) which

(23) Our neighbors usually watch our dog when we go ON vacation.

(24) Investigative journalism presupposes some level OF investigation.

# Vocabulary Practice (selected vocab from the materials on pages 1 - 5):

[Page 10]

Complete the following sentences (1 - 25) by filling in the blank spaces with  $\underline{\text{the proper form}}$  of the word given for that sentence.

You may use <u>ONLY ONE</u> word per blank space: <u>DO NOT</u> add any words [e.g. prepositions].

(1) ADMINISTRATIVE	In order to <u>ADMINISTRATE</u> effectively, the colonial powers were interested in establishing communities with clearly defined rulers.
(2) ARRIVE	His ARRIVAL brought complete silence to the room.
(3) CAREFUL	A <u>CARELESS</u> mistake cost the company millions of dollars.
(4) CELEBRATE	There were lively New Year <u>CELEBRATIONS</u> all over town.
(5) COMPETITION	Though she's almost 40, she still plans to <u>COMPETE</u> in the upcoming event.
(6) DONATE	Would you like to make a <b>DONATION</b> to our charity appeal?
(7) FOOL	His FOOLISH behaviour may jeopardize his whole future.
(8) HOSPITAL	Several students were <u>HOSPITALIZED</u> as a result of injuries suffered during the protest
(9) IMPORTANT	The report emphasizes the <b>IMPORTANCE</b> of improving safety standards.
(10) INJURY	A bomb exploded at the embassy, <u>INJURING</u> several people.
(11) LEAVE	Air travellers were LEFT stranded because of icy conditions.
(12) MEMORY	I haven't seen them since that <u>MEMORABLE</u> evening when the boat capsized
(13) NECESSARY	The vaccination doesn't NECESSARILY make you completely immune.
(14) POSSESSIVE	I'm afraid he doesn't POSSESS a sense of humour.
(15) PREFER	Staying at home is certainly <a href="PREFERABLE">PREFERABLE</a> to going out with someone you don't like.
(16) PREPARE	The team blamed injuries and lack of <a href="PREPARATION">PREPARATION</a> for their failure to win.
(17) PREVENT	Doctors are aiming to concentrate more on <a href="PREVENTION">PREVENTION</a> than cure.
(18) RELATIVE	Researchers are trying to RELATE low exam results to larger class sizes.
(19) RELAXATION	Travelling by train is more <u>RELAXING</u> than driving.
(20) RESERVATION	Could I RESERVE two seats for tomorrow evening's performance?
(21) SIGN	Someone stole my credit card and forged my SIGNATURE.
(22) SPEAK	He needs to perfect his SPOKEN English before going to work in Canada.
(23) SPECIFY	Is there anything <a href="SPECIFIC">SPECIFIC</a> you would like from the shops?
(24) WRITTEN	It's really difficult to read your <u>WRITING</u> .
<b>(25)</b> YOUNG	I was a fairly good football player in my YOUTH .

temple of Samas.

Read the following article about the world's oldest customer complaint. For each of the blank spaces (1 - 20) choose the best answer (a, b, c or d). There is <u>ONLY ONE</u> correct answer for each question.

Scientists Uncover 4,000-Year-Old Letter of Complaint

A clay tablet from (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Babylon reveals that no matter where (or when) you go, good customer service

can be hard find. So it was revealed by the irate copper merchant, Nanni, in 1750 B.C. The merchant's

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ is (3) \_\_\_\_\_, spelled out in cuneiform on a clay tablet now (4) \_\_\_\_ in The British Museum.

In what is said to be the oldest customer service complaint discovered, Babylonian copper merchant Nanr details at <b>(5)</b> his anger at a sour deal, and his <b>(6)</b> with the quality assurance and service of Eanasir.
Forbes reports, "The letter implies that Nanni had dispatched his personal assistants to Ea-nasir Fine Copper at least once looking for a refund, only to be rebuffed and sent home empty handed – and through a war zone!"
According to the ABC Science (7), a translation of the tablet text is (8) in the book "Letters from Mesopotamia: Official, Business and Private Letters on Clay Tablets from Two Millenni" by Assyriologist A. Lec Oppenheim. The book includes translations of letters (9) in ancient Akkadian from many walks of life; "from poverty-stricken women to their generous brothers, from pregnant slave girls and yes, between merchants, manufacturers and traders."
The translation lays out Nanni's displeasure:
"Tell Ea-nasir: Nanni sends the following message:
When you came, you said to me as follows: "I will give Gimil-Sin (when he comes) fine (10)
copper ingots." You left then but you did not do what you promised me. You put ingots which were
not good before my messenger (Sit-Sin) and said: "If you want to take them, take them; if you do no want to take them, go away!"
What do you take me for that you treat somebody like me with such contempt? I have sent as
messengers gentlemen like ourselves to (11) the bag wi th my money (deposited with you
but you have treated me with contempt by sending them back to me empty-handed several times
and that through enemy territory. Is there anyone among the merchants who trade with Telmun wh
has treated me in this way? You alone treat my messenger with contempt! On account of that one
(trifling) mina of silver which I owe (?) you, you feel free to speak in such a way, while I have given to
the palace on your (12) 1,080 pounds of copper, and umi-abum has likewise given 1,080
pounds of copper, apart from what we both have had written on a sealed tablet to be kept in the

How have you treated me for that copper? You have withheld my money bag from me in enemy

territory; it is now up to you to (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (my money) to me in full.

Take cognizance that (from now on) I will not accept here any copper from you that is not of fine quality. I shall (from now on) select and take the ingots individually in my own yard, and I shall exercise against you my right of rejection because you have treated me with contempt."

The complaint letter, written 3,750 years ago was found at the city of Ur. Ur (present day southern Iraq) was
one of the most important Sumerian city-states in ancient Mesopotamia in the third millennium B.C.
Mesopotamian society was an (14) culture. They had knowledge of medicine, astronomy and
agriculture, and had invented (15) such as glass-making, irrigation, textile weaving and metal working
The ancient system of writing called cuneiform involved pressing patterns into soft clay tablets by means of
a stylus, generally a blunt reed or stick. The scribe would use the stylus to (16) wedge-shaped markings
in the clay, and the soft tablet was then fired to (17) the message. Cuneiform writing died out as it wa
(18) with the Phoenician alphabet around 200 A.D, and it became a lost written language. It was
deciphered by modern (19) in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
Because the writing system was used for more than three millennium, there remain many samples of such
tablets. The BAS Library reports that there are close to half a million cuneiform tablets in the world's
museums, but only 30,000 to 100,000 have been <b>(20)</b>

				-
(1)	a) antique	b) archaic	c) aged	d) ancient
(2)	a) aggravate	b) aggravation	c) aggravating	d) aggravated
(3)	a) evidence	b) evidently	c) evident	d) evidenced
(4)	a) displaying	b) displayed	c) display	d) displayer
(5)	a) long	b) longest	c) lengthen	d) <mark>length</mark>
(6)	a) dissatisfaction	b) dissatisfied	c) dissatisfyment	d) dissatisification
(7)	a) website	b) websites	c) netweb	d) webwork
(8)	a) applicable	b) achievable	c) available	d) accessible
(9)	a) write	b) wrote	c) writting	d) written
(10)	a) quality	b) qualitative	c) qualify	d) qualification
(11)	a) collect	b) collected	c) collecting	d) collection
(12)	a) half	b) behalf	c) half of	d) better half
(13)	a) reconstruct	b) repair	c) rehabilitate	d) restore
(14)	a) advance	b) advancing	c) advanced	d) advantage
(15)	a) technic	b) technologically	c) technical	d) technologies
(16)	a) create	b) creation	c) recreation	d) recreate
(17)	a) defend	b) uphold	c) preserve	d) continue
(18)	a) refunded	b) replaced	c) restored	d) recovered
(19)	a) researches	b) researching	c) researchers	d) research's
(20)	a) transcription	b) transferable	c) transposed	d) translated

10hybo

Adding Information about Nouns: Relative Clauses

A **relative clause** identifies or gives more information about a noun. It begins with a **relative pronoun** (**who**, **whose**, **what**, **which**, **where**, **when**, **whom**, **that**).

## Types of Relative Clause

A **defining** relative clause which or which type of person or thing we mean. The relative pronoun can refer either to the subject (1) of the relative clause or the object (2).

A **non-defining** relative clause simply adds information about the noun. We usually put a comma before and after a non-defining relative clause (3), unless it is at the end of a sentence (4).

- (1) I looked at a variety of changes **that had occurred in different fields**.
- (2) The system **which Hill introduced** is still widely used.
- (3) Monnet, who is relatively unknown in the **United States**, was a lifelong proponent of internationalism.
- (4) The system was introduced by Roland Hill, whose ideas initially met with hostile opposition and ridicule.



- We can't leave out the relative pronoun or use that in a non-defining relative clause.
- We can omit the relative pronoun in a defining relative clause if the relative pronoun is the object. However, in academic writing the relative pronoun is usually included.
- In academic writing, who is more usual than that to add information about people.
- Don't confuse whose and who's (= who is).

#### PRACTICE 1:

Use the information from above to help you match the following examples (1 - 6) to the descriptions of relative pronouns. Relative pronouns are used to add information about:

- things (that, which and no relative pronoun) e.g. 3
- **people** (that, who, whom (formal) and no relative pronoun) e.g. \_\_\_\_
- time (when) e.g. \_\_\_\_
- location, situation or point in a process (where) e.g.
- 'belonging to' and 'associated with' relationships (whose) e.g. \_\_\_\_
- how something happens (whereby) e.g.
- 1) He was a man who spent virtually his entire adult life building on institution after another.
- 2) Hill's postal system was an innovation whose influence is still seen today.
- 3) His call for a "Penny Post" won the endorsement of leading newspapers which stood to benefit from reduced postal fees.
- 4) His walks took him across New Jersey, Maryland, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania, where large numbers of Quakers lived.
- 5) Hill improved the process whereby mail was delivered around the country.
- 6) He lived in a time when Europe was one of the most dangerous places on Earth.

### **PRACTICE 2:**

Add the information in brackets as a relative clause (defining or non-defining) to the sentences in an appropriate place. There may be more than one possible answer.

- 1) Doctors thought the disease had been wiped out in the 1950s. (it was widespread at the start of the last century)

  Doctors thought the disease, which was widespread at the start of the last century, had been wiped out in the 1950s.
- 2) Ben Johnson was an English poet and playwright. (he lived from 1572 to 1637)
- 3) An organic compound is any member of a large class of chemical compounds. (their molecules contain carbon)
- 4) The patient was 25 years old. (his case is described here)
- 5) Anaerobic digestion is a simple process. (in anaerobic digestion, organic matter is broken down by microorganisms)
- 6) The company is in the second stage of business development. (in this stage activities and customer base are expanded)