

Subject pronouns

Form

I / you / he / she / it / we / they

Use

Example

The subject of a verb

They built the first aeroplane.Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin, but **he** did it by mistake!

Object pronouns

Form

me / you / him / her / it / us / them

Use

Example

The object of a verb

Could you give **me** that equipment?Could you give that equipment to **me**?

Possessive determiners

Form

my / your / his / her / its / our / their

Use

Example

To show who owns or has something

That's **their** car.

Helpful hints

- Possessive determiners are always followed by a noun.
✓ Is this **my** coffee?

Watch out!

Its and it's do not mean the same thing.

✓ Here's the dog's water and here's **its** food. (= the dog's food)✓ **It's** the best camera I've ever had. (= It is ...)

Possessive pronouns

Form

mine / yours / his / hers / ours / theirs

Use

Example

To show who owns or has something

That car is **ours**.

Helpful hints

- Possessive pronouns are not followed by a noun.
✗ This is **hers** car.

Watch out!

There is no possessive pronoun for it.

Reflexive pronouns

Form

myself / yourself / himself / herself / itself / ourselves / yourselves / themselves

Use

Example

To describe actions where the subject and object are the same

My computer turns **itself** off after half an hour.

To emphasise who does something

Nobody helped me. I did it **myself**!

Relative pronouns

We use relative pronouns in relative clauses.

We use relative clauses to give more information about something, without having to start a new sentence.

That man over there is called Bill Gates. He started Microsoft. →

*That man over there, **who's** called Bill Gates, started Microsoft.*

Use

Example

who for people

*What's the name of the man **who** created the Internet?*

which for things and animals

*The experiment **which** worked was the last one.*

where for places

*This is the town **where** Albert Einstein was born.*

whose to show possession

*That's the man **whose** sister discovered a new planet.*

Watch out!

- We can use *who* for animals when we give them a personality.
✓ *Our dog, **who's** called Benji, is eight years old.*
- When there is a relative pronoun, remember not to repeat the subject/object.
✗ *What's the name of the man **who he** created the World Wide Web?*
✗ *This is the experiment **which** I'm doing **it** at the moment.*

Non-defining relative clauses

Non-defining relative clauses give extra information. The sentence makes sense without the relative clause.

*That man over there, **who** is called Bill Gates, started Microsoft.*

If we remove the relative clause, the sentence still makes sense:

That man over there started Microsoft.

Use

Example

To give extra information

*This program, **which** is totally free, protects your computer against viruses.*

Helpful hints

We use commas with non-defining relative clauses.

✓ *Carl, whose sister is famous, is a friend of mine.*

Defining relative clauses

Defining relative clauses give very important information. If we remove a defining relative clause, the sentence doesn't make sense.

Imagine that there are lots of people in a room. Only one of them is wearing a blue shirt.

*The person **who** is wearing the blue shirt started Microsoft.*

If we remove the relative clause, we won't know which person it is.

✗ *The person started Microsoft.*

Use

Example

To define who or what we are talking about

*This is the TV **which** works. This is the TV **which** doesn't work.*

Helpful hints

- We don't use commas with defining relative clauses.
- We can use *that* instead of *who* and *which*.
✓ *Did you see the programme about the woman **who** invented Tippex?*
✓ *Did you see the programme about the woman **that** invented Tippex?*

Vocabulary

Inventions and discoveries

Topic vocabulary

see page 190 for definitions

artificial (adj)	experiment (v, n)	operate (v)
automatic (adj)	gadget (n)	plastic (n, adj)
complicated (adj)	hardware (n)	program (v, n)
decrease (v, n)	invent (v)	research (n)
digital (adj)	involve (v)	run (v)
discover (v)	laboratory (n)	screen (n)
effect (n)	lack (v, n)	software (n)
equipment (n)	laptop (n)	sudden (adj)
estimate (v)	maximum (adj)	technology (n)
exact (adj)	minimum (adj)	unique (adj)

Phrasal verbs

break down	stop working (for a machine, etc)
come across	find sth by chance
find out	discover information, etc
make up	invent an explanation, excuse, etc
pull off	break by pulling
throw away	put sth in a rubbish bin
turn off	stop a machine working
turn on	start a machine working

Prepositional phrases

at last
by chance
in my opinion
in the end
in the future
out of order

Word formation

boil	boiler, boiling	history	historic, historian
chemist	chemical, chemistry	identical	identically
conclude	conclusion	long	length
examine	exam(ination), examiner	measure	measurement
fascinate	fascination, fascinating	science	scientist

Word patterns

<i>adjectives</i>	different from/to full of	<i>nouns</i>	result in
<i>verbs</i>	begin sth with		a difference between
	connect sth to/with		an idea about
	disconnect sth from		a number of
	fill sth with		a reason for
			a type of