

İngilizce II

Hafta 13-14

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LESSON 11-12

A. DIALOGUE



A : Do you know the girl who is wearing blue shirt over there ?

B : No, I don't know.

A: She is the girl who won the first prize in poem competition.

B. RELATIVE CLAUSES

- We use relative clauses to provide information about one of the nouns or the noun phrases of a sentences. We cannot give information about a verb, an adverb, an adjective or a preposition with relative clauses.

a) Yesterday, we watched a film. The film showed the life in Australia.

* Yesterday, we watched a film which showed the life in Australia.

relative clause

b) I'm going to talk to an official. The official is the head of the sales department.

* I'm going to talk to an official who is the head of the sales department.

relative clause

- In the examples above

a) *which showed the life in Australia* = relative clause

b) *who is the head of the sales department* = relative clause

a) which = the film

b) who = the official

- We use **WHICH / WHO** to combine the sentences and these two sentences become one sentence.
“who” and “which” are called **RELATIVE PRONOUNS**.

- We use WHO.....for people and pets,
 WHICH.....for things, animals and plants.

NOTE: We can use **THAT** in relative clauses instead of WHO or WHICH, but we have to know some rules for its usage; so it is better to use only which and who on this stage.

Relative pronouns can function as :

B.1. SUBJECT OF A RELATIVE CLAUSE

* I do not know the man. The man is sitting near the door.

I do not know the man **who** is sitting near the door. (In this sentence, **who** is the subject of the relative clause.)

* I did not like the match. The match was between The United and Sunderland.

I did not like the match **which** was between The United and Sunderland

(In this sentence, **which** is the subject of the relative clause.)

* The man came from London. The man was wearing a red jacket.

The man **who** was wearing a red jacket came from London. (In this sentence, **who** is the subject of the relative clause.)

* The valley is the best place here. The valley lies between the mountains.

The valley **which** lies between the mountains is the best place here. (In this sentence, **which** is the subject of the relative clause.)

B.2. OBJECT OF A RELATIVE CLAUSE

* I do not know the man. We saw the man in the park.

I do not know the man (**who/whom**) we saw in the park. (In this sentence, **who/whom** is the object of the relative clause.)

* Did you like the fish? We ate the fish at lunch.

Did you like the fish (**which**) we ate at lunch? (In this sentence, **which** is the object of the relative clause.)

* The book is about W.W. II. I bought the book yesterday.

The book (**which**) I bought yesterday is about W.W. II. (In this sentence, **which** is the object of the relative clause.)

* The teacher came from U.S. last month. I talked to her yesterday.

The teacher (**who/whom**) I talked to yesterday came from U.S. last month. (In this sentence, **who/whom** is the object of the relative clause.)

NOTE: When the relative pronoun functions as the object of the sentence;

1. We can use **whom** instead of who,
2. We can delete the pronoun. Brackets '()' show that we can delete (omit) the pronouns.

Ex: Tom likes the cakes *which* he eats every day.

= Tom likes the cakes he eats every day.

Jill has found the purse *which* she lost yesterday.

= Jill has found the purse she lost yesterday.

Tom didn't want to talk to the woman *who/whom* we met at the bus stop.

= Tom didn't want to talk to the woman we met at the bus stop.

B.3. EXERCISES

Read the two sentences and rewrite them using "who, which"

1. A boy answered the phone. He told me you were out.

A boy who answered the phone told me you were out.

2. A waiter served us. He was very rude and impatient.

A waiter who served us was very rude and impatient.

3. Students study hard. They get the best grades.

Students who study hard get the best grades.

4. The books are on the shelf. They are very old.

The books which are on the shelf are very old.

5. The man is a stone collector. He lives next to my flat.

The man who is a stone collector lives next to my flat.

6. The man gave me some information. I called him.

I called the man who gave me some information.

7. The policewoman was unfriendly. She gave directions.

The policewoman who gave directions was unfriendly.

8. The yogurt made me sleepy. I ate it.

The yogurt which I ate made me sleepy.

9. I lost the umbrella. I borrowed it from my friend.

I lost the umbrella which I borrowed from my friend.

10. The people are moving to Ankara. They sold their house.

The people who are moving to Ankara sold their house.

11. I thanked the man. I lent him a book.

I thanked the man who I lent a book.

12. The university is in Ankara. I want to go there.

The university which I want to go is in Ankara.

13. The shirt is made of silk. Linda is wearing it.

The shirt which Linda is wearing is made of silk.

14. I couldn't understand the boy. I talked to him on the mobile phone.

I couldn't understand the boy who I talked to on the mobile phone.

C. WHOSE

- We use whose for **possession** for people, animals and things.

Ex: The woman crossed the street. Her dress was nice.

The woman **whose** dress was nice crossed the street.

Ex: The child was crying. His toy was broken.

The child **whose** toy was broken was crying.

Ex: The house is very old. Its windows are broken.

The house **whose** windows are broken is very old.

C.1. EXERCISES

Read the two sentences and rewrite them using "whose"

1. The girl wants to be a guitarist. Her mother is a famous musician.

The girl whose mother is a famous musician wants to be a guitarist.

2. I've spoken to John. His house was burgled last Monday.

I've spoken to John whose house was burgled last Monday.

3. That's the dog. Its owner is very rich.

That's the dog whose owner is very rich.

4. John is the man. His house was destroyed by the fire.

John is the man whose house was destroyed by the fire.

5. The man teaches at the university. You met his daughter last night.

The man whose daughter you met last night teaches at the university.

6. We bought a car. Its price is very high.

We bought a car whose price is very high.

7. My friend invited a lot of visitors. His house is very large.

My friend whose house is very large invited a lot of visitors.

8. My girlfriend is very beautiful. Her eyes are green.

My girlfriend whose eyes are green is very beautiful.

D. EXERCISES : CORRECTING THE MISTAKES

1. Do you know the people which live in the pink house?

Do you know the people who live in the pink house?

2. I don't know the boy whose is talking to Linda.

I don't know the boy who is talking to Linda.

3. Mr.Dacker is a mechanic whose we can trust.

Mr.Dacker is a mechanic who we can trust.

4. The man has two cars who live next to us.

The man who has two cars lives next to us.

5. The man was playing football which I saw at the park.
The man who I saw at the park was playing football.
6. The doctor which examined my eyes is famous.
The doctor who examined my eyes is famous.
7. The house who stands on the street doesn't belong to anybody.
The house which stands on the street doesn't belong to anybody.
8. The students which are in the faculty of Engineering need to study harder.
The students who are in the faculty of Engineering need to study harder.
9. I'm amazed at the man which can write 120 words a minute.
I'm amazed at the man who can write 120 words a minute.
10. The people whose I met at the party were very nice.
The people who I met at the party were very nice.
11. The book which I bought it at the bookshop was very cheap.
The book which I bought at the bookshop was very cheap.
12. I met a man who his wife is a well known designer.
I met a man whose wife is a well known designer.
13. The professor teaches Math is very good.
The professor who teaches Math is very good.
14. We enjoyed the music which we listened to it.
We enjoyed the music which we listened to.
15. The little boy was very angry whose toy was stolen.
The little boy whose toy was stolen was very angry.

E. READING

BASKETBALL

Today, one of the most popular sports is of course basketball. This is because, this sport is very spectacular and it's important in the mass media and advertising.

Basketball, which people play nearly in every part of the world, first appeared in the U.S. James Naishmit was the inventor of the sport. Naishmit, who was a teacher at Y.M.A.C College, wrote the rules for this sport in 1891 and organized the first basketball match in December that year. He also made the first basketball ground which was different than today's basketball arenas. He used a basket to throw a ball into to make scores. So the sport was called basketball after that.

Today people watch and play the sport in very modern gymnasiums and arenas. They see and like many players who have become famous all over the world. For example; Michael Jordan. He played for Chicago Bulls for ten years and made his team world champion six times in 90s. M. Jordan, who everybody loves and admires a lot, will stop playing basketball at the end of this season.

However new stars appear every year and people will continue to watch and get pleasure from this sport in the future.

I. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO THE PASSAGE ABOVE

1. Why is basketball an important sport?

Because, this sport is very spectacular and it's important in the mass media and advertising.

2. In which part of the world is basketball an important sport?

People play nearly in every part of the world.

3. Who invented this sport?

James Naishmit invented this sport.

4. The inventor of the basketball *who was a teacher at Y.M.A.C College* wrote rules in 1891.

5. What did James Naishmit do for basketball?

He invented the basketball. He wrote the rules for this sport in 1891 and organized the first basketball match in December that year. He also made the first basketball ground which was different than today's basketball arenas.

6. Why is this sport called basketball?

James Naishmit used a basket to throw a ball into to make scores. So the sport was called basketball after that.

7. What are the victories of Michael Jordan?

He played for Chicago Bulls for ten years and made his team word champion six times in 90s.

8. Will people continue to watch basketball in the future? If so why?

Yes, they will because; new stars appear every year and so people will continue to watch and get pleasure from this sport in the future

II. FIND THE SYNONYMS FOR THE WORDS BELOW

1. certainly
2. something nice to see or watch
3. significant
4. The general name for TV, newspaper, magazine and radio
5. become known
6. named
7. well- known
8. but

III. FIND THE ANTONYMS (OPPOSITE MEANING) FOR THE WORDS BELOW

1. unknown, not liked much
2. disappear
3. same

4. old-fashioned
5. dislike
6. hate
7. continue
8. past

F. TRANSLATION

TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES INTO TURKISH BELOW

1. I received the report which you sent.

.....

2. The woman whom they met at the party was a principle.

.....

3. Outside the theatre, there are people who want tickets.

.....

4. An editor is a person whose job is to separate the wheat from the chaff.

.....

5. The man whose pleasures are the cheapest is the richest.

.....

G. TEST YOURSELF

1. The notebooks.....are on the table have just come.
a)which b)who c)whose d)whom
2. The scientists are trying to design a car.....runs on solar energy.
a)who b)which c)whose d)whom
3. The hotel.....hired a new cook was built two years ago.
a) which b)who c)whose d)whom
4. The street.....is a very busy one leads to Yenimahalle.
a)who b)whose c)whom d)which
5. The girlis here now wanted to see manager general.
a)whose b)which c)who d)how
6. The manager.....talks rudely is hated by everybody.
a)which b)whose c)who d)whom

7. The cigar.....has got a nice smell is a well known tobacco.
a)who b)which c)whose d)why
8. This person son is your friend wants to talk to you.
a)who b)whose c)which d)when
9. Drawn a circle.....radius is 10 mm.
a)whose b)who c)which d)how
10. That's the woman.....photograph was in the today's newspapers.
a)which b)who c)whom d)whose

ANSWER KEY

Reading II. 1. of course 2. spectacular 3. important

4. mass media 5. appear 6. called 7. popular 8. however

Reading III. 1. popular 2. appear 3. different 4. modern 5. like / admire

6. love 7. stop 8. future

Translation:

1. Gönderdiğiniz raporu aldım.
2. Partide tanıştıkları kadın okul müdürüydü.
3. Tiyatronun dışında bilet isteyen insanlar var.
4. Editör işi buğdayı sapından (samandan) ayırmak olan kişidir.
5. Zevkleri en ucuz olan insan en zengin insandır.

Test Yourself 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. d 5. c 6. c 7. b 8. c 9. a 10. d