

Advanced Premium Class 7

Speaking parts 3 and 4

Relative clauses

Likes / dislikes

Speaking part 1



Talk about something together for about two minutes. Here are some factors which affect young people's ability to do well at a sport and a question for you to discuss.



Talk to each other about how these factors influence a young person's ability to excel at playing a sport.

Now you have about a minute to decide which 2 factors are most important



Part 4

- How easy do you think it is to recognise talent in a child?
- What risks might there be if young people are pushed too hard to excel at something?
- Should parents always have high expectations of their children?
- Do you think schools should encourage competition among children?

Fun with Relative Clauses !!



Relative Clauses

There's the doctor **who** used to live next door.

This is called a relative clause.

(the two clauses are related)

When the second clause gives extra information about the first, we can connect them with a pronoun.

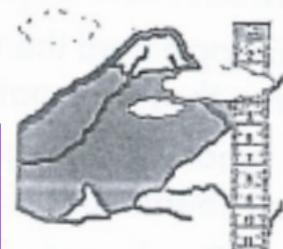
Relative Clause Review

In groups look at the following questions and discuss the answers.

- You will need to know...
- 1) what is a defining and a non-defining relative clause
 - 2) how to make a reduced relative clause

Group One:

Look at the following sentence:



Mount Everest, which is the world's tallest mountain, is 8848 meters high.

How many CLAUSES are there in this sentence?

What is the MAIN clause?

Where does the most important information go; in the main clause, or the relative clause?

What is the relative PRONOUN in this sentence?

Why do I need the commas around the relative clause?

Can I replace 'which' with THAT in this sentence?

Can I leave out the relative pronoun from the relative clause?

Answers

Group One:

Look at the following sentence:

Mount Everest, which is the world's tallest mountain, is 8848 meters high.



How many CLAUSES are there in this sentence? 2

What is the MAIN clause? Mount Everestis 8448 meters high.

Where does the most important information go; in the main clause, or the relative clause?

What the relative PRONOUN in this sentence? which

Why do I need the commas around the relative clause? because it is non-defining - giving extra information

Can I replace 'which' with THAT in this sentence? NO - don't use that after a comma

Can I leave out the relative pronoun from the relative clause?

NO! not in a non-defining relative clause

Relative Clause Review

In groups look at the following questions and discuss the answers.

- You will need to know...
- 1) what is a defining and a non-defining relative clause
 - 2) how to make a reduced relative clause

Group Two:

Look at the following sentence:

The computer that I bought yesterday was very expensive.



How many CLAUSES are there in this sentence?

What is the MAIN clause?

Where does the most important information go? In the main clause, or the relative clause?

What the relative PRONOUN in this sentence?

Why don't I want any commas around the relative clause?

Can I replace 'that' with 'which' in this sentence?

Can I leave out the relative pronoun from the relative clause?

Answers

Group Two:

Look at the following sentence:

The computer that I bought yesterday was very expensive.



How many CLAUSES are there in this sentence? 2

What is the MAIN clause? **The computer was very expensive**

Where does the most important information go? **In the main clause,** or the relative clause?

What the relative PRONOUN in this sentence? **that**

Why don't I want any commas around the relative clause? **because it is a defining relative clause**

Can I replace 'that' with 'which' in this sentence? **Yes**

Can I leave out the relative pronoun from the relative clause?

Yes - it is a defining relative clause and the relative pronoun defines the object

| | <u>Defining Relative Clauses</u> | <u>Non-defining Relative Clauses</u> |
|----------------|---|---|
| What? | gives essential information so that we can identify who or what is being talked about | gives non-essential, extra information |
| Commas? | No | Yes |
| Example | She described the moment when she first saw a wild gorilla. | She spent many years in Africa, where she observed gorillas. |

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

3. Look at the following examples. They are all defining relative clauses.

a.

*The woman **who lives downstairs** is my cousin.*

*Fleming was the man **who discovered penicillin**.*

*The group **that wins** will represent the school.*

b.

*The man **that you met yesterday** was my father.*

*Have you eaten the chocolate **that I bought you**?*

*The road **that we wanted to take** was blocked*

- In which group A or B is it possible to omit the relative pronoun?
- Why?

Answers

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

3. Look at the following examples. They are all defining relative clauses.

a.

*The woman **who lives downstairs** is my cousin.*

*Fleming was the man **who discovered penicillin**.*

*The group **that wins** will represent the school.*

You can omit the relative pronoun when it defines the object, like in the following sentences.

b. O ← S

*The man **that you met yesterday** was my father.*

*Have you eaten the chocolate **that I bought you**?*

*The road **that we wanted to take** was blocked*

- In which group A or B is it possible to omit the relative pronoun?
- Why?

- With defining relative clauses, no relative pronoun is necessary when the relative clause defines the **SUBJECT / OBJECT** of the sentence. Otherwise, it can't be omitted.

Rewrite the sentences without a relative pronoun if you can.

The people who live next door are Italian.....

The clock that I bought yesterday doesn't work.....

I didn't like the film which I saw last night

Here's the letter that came for you

It was a journey that took twelve hours

Answers

Rewrite the sentences without a relative pronoun if you can.

The people who live next door are Italian.....**can't omit**.....

The clock that I bought yesterday doesn't work.
**The clock I bought yesterday
doesn't work.**

I didn't like the film which I saw last night ...
I didn't like the film I saw last night.

Here's the letter that came for you**can't omit**.....

It was a journey that took twelve hours**can't omit**.....



Correct the mistakes in these sentences written by exam candidates. In each case explain why it is wrong.

- 1 You, that have always been concerned about education, should understand this.
- 2 I can attend the interview any time except Friday evenings, which I have a Spanish class.
- 3 We were disappointed there was no price reduction for students who they were not from this country.
- 4 Firstly, the report on college food does not refer to its quality, what seems suspicious.
- 5 Seferis was a Greek poet who's work was dedicated to his country.
- 6 It is difficult to move to a country that you are unfamiliar with the language, culture and everything around you.
- 7 My job is to plan activities for club members which ages are between 16 and 18.
- 8 The school is advertising its Business English course which is taught very well.
- 9 There have been serious complaints from students, which are refusing to use the canteen.
- 10 In the meeting, that took place yesterday, some members made interesting suggestions.

- Answer:**
- 1 You, that → You, who: *that* is not used in a non-defining relative clause.
 - 2 which I have → when I have: we use *when* as a relative pronoun for time references.
 - 3 who they were not → who were not: *who* is the subject of the verb ‘were’ so ‘they’ is not needed.
 - 4 what seems suspicious → which seems: *what* means ‘the thing that’; it would not make sense here.
 - 5 who’s work → whose work: the possessive relative pronoun is *whose*; *who’s* means ‘who is’ or ‘who has’.
 - 6 that you are → where you are: *where* is used as a relative pronoun for place references.
 - 7 which ages → whose ages: *whose* is the possessive relative pronoun.
 - 8 course which is taught → course, which is taught: non-defining relative clause; there is only one Business English course.
 - 9 which are refusing → who are refusing: *who* is the relative pronoun for people in non-defining relative clauses.
 - 10 that took place → which took place: *that* is not used in a non-defining relative clause.

Complete each sentence with a relative pronoun, adding commas if necessary. In which sentences can the relative pronoun be omitted? Why? / Why not?

- 1 My younger brother showed me the essay he had written.
- 2 That's the primary school I met my best friend.
- 3 On Sundays the library is closed I read at home.
- 4 Students parents have a low income can apply for a grant.
- 5 The teacher I liked most was Mr Anderson.
- 6 Maths was my favourite subject was our first lesson of the day.
- 7 My mother is a lecturer did her PhD at Cambridge.
- 8 The college I studied at has since closed.

Answers

- 1 My younger brother showed me the essay which / that he had written.
- 2 That's the primary school where I met my best friend.
- 3 On Sundays, when the library is closed, I read at home.
- 4 Students whose parents have a low income can apply for a grant.
- 5 The teacher who / that I liked most was Mr Anderson.
- 6 Maths, which was my favourite subject, was our first lesson of the day.
- 7 My mother, who is a lecturer, did her PhD at Cambridge.
- 8 The college which / that I studied at has since closed.

Answers

- 1** Omission possible because *which/that* is the object in its clause.
- 2** Omission not possible with *where*.
- 3** Omission not possible with *when*.
- 4** Omission not possible with *whose*.
- 5** Omission possible because *who/that* is the object in its clause.
- 6** Omission not possible in non-defining relative clause.
- 7** Omission not possible in non-defining relative clause.
- 8** Omission possible because *which/that* is the object in its clause.

3 In more formal styles, 8 above could be written *The college at which I studied has since closed*. Rewrite these sentences using a preposition + relative pronoun.

- 1 The research the theory is based on is unreliable.
- 2 The people Stephen studied with were all experts.
- 3 We were shown the desk the President sits at.
- 4 There is an Open Day that prospective students are invited to.
- 5 He is a philosopher who many books have been written about.
- 6 The day the Queen was born on was a Friday.
- 7 That distant star has a planet we know little about.
- 8 The person I wrote to has yet to reply.

Answers

- 3 1 The research on which the theory is based is unreliable.
- 2 The people with whom Stephen studied with were all experts.
- 3 We were shown the desk at which the President sits.
- 4 There is an Open Day to which prospective students are invited.
- 5 He is a philosopher about whom many books have been written.
- 6 The day on which the Queen was born was a Friday.
- 7 That distant star has a planet about which we know little.
- 8 The person to whom I wrote has yet to reply.



link to exam

You may be asked about likes and dislikes in part 1 of the speaking test

Expressing likes, dislikes & preferences

- 1  **2.03** Complete the dialogue with these words. Then listen to check your answers.

appeal dislike favourite keen mind nothing
prefer preference rather stand

Kim: There's (1) I like more on a Saturday evening than watching that talent show.

Abbie: I can't say it's one of my (2) programmes. If I'm at home then, my own (3) is for a good historical drama.

Kim: They don't really (4) to me, to be honest. I'd much (5) see a good crime series.

Abbie: Really? I'm not at all (6) on those. They all seem the same to me. And there's far too much violence – I really can't (7) that.

Kim: Not in all of them. From what you say, you'd probably (8) the ones that show actual murders, but I don't think you'd (9) the kind of detective series that I enjoy.

Abbie: Maybe, but I still think I'd (10) to watch Downton Abbey.

Recording script

Kim: There's nothing I like more on a Saturday evening than watching that talent show.

Abbie: I can't say it's one of my favourite programmes. If I'm at home then, my own preference is for a good historical drama.

Kim: They don't really appeal to me, to be honest. I'd much rather see a good crime series.

Abbie: Really? I'm not at all keen on those. They all seem the same to me. And there's far too much violence – I really can't stand that.

Kim: Not in all of them. From what you say you'd probably dislike the ones that show actual murders, but I don't think you'd mind the kind of detective series that I enjoy.

Abbie: Maybe, but I still think I'd prefer to watch *Downton Abbey*.

2 Which of these expressions in the box are followed by:

- a) the bare infinitive?
- b) the to-infinitive
- c) -ing?
- d) either the to-infinitive or -ing?

would rather keen on can't stand dislike
don't mind prefer would prefer enjoy hate

Answers

- 2 Which of these expressions in the box are followed by:
- a) the bare infinitive?
 - b) the to-infinitive
 - c) -ing?
 - d) either the to-infinitive or -ing?

would rather keen on can't stand dislike
don't mind prefer would prefer enjoy hate

- 2 a) would rather
b) would prefer
c) keen on, can't stand, dislike, don't mind, enjoy
d) prefer, hate

3 For 1–6, say what you like and dislike about each, then say which you prefer. Use a range of expressions from Exercise 1.

- 1 contemporary art / traditional art
- 2 cinema / theatre
- 3 ballet / opera
- 4 classical music / pop music
- 5 folk music / jazz
- 6 rap & hip hop / rock



Quick steps to Speaking Part 1

- Be friendly and polite to the other candidate and the examiners.
- Speak clearly and loudly enough for both examiners to hear you.
- If you are asked about your likes or preferences, try to use a range of expressions.

6 Work in groups of three: one ‘examiner’ and two ‘candidates’. The examiner asks each candidate some of these questions. The examiner then comments and makes suggestions.

- 1 What kind of TV programmes do you like, and which do you dislike?
- 2 Do you prefer to listen to music on your own or with friends?
- 3 What do you enjoy most about being on holiday?
- 4 Do you prefer to spend your free time at home or going out with friends?
- 5 What kind of books do you enjoy reading?
- 6 Do you prefer to watch one episode of a series at a time on TV, or lots of episodes together on DVD?
- 7 What do you like most about spending an evening in a big city?
- 8 Do you prefer watching films made in your country or those from other countries?

Exam tip >

When you reply to a Part 1 question, look at the examiner – not the other candidate.

Advanced Premium Homework - Class 7

Class 7 Homework - Relative Clauses

Cambridge English
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Certificate in Advanced English (CAE)



 **tenidiomas**

The logo features a stylized orange and red graphic element resembling a flame or a cluster of leaves, positioned above the word "tenidiomas". The word is written in a bold, sans-serif font, with "tenidiomas" in blue and "ma" in orange.