

## THEME 8 DIGITAL ERA GRAMMAR

### 1. EXPRESSING PREFERENCES

#### **PREFER**

We use “prefer”

- to state general preferences.

*I don't like big cities. I prefer living in the countryside. / My little daughter prefers wearing pink clothes instead of yellow or green ones.*

Affirmative

I / You / We / They prefer visiting historical places.

He / She / It prefers visiting historical places.

Negative

I / You / We / They don't prefer visiting historical places.

He / She / It doesn't prefer visiting historical places.

Interrogative

Do I / you / we / they prefer visiting historical places?

Does he / she / it prefer visiting historical places?

*I prefer a full-time job to a part-time one.*

*My son prefers playing computer games to playing an instrument.*

#### **a) prefer something to something else**

I prefer football to basketball.

I prefer city to country.

#### **b) prefer doing something to doing something else**

I prefer drinking tea.

I prefer drinking tea to drinking coffee.

#### **c) prefer to do something rather than do something else.**

I prefer to drink tea.

I prefer to drink tea rather than (drink) coffee.

I prefer to stay at home rather than go out.

#### **WOULD RATHER (I'd rather)**

We use “would rather”

- to state specific preferences.

*I would rather visit Aquarium when I go to İstanbul this summer.*

*I would rather stay at home and watch a movie with my friends tonight.*

Affirmative

I / He / She / It We / You / They would rather ('d rather) eat out.

Negative

I / He / She / It / We / You / They would rather not eat out.

Interrogative

Would I / he / she / it / we / you / they rather eat out?

#### **a) would rather do something than something else**

I'd rather go to the cinema than stay at home.

I'd rather play football than (play) tennis.

### A. Read the sentences below and circle the correct option.

1. I prefer **eat/eating/to eat** fruit cake to chocolate.
2. Sally and Joe would rather go camping **to/than/from** stay at a five-star.
3. Jane doesn't like going to the cinema. She would rather **to go/go/going** to the theatre.
4. Bill loves reading books but he prefers **to watch/watch/watching** movies.
5. Some people would rather take the bus than **take/to take/taking** a taxi.
6. She prefers eating bananas **to/than/from** eating strawberries.
7. Jessica prefers **to listen/listen/listening** to classical music rather than listen to pop music.
8. I and my best friend prefer swimming to **dive/to dive/diving**.
9. I prefer cars **to/then/from** motorcycles.
10. They would rather watch quiz shows **to/from/than** news.

### 2. 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.

#### **A. 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.

**\*\*\* 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.

The man who lives next to us **has** got a huge dog.

The men who went to the USA **were** very affluent.

**A. Match the nouns with the definitions.**

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

1. The man will be very rich. The man won the first prize last week.
2. The girl is very beautiful. She is sitting next to me.
3. The girl is my father's secretary. The girl had an accident yesterday.
4. The man rushed into the bank. He was wearing a silk stocking over his face.
5. The books are lying on the table. They are very interesting.
6. The woman cannot play tennis very well. She has poor eyesight.
7. The fire started on the third floor. It destroyed the whole building.
8. The aero plane frightened the students. It was flying very low over the school.
9. The doctor is on holiday now. He usually attends my mother.

**D. Read the sentence halves and match them to make meaningful sentences.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ___ 1. I watched a documentary                           | a. tells a user where he/she is.                           |
| ___ 2. A USB flash drive is a very little device         | b. who has the coolest avatar.                             |
| ___ 3. Carol is my digital friend                        | c. where there are a lot of universities.                  |
| ___ 4. 1996 was the year                                 | d. which was about technology and the use of social media. |
| ___ 5. I'd rather live in a city                         | e. when WWW became available for everyone.                 |
| ___ 6. GPS, which is a navigation system,                | f. which can store data.                                   |
| ___ 7. An architect is someone                           | g. uses PowerPoint to teach us English.                    |
| ___ 8. My teacher, who is very good at digital subjects, | h. who works on the planning and design of the buildings.  |

**E. Complete the sentences with "who", "which", "where" or "when".**

1. What is the name of the device \_\_\_\_\_ dries hair?
2. The students \_\_\_\_\_ are in the classroom are doing the test online.
3. The website \_\_\_\_\_ we are going to access the metaverse is not known.
4. My uncle drives a car \_\_\_\_\_ has a digital screen.
5. Can you tell me the year \_\_\_\_\_ the digital era began?
6. The teacher got angry with the students \_\_\_\_\_ didn't do their digital homework activities.
7. I know that lady \_\_\_\_\_ would like to buy a tablet.
8. This is the cat \_\_\_\_\_ has a microchip. We can find its owner.
9. The day \_\_\_\_\_ our digital newspaper was created was February 1st.
10. 12:30 p.m. is the hour \_\_\_\_\_ my digital watch beeps.

**F. Combine the following sentences using "who, which", "where" or "when".**

1. I bought a new mobile phone. It can design clothes.

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. A smartphone is a cell phone. It lets you send text messages.

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Martin Cooper was an American engineer. He built the first mobile cell phone.

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Silicon Valley is a global center of technological innovations. Dozens of major technology, software and internet companies are located there.

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. He sent a text message. It surprised me.

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. The first smartphone was developed in 1992. People had cellphones for 19 years then.

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Don't use my digital watch. It was a present from my brother.

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. May was the month. I bought this cordless phone then.

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. Let's go to that technology shop. There's a sale there.

\_\_\_\_\_.

**G. Match the two halves to make meaningful sentences.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Margaret went shopping                      | a. but she didn't buy anything.                 |
| 2. John didn't want to be late for the meeting | b. and she left the house.                      |
| 3. Betsy closed all the Windows                | c. because there was a party next door.         |
| 4. Hanna tried to read a novel in German       | d. so they ate eight slices of pizza.           |
| 5. I couldn't accept your invitation           | e. and I didn't wear my coat so I got cold.     |
| 6. Arda couldn't sleep well last night         | f. but it was too difficult.                    |
| 7. Gary and Arny were very hungry              | g. so he set the alarm clock.                   |
| 8. It was very cold yesterday                  | h. because I had an appointment with my doctor. |
| 9. We studied very hard                        | i. but we didn't pass the test                  |

### A. Match the nouns with the definitions.

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| a 5. An ostrich is a large bird ...        | e. which is rich in vitamin c.  |
| b 6. A ruler is something ...              | f. who buys something, esp. from a shop.  |
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| c 10. An organ is a musical instrument ... | j. who controls a sports match or contest   |

### B. Put in WHO / WHICH

1. I met a woman **who** can speak six languages
2. What's the name of the man **who** lives next door?
3. What's the name of the river **which** goes through the town?
4. Everybody **who** went to the party enjoyed it very much
5. Do you know anybody **who** wants to buy a car?
6. Where is the picture **which** was on the wall?
7. She always asks me questions **which** are difficult to answer
8. I have a friend **who** is very good at repairing cars
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### C. Combine the sentences using RELATIVE PRONOUNS who, which or that

1. The man will be very rich. The man won the first prize last week.

**The man who won the first prize last week will be very rich.**

2. The girl is very beautiful. She is sitting next to me.

**The girl who is sitting next to me is very beautiful.**

3. The girl is my father's secretary. The girl had an accident yesterday.

The girl who had an accident yesterday is my father's secretary.

4. The man rushed into the bank. He was wearing a silk stocking over his face.

**The man who was wearing a silk stocking over his face rushed into the bank.**

5. The books are lying on the table. They are very interesting.

**The books which are lying on the table are very interesting.**

6. The woman cannot play tennis very well. She has poor eyesight.

**The woman who has poor eyesight cannot play tennis very well.**

7. The fire started on the third floor. It destroyed the whole building.

**The fire which started on the third floor destroyed the whole building.**

8. The aero plane frightened the students. It was flying very low over the school.

**The aero plane which was flying very low over the school frightened the students.**

9. The doctor is on holiday now. He usually attends my mother.

**The doctor who usually attends my mother is on holiday now.**

**D. Read the sentence halves and match them to make meaningful sentences.**

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| <b>d 1.</b> I watched a documentary                           | a. tells a user where he/she is.                           |
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**I bought a new mobile phone which can design clothes.**

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**Martin Cooper who built the first mobile cell phone was an American engineer.**

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**Silicon Valley is a global center of technological innovations where dozens of major technology, software and internet companies are located there.**

5. He sent a text message. It surprised me.

**He sent a text message which surprised me.**

6. The first smartphone was developed in 1992. People had cellphones for 19 years then.

**The first smartphone was developed in 1992 when people had cellphones for 19 years.**

7. Don't use my digital watch. It was a present from my brother.

**Don't use my digital watch which was a present from my brother.**

8. May was the month. I bought this cordless phone then.

**May was the month when I bought this cordless phone.**



9. Let's go to that technology shop. There's a sale there.

**Let's go to that technology shop where there's a sale.**

**G. Match the two halves to make meaningful sentences.**

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