

THEME 9 MY FRIENDS GRAMMAR

QUALITIES OF A GOOD FRIEND

A good friend...

Statements

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. is honest. | She has always told me the truth. |
| 2. is thoughtful. | He has always called me on my birthdays. |
| 3. is there to listen. | Mary takes time to listen to me. |
| 4. is reliable. | John never gives away our secrets. |
| 5. is generous. | He lent us his car for the entire weekend. |
| 6. is someone whose company you like. | Spending time with John is relaxing. |
| 7. makes you smile. | He makes me feel happy |
| 8. makes things easy for you. | She helps in every situation |
| 9. comforts you when you cry. | He makes me feel good when I am sad |
| 10. is loyal. | She never leaves you |
| 11. doesn't judge you. | He tries to understand me |
| 12. is kind and respectful. | He is never rude |
| 13. is supportive. | She always backs me up |

DESCRIBING A PERSON

1. Paragraph : General Information (Who is he/she?)

Name, City, Age, Country, Nationality, Job

Age : Baby, Young, Teenager, Middle Aged, Old, In her fifties, In his thirties

2. Paragraph : Physical Appearance (What does he/she look like?)

Height : Short, Of medium height, Tall

Weight/Build : Thin, Slim, Of medium weight, Plump, Fat, Overweight Well-built, Muscular

Hair : Short, Long, Shoulder Dark, Blond, Red, Straight, Curly, Wavy

Face : Oval, Thin, Chubby

Eyes : Big, Small, Slanting, Hazel, Brown, Black, Green, Blue

Skin : Fair, Dark, Blonde, Black

Other Features : Tattoo, Scar, Freckles, Dimples, Acne, Glasses

3. Paragraph : Character (What is he/she look like?)

Aggressive& Calm	Ambitious&Laidback	Brave&Cowardly	Cheerful& Sad			
Violent&Peaceful,	Dangerous&Safe	Friendly&Unfriendly	Generous&Stingy			
Hardworking&Lazy	Naughty&Well-behaved	Outgoing&Shy	Punctual&Unpunctual			
Strict&Light	Serious&Humorous,	Wise&Foolish				
empathetic	respectful	supportive	loyal	considerate	praising	tolerant
apathetic	distracted	active	responsible	cooperative	sensitive	judgmental

4. Paragraph : Likes&Dislikes (What does he/she look like?) Free time activities

Playing football, basketball, volleyball, handball

Playing the flute, the piano, the violin, the guitar

Playing games, board games,

Reading books, newspaper, magazine, Studying, Diving, Swimming, Sunbathing, Writing etc

5. Paragraph : Your Feelings about him/her (How do you feel about him/her?)

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.

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.

Note: 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.

EXERCISES

A. Read the text and choose the correct option.

William Shakespeare was an English poet, playwright and actor **who/where** was born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon. His first work, Venus and Adonis (1593) was published in London, **where/who** he went to pursue a career. He married a lady **which/whose** name was Anne Hathaway. They had three children. He worked with a company of actors during his career, **which/whose** was called The King’s Men. During his time with the company, Shakespeare wrote many of his most famous tragedies, including King Lear and Macbeth, **who/which** are regarded as literary classics today. There are currently no known original copies of Shakespeare’s plays. We have half of the plays thanks to the efforts of a group of actors **where/who** are from the Shakespeare’s Company. They gathered the writings and published them in the First Folio. Throughout his lifetime, Shakespeare introduced 1,700 new terms to the English language, many of **which/whose** are still in use today. These terms include road, lonely, control and many more.

B. 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 controls a sports match or contest |
| 10. An organ is a musical instrument | j. who has taken a person, usually a child, away by force and is demanding money for his safe return. |

C. 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?

D. Match the sentences with the correct parts.

- (.....) 1. It was in Brazil
(.....) 2. That's my sister
(.....) 3. Do you know the boy
(.....) 4. That's the store
(.....) 5. I don't like dresses
(.....) 6. He lives in the house
(.....) 7. Jane is a model student
- a. where they sell stationary for cheap prices.
b. which look vintage.
c. that has a huge backyard and a garage.
d. where the Olympic games were held.
e. that everyone looks up to.
f. who was accepted to Harvard University?
g. who has won the chess tournament.

E. Find the correct words

1. A place where people make sandcastles:
2. A thing that people use to cut wood:
3. A person who grows crops:
4. An animal that makes webs:
5. A place where people can see old things and learn about history:

F. Combine the sentences using who, which, when, where or whose. Add commas where necessary.

E.g. My brother lives in Paris. He is going to graduate from university this year.

My brother who lives in Paris is going to graduate from university this year.

1. Şirince is a lovely historical village. It is located 12 km from Ephesus.
_____.
2. Özlem Türeci and Uğur Şahin are visionary scientists. They invented the COVID-19 vaccine.
_____.
3. Mete Gazoz started archery at the age of 11. His achievement at the Olympics made us proud.
_____.
4. Şanlıurfa is situated in the southeast of Türkiye. We visited Göbeklitepe there.
_____.