

# UNIT 47 Reported speech (1)

a) Study this example situation:

You want to tell someone else what Tom said. There are two ways of doing this:

You can repeat Tom's words (*direct speech*):  
Tom said 'I'm feeling ill'.

Or you can use *reported speech*:  
Tom said (that) he was feeling ill.

Compare the two sentences:

*direct* Tom said 'I am feeling ill'. you use these to show it is direct speech

*reported* Tom said (that) he was feeling ill.

b) When we use reported speech, we are usually talking about the past. So verbs usually change to the past in reported speech. For example:

am/is → was    are → were    have/has → had    will → would    can → could  
do/want/know etc. → did/wanted/knew etc.

Study these examples. You met Tom. Here are some things he said to you:

My parents are very well.

Ann has bought a new car.

I want to go on holiday but I don't know where to go.

I'm going to give up my job.

I can't come to the party on Friday.

I'm going away for a few days. I'll phone you when I get back.

Now you tell someone else what Tom said (in reported speech):

- Tom said (that) his parents were very well.
- Tom said (that) he was going to give up his job.
- Tom said (that) Ann had bought a new car.
- Tom said (that) he couldn't come to the party on Friday.
- Tom said (that) he wanted to go on holiday but he didn't know where to go.
- Tom said (that) he was going away for a few days and would phone me when he got back.

c) The past simple (I did) can usually stay the same in reported speech, or did can change it to the past perfect (I had done): did → did or had done

*direct* Tom said 'I woke up feeling ill and so I stayed in bed'.

*reported* Tom said (that) he woke (or had woken) up feeling ill and so he stayed (or had stayed) in bed.

For reported speech see also Units 48 and 50b.

# UNIT 47 Exercises

47.1 Yesterday you met a friend of yours, Charlie. Charlie told you a lot of things. Here are some of the things he said to you:

- 1 I'm thinking of going to live in Canada.
- 2 My father is in hospital.
- 3 Nora and Jim are getting married next month.
- 4 I haven't seen Bill for a while.
- 5 I've been playing tennis a lot recently.
- 6 Margaret has had a baby.
- 7 I don't know what Fred is doing.
- 8 I hardly ever go out these days.
- 9 I work 14 hours a day.
- 10 I'll tell Jim I saw you.
- 11 You can come and stay with me if you are ever in London.
- 12 Tom had an accident last week but he wasn't injured.
- 13 I saw Jack at a party a few months ago and he seemed fine.

Later that day you tell another friend what Charlie said. Use reported speech.

- 1 Charlie said that he was thinking of going to live in Canada.
- 2 Charlie said that .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....
- 8 .....
- 9 .....
- 10 .....
- 11 .....
- 12 .....
- 13 .....

47.2 In this exercise someone says something to you which is the opposite of what they said before. You have to answer I thought you said ...  
Example: 'That restaurant is expensive.' 'I thought you said it wasn't expensive.'

- 1 'Ann is coming to the party.' 'I thought you said she .....
- 2 'Bill passed his examination.' 'I thought you said .....
- 3 'Ann likes Bill.' 'I thought .....
- 4 'I've got many friends.' 'I thought you said you .....
- 5 'Jack and Jill are going to get married.' '.....'
- 6 'Tom works very hard.' '.....'
- 7 'I want to be rich and famous.' '.....'
- 8 'I'll be here next week.' '.....'
- 9 'I can afford a holiday this year.' '.....'

# UNIT 48 Reported speech (2)

a) It is not always necessary to change the verb when you use reported speech. If you are reporting something and you feel that it is still true, you do not need to change the tense of the verb:

- direct Tom said 'New York is bigger than London'.
- reported Tom said (that) New York is (or was) bigger than London.
- direct Ann said 'I want to go to New York next year'.
- reported Ann said (that) she wants (or wanted) to go to New York next year.

Notice that it is also correct to change the verb into the *past*. But you *must* use a past tense when there is a difference between what was said and what is really true. Study this example situation:

You met Ann. She said 'Jim is ill'. (*direct speech*)  
 Later that day you see Jim playing tennis and looking well. You say:  
 'I'm surprised to see you playing tennis, Jim. Ann said that you were ill'.  
 (*not* 'that you are ill', because he isn't ill)

Must, might, could, would, should and ought stay the same in reported speech. May in direct speech normally changes to might in reported speech.

b) Say and tell

If you say *who* you are talking to, use *tell*:

- Tom told me (that) he didn't like Brian. (*not* 'Tom said me ...')

Otherwise use *say*:

- Tom said (that) he didn't like Brian. (*not* 'Tom told (that) he ...')

Also: you can't say 'Tom told about his trip to America'. You have to say:

- Tom told us (or me/them/Ann etc.) about his trip to America.

If you don't say who he told, you have to say:

- Tom talked (or spoke) about his trip to America. (*but not* 'said about')

c) We also use the *infinitive* (to do / to stay etc.) in reported speech, especially with tell and ask (for orders and requests):

- direct 'Stay in bed for a few days', the doctor said to me.
- reported The doctor told me to stay in bed for a few days.
- direct 'Don't shout', I said to Jim.
- reported I told Jim not to shout.
- direct 'Please don't tell anyone what happened', Ann said to me.
- reported Ann asked me not to tell anyone what (had) happened.
- direct 'Can you open the door for me, Tom?' Ann asked.
- reported Ann asked Tom to open the door for her.

Said is also possible with the infinitive:

- The doctor said to stay in bed for a few days. (*but not* 'said me')

# UNIT 48 Exercises

48.1 In this exercise you have to write what you would say in these situations.

Example: Ann says 'I'm tired'. Five minutes later she says 'Let's play tennis'. What do you say? You said you were tired.

- 1 Your friend says 'I'm hungry' so you go to a restaurant. When you get there he says 'I don't want to eat'. What do you say? You said .....
- 2 Tom tells you 'Ann has gone away'. Later that day you meet her. What do you say? Tom told .....
- 3 George said 'I don't smoke'. A few days later you see him smoking a cigarette. What do you say to him? You said .....
- 4 You arranged to meet Jack. He said 'I won't be late'. At last he arrives - 20 minutes late. What do you say? You .....
- 5 Sue said 'I can't come to the party tonight'. That night you see her at the party. What do you say to her? .....
- 6 Ann says 'I'm working tomorrow evening'. Later that day she says 'Let's go out tomorrow evening'. What do you say? .....

48.2 Now you have to complete these sentences with *said*, *told* or *talked*.

Example: Tom ~~said~~ that he didn't like Brian.

- 1 Jack ..... me that he was enjoying his new job.
- 2 Tom ..... it was a nice restaurant but I didn't like it much.
- 3 The doctor ..... that I would have to rest for at least a week.
- 4 Mrs Taylor ..... us she wouldn't be able to come to the next meeting.
- 5 Ann ..... Tom that she was going away.
- 6 George couldn't help me. He ..... to ask Jack.
- 7 At the meeting the chairman ..... about the problems facing the company.
- 8 Jill ..... us all about her holiday in Australia.

48.3 Now you have to read a sentence and write a new sentence with the same meaning.

Examples: 'Listen carefully', he said to us. He told us to listen carefully.

'Don't wait for me if I'm late', Ann said.

Ann said ~~not to wait for her if she was late~~.

- 1 'Eat more fruit and vegetables', the doctor said.  
The doctor said .....
- 2 'Read the instructions before you switch on the machine', he said to me.  
He told .....
- 3 'Shut the door but don't lock it', she said to us.  
She told .....
- 4 'Can you speak more slowly? I can't understand', he said to me.  
He asked ..... because .....
- 5 'Don't come before 6 o'clock', I said to him.  
I told .....

# UNIT 88 Relative clauses (1) – clauses with who/that/which

a) Study this example:

The man who lives next door is very friendly.  
relative clause

A clause is a part of a sentence. A *relative clause* tells us which person or thing (or what kind of person or thing) the speaker means:

- The man **who lives next door** ... (who lives next door tells us which man)
- People **who live in London** ... (who live in London tells us what kind of people)

We use **who** in a relative clause when we are talking about *people*. We use **who** instead of **he/she/they**:

the man – he lives next door – is very friendly  
 → The man who lives next door is very friendly.  
 we know a lot of people – they live in London  
 → We know a lot of people who live in London.

- An architect is someone **who designs buildings**.
- What was the name of the man **who lent you the money**?
- The girl **who was injured in the accident** is now in hospital.
- Anyone **who wants to do the examination** must enter before next Friday.

It is also possible to use **that** instead of **who**:

- The man **that** lives next door is very friendly.

But sometimes you must use **who** for people – see Unit 91.

b) When we are talking about *things*, we use **that** (not **who**) in a relative clause. We use **that** instead of **it/they**:

where are the eggs? – they were in the fridge  
 Where are the eggs that were in the fridge?

- I don't like stories **that have unhappy endings**.
- Gerry works for a company **that makes typewriters**.
- Everything **that happened** was my fault.
- The window **that was broken** has now been repaired.

You can also use **which** for things (but not for people):

- Where are the eggs **which** were in the fridge?

**That** is more usual than **which** in the sentences in this unit. But sometimes you must use **which** – see Unit 91.

c) Remember that we use **who/that/which** instead of **he/she/they/it**:

- Do you know the man **who** lives next door? (not '... who *he* lives ...')

Now study the next unit for more information about relative clauses.

# UNIT 88 Exercises

88.1 In this exercise you have to explain what some words mean. Choose the right meaning from the list and then write a sentence with **who**. Use a dictionary if necessary.

he/she steals from a shop	he/she breaks into a house and steals things
he/she doesn't eat meat	he/she doesn't drink alcohol
<del>he/she designs buildings</del>	he/she buys something from a shop

- 1 (an architect) An architect is someone who designs buildings.
- 2 (a burglar) A burglar is someone .....
- 3 (a vegetarian) A vegetarian .....
- 4 (a customer) .....
- 5 (a shoplifter) .....
- 6 (a teetotaler) .....

88.2 Now you have to read two sentences and then write one sentence with the same meaning. Use a relative clause in your sentence.

Example: A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.  
 The girl who was injured in the accident is now in hospital.

- 1 A man answered the phone. He told me you were out.  
 The man .....
- 2 A waitress served us. She was very impolite and impatient.  
 The .....
- 3 Some boys were arrested. They have now been released.  
 The boys .....

88.3 The sentences in this exercise are not complete. Choose the most suitable ending from the list and make it into a relative clause.

he invented the telephone	<del>it makes typewriters</del>
she runs away from home	it gives you the meanings of words
they are never on time	it won the race
they stole my car	it can support life
they used to hang on that wall	it was found last week

- 1 Gerry works for a company that (or which) makes typewriters.
- 2 The book is about a girl .....
- 3 What was the name of the horse .....
- 4 The police have caught the men .....
- 5 Alexander Bell was the man .....
- 6 Where are the pictures .....
- 7 The police are still trying to identify the body .....
- 8 A dictionary is a book .....
- 9 I don't like people .....
- 10 It seems that Earth is the only planet .....

## UNIT 89 Relative clauses (2) – clauses with or without who/that

a) Look again at these examples from Unit 88:

- The man **who** lives next door is very friendly. (or 'that lives')
- Where are the eggs **that** were in the fridge? (or 'which were')

In these sentences **who** and **that** are *subjects* of the verbs in the relative clauses: the man lives next door, the eggs were in the fridge. You cannot leave out **who** or **that** in these sentences.

Sometimes **who** and **that** are *objects* of the verbs:

- |   |
|---|
| the man – I wanted to see <b>him</b> – was away on holiday          |
| → The man <b>who</b> (or that) I wanted to see was away on holiday. |
| have you found the keys? – you lost <b>them</b>                     |
| → Have you found the keys <b>that</b> you lost?                     |

When **who** or **that** are objects of the verb in the relative clause, you can leave them out:

- The man I wanted to see was away on holiday. (but not 'The man I wanted to see **him** was away on holiday.')
- Have you found the keys you lost? (but not 'Have you found the keys you lost **them**?')
- The dress Ann bought doesn't fit her very well. (= the dress **that** Ann bought)
- The girl Gerry is going to marry is American. (= the girl **who/that** Gerry is going to marry)
- Is there anything I can do? (= is there anything **that** I can do?)

b) There are often prepositions (in/at/with etc.) in relative clauses. Study the position of the prepositions in these sentences:

- |  |
|--|
| do you know the girl? – Tom is talking <b>to</b> her                   |
| → Do you know the girl (who/that) Tom is talking <b>to</b> ?           |
| the bed – I slept <b>in</b> it last night – wasn't very comfortable    |
| → The bed (that) I slept <b>in</b> last night wasn't very comfortable. |

- The man (who/that) I sat next to on the plane talked all the time.
- Are these the books (that) you have been looking for?
- The girl (who/that) he fell in love with left him after a few weeks.

c) You cannot use **what** instead of **that**:

- Everything (that) he said was true. (not 'everything what he said')
- I gave her all the money (that) I had. (not 'all ... what I had')

**What = the thing(s) that:**

- Did you hear what I said? (= the words that I said)
- I won't tell anyone what happened. (= the thing that happened)

## UNIT 89 Exercises

89.1 The sentences in this exercise are not complete. Complete each one with a relative clause. Use the sentences in the box to make your relative clauses.

we met her yesterday	we wanted to visit it	Tom tells them
Tom recommended it	we had it for dinner	<del>you lost them</del>
Ann is wearing it	the police arrested him	I invited them to the party

- 1 Have you found the keys you lost .....
- 2 I like the dress .....
- 3 The museum ..... was shut when we got there.
- 4 Most of the people ..... couldn't come.
- 5 I didn't like that woman .....
- 6 The fish ..... was really delicious.
- 7 We stayed at a hotel .....
- 8 The stories ..... are usually very funny.
- 9 The man ..... has now been released.

89.2 This time you have to make a relative clause with a preposition.

you were with her last night	I am living in it	<del>I slept in it</del>
they were talking about them	she is married to him	I work with them
we wanted to travel on it	I applied for it	we went to it

- 1 The bed ..... I slept in ..... was too soft.
- 2 I didn't get the job .....
- 3 The man ..... has been married twice before.
- 4 The party ..... wasn't very enjoyable.
- 5 Who was that girl ..... ?
- 6 The flight ..... was fully booked.
- 7 I enjoy my job because I like the people .....
- 8 I wasn't interested in the things .....
- 9 The house ..... is not in very good condition.

89.3 Complete these sentences, where necessary, with **that**, **who** or **what**. If it is possible to write **that** or leave it out, write (that) – in brackets.

Examples: Did you hear what I said? Everything (that) he said was true.

- 1 She gives her children everything ..... they want.
- 2 Tell me ..... you want and I'll try to help you.
- 3 Why do you blame me for everything ..... goes wrong?
- 4 I won't be able to do very much but I'll do the best ..... I can.
- 5 I can't lend you any money. All ..... I've got is a pound.
- 6 Nora is the only person ..... understands me.
- 7 Why do you always disagree with everything ..... I say?
- 8 I don't agree with ..... you've just said.
- 9 This is an awful film. It's the worst ..... I've ever seen.

# UNIT 90 Relative clauses (3) – whose, whom and where

## a) Whose

We use **whose** in relative clauses instead of his/her/their:

we saw some people – <u>their</u> car had broken down
→ We saw some people <u>whose</u> car had broken down.

We use **whose** mostly for people:

- A widow is a woman **whose** husband is dead. (her husband is dead)
- What's the name of the girl **whose** car you borrowed? (you borrowed her car)
- The other day I met someone **whose** brother I went to school with. (I went to school with his brother)

## b) Whom is possible instead of who (for people) when it is the object of the verb in the relative clause (like the sentences in Unit 89):

- The man **whom** I wanted to see was away on holiday. (I wanted to see him)

You can also use **whom** with a preposition (to/from/with whom etc.):

- The girl **with whom** he fell in love left him after a few weeks. (he fell in love with her)

But we do not often use **whom**. In spoken English we normally prefer **who** or **that** (or you can leave them out – see Unit 89):

- The man (**who/that**) I wanted to see ...
- The girl (**who/that**) he fell in love with ...

For **whom** see also Units 91 and 92.

## c) Where

You can use **where** in a relative clause to talk about places:

the hotel – we stayed <u>there</u> – wasn't very clean
→ The hotel <u>where</u> we stayed wasn't very clean.

- I recently went back to the town **where** I was born. (or 'the town (that) I was born in')
- I would like to live in a country **where** there is plenty of sunshine.

## d) We use that (or we leave it out) when we say the day / the year / the time (etc.) that something happened:

- Do you still remember the day (that) we first met?
- The last time (that) I saw her, she looked very well.
- I haven't seen them since the year (that) they got married.

## e) You can say the reason why something happens or the reason that something happens. You can also leave out why and that:

- The reason (why/that) I'm phoning you is to invite you to a party.

# UNIT 90 Exercises

90.1 You were on holiday with a friend of yours. You met some people who had some bad experiences during their holiday. You met:

- 1 some people / their car broke down
- 2 a man / his wife became ill and was taken to hospital
- 3 a woman / her husband was arrested by the police
- 4 a girl / her passport was stolen
- 5 a couple / their luggage disappeared

You can't remember the names of these people, so you ask your friend. Make sentences with **whose**.

- 1 What was the name of the people whose car broke down .....
- 2 What was the name of the man .....
- 3 What .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

90.2 The sentences in this exercise are not complete. You have to complete them with **where** .... Use the sentences in the box to make your relative clauses.

I can buy postcards there	<del>I was born there</del>
she had bought it there	we spent our holidays there
people are buried there	we can have a really good meal there

- 1 I recently went back to the town where I was born .....
- 2 The dress didn't fit her, so she took it back to the shop .....
- 3 Do you know a restaurant .....
- 4 Is there a shop near here .....
- 5 The place ..... was really beautiful.
- 6 A cemetery is a place .....

90.3 Again you have to complete the sentences with a relative clause. Use the sentences in the box to make your relative clauses.

(her) dog bit me	they haven't got a car (for this reason)
John is staying (there)	I didn't write to you (for this reason)
<del>we first met (on that day)</del>	the Second World War ended (in that year)
(his/her) parents are dead	you telephoned (that evening)

- 1 Do you remember the day (that) we first met .....
- 2 An orphan is a child .....
- 3 The reason ..... was that I didn't know your address.
- 4 Unfortunately I wasn't at home the evening .....
- 5 I protested to the woman .....
- 6 The reason ..... is that they can't afford one.
- 7 Do you know the name of the hotel .....
- 8 1945 was the year .....

## UNIT 91 Relative clauses (4) – 'extra information' clauses (1)

- a) Look again at these examples from Units 88 and 89:
- The man **who** lives next door is very friendly.
  - Gerry works for a company **that** makes typewriters.
  - Have you found the keys **(that)** you lost?

In these examples, the relative clauses tell us *which person or thing (or what kind of person or thing)* the speaker means:

'The man **who** lives next door' tells us *which* man.

'a company **that** makes typewriters' tells us *what kind of* company.

'the keys **(that)** you lost' tells us *which* keys.

But not all relative clauses are like this. For example:

- Tom's father, **who** is 78, goes swimming every day.
- The house at the end of the street, **which** has been empty for two years, has just been sold.

In these examples the relative clauses (**who** is 78 and **which** has been empty for two years) do *not* tell us *which person or thing* the speaker means. *We already know* which person or thing is meant: 'Tom's father' and 'the house at the end of the street'. The relative clauses in these sentences give us *extra information* about the person or thing.

- b) In these 'extra information' relative clauses you have to use **who** for people and **which** for things. You cannot use **that** and you cannot leave out **who** or **which**.

When you write clauses like this, you have to put *commas* (,) at the beginning and at the end of the clause. Study these examples:

- Yesterday I met John, **who** told me he was getting married.
- Mr Yates, **who** has worked for the same company all his life, is retiring next month.
- She told me her address, **which** I wrote down on a piece of paper.
- The strike at the car factory, **which** lasted ten days, is now over.

Remember that we use **who/which** instead of **he/she/it/they**:

- Last night we went to Ann's party, **which** we enjoyed very much. (*not* 'which we enjoyed *it* very much')

- c) You can also use **whose**, **whom** and **where** in 'extra information' relative clauses:

- Martin, **whose** mother is Spanish, speaks both Spanish and English fluently.
- Mr Hogg is going to Canada, **where** his son has been living for five years.
- My sister, **whom** (or **who**) you once met, is visiting us next week.

For more information about **whose**, **whom** and **where** see Unit 90.

See also the next unit for 'extra information' relative clauses.

## UNIT 91 Exercises

- 91.1 In this exercise you have to write these sentences again together with a relative clause. Sometimes the relative clause is in the middle of the sentence, sometimes at the end. Use the sentences in brackets to make your relative clauses.

Examples: Tom's father goes swimming every day. (Tom's father is 78.)

Tom's father, who is 78, goes swimming every day.

She told me her address. (I wrote her address down on a piece of paper.)

She told me her address, which I wrote down on a piece of paper.

- 1 She showed me a photograph of her son. (Her son is a policeman.)  
She showed me a photograph of her son, .....
- 2 We decided not to swim in the sea. (The sea looked rather dirty.)  
We .....
- 3 The new stadium will be opened next month. (The stadium holds 90,000 people.)  
The .....
- 4 John is one of my closest friends. (I have known John for eight years.)  
.....
- 5 That man over there is an artist. (I don't remember his name.) (*use whose*)  
.....
- 6 Opposite our house there is a nice park. (There are some beautiful trees in this park.) (*use where*)  
.....
- 7 The storm caused a lot of damage. (Nobody had been expecting the storm.)  
.....
- 8 The postman was late this morning. (The postman is nearly always on time.)  
.....
- 9 We often go to visit our friends in Bristol. (Bristol is only 30 miles away.)  
.....
- 10 Mr Edwards has gone into hospital for some tests. (His health hasn't been good recently.) (*use whose*)  
.....
- 11 Jack looks much nicer without his beard. (His beard made him look much older.)  
.....
- 12 I went to see the doctor. (The doctor told me to rest for a few days.)  
.....
- 13 Thank you for your letter. (I was very happy to get your letter.)  
.....
- 14 A friend of mine helped me to get a job. (His father is the manager of a company.) (*use whose*)  
.....
- 15 Next week-end I'm going to Glasgow. (My sister lives in Glasgow.) (*use where*)  
.....
- 16 The population of London is now falling. (London was once the largest city in the world.)  
.....
- 17 I looked up at the moon. (The moon was very bright that evening.)  
.....
- 18 We spent a pleasant day by the lake. (We had a picnic by the lake.) (*use where*)  
.....

# UNIT 92 Relative clauses (5) – 'extra information' clauses (2)

You should study Unit 91 before you study this unit.

## a) Prepositions + whom/which

In 'extra information' clauses you can use a preposition before **whom** (for people) and **which** (for things). So you can say 'to whom / with whom / about which / for which' etc.:

- Mr Carter, **to whom** I spoke on the phone last night, is very interested in our plan.
- Fortunately we had a map, **without which** we would have got lost.

But in spoken English we often keep the preposition after the verb in the relative clause. When we do this, we normally use **who** (not 'whom'):

- This is Mr Carter, **who** I was telling you about.
- Yesterday we visited the City Museum, **which** I'd never been to before.

## b) All of / most of etc. + whom/which Study these examples:

→ Jack has three brothers. All of them are married. (2 sentences)
→ Jack has three brothers, <b>all of whom</b> are married. (1 sentence)
→ Ann has a lot of books. She hasn't read most of them. (2 sentences)
→ Ann has a lot of books, <b>most of which</b> she hasn't read. (1 sentence)

You can also say:

none of / many of / much of / (a) few of / some of  
 any of / half of / each of / both of / neither of  
 either of / one of / two of etc.

} + **whom** (people)  
 } + **which** (things)

- He tried on three jackets, **none of which** fitted him.
- They've got three cars, **two of which** they never use.
- Tom has a lot of friends, **many of whom** he was at school with.
- Two men, **neither of whom** I had seen before, came into my office.

## c) Which (not 'what')

Study this example:

Jim passed his driving test.	This	surprised everybody. (2 sentences)
Jim passed his driving test.	which	surprised everybody. (1 sentence) relative clause

In this example **which** = the fact that he passed his driving test. You *cannot* use **what** instead of **which** in sentences like this:

- She couldn't come to the party, **which** was a pity. (not '... what was a pity')
- The weather was very good, **which** we hadn't expected. (not '... what we hadn't expected')

For **what** see Unit 89c.

# UNIT 92 Exercises

92.1 In this exercise you have to write these sentences again, together with a relative clause. Use the sentences in brackets to make your relative clauses.

Example: Mr Carter is very interested in our plan. (I spoke to him on the phone last night.)  
~~Mr Carter, who I spoke to on the phone last night, is very interested in our plan.~~  
 or: Mr Carter, to whom I spoke on the phone last night, is very interested in our plan.

- 1 This is a photograph of our friends. (We went on holiday with them.)  
This is .....
- 2 The wedding took place last Friday. (Only members of the family were invited to it.)  
The .....
- 3 I've just bought some books about astronomy. (I'm very interested in astronomy.)  
.....

92.2 Now you have to make sentences with **all of / most of etc.** + **whom/which**.

Example: Jack has three brothers. All of them are married.  
 Jack has three brothers, all of whom are married.

- 1 They gave us a lot of information. Most of it was useless.  
They gave .....
- 2 There were a lot of people at the party. I had met only a few of them before.  
.....
- 3 I have sent him two letters. Neither of them has arrived.  
.....
- 4 Norman won £20,000. He gave half of it to his parents.  
.....
- 5 Ten people applied for the job. None of them were suitable.  
.....
- 6 Tom made a number of suggestions. Most of them were very helpful.  
.....

92.3 Now you have to complete these sentences with a relative clause. Use the sentences in the box to make your relative clauses.

this means I can't leave the country	this was very nice of him
this makes it difficult to contact her	this was perfectly true
this makes it difficult to sleep	this was a pity
I thought this was very rude of them	

- 1 She couldn't come to the party, **which was a pity**.
- 2 Jill isn't on the phone, .....
- 3 They said they didn't have any money, .....
- 4 I haven't got a passport, .....
- 5 He offered to let me stay in his house, .....
- 6 They didn't thank us for the meal before they left, .....
- 7 The part of town where I live is very noisy at night, .....

# UNIT 93

**-ing and -ed clauses** ('the girl talking to Tom', 'the man injured in the accident')

- a) A *clause* is a part of a sentence. Some clauses begin with **-ing** or **-ed**:
- Do you know the girl **talking to Tom**? (-ing clause)
  - The man **injured in the accident** was taken to hospital. (-ed clause)
- b) We use **-ing** clauses to say what someone (or something) is doing or was doing at a particular time:
- Do you know the girl **talking to Tom**? (the girl is **talking to Tom**)
  - The policemen **investigating the robbery** are looking for three men. (the policemen are **investigating the robbery**)
  - I was woken up by a bell **ringing**. (the bell was **ringing**)
  - Who was that man **standing outside**? (the man was **standing outside**)
  - Can you hear someone **singing**? (someone is **singing**)

For see/hear someone doing something see Unit 66.

When you are talking about *things* (and sometimes people), you can use an **-ing** clause for permanent characteristics (what something does all the time, not just at a particular time):

- The road **joining the two villages** is very narrow. (the road joins the two villages)
- I live in a pleasant room **overlooking the garden**. (the room overlooks the garden)

- c) **-ed** clauses have a *passive* meaning:
- The man **injured in the accident** was taken to hospital. (the man was injured in the accident)
  - None of the people **invited to the party** can come. (the people have been invited to the party)

**Injured** and **invited** are *past participles*. Many verbs have irregular past participles which do not end in **-ed**. For example: **stolen/made/bought/written** etc.:

- The money **stolen in the robbery** was never found. (the money was stolen in the robbery)
- Most of the goods **made in this factory** are exported. (the goods are made in this factory)

For a full list of irregular verbs see Appendix 2.

- d) We often use **-ing** and **-ed** clauses after **there is / there was** etc.:
- Is **there** anybody **waiting to see me**?
  - **There were** some children **swimming in the river**.
  - When I arrived, **there was** a big red car **parked outside the house**.

For more information about **-ing** clauses see Unit 67.

# UNIT 93 Exercises

93.1 In this exercise you have to re-write the sentences. Each time use the information in brackets to make an **-ing** clause.

Example: That girl is Australian. (she is talking to Tom)

The girl **talking to Tom** is Australian.

- 1 A plane crashed into the sea yesterday. (it was carrying 28 passengers)  
A plane ..... yesterday.
- 2 When I was walking home, there was a man. (he was following me)  
When .....
- 3 I was woken up by the baby. (she was crying)  
I .....
- 4 At the end of the street there is a path. (the path leads to the river)  
At .....
- 5 Some paintings were stolen from the palace. (they belong to the Queen)  
Some .....

93.2 This exercise is similar but this time you have to make an **-ed** clause.

Example: The man was taken to hospital. (he was injured in the accident)

The man **injured in the accident** was taken to hospital.

- 1 The window has now been repaired. (it was broken in last night's storm)  
The window ..... repaired.
- 2 Most of the suggestions were not very practical. (they were made at the meeting)  
.....
- 3 The paintings haven't been found yet. (they were stolen from the museum)  
.....
- 4 Did you hear about the boy? (he was knocked down on his way to school this morning)  
Did .....

93.3 Complete these sentences with the following verbs. Each time you have to put the verb in the correct form:

blow call ~~invite~~ live offer post read ~~ring~~ sit study  
wait work

- 1 I was woken up by a bell **ringing**.
- 2 None of the people **invited** to the party can come.
- 3 Tom has got a brother ..... in a bank in London and a sister ..... economics at university in Glasgow.
- 4 Somebody ..... Jack phoned while you were out.
- 5 All letters ..... today should arrive tomorrow.
- 6 When I entered the waiting-room there was nobody ..... except for a young man ..... by the window ..... a magazine.
- 7 A few days after the interview, I received a letter ..... me the job.
- 8 There was a tree ..... down in the storm last night.
- 9 Sometimes life must be very unpleasant for people ..... near airports.