

5 Key

act – active
danger – dangerous
destroy – destruction
science – scientific
system – systematic
volcano – volcanic

6 Key

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a scientific | e fascination |
| b dangerous | f population |
| c migration | g active |
| d systematic | h competition |

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Relative clauses

1 Key

a which, which/that
b who/that

2 Key

The speaker has more than one sister in sentence a. In sentence a, the information in the relative clause is essential.
The speaker has only one sister in sentence b. In sentence b, the information in the relative clause is not essential.

3 Key

a defining
b non-defining – ..., who study volcanic activity, ...
c non-defining – ..., which is the hot molten rock emitted from a volcano when it erupts, ...
d non-defining – ..., which can be carried on the wind for thousands of kilometres.
e defining
f defining

4

Key

In sentences a and e, *which* can be replaced with *that*.

5 Key

a where b , when c why
The relative pronoun can be left out of sentence c.

6

Key

The sentences with *whom* are more formal than the sentences with *who*. You use *whom*, not *who*, immediately after a preposition.

7 Key

a who/that
b which/that
c why/—
d , which
e which/that
f where
g , whose latest film was shot in LA,
h whose
i that/which/—
j , when

Cloze

8

Key

| | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 where | 7 their |
| 2 on | 8 of |
| 3 was | 9 Finally / Reluctantly / Eventually |
| 4 other | 10 who |
| 5 no | 11 spite |
| 6 which | 12 so |