



*Treasure Island is an adventure novel **which** was written by Robert Louis Stevenson and was first published in 1883. The story is about a young boy called Jim Hawking, **who** finds a treasure map. So, he joins a crew of sailors **who** sail to the Caribbean, **where** he thinks he can find the treasure. The journey to find the treasure is both exciting and dangerous because Jim encounters pirates **whose** plan is to find the treasure first.*

Relative clauses

Relative clauses are introduced by relative pronouns (**who, which, that, whose**) and relative adverbs (**where, when**).

Pronouns	
People	who/that
Things / Animals / Ideas	which / that
Possession	whose

Adverbs	
Place	where
Time	when

Defining relative clauses

Defining relative clauses give information which is needed to understand the meaning of the sentence. They are not separated from the main clause by commas.

*He's the man **who/that** lives next door.*

*The pen (**which/that**) you lost is under your bed.*

note

- **Who, which** and **that** can be omitted if they refer to the object of the sentence. **Whose** and **where** cannot be omitted.
- In formal language prepositions appear at the beginning of the relative clause. In informal language they appear at the end of the relative clause.
*The sofa on **which** I am sitting is very comfortable. (formal)*
*The sofa (**which/that**) I'm sitting on is very comfortable. (informal)*

Non-defining relative clauses

Non-defining relative clauses give extra information about the person, thing or idea they refer to. They are always separated from the main clause by commas.

*Mr Walker, **who** is our Science teacher, is quite strict.*

*My mobile phone, **which** is brand new, cost a lot.*

note

- Relative pronouns/adverbs cannot be omitted in non-defining relative clauses; nor can we use **that** instead of them.
- Prepositions usually appear at the beginning of non-defining relative clauses.
*This folder, **in which** I keep all my receipts, is really important to me.*
- **Which** may also refer to a whole sentence.
*Mrs Robinson offered me a cup of hot chocolate, **which** was very kind of her.*

Grammar Practice

A Complete the sentences with **who / which / whose / where**.

1. That's the man _____ painted Donald's new country house.
2. Did you know that the restaurant _____ we used to eat every Friday closed?
3. The Spanish test _____ we took last week was quite difficult.
4. The ski resort _____ they went last month was magnificent.
5. That's the boy _____ father is our new Maths teacher. His name is Jay.
6. That's the dental clinic _____ Jennifer's brother works.
7. Buckingham Palace, _____ has about 600 rooms, was built in 1705.
8. The new Chinese restaurant, _____ was decorated like the Chinese countryside, was really fantastic.

B Choose the correct answer.

Special Holidays



When school finishes for the summer, most students like to go to beaches and places (1) _____ they can have fun. But not everyone is like that! There are teenagers (2) _____ actually prefer going to special camps (3) _____ they can learn survival skills! These camps, (4) _____ can be found all over the world, usually accept teenagers aged between 16 and 18, and are located near big cities. Teenagers take part in extreme sports like scuba-diving and develop survival skills, (5) _____ is quite useful. The campers are divided into groups and each group votes for a leader (6) _____ will be in charge. The leader has to wake everyone up at 6 o'clock every morning. The campers usually go on excursions to mountains, lakes and other places, (7) _____ they learn to survive under difficult conditions. Towards the end of the camping period, there are events and competitions during which the groups can practise what they have learnt. The leader (8) _____ group wins a competition gets his name written in the camp book. The members of his group (9) _____ participated in the events get a medal. These camps are ideal for teenagers (10) _____ are keen to get out there and have some extreme fun!

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|
| 1. a. which | b. who | c. where |
| 2. a. who | b. whose | c. which |
| 3. a. that | b. who | c. where |
| 4. a. who | b. where | c. which |
| 5. a. where | b. which | c. whose |
| 6. a. who | b. where | c. whose |
| 7. a. that | b. who | c. where |
| 8. a. who | b. whose | c. where |
| 9. a. where | b. who | c. whose |
| 10. a. which | b. where | c. who |

C Join the sentences using who / which / whose / where. Add commas where necessary and make any other necessary changes.

- I've just finished reading a book. It was written by Sir Walter Scott.

- That's Laurence Smith. His cousin is a graphic artist.

- Henry works at a restaurant. Lots of famous people eat there.

- Hugh is from England. He's a very talented artist.

- That's the man. His son graduated from university.

- Robert is my new neighbour. He speaks four languages fluently.

- That's the park. Darren and his wife take their children there every day.

- Flora Benetton lives next door. Her son is a famous football player.

- That's the man. His van was stolen yesterday.

- Do you know that person? He's talking to Steve.
_____?

D Choose the correct answer.

- The Maracanã stadium, _____ is in Brazil, is one of the biggest stadiums in the world.
a. whose b. which c. who
- Cameron, _____ you met last week, is leaving for Istanbul on Saturday.
a. who b. whose c. where
- Before the last earthquake, there was another earthquake _____ caused a lot of accidents on the road.
a. which b. where c. who
- Mexico, _____ Miguel was born, is a really beautiful country.
a. who b. whose c. where
- Patrick's car, _____ is very expensive, is really fast.
a. when b. who c. which
- Mr Flanagan has got a son _____ works as a pilot.
a. who b. whose c. when
- Victoria and her husband bought a country house in the village _____ they were born.
a. where b. when c. which
- That was the summer _____ the Robinsons went to Cuba.
a. who b. where c. when

Vocabulary Practice

A Study the following pairs of derivatives and complete the text.

die (v) – death (n)	king (n) – kingdom (n)
empire (n) – emperor (n)	north (n) – northern (adj)
philosopher (n) – philosophy (n)	incredible (adj) – incredibly (adv)
teach (v) – teacher (n)	assassinate (v) – assassination (n)



Alexander the Great was born in the (1) _____ of Macedonia
in (2) _____ Greece. He was taught politics, war and critical thinking
by his (3) _____ Aristotle, the famous
(4) _____, until he reached the age of sixteen when he was
appointed captain of the Macedonian army. When Alexander was twenty, after
the (5) _____ of his father, he became King of Macedonia. He went
on to conquer the rest of Greece and the Persian (6) _____ despite the fact that he started
facing (7) _____ difficult odds. At the age of thirty-three, Alexander the Great fell ill with
a fever which eventually led to his (8) _____.

- KING**
- NORTH**
- TEACH**
- PHILOSOPHY**
- ASSASSINATE**
- EMPEROR**
- INCREDIBLE**
- DIE**

B Study the following antonyms and use them to complete the sentences.

ancient ≠ modern	luxury ≠ poverty	wealthy ≠ poor
lie ≠ truth	powerful ≠ weak	honest ≠ dishonest

- Stop lying, Gregory. Just tell me the whole _____ about the accident.
- The furniture our neighbours bought for their new flat is very _____.
- Mr Peterson is a very _____ man. You can always rely on him.
- They spent their holidays in great _____ at a resort in Maldives.
- The French Emperor, Napoleon, was a _____ man who many people feared.
- Ted's family is very _____. They own two yachts and a helicopter.

C Complete the sentences with the correct expression.

- be afraid of
- feel sorry for
- in order to
- be in pain
- look for
- live in luxury

- He believes that people shouldn't live _____.
- Danny used to be _____ spiders when he was a child.
- I'm _____ my black T-shirt. Do you know where it is?
- Sean was _____ when he fell off his bike and broke his ankle.
- Dora woke up early in the morning _____ be on time for school.
- I feel really _____ Philip. He broke his leg and will be in hospital for a month at least.



People **generally** believe that the Egyptians began constructing the Pyramids thousands of years ago, as tombs for their pharaohs. **The most well-known** and the **largest** pyramids of Egypt are the Pyramids at Giza, which are **most probably larger** than any other pyramid ever built. The Great Pyramid at Giza, took about 23 years to complete, using a work force of around 30,000 people and it's indeed one of **the most amazing** sights in Egypt.

Adjectives / Adverbs of manner

- Adjectives describe nouns.
- Adverbs of manner describe how something happens.

We form most adverbs of manner by adding <i>-ly</i> to the adjective.	<i>quiet</i> → <i>quietly</i> <i>careful</i> → <i>carefully</i>
Adjectives ending in a consonant + <i>-y</i> , drop the <i>-y</i> and take <i>-ily</i> .	<i>easy</i> → <i>easily</i>
Adjectives ending in <i>-le</i> , drop the <i>-e</i> and take <i>-y</i> .	<i>terrible</i> → <i>terribly</i>
Irregular adverbs	<i>good</i> → <i>well</i> <i>fast</i> → <i>fast</i> <i>hard</i> → <i>hard</i> <i>late</i> → <i>late</i> <i>early</i> → <i>early</i>

Comparative and Superlative Form

- We use the comparative form of adjectives and adverbs when we compare two people, animals or things.
- We use the superlative form of adjectives and adverbs when we compare one person, animal or thing with several of the same kind.

note

- **Adjectives / adverbs in the comparative form + than.**
Tom is taller than Ben. *Mike runs faster than his brother.*
- **the + adjectives / adverbs in the superlative form + of / in.**
Garry is the smartest student in my class. *Tim swims the fastest of all his classmates.*

Formation of the Comparative and Superlative Form of adjectives

- All one-syllable and most two-syllable adjectives take the ending **-er** in the comparative form and the ending **-est** in the superlative form.
smart – smarter – the smartest
happy – happier – the happiest
- Adjectives with three or more syllables and some two-syllable adjectives form the comparative form with **more + adjective** and the superlative form with **the most + adjective.**
expensive – more expensive – the most expensive
modern – more modern – the most modern

Formation of the Comparative and Superlative Form of adverbs

- All one syllable adverbs and the word *early* take the ending **-er** in the comparative form and the ending **-est** in the superlative form.
fast – faster – fastest *early – earlier – earliest*
- Adverbs with two or more syllables form the comparative form with **more + adverb** and the superlative form with **most + adverb.**
beautifully – more the beautifully – most beautifully

Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

POSITIVE FORM	COMPARATIVE FORM	SUPERLATIVE FORM
<i>good/well</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>the best</i>
<i>bad/badly</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>the worst</i>
<i>little</i>	<i>less</i>	<i>the least</i>
<i>far</i>	<i>farther/further</i>	<i>the farthest/furthest</i>
<i>many/much</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>the most</i>

note

- For emphasis we can use:
- **very, pretty, most, rather, quite, fairly** in the positive degree.
My bedroom is quite big.
 - **a bit, a lot, even, far, much, rather** in the comparative degree.
Betty is far more beautiful than her sister.

note

- Some two-syllable adjectives form comparative and superlative forms in both ways.
clever – cleverer / more clever – the cleverest / the most clever
common – commoner / more common – the commonest / the most common
narrow – narrower / more narrow – the narrowest / the most narrow
simple – simpler / more simple – the simplest / the most simple

Other forms of comparison

- **as + adjective/adverb + as** (to show similarity)
He's as tall as his brother.
- **not so/as + adjective/adverb + as** (to show difference)
It isn't so/as far as we thought.
- **less/least** (to show inferiority)
The book I read yesterday was less interesting than the one I read last month.
- **comparative + and + comparative** (to indicate continual increase or decrease)
The car was going faster and faster.

Grammar Practice

A Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Fiona was _____ (interested) in their garden than their house.
2. Mr Tennyson's yacht isn't so _____ (luxurious) as my uncle's.
3. I'm pretty sure Betty is the _____ (bad) cook I know.
4. Ryan studies as _____ (hard) as his sister.
5. Jason survived the plane crash. He's the _____ (lucky) man in the world.
6. Steve, your work is getting _____ and _____ (good).
7. It's certainly _____ (hot) today than it was yesterday.
8. Staying in a hotel when you go on holiday is _____ (comfortable) than camping.