

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

he/she	- steals from a shop ~~designs buildings~~ - doesn't believe in God - is not brave	he/she	- buys something from a shop - pays rent to live in a house or flat - breaks into a house to steal things - expects the worst to happen
--------	--	--------	--

- (an architect) An architect is someone who designs buildings.
- (a burglar) A burglar is someone
- (a customer)
- (a shoplifter)
- (a coward)
- (an atheist)
- (a pessimist)
- (a tenant)

- 92.2 Make one sentence from two. Use **who/that/which**.

- A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in hospital.
The girl who was injured in the accident is now in hospital.
- A waitress served us. She was impolite and impatient.
The
- A building was destroyed in the fire. It has now been rebuilt.
The
- Some people were arrested. They have now been released.
The
- A bus goes to the airport. It runs every half hour.
The

- 92.3 Complete the sentences. Choose the best ending from the box and change it into a relative clause.

he invented the telephone	~~it makes furniture~~
she runs away from home	it gives you the meaning of words
they stole my car	it can support life
they were on the wall	it cannot be explained

- Barbara works for a company that makes furniture
- The book is about a girl
- What happened to the pictures
- A mystery is something
- The police have caught the men
- A dictionary is a book
- Alexander Bell was the man
- It seems that the earth is the only planet

- 92.4 Are these sentences right or wrong? Correct them where necessary.

- I don't like stories who have unhappy endings. stories that have
- What was the name of the person who phoned you? OK
- Where's the nearest shop who sells newspapers?
- The driver which caused the accident was fined £500.
- Do you know the person that took these photographs?
- We live in a world what is changing all the time.
- Dan said some things about me that were not true.
- What was the name of the horse it won the race?

Relative clauses 2:
clauses with and without **who/that/which**

A Look at these example sentences from Unit 92:

- ☐ The woman **who** lives next door is a doctor. (or The woman **that** lives ...)

The woman lives next door. **who** (= the woman) is the *subject*

- ☐ Where is the cheese **that** was in the fridge? (or the cheese **which** was ...)

The cheese was in the fridge. **that** (= the cheese) is the *subject*

You must use **who/that/which** when it is the *subject* of the relative clause. So you cannot say 'The woman lives next door is a doctor' or 'Where is the cheese was in the fridge?'.

B Sometimes **who/that/which** is the *object* of the verb. For example:

- ☐ The woman **who** I wanted to see was away on holiday.

I wanted to see the woman **who** (= the woman) is the *object*
I is the *subject*

- ☐ Have you found the keys **that** you lost?

You lost the keys. **that** (= the keys) is the *object*
you is the *subject*

When **who/that/which** is the *object*, you can leave it out. So you can say:

- ☐ The woman I wanted to see was away. or The woman **who** I wanted to see ...
☐ Have you found the keys you lost? or ... the keys **that** you lost?
☐ The dress Liz bought doesn't fit her very well. or The dress **that** Liz bought ...
☐ Is there anything I can do? or ... anything **that** I can do?

Note that we say:

the keys you lost (not the keys you lost them)
 the dress Liz bought (not the dress Liz bought it)

C Note the position of prepositions (**in/to/for** etc.) in relative clauses:

Tom is talking **to** a woman – do you know her?

→ Do you know the woman (who/that) Tom is talking **to** ?

I slept **in** a bed last night – it wasn't very comfortable

→ The bed (that/which) I slept **in** last night wasn't very comfortable.

- ☐ Are these the books you were looking for? or ... the books **that/which** you were ...
☐ The woman he fell in love with left him after a month. or The woman **who/that** he ...
☐ The man I was sitting next to on the plane talked all the time. or
 The man **who/that** I was sitting next to ...

Note that we say:

the books you were looking for (not the books you were looking for them)

D You cannot use **what** in sentences like these (see also Unit 92C):

- ☐ Everything (that) they said was true. (not Everything what they said)
☐ I gave her all the money (that) I had. (not all the money what I had)

What = 'the thing(s) that':

- ☐ Did you hear **what** they said? (= the things that they said)

93.1 In some of these sentences you need **who** or **that**. Correct the sentences where necessary.

- The woman lives next door is a doctor. The woman who lives next door
- Have you found the keys you lost? OK
- The people we met last night were very nice.
- The people work in the office are very nice.
- The people I work with are very nice.
- What have you done with the money I gave you?
- What happened to the money was on the table?
- What's the worst film you've ever seen?
- What's the best thing it has ever happened to you?

93.2 What do you say in these situations? Complete each sentence with a relative clause.

- Your friend lost some keys. You want to know if he has found them. You say:
Have you found the keys you lost ?
- A friend is wearing a dress. You like it. You tell her:
I like the dress
- A friend is going to see a film. You want to know the name of the film. You say:
What's the name of the film
- You wanted to visit a museum. It was shut when you got there. You tell a friend:
The museum was shut when we got there.
- You invited some people to your party. Some of them couldn't come. You tell someone:
Some of the people couldn't come.
- Your friend had to do some work. You want to know if she has finished. You say:
Have you finished the work ?
- You hired a car. It broke down after a few miles. You tell a friend:
The car broke down after a few miles.
- You stayed at a hotel. Tom had recommended it to you. You tell a friend:
We stayed at a hotel

93.3 Complete each sentence using a relative clause with a preposition. Choose from the box.

we went to a party last night	you can rely on Gary	we were invited to a wedding
I work with some people	I applied for a job	you told me about a hotel
~~you were looking for some books~~	I saw you with a man	

- Are these the books you were looking for ?
- Unfortunately we couldn't go to the wedding
- I enjoy my job. I like the people
- What's the name of that hotel ?
- The party wasn't very enjoyable.
- I didn't get the job
- Gary is a good person to know. He's somebody
- Who was that man in the restaurant?

93.4 Put in **that** or **what** where necessary. If the sentence is already complete, leave the space empty.

- I gave her all the money I had. (all the money **that** I had is also correct)
- Did you hear what they said?
- They give their children everything they want.
- Tell me you want and I'll try to get it for you.
- Why do you blame me for everything goes wrong?
- I won't be able to do much, but I'll do I can.
- I won't be able to do much, but I'll do the best I can.
- I don't agree with you've just said.
- I don't trust him. I don't believe anything he says.

Relative clauses 3: whose/whom/where

A Whose

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

we saw some people – **their** car had broken down

→ We saw some people **whose** 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 man **whose** car you borrowed? (you borrowed **his** car)
- ☐ I met someone **whose** brother I went to school with. (I went to school with **his/her** brother)

Compare **who** and **whose**:

- ☐ I met a man **who** knows you. (he knows you)
- ☐ I met a man **whose** sister knows you. (his sister knows you)

B Whom

Whom is possible instead of **who** when it is the *object* of the verb in the relative clause (like the sentences in Unit 93B):

- ☐ The woman **whom** I wanted to see was away. (I wanted to see **her**)

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

- ☐ The people **with whom** I work are very nice. (I work **with them**)

But we do not often use **whom** in spoken English. We usually prefer **who** or **that**, or nothing (see Unit 93). So we usually say:

- ☐ The woman I wanted to see ... or The woman **who/that** I wanted to see ...
- ☐ The people I work with ... or The people **who/that** I work with ...

C Where

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

the restaurant – we had dinner **there** – it was near the airport

→ The restaurant **where** we had dinner was near the airport.

- ☐ I recently went back to **the town where** I grew up.
(or ... the town I grew up in or ... the town **that** I grew up in)
- ☐ I would like to live in a place **where** there is plenty of sunshine.

D We say:

the day / the year / the time etc. { something happens or
that something happens

- ☐ Do you remember **the day (that)** we went to the zoo?
- ☐ **The last time (that)** I saw her, she looked fine.
- ☐ I haven't seen them since **the year (that)** they got married.

E We say:

the reason { something happens or
that/why something happens

- ☐ **The reason** I'm phoning you is to ask your advice.
(or The reason **that** I'm phoning / The reason **why** I'm phoning)

94.1 You met these people at a party:

1  My mother writes detective stories.	2  My wife is an English teacher.	3  I own a restaurant.
4  My ambition is to climb Everest.	5  We've just got married.	6  My parents used to work in a circus.

The next day you tell a friend about these people. Complete the sentences using **who** or **whose**.

- 1 I met somebody whose mother writes detective stories
- 2 I met a man
- 3 I met a woman
- 4 I met somebody
- 5 I met a couple
- 6 I met somebody

94.2 Read the situations and complete the sentences using **where**.

- 1 You grew up in a small town. You went back there recently. You tell someone this.
I recently went back to the small town where I grew up
- 2 You want to buy some postcards. You ask a friend where you can do this.
Is there a shop near here
- 3 You work in a factory. The factory is going to close down next month. You tell a friend:
The factory is going to close down next month.
- 4 Sue is staying at a hotel. You want to know the name of the hotel. You ask a friend:
Do you know the name of the hotel
- 5 You play football in a park on Sundays. You show a friend the park. You say:
This is the park on Sundays.

94.3 Complete each sentence using **who/whom/whose/where**.

- 1 What's the name of the man whose car you borrowed?
- 2 A cemetery is a place people are buried.
- 3 A pacifist is a person believes that all wars are wrong.
- 4 An orphan is a child parents are dead.
- 5 What was the name of the person to you spoke on the phone?
- 6 The place we spent our holidays was really beautiful.
- 7 This school is only for children first language is not English.
- 8 The woman with he fell in love left him after a month.

94.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. They are like the examples in Sections D and E.

- 1 I'll always remember the day I first met you
- 2 I'll never forget the time
- 3 The reason was that I didn't know your address.
- 4 Unfortunately I wasn't at home the evening
- 5 The reason is that they don't need one.
- 6 was the year

Relative clauses 4:
extra information clauses (1)

A

There are two types of relative clause. In these examples, the relative clauses are underlined. Compare:

Type 1

- ☐ The woman who lives next door is a doctor.
- ☐ Barbara works for a company that makes furniture.
- ☐ We stayed at the hotel (that) you recommended.

In these examples, the relative clause tells you which person or thing (or what kind of person or thing) the speaker means:

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

'A company **that makes furniture**' tells us *what kind of* company.

'The hotel **(that) Ann recommended**' tells us *which* hotel.

We do not use commas (,) with these clauses:

- ☐ We know a lot of people who live in London.

Type 2

- ☐ My brother Rob, who lives in Australia, is a doctor.
- ☐ Colin told me about his new job, which he's enjoying very much.
- ☐ We stayed at the Park Hotel, which a friend of ours recommended.

In these examples, the relative clauses do not tell you which person or thing the speaker means. We already know which thing or person is meant: 'My brother Rob', 'Colin's new job' and 'the Park Hotel'.

The relative clauses in these sentences give us *extra information* about the person or thing.

We use commas (,) with these clauses:

- ☐ My brother Rob, who lives in London, is a doctor.

B

In both types of relative clause we use **who** for people and **which** for things. But:

Type 1

You can use **that**:

- ☐ Do you know anyone **who/that** speaks French and Italian?
- ☐ Barbara works for a company **which/that** makes furniture.

You can leave out **who/which/that** when it is the object (see Unit 93):

- ☐ We stayed at the hotel (that/which) you recommended.
- ☐ This morning I met somebody (who/that) I hadn't seen for ages.

We do not often use **whom** in this type of clause (see Unit 94B).

Type 2

You cannot use **that**:

- ☐ John, **who** (*not that*) speaks French and Italian, works as a tourist guide.
- ☐ Colin told me about his new job, **which** (*not that*) he's enjoying very much.

You cannot leave out **who** or **which**:

- ☐ We stayed at the Park Hotel, **which** a friend of ours recommended.
- ☐ This morning I met Chris, **who** I hadn't seen for ages.

You can use **whom** for people (when it is the object):

- ☐ This morning I met Chris, **whom** I hadn't seen for ages.

In both types of relative clause you can use **whose** and **where**:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ We met some people whose car had broken down. ☐ What's the name of the place where you went on holiday? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Liz, whose car had broken down, was in a very bad mood. ☐ Jill has just been to Sweden, where her daughter lives. |
|--|--|

95.1 Make one sentence from two. Use the sentence in brackets to make a relative clause (Type 2).

You will need to use *who(m)/whose/which/where*.

1 Catherine is very friendly. (She lives next door.)

Catherine, who lives next door, is very friendly.

2 We stayed at the Park Hotel. (A friend of ours had recommended it.)

We stayed at the Park Hotel, which a friend of ours had recommended.

3 We often go to visit our friends in Bristol. (It is not very far away.)

4 I went to see the doctor. (He told me to rest for a few days.)

5 John is one of my closest friends. (I have known him for a very long time.)

John

6 Sheila is away from home a lot. (Her job involves a lot of travelling.)

7 The new stadium will be opened next month. (It can hold 90,000 people.)

8 Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland. (My brother lives there.)

9 A friend of mine helped me to get a job. (His father is the manager of a company.)

95.2 Read the information and complete each sentence. Use a relative clause of Type 1 or Type 2.

Use commas where necessary.

1 There's a woman living next door to me. She's a doctor.

The woman *who lives next door to me is a doctor.*

2 I've got a brother called Rob. He lives in Australia. He's a doctor.

My brother Rob *who lives in Australia, is a doctor.*

3 There was a strike at the car factory. It began ten days ago. It is now over.

The strike at the car factory

4 I was looking for a book this morning. I've found it now.

I've found

5 London was once the largest city in the world, but the population is now falling.

The population of London

6 A job was advertised. A lot of people applied for it. Few of them had the necessary qualifications.

Few of

7 Amy has a son. She showed me a photograph of him. He's a policeman.

Amy showed me

95.3 Correct the sentences that are wrong and put in commas where necessary. If the sentence is correct, write 'OK'.

1 Colin told me about his new job that he's enjoying very much.

Colin told me about his new job, which he's enjoying very much.

2 My office that is on the second floor is very small.

3 The office I'm using at the moment is very small.

4 Ben's father that used to be a teacher now works for a TV company.

5 The doctor that examined me couldn't find anything wrong.

6 The sun that is one of millions of stars in the universe provides us with heat and light.

Relative clauses 5:
extra information clauses (2)

A Prepositions + whom/which

You can use a *preposition* before **whom** (for people) and **which** (for things). So you can say: **to whom / with whom / about which / without which** etc. :

- ☐ Mr Lee, **to whom** I spoke at the meeting, is very interested in our proposal.
- ☐ Fortunately we had a map, **without which** we would have got lost.

In informal English we often keep the preposition after the verb in the relative clause. When we do this, we normally use **who** (*not whom*) for people:

- ☐ This is my friend from Canada, **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:

Mary has three brothers. All of **them** are married. (2 sentences)

→ Mary has three brothers, all of **whom** are married. (1 sentence)

They asked me a lot of questions. I couldn't answer most of **them**. (2 sentences)

→ They asked me a lot of questions, most of **which** I couldn't answer. (1 sentence)

In the same way you can say:

none of / neither of / any of / either of some of / many of / much of / (a) few of both of / half of / each of / one of / two of etc.	}	+ whom (people) + which (things)
--	---	---

- ☐ Martin tried on three jackets, **none of which** fitted him.
- ☐ Two men, **neither of whom** I had seen before, came into the office.
- ☐ They've got three cars, **two of which** they rarely use.
- ☐ Sue has a lot of friends, **many of whom** she was at school with.

You can also say **the cause of which / the name of which** etc. :

- ☐ The building was destroyed in a fire, **the cause of which** was never established.
- ☐ We stayed at a beautiful hotel, **the name of which** I can't remember now.

C Which (not what)

Study this example:

Joe got the job. **This** surprised everybody. (2 sentences)

Joe got the job, **which** surprised everybody. (1 sentence)

relative clause

In this example, **which** = 'the fact that he got the job'. You must use **which** (*not what*) in sentences like these:

- ☐ Sarah couldn't meet us, **which** was a pity. (*not what was a pity*)
- ☐ The weather was good, **which** we hadn't expected. (*not what we hadn't expected*)

For **what**, see Units 92C and 93D.

96.1 Write the relative clauses in a more formal way using a preposition + whom/which.

- 1 Yesterday we visited the City Museum, which I'd never been to before.
Yesterday we visited the City Museum, to which I'd never been before.
- 2 My brother showed us his new car, which he's very proud of.
My brother showed us his new car, ...
- 3 This is a photograph of our friends Chris and Sam, who we went on holiday with.
This is a photograph of our friends Chris and Sam, ...
- 4 The wedding, which only members of the family were invited to, took place on Friday.
The wedding, ...,
took place on Friday.

96.2 Use the information in the first sentence to complete the second sentence. Use all of / most of etc. or the ... of + whom/which.

- 1 All of Mary's brothers are married.
Mary has three brothers, all of whom are married.
- 2 Most of the information we were given was useless.
We were given a lot of information, ...
- 3 Jane has received neither of the letters I sent her.
I sent Jane two letters, ...
- 4 None of the ten people who applied for the job was suitable.
Ten people applied for the job, ...
- 5 Kate hardly ever uses one of her computers.
Kate has got two computers, ...
- 6 Mike gave half of the £50,000 he won to his parents.
Mike won £50,000, ...
- 7 Both of Julia's sisters are teachers.
Julia has two sisters, ...
- 8 I went to a party – I knew only a few of the people there.
There were a lot of people at the party, ...
- 9 The sides of the road we drove along were lined with trees.
We drove along the road, the
- 10 The aim of the company's new business plan is to save money.
The company has a new business plan, ...

96.3 Join sentences from the boxes to make new sentences. Use which.

- 1 ~~Laura couldn't come to the party.~~
- 2 Jane doesn't have a phone.
- 3 Neil has passed his exams.
- 4 Our flight was delayed.
- 5 Kate offered to let me stay at her house.
- 6 The street I live in is very noisy at night.
- 7 Our car has broken down.

- This was very kind of her.
This means we can't go away tomorrow.
This makes it difficult to contact her.
~~This makes it difficult to sleep sometimes.~~
~~This was a pity.~~
This is good news.
This meant we had to wait three hours at the airport.

- 1 Laura couldn't come to the party, which was a pity.
- 2 Jane
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

91.2

- 3 Every
- 4 Each
- 5 every
- 6 every
- 7 each
- 8 every
- 9 every
- 10 each
- 11 Every
- 12 each

91.3

- 2 Sonia and I had ten pounds each. / Sonia and I each had ten pounds.
- 3 Those postcards cost 80 pence each. / Those postcards are 80 pence each.
- 4 We paid £120 each. / We each paid £120.

91.4

- 2 everyone
- 3 every one
- 4 Everyone
- 5 every one

UNIT 92

92.1

- 2 A burglar is someone who breaks into a house to steal things.
- 3 A customer is someone who buys something from a shop.
- 4 A shoplifter is someone who steals from a shop.
- 5 A coward is someone who is not brave.
- 6 An atheist is someone who doesn't believe in God.
- 7 A pessimist is someone who expects the worst to happen.
- 8 A tenant is someone who pays rent to live in a house or flat.

92.2

- 2 The waitress who/that served us was impolite and impatient.
- 3 The building that/which was destroyed in the fire has now been rebuilt.
- 4 The people who/that were arrested have now been released.
- 5 The bus that/which goes to the airport runs every half hour.

92.3

- 2 who/that runs away from home
- 3 that/which were on the wall
- 4 that/which cannot be explained
- 5 who/that stole my car

- 6 that/which gives you the meaning of words
- 7 who/that invented the telephone
- 8 that/which can support life

92.4

- 3 that/which sells
- 4 who/that caused
- 5 OK (who took *is also correct*)
- 6 that/which is changing
- 7 OK (which were *is also correct*)
- 8 that/which won

UNIT 93

93.1

- 3 OK (the people who/that we met *is also correct*)
- 4 The people who work in the office
- 5 OK (the people who/that I work with *is also correct*)
- 6 OK (the money that/which I gave you *is also correct*)
- 7 the money that/which was on the table
- 8 OK (the worst film that/which you've ever seen *is also correct*)
- 9 the best thing that/which has ever happened to you

93.2

- 2 you're wearing *or* that/which you're wearing
- 3 you're going to see *or* that/which you're going to see
- 4 I/we wanted to visit *or* that/which I/we wanted to visit
- 5 I/we invited to the party *or* who/whom/that we invited ...
- 6 you had to do *or* that/which you had to do
- 7 I/we hired *or* that/which I/we hired
- 8 Tom had recommended to us *or* that/which Tom had recommended ...

93.3

- 2 we were invited to *or* that/which we were invited to
- 3 I work with *or* who/that I work with
- 4 you told me about *or* that/which you told me about
- 5 we went to last night *or* that/which we went to ...
- 6 I applied for *or* that/which I applied for
- 7 you can rely on *or* who/that you can rely on
- 8 I saw you with *or* who/that I saw you with

93.4

- 3 - (that *is also correct*)
- 4 what
- 5 that
- 6 what
- 7 - (that *is also correct*)
- 8 what
- 9 - (that *is also correct*)

UNIT 94

94.1

- 2 whose wife is an English teacher
- 3 who owns a restaurant
- 4 whose ambition is to climb Everest
- 5 who have just got married
- 6 whose parents used to work in a circus

94.2

- 2 where I can buy some postcards
- 3 where I work
- 4 where Sue is staying
- 5 where I/we play football

94.3

- 2 where
- 3 who
- 4 whose
- 5 whom
- 6 where
- 7 whose
- 8 whom

94.4

Example answers:

- 2 I'll never forget the time we got stuck in a lift.
- 3 The reason I didn't write to you was that I didn't know your address.
- 4 Unfortunately I wasn't at home the evening you phoned.
- 5 The reason they don't have a car is that they don't need one.
- 6 1996 was the year Amanda got married.

UNIT 95

95.1

- 3 We often go to visit our friends in Bristol, which is not very far away.
- 4 I went to see the doctor, who told me to rest for a few days.
- 5 John, who/whom I've known for a very long time, is one of my closest friends.
- 6 Sheila, whose job involves a lot of travelling, is away from home a lot.
- 7 The new stadium, which can hold 90,000 people, will be opened next month.

- 8 Glasgow, where my brother lives, is the largest city in Scotland.
 9 A friend of mine, whose father is the manager of a company, helped me to get a job.

95.2

- 3 The strike at the car factory, which began ten days ago, is now over.
 4 I've found the book I was looking for this morning. or ... the book that/which I was looking for.
 5 The population of London, which was once the largest city in the world, is now falling.
 6 Few of the people who/that applied for the job had the necessary qualifications.
 7 Amy showed me a photograph of her son, who is a policeman.

95.3

- 2 My office, which is on the second floor, is very small.
 3 OK (The office that/which I'm using ... *is also correct*)
 4 Ben's father, who used to be a teacher, now works for a TV company.
 5 OK (The doctor who examined me ... *is also correct*)
 6 The sun, which is one of millions of stars in the universe, provides us with heat and light.

UNIT 96**96.1**

- 2 of which he's very proud
 3 with whom we went on holiday
 4 to which only members of the family were invited

96.2

- 2 most of which was useless
 3 neither of which she has received
 4 none of whom was suitable
 5 one of which she hardly ever uses
 6 half of which he gave to his parents
 7 both of whom are teachers
 8 only a few of whom I knew
 9 (the) sides of which were lined with trees
 10 the aim of which is to save money

96.3

- 2 Jane doesn't have a phone, which makes it difficult to contact her.
 3 Neil has passed his exams, which is good news.
 4 Our flight was delayed, which meant we had to wait three hours at the airport.
 5 Kate offered to let me stay at her house, which was very kind of her.
 6 The street I live in is very noisy at night, which makes it difficult to sleep sometimes.
 7 Our car has broken down, which means we can't go away tomorrow.

UNIT 97**97.1**

- 2 the man sitting next to me on the plane
 3 The taxi taking us to the airport
 4 a path leading to the river
 5 A factory employing 500 people
 6 a brochure containing the information I needed

97.2

- 2 damaged in the storm
 3 Most of the suggestions made at the meeting
 4 The paintings stolen from the museum
 5 the man arrested by the police

97.3

- 3 living
 4 offering
 5 called
 6 blown
 7 sitting ... reading
 8 working ... studying

97.4

- 3 There's somebody coming.
 4 There were a lot of people travelling.
 5 There was nobody else staying there.
 6 There was nothing written on it.
 7 There's a course beginning next Monday.

UNIT 98**98.1**

- 2 a exhausting
 b exhausted
 3 a depressing
 b depressed
 c depressed

- 4 a exciting
 b exciting
 c excited

98.2

- 2 interested
 3 exciting
 4 embarrassing
 5 embarrassed
 6 amazed
 7 astonishing
 8 amused
 9 terrifying ... shocked
 10 bored ... boring
 11 boring ... interesting

98.3

- 2 bored
 3 confusing
 4 disgusting
 5 interested
 6 annoyed
 7 boring
 8 exhausted
 9 excited
 10 amusing
 11 interesting

UNIT 99**99.1**

- 2 an unusual gold ring
 3 a beautiful old house
 4 black leather gloves
 5 an old American film
 6 a long thin face
 7 big black clouds
 8 a lovely sunny day
 9 an ugly yellow dress
 10 a long wide avenue
 11 a little old red car
 12 a nice new green sweater
 13 a small black metal box
 14 a big fat black cat
 15 a lovely little old village
 16 beautiful long black hair
 17 an interesting old French painting
 18 an enormous red and yellow umbrella

99.2

- 2 tastes/tasted awful
 3 feel fine
 4 smell nice
 5 look wet
 6 sounds/sounded interesting

99.3

- 2 happy
 3 happily
 4 violent
 5 terrible
 6 properly
 7 good
 8 slow

99.4

- 3 the last two days
 4 the first two weeks of May