

# Relative Clauses 1:

## Clauses with **who/that/which**

A

Look at this example sentence:

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

relative clause

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

- The woman **who lives next door** ... ("who lives next door" tells us which woman)
- People **who live in the country** ... ("who live in the country" tells us what kind of people)

We use **who** in a relative clause when we are talking about people (not things):

the woman – she lives next door – is a doctor

↓  
→ The woman **who lives next door** is a doctor.

we know a lot of people – they live in the country

↓  
→ We know a lot of people **who live in the country**.

- An architect is someone **who designs buildings**.
- What was the name of the person **who called you**?
- Anyone **who wants to apply for the job** must do so by Friday.

You can also use **that** (instead of **who**), but you can't use **which** for people:

- The woman **that lives next door** is a doctor. (*not* the woman **which**)

Sometimes you must use **who** (*not* that) for people – see Unit 93.

B

When we are talking about things, we use **that** or **which** (*not* who) in a relative clause:

where is the cheese? – it was in the refrigerator

↓  
→ Where is the cheese { **that** / **which** } was in the refrigerator?

- I don't like stories **that have unhappy endings**. (*or* stories **which** have ...)
- Barbara works for a company **that makes furniture**.  
(*or* a company **which** makes furniture)
- The machine **that broke down** is working again now.  
(*or* The machine **which** broke down)

**That** is more common than **which**, but sometimes you must use **which** – see Unit 93.

C

**What** = "the thing(s) that." Compare **what** and **that**:

- **What** happened was my fault. (= the thing that happened)
- Everything **that happened** was my fault. (*not* Everything **what** happened)
- The machine **that broke down** is now working again.  
(*not* The machine **what** broke down)

D

Remember that in relative clauses we use **who/that/which**, not **he/she/they/it**:

- I've never spoken to the woman **who lives** next door. (*not* the woman **she** lives)

**90.1** 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 store designs buildings doesn't believe in God is not brave	he/she	buys something from a store pays rent to live in a room or apartment breaks into a house to steal things expects the worst to happen
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- (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) \_\_\_\_\_

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

- A girl was injured in the accident. She is now in the hospital.  
The girl who was injured in the accident is now in the 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 \_\_\_\_\_

**90.3** 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 meanings 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 Earth is the only planet \_\_\_\_\_

**90.4** 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 called 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 90:

- 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 refrigerator? (or the cheese **which** was . . . )  
     The cheese was in the refrigerator.      **that** (= the cheese) is the *subject*

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

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

- The woman **who** I wanted to see was away on vacation.  
     I wanted to see the woman.      **who** = the woman = *object*  
     I is the *subject*
- Have you found the keys **that** you lost?  
     You lost the keys.      **that** = the keys = *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 Ann bought doesn't fit her very well. or The dress **that** Ann 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 Ann bought** (not the dress Ann 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 90C):

- 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)

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

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

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

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

91.3 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 Brian	we were invited to a wedding
I work with some people	I applied for a job	you told me about a hotel
<del>you were looking for some books</del>	I saw you with a man	

1. Are these the books you were looking for ?
2. Unfortunately we couldn't go to the wedding \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I enjoy my job. I like the people \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What's the name of that hotel \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The party \_\_\_\_\_ wasn't very much fun.
6. I didn't get the job \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Brian is a good person to know. He's somebody \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Who was that man \_\_\_\_\_ in the restaurant?

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

1. I gave her all the money \_\_\_\_\_ I had. (all the money **that** I had is also correct)
2. Did you hear what they said?
3. They give their children everything \_\_\_\_\_ they want.
4. Tell me \_\_\_\_\_ you want, and I'll try to get it for you.
5. Why do you blame me for everything \_\_\_\_\_ goes wrong?
6. I won't be able to do much, but I'll do \_\_\_\_\_ I can.
7. I won't be able to do much, but I'll do the best \_\_\_\_\_ I can.
8. I don't agree with \_\_\_\_\_ you've just said.
9. 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 91B):

- The woman **whom I wanted to see** was away on vacation. (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 91). 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 calling you** is to ask your advice.  
(or The reason **that** I'm calling / The reason **why** I'm calling)



## 92.1 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 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**.

- I met somebody whose mother writes detective stories.
- I met a man \_\_\_\_\_.
- I met a woman \_\_\_\_\_.
- I met somebody \_\_\_\_\_.
- I met a couple \_\_\_\_\_.
- I met somebody \_\_\_\_\_.

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

- 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.
- You want to buy some postcards. You ask a friend where you can do this.  
Is there someplace near here \_\_\_\_\_?
- 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.
- 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 \_\_\_\_\_?
- You play baseball in a park on Sundays. You show a friend the park. You say:  
This is the park \_\_\_\_\_ on Sundays.

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

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

## 92.4 Use your own ideas to complete these sentences. See Sections D and E.

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

# Relative Clauses 4: Extra Information Clauses (1)

## A

There are two types of *relative clauses*. 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) you recommended**" tells us *which* hotel.

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

- People who come from Texas love football.

## Type 2

- My brother Jim, who lives in Houston, is a doctor.
- Brad told me about his new job, which he's enjoying a lot.
- We stayed at the Grand 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 Jim," "Brad's new job," and "the Grand Hotel."

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

We use commas (,) with these clauses:

- My English teacher, who comes from Texas, loves computers.

## B

In both types of relative clauses 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 91):

- 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 92B).

## Type 2

You cannot use **that**:

- John, **who** (not that) speaks French and Italian, works as a tour guide.
- Brad told me about his new job, **which** (not that) he's enjoying a lot.

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

- We stayed at the Grand 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 clauses you can use **whose** and **where**:

- We met some people **whose** car had broken down.
- What's the name of the place **where** you spent your vacation?
- Amy, **whose** car had broken down, was in a very bad mood.
- Mrs. Bond is spending a few weeks in Sweden, **where** her daughter lives.

93.1 Make one sentence from two. Use the sentence in parentheses to make a relative clause (Type 2). You will need to use **who(m)/whose/which/where**.

- Ann is very friendly. (She lives next door.)  
*Ann, who lives next door, is very friendly.*
- We stayed at the Grand Hotel. (A friend of ours had recommended it.)  
*We stayed at the Grand Hotel, which a friend of ours had recommended.*
- We often go to visit our friends in New York. (It is not very far away.)
- I went to see the doctor. (He told me to rest for a few days.)
- John is one of my closest friends. (I have known him for a very long time.)  
John, \_\_\_\_\_
- Sheila is away from home a lot. (Her job involves a lot of travel.)
- The new stadium will be opened next month. (It can hold 90,000 people.)
- Alaska is the largest state in the United States. (My brother lives there.)
- A friend of mine helped me to get a job. (His father is the manager of a company.)

93.2 Read the information and complete each sentence. Use a relative clause of Type 1 or Type 2. Use commas where necessary.

- There's a woman living next door to me. She's a doctor.  
The woman *who lives next door to me is a doctor.*
- I have a brother named Jim. He lives in Houston. He's a doctor.  
My brother Jim, *who lives in Houston, is a doctor.*
- There was a strike at the car factory. It began 10 days ago. It is now over.  
The strike at the car factory \_\_\_\_\_
- I was looking for a book this morning. I've found it now.  
I've found \_\_\_\_\_
- London was once the largest city in the world, but the population is now decreasing.  
The population of London, \_\_\_\_\_
- A job was advertised. A lot of people applied for it. Few of them had the necessary qualifications. Few of \_\_\_\_\_
- Amanda has a son. She showed me a picture of him. He's a police officer.  
Amanda showed me \_\_\_\_\_

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

- Brad told me about his new job that he's enjoying a lot.  
*Brad told me about his new job, which he's enjoying a lot.*
- My office that is on the second floor is very small.
- The office I'm using these days is very small.
- Ben's father that used to be a teacher now works for a TV company.
- The doctor that examined me couldn't find anything wrong.
- 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. Carter, **to whom** I spoke at the meeting, is very interested in our plan.
- Fortunately we had a map, **without which** we would have gotten lost.

In spoken English, we usually 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)

~~M~~ary 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)

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

In the same way you can say:

<b>none of / neither of / any of / either of</b> <b>some of / many of / much of / (a) few of</b> <b>both of / half of / each of / one of / two of (etc.)</b>	}	+ <b>whom</b> (people) + <b>which</b> (things)
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- Tom tried on three jackets, **none of which** fit him.
- Two men, **neither of whom** I had ever seen before, came into the office.
- They have three cars, **two of which** they rarely use.
- Sue has a lot of friends, **many of whom** she went to 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 shame. (*not what was a shame*)
- The weather was good, **which** we hadn't expected. (*not what we hadn't expected*)

For **what**, see Units 90C and 91D.

94.1 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 picture of our friends Chris and Sam, who we went on vacation with.  
This is a picture 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.

94.2 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, \_\_\_\_\_.

94.3 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 on is very noisy at night.
7. Our car has broken down.

- This was very nice of her.  
This means we can't take our trip tomorrow.  
This makes it difficult to contact her.  
This makes it difficult to sleep sometimes.  
~~This was a shame.~~  
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 shame.
2. Jane \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_.

# -ing and -ed Phrases (the woman talking to Tom, the boy injured in the accident)

A

A *phrase* is a part of a sentence. Some phrases begin with **-ing** or **-ed**. For example:

Do you know the woman **talking to Tom**?

**-ing phrase**

the woman  
talking to Tom



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

**-ed phrase**

the boy injured  
in the accident



B

We use **-ing** phrases to say what somebody (or something) is (or was) doing at a particular time:

- Do you know the woman **talking to Sam**? (the woman **is talking** to Sam)
- Police **investigating the crime** are looking for three men. (police **are investigating** the crime)
- Who were those people **waiting outside**? (they **were waiting**)
- I was awakened by a bell **ringing**. (a bell **was ringing**)

You can also use an **-ing** phrase to say what happens all the time, not just at a particular time. For example:

- The road **connecting the two towns** is very narrow.  
(the road **connects** the two towns)
- I have a large bedroom **overlooking the garden**.  
(the room **overlooks** the garden)
- Can you think of the name of a flower **beginning with "t"**?  
(the name **begins** with "t")

C

**-ed** phrases have a *passive* meaning:

- The boy **injured in the accident** was taken to the hospital.  
(he **was injured** in the accident)
- George showed me some pictures **painted by his father**.  
(they **had been painted** by his father)

**Injured** and **painted** are *past participles*. Note that many past participles are irregular and do not end in **-ed** (**stolen/made/written**, etc.):

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

You can use **left** in this way, with the meaning *not used, still there*:

- We've eaten almost all the chocolates. There are only a few **left**.

D

We often use **-ing** and **-ed** phrases after **there is / there was**, etc.:

- **There were** some children **swimming** in the river.
- **Is there** anybody **waiting**?
- **There was** a big red car **parked** outside the house.

95.1 Make one sentence from two. Complete the sentences with an *-ing* phrase.

1. A bell was ringing. I was awakened by it.  
I was awakened by a bell ringing.
2. A man was sitting next to me on the plane. I didn't talk much to him.  
I didn't talk much to the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A taxi was taking us to the airport. It broke down.  
The \_\_\_\_\_ broke down.
4. There's a path at the end of this street. The path leads to the river.  
At the end of the street there's a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A factory has just opened in town. It employs 500 people.  
A \_\_\_\_\_ has just opened in town.
6. The company sent me a brochure. It contained the information I needed.  
The company sent me \_\_\_\_\_.

95.2 Make one sentence from two, beginning as shown. Each time make an *-ed* phrase.

1. A boy was injured in the accident. He was taken to the hospital.  
The boy injured in the accident was taken to the hospital.
2. A gate was damaged in the storm. It has now been repaired.  
The gate \_\_\_\_\_ has now been repaired.
3. A number of suggestions were made at the meeting. Most of them were not very practical.  
Most of the \_\_\_\_\_ were not very practical.
4. Some paintings were stolen from the museum. They haven't been found yet.  
The \_\_\_\_\_ haven't been found yet.
5. A man was arrested by the police. What was his name?  
What was the name of \_\_\_\_\_?

## 95.3 Complete the sentences using the following verbs in the correct form:

blow   drive   ~~invite~~   live   name   offer   read   ~~ring~~   sell   sit

1. I was awakened by a bell ringing.
2. Some of the people invited to the party can't come.
3. Life must be very unpleasant for people \_\_\_\_\_ near busy airports.
4. A few days after the interview, I received a letter \_\_\_\_\_ me the job.
5. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ Jack phoned while you were out.
6. There was a tree \_\_\_\_\_ down in the storm last night.
7. The waiting room was empty except for a young man \_\_\_\_\_ by the window \_\_\_\_\_ a magazine.
8. Look! The man \_\_\_\_\_ the red car almost hit the person \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers on the street corner.

95.4 Use the words in parentheses to make sentences using *There is / There was*, etc.

1. That house is empty. (nobody / live / in it) There's nobody living in it.
2. The accident wasn't serious. (nobody / injure) There was nobody injured.
3. I can hear footsteps. (somebody / come)  
There \_\_\_\_\_
4. The train was full. (a lot of people / travel)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. We were the only guests at the hotel. (nobody else / stay there)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The piece of paper was blank. (nothing / write / on it)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The school offers English courses in the evening. (a new course / begin / next Monday)  
\_\_\_\_\_