

NM6 Unit 10 Vocab

1. Buckingham Palace	2. gold golden	3. cave	4. fairy tale	5. magical
6. romance romantic	7. fantastic	8. fall in love	9. stepmother	10. get married
11. prince princess	12. wicked character villain	13. cliff	14. empire	15. wizard
16. recently	17. model wax model	18. William Shakespeare	19. Romeo and Juliet	20. royal family
21. Queen Elizabeth	22. Henry VIII	23. poem poetry	24. limerick	25. beat
26. rhyme	27. with a fright	28. grow up	29. spend	30. teenager
31. divorce	32. adult	33. companion	34. I guess so.	35. charity

1. Not only does she donate a lot of money, she also does a lot of work for ____,too.

2. Spread some butter over a slice of bread and toast it until __ brown.

3. Romeo and Juliet is a tragedy by the greatest writer in the English language, ____.

4. Most t__s and young a__s love Korean pop stars.

5. Our team was easily __ in the first round of the game because 3 of our players were sick.

6. We tapped our feet to the __ of the music.

7. "London Bridge Is Falling Down" is a nursery __ and singing game, which is found all over the world.

8. He had a terrible dream last night. He lay in bed shaking __ __ __.

9. I love reading __ __s for the magic and happy ending within the story.

10. Elizabeth the second is the Q__ of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms.

11. Snow White's __ tries to kill Snow White with poisonous apples because her mirror says Snow White is the fairest of all.

12. Keep away from the edge of the ____, or you might fall.

13. Caesar Augustus was the first emperor of the Roman E__.

14. Nadia loves reading ____. She dreams about meeting her own Prince Charming.

15. A: Traffic is heavy during the rush hour. We'd better get going.

B: I __ __.

NM 6 U10 Grammar Exercises

EX I. Write a letter for the relative pronouns. **Write all the possibilities.**

X that who which whom whose where when	1	The film ___ we saw last week was awful.
	2	That's the hospital ___ I was born.
	3	The doctor ___ I usually see doesn't work there any more.
	4	The weekend ___ they were in Hualian was lovely and sunny.
	5	That's the woman ___ bought my old car.
	6	He called a plumber ___ he found online.
	7	They ate at a restaurant ___ serves only vegan dishes.
	8	The passengers ___ flights were cancelled got a refund.
	9	The woman ___ called said she'd ring again later.
	10	One of the people ___ I admire the most is Nelson Mandela.
	11	That's the man ___ daughter is a professional footballer.
	12	Where's the book ___ Paul lent you?
	13	I'm looking for something ___ will clean glass.
	14	The day ___ they met was her birthday.
	15	The cousin ___ we met at the family reunion is coming to visit.
	16	The parents ___ we interviewed were all involved in education in some way.
	17	The answer of those students ___ I have asked has been very positive.
	18	The park ___ I go running is really peaceful.

EX II. Make one sentence by changing *the sentence in italics* into a defining relative clause.

The relative pronoun can be the subject or the object of the relative clause.

Use relative pronouns only where necessary.

1. The man was late. *Julie invited the man.*

2. The assistant was put in jail. *The assistant works for my father's company.*

3. I met a girl. *The girl was a doctor.*

4. She bought a car. *Her sister liked the car.*

5. Monday is the day. *Bills have to be paid on Monday.*

6. This is Megan. *Megan's dad works as a model.*

7. Yonghe is a district in New Taipei City. *I had studied for six years in Yonghe .*

8. The people live in Scotland. *They are called Scots.*

9. Mars is a planet. In 2099, *people can be born on Mars*

10. Henry VIII was a king. *Henry VIII's wives had other boyfriends.*

Relative Clauses

Relative clauses are made up of a subject, a verb, and usually an object.

They usually start with a relative pronoun, which can be the subject or the object of the relative clause.

Defining relative clauses



← looks fat

Relative clause is a part of a sentence that gives more information about the subject.

A defining, or restrictive clause identifies the subject being talked about. Defining/restrictive clauses are used to describe exactly which person or thing the speaker is referring to.

Without this information, the meaning of the sentence changes.

Mr. Stick is a stick figure who looks fat.

If the relative pronoun is the subject of the relative clause, It must APPEAR in the sentence.

Here the defining clause gives essential information about people.	He's the actor who played Harry Potter .
Here the defining clause gives essential information about a thing.	That's the bus that goes to the airport .
"Whose" is the relative word used to show possession or belonging.	I have a friend whose mother is a divorcee .
"Where" is the relative word used to refer to a place.	This is the house where Shakespeare lived .
"When" is the relative word used to refer to a time.	Do you remember the day when we first met ?
Here the defining clause gives essential information about people as object.	The man (whom) you saw running is very dangerous.
The defining clause can also go in the middle of the main clause.	The book (that) I just read is interesting.

If the relative pronoun is the object of the relative clause, it CAN be left out.

Non-defining relative clauses

Mr. Stick, who weighs 123 g, looks fat.

Like defining relative clauses, non-defining relative clauses add extra information about something. However, this simply gives extra detail, rather than changing sentence meaning. It is **NOT** essential for understanding who or what we are talking about.



Your turn

1. Everyone loves to read the book.

Helen Jones wrote the book.

2. Q: Who's coming? A: John is two years older than me.

John will come tonight.