

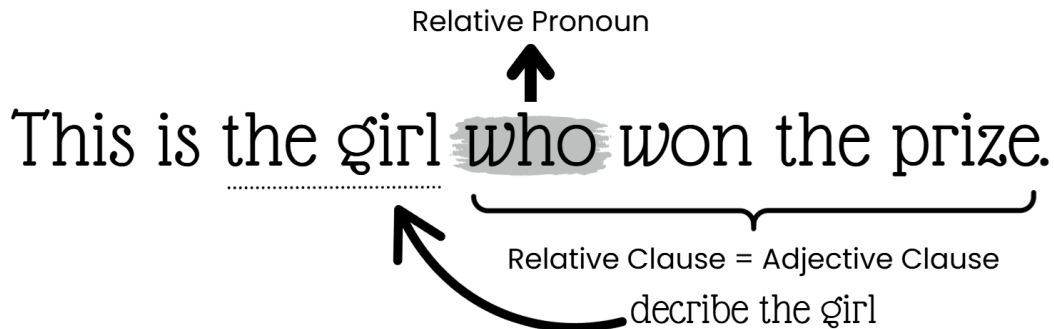
1 shroud	2 settler	3 expressionless	4 represent
5 ancestor	6 coral	7 restore	8 quarry
9 sophisticated	10 appreciate	11 bring sth up	12 landmark
13 symbol	14 mausoleum	15 ceiling	16 dynasty
17 archeologist archeological	18 artifact	19 carve	20 pharaoh
21 site	22 tomb	23 accidental	24 in addition (to)
25 preserve	26 bury / burial	27 survive	28 route
29 structure	30 grieve	31 outstretched	32 equator
33 aboriginal	34 inhabitant	35 historical	36 anthropological
37 religious	38 dedicate	39 cathedral	40 monument

- _____ 1. The first European s in the region brought farming tools and new crops.
- _____ 2. The museum displayed an ancient a made of gold and ivory.
- _____ 3. The bird flew above the trees, wings o and catching the wind.
- _____ 4. Artists used special knives to c designs into the temple walls.
- _____ 5. The temple serves as both a tourist site and a r center for locals.
- _____ 6. The author will d her new novel to her father honor his memory and thank him for his support.
- _____ 7. The ruler built a huge m to honor his queen's memory, creating a grand structure that would last for centuries.
- _____ 8. Volunteers are helping to r the damaged painting to its original state.
- _____ 9. I a to learning English, she also studies French and Italian.
- _____ 10. Archeologists discovered a b site containing human bones and pottery dating back 2,000 years.
- _____ 11. The climate(weather) near the e is hot and humid year-round.
- _____ 12. After days lost in the forest, he managed to s by drinking rainwater.
- _____ 13. The Ming d left behind beautiful art, poetry, and architecture.
- _____ 14. Divers discovered a rare c reef while exploring the ocean floor.
- _____ 15. They want to b the time capsule under the schoolyard for future students to find.
- _____ 16. The museum displayed beautiful a art created by the first native people of Australia.
- _____ 17. The Statue of Liberty is considered a national l, known as a symbol of freedom.
- _____ 18. An a team recently discovered ancient tools and pottery in the mountains of Peru.
- _____ 19. I found out that my a came from a small village in southern China.
- _____ 20. The pyramids of Giza were built on the same s where workers found older stone tombs last year.
- _____ 21. The robot has a s design that helps it move like a human, using sensors and flexible joints to walk, turn, and even pick up objects smoothly.
- _____ 22. The Eiffel Tower is not just a tourist attraction; it's also a metal s that shows the engineering of the 19th century.
- _____ 23. The explorer risked his life to open the stone t, hoping to find lots of treasures.
- _____ 24. He lay on the bed and stared at the c for hours, unable to sleep or stop thinking.
- _____ 25. After the volcano erupted, not a single i remained in the village — the entire population had moved away.

Defining Relative Clauses with *WHO*, *WHOM*

【Usage】

A *relative clause* is a type of clause that gives extra information about the noun before it. It gives us additional information about something or someone. Its function is similar to an adjective—it tells us more about a person, thing, place, or time. Because it acts like an adjective and modifies the noun, it is also called an *adjective clause*.



【Relative Pronouns】

WHO

- ▶ It is used for people.
- ▶ It can act as the subject or the object of the adjective clause.

— We don't know the person.

— The person stole the painting.

→ We don't know the person **who** stole the painting.

Relative Clause (WHO acts as the subject here)

— The woman was Jenny.

— I saw the woman.

→ The woman **who** I saw was Jenny.

Relative Clause (WHO acts as the object here)

WHOM

- ▶ It is used for people.
- ▶ It is used when the relative pronoun is the object of the adjective clause.
- ▶ It is formal and usually used in writing.

— Kevin is the student.

— Mr. Kim taught the student ten years ago.

→ Kevin is the student **whom** Mr. Kim taught ten years ago.

Relative Clause (WHOM acts as the object here)

Defining Relative Clauses with WHICH, THAT, X

【Relative Pronouns】

WHICH

- ▶ It is used for animals and things.
- ▶ It can act as the subject or the object of the adjective clause.

┌ The boy saved the kitten.

└ The kitten was hurt in the fire.

→ The boy saved the kitten **which** was hurt in the fire.

Relative Clause (WHICH acts as the subject here)

┌ This is the picture.

└ We took the picture in the U.K.

→ This is the picture **which** we took in the U.K.

Relative Clause (WHICH acts as the object here)

THAT

- ▶ It is used for people, animals, and things. (who or which)
- ▶ It can act as the subject or the object of the adjective clause.
- ▶ It is informal.

┌ The girl is very talented.

└ She plays the piano beautifully.

→ The girl **that** plays the piano beautifully is very talented.

Relative Clause (THAT acts as the subject here)

┌ Mom lost the necklace.

└ Dad gave her the necklace for her birthday.

→ Mom lost the necklace **that** Dad gave her for her birthday.

Relative Clause (THAT acts as the object here)

X

- ▶ You **CAN leave out** the relative pronoun when the relative pronoun is who, whom, which, or that.
- ▶ It is the object of the relative clause.

This is the desert.

The queen eats the desert every day.

→ This is the desert (**which / that**) the queen eats every day.

Relative Clause (WHICH OR THAT acts as the object here)

The girl is my cousin.

I met the girl yesterday.

→ The girl (**who / whom / that**) I met yesterday is my cousin.

Relative Clause (WHO, WHOM OR THAT acts as the object here)

Defining Relative Clauses with *WHOSE*, *WHERE*, *WHEN*

【Relative Pronouns】

WHOSE

- ▶ It is used to mean possession.
- ▶ It is usually for people and animals, sometimes for things in formal situations.

┌ The man lived by himself.

└ The man's house was for sale.

→ The man **whose** house was for sale lived by himself.

Relative Clause (WHOSE shows ownership here)

┌ He is avoiding the dog.

└ The dog's teeth are sharp and scary.

→ He is avoiding the dog **whose** teeth are sharp and scary.

Relative Clause (WHOSE shows ownership here)

【Relative Adverb】

WHERE

- ▶ It is used for places.

┌ I love the restaurant.

└ The food in the restaurant is excellent.

→ I love the restaurant **where** the food is excellent.

Relative Clause (WHERE introducing a place here)

┌ Brazil is the country.

└ You can find the largest rainforest in the world in this country.

→ Brazil is the country **where** you can find the largest rainforest in the world.

Relative Clause (WHERE introducing a place here)

WHEN

- ▶ It is used for times.
- ▶ We can leave out when.

┌ The day was lovely.

└ We met each other on that day.

→ The day (**when**) we met each other was lovely.

Relative Clause (WHEN introducing the time here)

┌ February is the month.

└ My friends usually go on vacation in this month.

→ February is the month (**when**) my friends usually go on vacation.

Relative Clause (WHEN introducing the time here)

Defining Relative Clauses Exercise 1**A. Underline the key words and rewrite the sentences using WHO, WHOM, or WHICH.**

1. The man is talking to my father.
He lives next door.

-
2. The girl was very polite.
I met the girl at the library.

-
3. That is the writer.
You interviewed the writer last week.

-
4. The cat was rescued.
The cat was stuck in a tree.

-
5. The teacher is very friendly.
He teaches us math.

-
6. The boy is my neighbor.
He helped me carry the groceries.

B. Underline the key words and rewrite the sentences using WHOSE, WHERE, or WHEN.

1. The dog is barking loudly.
Its owner is not home.

-
2. The woman is proud.
The woman's daughter has won the gold medal.

-
3. Do you remember the moment?
We finished the test at that moment.

-
4. I remember the store.
You bought your red shoes in the store.

-
5. I have a friend.
Her brother works in a video game company.
-

Defining Relative Clauses Exercise 2

A. Circle the correct relative pronoun or adverb

1. That's the girl **whose** / **where** dog won a national pet contest.
2. I still remember the summer **where** / **when** we went camping by the lake.
3. We visited the village **where** / **whose** my grandmother grew up.
4. The artist **whose** / **where** paintings were stolen was very upset.
5. Do you remember the moment **when** / **where** he asked you to dance?
6. This is the house **whose** / **where** roof was damaged in the storm.
7. The hotel **where** / **when** we stayed had a beautiful view of the mountains.
8. 2020 was the year **when** / **whose** everything changed for us.
9. That's the student **whose** / **where** brother goes to college in Canada.
10. They built a café **where** / **when** students can study and relax.

B. Fill in ALL possible relative pronoun or adverb. (who, whom, which, that, X, whose, where, when)

1. The film _____ we saw last week was awful.
2. That's the hospital _____ the woman gave birth.
3. The doctor _____ I usually see doesn't work there anymore.
4. 1966 is the year _____ we got married.
5. I don't know the girl _____ necklace was stolen.
6. Stratford-upon-Avon is the town _____ Shakespeare was born.
7. The heavy rain ruined the weekend _____ they went on picnic.
8. Do you remember the place _____ we found the baby?
9. She's the woman _____ bought me a mug of hot chocolate.
10. The passengers _____ flights were canceled had to stay here for the night.
11. That's the man _____ son is a footballer on the national team.
12. Where's the book _____ you borrowed from the city library?
13. Spring is the season _____ people celebrate the end of the cold winter.
14. The tsunami has destroyed the beach _____ I used to go surfing.
15. The insect _____ you saw is a dragonfly.