

RELATIVE CLAUSES

We use relative clauses to add information about nouns. The defining relative clauses tell us something important about a thing, a person or a place.

*It's a machine **that cleans things.***

*I have a friend **who became a plumber.***

*That's the site **where they're building a new hotel.***

The relative clause usually comes immediately after the thing, person or place it describes.

Relative clauses begin with a relative pronoun. We use:

- *that* or *which* for things.
- *that* or *who* for people.
- *where* for places.

The relative pronoun replaces the noun or pronoun. We don't need to use both.

*I saw a man on TV. **He** is my neighbour. → The man **who** I saw on TV is my neighbour.*

Rewrite the pairs of sentences as one sentence. Use a relative clause.

➔ What's the name of that restaurant? We went there on my birthday.

➔ What's the name of the restaurant where we went on my birthday?

1 Guillermo Del Toro is a Mexican film director. He won an Oscar for Best Director.

Guillermo Del Toro is a Mexican film director who won an Oscar for Best Director.

2 Carmel Bunkers is a cool place. You can get the best view over Barcelona there.

Carmel Bunkers is a cool place where you can get the best view over Barcelona.

3 Mike Kay was an artist. He became very successful.

Mike Kay was an artist who became very successful.

4 A cockpit is a place. A pilot sits there when flying a plane.

A cockpit is a / the place where a pilot sits when flying a plane.

5 José Saramago was a Portuguese writer. He wrote some interesting novels.

José Saramago was a Portuguese writer who wrote some interesting novels.

6 Rio de Janeiro is a city. You can see the world's biggest carnival parade there.

Rio de Janeiro is a / the city where you can see the world's biggest carnival parade.

7 What do you call that thing? It joins two pieces of paper together.

What do you call that thing that / which joins two pieces of paper together?

8 I need to buy one of those things. You use it to store data from your laptop.

I need to buy one of those things that / which you use to store data from your laptop.

9 The kitchen is a room in the house. Most fires start there.

The kitchen is a / the room in the house where most fires start.

10 Miss Crawford was my English teacher. She inspired me to study English at university.

Miss Crawford was my English teacher who inspired me to study English at university.

MUST / MUSTN'T

We can use *must* + infinitive (without *to*) or *have to* + infinitive when we are talking about rules and laws, or something we need to do.

You **must get** a licence to drive car. It's the law.

You **have to wear** a seat belt. It's for your safety.

We often use *must* for a personal obligation expressed by the speaker.

I **must stop** eating so much sugar. I'm worried about my teeth.

We can also use *must* (NOT *have to*) to talk about something we think is true, especially when we know or can see something that proves it.

That **must be** the actress from the film we saw. I recognise her hair.

Restaurants **must waste** so much food if they don't have a busy night.

We use *mustn't* (NOT *don't have to*) for things that are against the rules or against the law – for something we are forbidden or not allowed to do.

We **mustn't use** that door; it's the fire escape.

We use *don't have to* (NOT *mustn't*) for things that aren't necessary for us to do, or when we have a choice.

My husband **doesn't have to wear** a suit to work, but he still has to look quite smart.

Complete the school rules and information with *must*, *mustn't* or *don't have to*.

➔ You **don't have to** wear a uniform. You can wear your own clothes.

- 1 You **don't have to** bring water. There are drinking fountains all around the school.
- 2 You **mustn't** bring anything dangerous to school.
- 3 You **must** be on time for classes.
- 4 You **mustn't** use mobiles or other handheld devices during class.
- 5 You **don't have to** bring snacks. Fruit is provided for all students at break time.
- 6 You **don't have to** bring lunch, but you can if you want. Packed lunches can be eaten in the dining hall.
- 7 You **mustn't** eat or drink in the classrooms. Food and drinks are only allowed in the dining hall.
- 8 You **mustn't** stay on the school premises after six o'clock. The school is closed to students after this time.
- 9 You **must** book the sports rooms in advance. Students are not allowed to use the sports rooms without permission.
- 10 All sports facilities are free. You **don't have to** pay for them.