

## RELATIVE CLAUSES

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## MUST / MUSTN'T

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