

Relative clauses with *whose*

8 The relative pronoun *whose* shows possession. Read the examples in the box.

FedEx® is an international company. Its reputation is very good.

→ *FedEx is an international company whose reputation is very good.*

Charlie Wang is a dynamic man. His ideas about business are very interesting.

→ *Charlie Wang is a dynamic man whose ideas about business are very interesting.*

Combine these sentences using *whose*.

- These are the views of the consultants. Their report was used by the government.
- Look at this article about that German manufacturing company. Their production was outsourced to Slovakia.

Prepositions in relative clauses

9 Tick (✓) the two sentences that are in modern spoken English.

- Microsoft® is a company about which I know quite a lot.
- Microsoft is a company which I know quite a lot about.
- The person to whom I spoke was called Sandra.
- The person I spoke to was called Sandra.

Normally you put a preposition at the end of the relative clause (although this may not be the end of the sentence).

The word *whom* following a preposition is rare in modern English. It sounds very formal.

Non-defining relative clauses

10 Read the examples of non-defining relative clauses in the box.

FedEx®, **which is one of America's largest companies**, has its head office in Memphis.

Charlie Wang, **who is President of New China Packaging**, has some interesting ideas about cross-functional teams.

Underline the correct words in bold to make rules.

- A non-defining relative clause **identifies exactly which person or thing we mean / simply adds extra information.**
- In a non-defining relative clause you **use / do not use** commas around the clause.
- In a non-defining relative clause you **can / cannot** leave out *who* or *which*.
- In a non-defining relative clause you **can / cannot** use *that*.

Noun combinations

11 Read the information about noun combinations in the box.

A **credit card** is a card used for getting credit.

A **company credit card** is a card used for getting credit that has been provided by a company.

An **insurance document** is a document that shows you have insurance.

A **travel insurance document** is a document that shows you have insurance for travel.

So, the main noun comes at the end, and any others describe it.

An adjective can come at the beginning. The examples below are all two-part adjectives.

a **long-lasting printer cartridge**

a **high-quality water treatment system**

a **six-month government training course**

Make two-word noun combinations from the words in each group.

1 rate features inflation product
inflation rate, product features

2 force focus task group

3 forecast aid hearing sales

4 leader stock market control

5 price feedback customer range

12 Make three-word noun combinations by putting the words in the correct order.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------|----------|-------|
| 1 | product | team | design | _____ |
| 2 | hero | film | action | _____ |
| 3 | development | strategy | staff | _____ |
| 4 | engineer | computer | software | _____ |
| 5 | feedback | program | customer | _____ |
| 6 | construction | bridge | project | _____ |

13 Choose the best adjective to put at the beginning of each noun combination in Exercise 12. Find a solution that uses each adjective once only.

hard-working long-term nice-looking
over-budget self-employed web-based

- a hard-working product design team
- a _____
- a _____
- a _____
- a _____
- an _____