

## Which

*Which* can be used in NDR clauses to refer to the whole of the sentence before.

*She arrived on time, **which** amazed everybody.  
The flight is at 6.00, **which** means getting up at 3.00.*

## Whose

*Whose* can be used in both DR clauses and NDR clauses.

*That's the woman **whose son was killed recently**.  
My grandad, **whose eyesight is terrible**, still drives.*

## What

*What* is used in DR clauses to mean *the thing that*.

*Has she told you **what's** worrying her?  
**What** I need to know is where we're meeting.*

## Why, when, where

- 1 *Why* can be used in DR clauses to mean *the reason why*.

*I don't know **why** we're arguing.*

- 2 *When* and *where* can be used in DR clauses and NDR clauses.

*Tell me **when** you expect to arrive.  
The hotel **where** we stayed was excellent.  
We go walking on Mondays, **when** the rest of the world is working.  
He works in Oxford, **where** his sister lives.*

## 8.2 Participles

- 1 When present participles (-ing) are used like adjectives or adverbs, they are active in meaning.

*Modern art is **interesting**.  
Pour **boiling** water onto the pasta.  
She sat in the corner **crying**.*

- 2 When past participles (usually -ed) are used like adjectives or adverbs, they are passive in meaning.

*I'm **interested** in modern art.  
Look at that **broken** doll.  
He sat in his chair, **filled** with horror at what he had just seen.*

- 3 Participles after a noun define in the same way as relative clauses.

*I met a woman **riding** a donkey. (= who was riding ...)  
The car **stolen** in the night was found abandoned. (= that was stolen)*

- 4 Participles can be used as adverbs. They can describe:

- two actions happening at the same time.

*She sat by the fire **reading** a book.*

- two actions that happen one after another.

***Opening** his case, he took out a gun.*

If it is important to show that the first action is completed before the second action begins, we use the perfect participle.

***Having finished** lunch, we set off on our journey.  
**Having had** a shower, she got dressed.*

- two actions that happen – one because of another.

***Being** mean, he never bought anyone a Christmas present.  
**Not knowing** what to do, I waited patiently.*

- 5 Many verbs are followed by -ing forms.

*I **spent** the holiday **reading**.  
Don't **waste** time **thinking** about the past.  
He **keeps on asking** me to go out with him.*

## Unit 9

### 9.1 Expressing habit

#### Present Simple

- 1 Adverbs of frequency come before the main verb, but after the verb *to be*.

*We **hardly** ever go out.  
She **frequently** forgets what she's doing.  
We don't **usually** eat fish.  
We are **seldom** at home in the evening.  
Is he **normally** so bad-tempered?*

- 2 *Sometimes*, *usually*, *normally*, and *occasionally* can come at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

***Sometimes** we play cards.  
We go to the cinema **occasionally**.*

The other adverbs of frequency don't usually move in this way.

*\*Always I have tea in the morning.*

#### Present Continuous

- 1 The Present Continuous can be used to express a habit which happens more often than is usual.

*I like Peter. He's always **smiling**.  
She's always **giving** people presents.*

- 2 There is often an element of criticism with this structure. Compare these sentences said by a teacher.

*Pedro always **asks** questions in class. (This is a fact.)  
Pedro **is always asking** questions in class. (This annoys the teacher.)*

- 3 There is usually an adverb of frequency with this use.

*I'm **always losing** my keys.  
She's **forever leaving** the bath taps running.*

#### will and would

- 1 *Will* and *would* express typical behaviour. They describe both pleasant and unpleasant habits.

*He'll sit at his computer for hours on end.  
She'd spend all day long gossiping with the neighbours.*

*Would* cannot be used to express a state.

*\*He'd live in a large house.*

- 2 *Will* and *would*, when decontracted and stressed, express an annoying habit or action.

*He **will** come into the house with his muddy boots on.  
She **would** keep criticizing my work.*

#### used to + infinitive

- 1 This structure expresses a past action and/or a state. It has no present equivalent.

*When I was a child, we **used to** go on holiday to the seaside. (action)  
He **used to** live in a large house. (state)*

- 2 Notice the negative and the question.

*Where **did** you **use to** go?  
We **didn't use to** do anything interesting.*

- 3 We cannot use *used to* with a time reference + a number.

*\*We used to have holidays there for 10 years/three times.*