Exercise 1. Combine each pair of sentences using a suitable relative pronoun *which, who, whose, when,* or *where.*

1. The lawyer will never forget the day. He solved the hard case on that day.

The lawyer will never forget the day when he solved the hard case

2. He is always grateful to his teacher. She inspired him to pursue his passion for art.

He is always grateful to his teacher who inspired him to pursue his passion for art

3. She can't get over the project. It made her doubt herself.

She can't get over the project which made her doubt herself

4. Yesterday, Jane lost the bag. Her mother gave it to her.

Yesterday, Jane lost the bag which her mother gave to her

5. I really like the present. My parents gave it to me on my ninth birthday.

I really like the present which my parents gave to me on my ninth birthday

6. They decided to hire the gardener. Their neighbour introduced him.

They decided to hire the gardener whom their neighbour introduced

7. I really miss the place. We used to have a picnic every weekend there.

I really miss the place where we used to have a picnic every weekend

8. We're very impressed with the house. Its designs are unique and luxurious.

We're very impressed with the house whose designs are unique and luxurious

9. I can introduce you to my friend. He is a sales manager here.

I can introduce you to my friend who is a sales manager here

10. The police wanted to know the homestay. Mr. Lee stayed there two days ago.

The police wanted to know the homestay where Mr. Lee stayed two days ago

EXERCISE 2. Match the verb or phrasal verb with its definition.

1. exchange student	a. the language that someone learns to speak first
2. bilingual	b. (of circles) having the same centre
3. immigrant	c. (of spelling, pronunciation, grammar, etc.) believed to be correct and used by most people
4. first language	d. able to speak, read or write a language, especially a foreign language, easily and well
5. official language	e. a different type of something
6. fluent	f. a student who goes to a foreign country to study, usually as a part of a programme
7. concentric	g. all the words in a particular language

8. variety	h. able to speak two languages equally well; using two languages
9. standard	i. the language that is accepted by a country's government, is taught in schools, used in the courts of law, etc.
10. vocabulary	j. a person who has come to a different country in order to live there permanently

Your answers:

1. _f__	**2. _h__**	**3. _j__**	**4. _a__**	**6. _d__**	**7. _b__**	**8. _e__**	**9. _c__**	**10. _g__**	**5. _i__**

EXERCISE 3. Complete the sentences with the phrases in EXERCISE 2. Use the plural form if necessary.

1. Although we are taught ____ standard_____ English at school, we often use slang at home.

2. There are several regional _____variety_____ of English such as General Australian or General American.

3. He speaks perfect English, but his ____first language_____ which he has known since birth is French. v

4. I find studying English _____vocabulary_____ very difficult as I can't remember all the words.

5. Being good at English will help the _____immigrant_____ get adapted well to the US.

6. As a(n) ____exchange student_____ for a semester in Canada, you may get the opportunity to learn both English and French.

7. To become _____ fluent_____ in English, you have to be exposed to an English-speaking environment.

8. The United Nations and the European Union use English as a(n) _____official language_____. v

9. Since Maria is _____bilingual_____, she can speak both German and Spanish fluently. v

10. Kachru's 3 _____concentric_____ circles model provides a way of looking at the expansion and use of the English language.

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