

➤ **Fill in the blanks with the correct relative pronoun.**

1. The man **who** is wearing a red shirt is my friend. ("who" refers back to the specific man mentioned and acts as the subject of the relative clause.)
2. The book **that** I'm reading is very interesting. ("that" is a general relative pronoun simply providing additional information about the book.)
3. The city **where** I was born is beautiful. ("where" introduces a defining clause crucial for identifying the city and functions as the adverb of place within the clause.)
4. The reason **why** I'm late is because I missed the bus. ("why" introduces a non-defining clause explaining the reason.)
5. The people **whom** I met at the party were very nice. ("whom" is the object of the relative clause and refers back to the specific people mentioned.)
6. The house **that** you're looking at is for sale. ("that" is a general relative pronoun introducing a non-defining clause providing additional information about the house.)
7. The car **which** I bought is a red sports car. ("which" refers back to the specific car mentioned and functions as the subject of the relative clause.)
8. The people with **whom** I'm going to the movies are my friends. ("whom" is a relative pronoun within the relative clause indicating the people accompanying you.)
9. The reason **why** I'm so tired is because I worked all day. (Same as the explanation for point 4.)
10. The book **that** I wrote is about my life. ("that" is a general relative pronoun introducing a non-defining clause providing additional information about the book.)

➤ **Rewrite the sentences below using a different structure to express purpose.**

1. I bought a new phone **so as to** capture stunning photographs. ("So as to" emphasizes the specific intention behind the action.)
2. We left early for the concert **to** avoid the dreaded traffic jam. ("To" conveys the purpose but without the formal emphasis of "so as to".)
3. She studied hard **in order to** secure a rewarding career. ("In order to" highlights the means used to achieve the desired outcome.)
4. They built a bridge **so that** the two cities **could** be connected. ("So that" clarifies the intended result of the action.)

➤ **combine the pair of sentences below, using appropriate cause or effect linkers.**

1. The police arrested him **because** he broke into a bank. ("because" clearly indicates the reason for the arrest)
2. He missed the early train; **therefore**, he was too late for the job interview. ("therefore" emphasizes the logical follow on of missing the train)
3. She can't read the letter **as** she is illiterate. ("as" directly explains the inability to read)
4. He didn't pay his taxes in time; **as a result**, he was given a penalty. ("as a result" highlights the direct result of his action)
5. He can't run fast **because** he is too fat. ("because" simply connects the cause and effect without additional emphasis)
6. **Due to** the bad weather, they didn't go for a picnic. ("Due to" specifies the reason for canceling the picnic)
7. She didn't do what she had promised; **consequently**, she disappointed everyone around her. ("consequently" emphasizes the negative outcome of her broken promise)
8. The plane was delayed, **so** I had to wait for five hours. ("so" indicates the inconvenience caused by the delay)
9. **Thanks to** his intelligence, he attracted the attention of all the guests. ("thanks to" highlights the credit of his intelligence in gaining attention of the guests)

➤ **Fill in the blanks with the appropriate modal verb.**

1. You **must** study hard for your exams if you want to get good grades. ("must" indicates strong obligation and necessity for achieving good grades.)
2. I **can** help you with your homework, but I need to finish my own first. ("can" indicates ability and willingness, but with a personal condition.)
3. We **may/might** go to the beach tomorrow, but it depends on the weather.
("may/might" express possibility and dependence on an uncertain factor "weather".)
4. He **can** speak French fluently, as he lived in France for several years. ("can" expresses present ability acquired through past experience "living in France".)
5. She **shouldn't** eat so much fast food; it's not good for her health. ("shouldn't" expresses advice and recommendation based on health concerns.)

6. They **might** have called me earlier; I was worried sick! ("might" suggests a possibility without certainty, highlighting their potential lack of consideration.)
7. I **could** have gone to the party last night, but I was too tired. ("could" implies missed opportunity due to personal choice.)
8. She **might** be late for the meeting; she's stuck in traffic. ("might" expresses possibility due to an uncertain external factor "traffic".)

➤ **Choose the Right Modifier, For each sentence, choose the appropriate modifier (a lot of, some, much, many, little, few) to complete the sentence correctly.**

Consider whether the noun is countable or uncountable.

1. I need to buy **some** fresh vegetables for the salad. ("Vegetables" is plural and countable, so you need "some" to indicate an unspecified amount.)
2. There is **little** water left in the bottle. ("Water" is uncountable, so you use "little" to refer to the small remaining quantity.)
3. I have **a lot of** homework to do tonight. ("Homework" is uncountable, but its nature implies a significant amount, so you use "a lot of".)
4. She gave me **some** valuable advice during my presentation. ("Advice" is uncountable, so you use "some" to indicate a limited number of key points.)
5. There were **many** cars parked outside the theater. ("Cars" is countable, and the large number indicates a plenty audience, so you use "many".)
6. I don't have **much** time to waste today. ("Time" is uncountable, and the emphasis is on its limited availability, so you use "much".)
7. They had **little** luck finding a parking spot. ("Luck" is uncountable, and their struggle means minimal success, so you use "little".)
8. I only ate **a few** fries with my burger. ("Fries" is countable, and you ate a small portion, so you use "a few".)

