

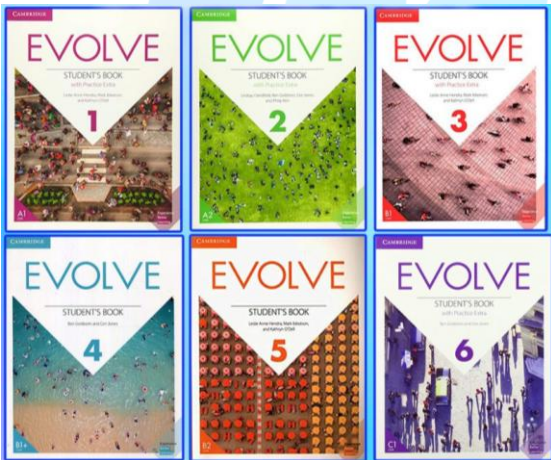


Excellence in Education,

Excellence in Delivery,

Excellence in People

Grammar practice



B2

Section 7:- Advanced Sentence Structure and Clauses

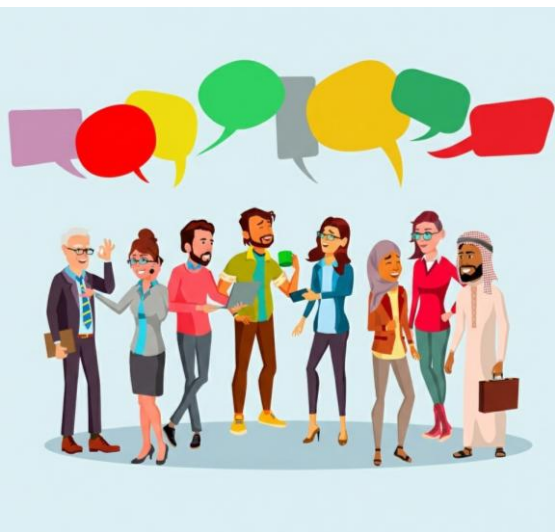


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Section 7: Advanced Sentence Structure and Clauses

7.1 Complex Relative Clauses

Use whom, whose, or preposition + whom/which in formal or complex clauses.

Example 1: The man ___ car I bought. (whose)

Example 2: The company for ___ I work. (which)

1. The company for ___ I work is based in London.
2. The man ___ car was stolen reported it to the police immediately.
3. The professor to ___ I spoke was very helpful and encouraging.
4. This is the book about ___ I was telling you yesterday.
5. She is a colleague ___ opinion I deeply respect and value.
6. The hotel in ___ we stayed was excellent and very clean.
7. He failed the test, ___ surprised everyone in the class.
8. The person with ___ I shared a room was from Italy.
9. The house ___ roof was damaged by the storm has been repaired.
10. The project on ___ we are working is highly confidential.
11. The candidates, most of ___ were highly qualified, waited outside the office.
12. She crashed her new car, ___ was a terrible experience for her.
13. The scientist ___ theory changed physics won a Nobel prize last year.
14. The town in ___ I grew up has changed a lot since I left.
15. The colleagues against ___ he competed were very strong and experienced.
16. The tree ___ branches were cut down is slowly growing back.
17. The meeting during ___ he fell asleep was very long and boring.
18. They offered him a fantastic job, ___ he immediately accepted.
19. The woman to ___ you sent the email has replied this morning.
20. The student ___ essay won the first prize is from Egypt.

7.2 Participle Clauses

Use Present Participle (-ing) for active meanings or Past Participle (-ed) for passive meanings to shorten clauses.

Example 1: ___ (Feel) tired, he went to bed. (Feeling)

Example 2: ___ (Build) in 1990, the house is old. (Built)

1. ___ (Feel) exhausted after the long journey, she went straight to bed.
2. ___ (Build) in 1920, the old house desperately needs renovations.
3. ___ (Wait) for the bus in the rain, I read a book to pass the time.
4. ___ (Write) by a famous author, the novel quickly became a bestseller.
5. ___ (Not / know) what to do in the emergency, he called his mom.
6. ___ (Injure) in the first half of the match, the player had to leave the field.
7. ___ (Walk) down the street, I suddenly saw an old school friend.
8. ___ (Locate) right near the beach, the hotel is very popular with tourists.
9. ___ (Have) finished his difficult homework, he turned on the TV to relax.
10. ___ (Surprise) by the sudden bad news, she couldn't speak for a moment.
11. ___ (Look) out the window, he noticed the heavy rain starting to fall.
12. ___ (Paint) bright blue, the front door stood out from all the others.
13. ___ (Realize) his huge mistake, he apologized to the manager immediately.
14. ___ (Base) on a true story, the film is very emotional and moving.
15. ___ (Drive) too fast on the highway, he got a speeding ticket from the police.
16. ___ (Shock) by the incredibly loud noise, the baby started crying loudly.
17. ___ (Not / want) to wake her up, he left the room very quietly.
18. ___ (Design) for professionals, this new software is quite complex to use.
19. ___ (Search) quickly through his bag, he finally found the missing keys.
20. ___ (Direct) by Spielberg, the movie won several academy awards.

7.3 Cleft Sentences for Emphasis

Use 'It is/was... that/who...' or 'What... is/was...' to focus on a specific part of a sentence.

Example 1: ___ (It / What) I need is a holiday. (What)

Example 2: ___ (It / What) was John who called. (It)

1. ___ (It / What) I really need right now is a long vacation.
2. ___ (It / What) was Ali who accidentally broke the kitchen window.
3. ___ (It / What) we want from the management is better pay.
4. ___ (It / What) is the terrible traffic in Cairo that makes me angry.
5. ___ (It / What) surprised me the most was her calm reaction.
6. ___ (It / What) was in 1990 that they first met at university.
7. ___ (It / What) he hates most in the world is waking up early.
8. ___ (It / What) is his negative attitude that I don't like at all.
9. ___ (It / What) they discovered in the mountains was a hidden cave.
10. ___ (It / What) was the boss who made the final decision on the project.
11. ___ (It / What) we should do right now is call the police.
12. ___ (It / What) was yesterday afternoon that I lost my wallet.
13. ___ (It / What) impressed them the most was his fluency in English.
14. ___ (It / What) is this old computer that keeps crashing every day.
15. ___ (It / What) she bought with her savings was a brand new laptop.
16. ___ (It / What) was the massive storm that caused the flight delay.
17. ___ (It / What) I meant to say was that we need more time to finish.
18. ___ (It / What) was Mary who sent the important email to the team.
19. ___ (It / What) they are proposing for the new rules is completely unacceptable.
20. ___ (It / What) is the extreme heat in August that I can't stand.

Answer Key - Section 7

7.1 Complex Relative Clauses

1. which 2. whose 3. whom 4. which 5. whose 6. which 7. which 8. whom
9. whose 10. which 11. whom 12. which 13. whose 14. which 15. whom
16. whose 17. which 18. which 19. whom 20. whose

7.2 Participle Clauses

1. Feeling 2. Built 3. Waiting 4. Written 5. Not knowing 6. Injured 7. Walking
8. Located 9. Having 10. Surprised 11. Looking 12. Painted 13. Realizing
14. Based 15. Driving 16. Shocked 17. Not wanting 18. Designed 19. Searching
20. Directed

7.3 Cleft Sentences for Emphasis

1. What 2. It 3. What 4. It 5. What 6. It 7. What 8. It 9. What 10. It
11. What 12. It 13. What 14. It 15. What 16. It 17. What 18. It 19. What
20. It

