

## Activity Sheet # 2

Thank you for downloading our **second** ISLPR activity sheet. We have several activity sheets available on our website for free download (see our [blog](#)).

The activities we have included reflect the most common problems we come across with students learning English.

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### **Common Problem:** Adjective Clauses

1. Dropping a relative pronoun that is a subject of the verb
2. Repeating a relative pronoun with another pronoun

### **Exercise 1 | In the following exercise you must rewrite the incorrect sentences.**

*TIP: An adjective clause is a clause that describes a noun in another clause to which it is connected by a relative pronoun such as "who", "whom", "which", "that" or "whose".*

1. I'm interested in the position was advertised.
2. That's the boy who I told you he won the race.
3. There are many books were damaged in the fire.
4. These are the birds which I saw them on the beach.

## ISLPR English lesson #1

**Probably the most frequent problem that occurs with relative pronouns is to omit a subject relative pronoun. If the relative pronoun is the subject of a verb, it cannot be dropped. Note the following example:**

*Tom is the boy. The boy came here yesterday.*

> Tom is the boy. He came here yesterday.

>> Tom is the boy who came here yesterday.

NB: "who" cannot be dropped in this sentence.

**If the relative pronoun is an object (e.g. of a verb or a preposition), it can be dropped. For example:**

*Tom is the boy. I saw the boy yesterday.*

> Tom is the boy. I saw him yesterday.

>> Tom is the boy whom I saw yesterday.

>>> Tom is the boy I saw yesterday.

*I put the book on the table near the window. You asked for the book.*

> I put the book on the table near the window. You asked for it.

>> I put the book which you asked for on the table near the window.

>>> I put the book you asked for on the table near the window.

### Relative Pronouns

Use *who*, *whom*, and *whose* for people.

Use *which*, *that*, *whose* or *of which* with animals and things.

Others include *where* referring to a place or *when* referring to a time.

**Exercise 2 | Combine the sentences in each of the following pairs using a relative pronoun (who, whom, which, that, whose).**

*TIP: Refer to "ISLPR English Lesson 1" for a refresher on relative pronouns (above).*

1. The Team lost the game. The team was from Cunnamulla.
2. The city is Toowoomba. Toowoomba is on the top of the range.
3. The most popular tourist site is the Great Barrier Reef. We went to the most popular tourist site.
4. Yesterday he bought a new car. The car was really second-hand.

## ISLPR English Lesson #2

**A common mistake is to use a singular noun after “one of”.**

**Logically, you can’t have “one of one” but only “one of two or more”.**

One of the boy walked out the door.

This should be,

>> *One of the boys walked out the door.*

Yesterday, I met Greg Chappell, who is one of the most famous cricketer in the world.

This should be,

>> *Yesterday, I met Greg Chappell, who is one of the most famous cricketers in the world.*



**“One of”**

### **Exercise 3 | Try to correct the error in the following sentences.**

*Did you know? These sentences have been taken from answers in REAL writing tests.*

1. One of the boy whose name is Bill is in my class.
2. I have closely observed Mary who is one of the most intelligent girl in our Centre.
3. One of the baby accidentally ate a bite out of a peanut paste sandwich.
4. When I read over my writing, I missed one of the most important grammatical error.

5. Because of the heavy seas, one of the fisherman lost his footing on the rocks and had to be rescued by one of the lifesaver on the beach.
6. In the kindergarten group, only one of the children already know how to hold a pen and write.

### ISLPR English Lesson #3

**Mistakes often happen with “there + verb”, e.g. “there is”, “there are”, “there were”, etc.**

**With these words, the subject comes after the verb and the verb must agree in number with the subject, e.g.**

There is a car in the street.

>> There are two cars in the street.

I was told that there was an accident on that corner.

>> I was told that there were many accidents on that corner.

*There + verb*

“There is”

“There are”

### Exercise 4 | Correct the error in the following sentences

1. There is always different ways to teach literacy.
2. There has been many casualties in the storm.
3. He told me that there was no books in the library on the topic I asked about.
4. When she arrived home, there were only one of the children waiting for her.

### Exercise 5 | Writing Tasks

Write 6 sentences with *“there is”, “there are”, “there has been”, “there have been”, “there was”, “there were”*.

## *Online English Seminars COMING SOON!*

Over the past few years we have had many requests from adults learning English as a second language for Dr Ingram to develop an online English class.

In the coming months, ISLPR Language Services (ILS), plans to release a number of webinars for adults learning English to take part in. This will be a paid online seminar where candidates are provided with a workbook and take part in short English classes online run by either Dr Ingram, or one of ILS's trained ISLPR testers and tutors.

If this sounds like something you would be interested in taking part in, subscribe to our blog to keep updated. For more information on what would be included in these seminars, please email [marketing@islpr.org](mailto:marketing@islpr.org)

We hope to release our first online seminar in December 2018.