1 Rearrange the letters of these character adjectives.

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<tr>
<th>Onesuger</th>
<th>Generous</th>
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<td>tencinon</td>
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<td>sionaux</td>
<td>anxious</td>
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<tr>
<td>traciscas</td>
<td>sarcastic</td>
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2 Read the descriptions. Write three adjectives that describe these people.

1 Everybody admires Helen. She is very good at many activities; but above all, at painting. She only has a problem, she tends to underestimate other people and wants everybody to be as hard-working as she is. The thing I like most about her character is that she always finds solutions to problems no matter how long it takes.

POSSIBLE ANSWERS: admired  skilled  talented  arrogant  demanding  practical  strong-willed  determined  hard-headed

2 My friend Carlos never refuses to do a favour or give money to anyone. But he is always late, never does things when he has to do them and he doesn’t care. I like him because he does not tell others what they have to do. My friend Carlos is always laughing at things and he can always talk to everybody.

POSSIBLE ANSWERS: generous  lazy  careless  messy  easygoing  flexible  easy  sarcastic  sociable  undemanding  trivial  friendly

3 Complete these defining relative clauses sentences with who, which, where or when.

Example:  The car which had the accident wasn’t mine.

1 Is that the hotel where you stayed last week?
2 Stella doesn’t like friends who are talkative.
3 I want to go to the restaurant where I met you.
4 Do you know the year when they invented the mobile phone?
5 Where are the shirts which we found?
6 That is the doctor who gave me these medicines.
4 Write defining relative sentences, join them using *who, which, where* and *when*.

Example: That was the train. We wanted to catch it.

→ *That was the train which we wanted to catch.*

1 The bus stopped. It wasn’t ours.

*The bus which stopped wasn’t ours.*  THAT

2 We bought the mobile computer. It was the most expensive.

*The mobile computer which we bought was the most expensive.*  (THAT)

3 I read a magazine. The article was in it.

*I read the magazine where the article was.*

4 I am going to interview a new singer. He is very sociable.

*The singer who I am going to interview is very sociable.*  (THAT)

5 They came in summer. That was the season.

*Summer was the season when they came.*

6 Linda saw a person. That person was Adam.

*The person who Linda saw was Adam.*  (THAT)

5 Write “THAT” at the end of the sentences in exercises 1 and 2 if it is correct to use it; and write it between brackets if it can be omitted.

*The car which had the accident wasn’t mine.*  → THAT

*This was the train which we wanted to catch.*  → (THAT)

6 Rewrite these sentences to form three defining relative clauses and three non-defining. Use *that* whenever it is possible.

*The Moon seems to glow at night. It reflects the light of the Sun.*

→ *The Moon, which seems to glow at night, reflects the light of the Sun.*  (n.d.)

1 You bought your camera in a shop. It also sells computers.

*The shop where you bought your camera also sells computers.*

2 Linda never speaks to strangers. She has many foreign friends.

*Linda, who never speaks to strangers, has many foreign friends.*  (n.d.)

3 Leonardo Da Vinci invented a robot. It never worked until recently.

*The robot that Leonardo invented never worked until recently.*

4 I like fancy dress costumes. I like superhero ones.

*The fancy dress costumes that I like are superhero ones.*

5 Parties are a socializing activity. They are very popular among young people.

*Parties, which are a socializing activity, are very popular among young people.*  (n.d.)

6 That book looks very old. It was made in 2008.

*That book, which looks very old, was made in 2008.*  (n.d.)

7 Add a note (n.d.) to non-defining clauses in exercise 4.
8 Read the text and do the exercises.

Former Pakistan Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, who was assassinated December 27, 2007, was one of the most well-known, educated, respected, Pakistani leaders in history. However, she was also one of the most insulted and reviled.

Ms. Bhutto, who was educated at Harvard and Oxford, acquired a Western liberal outlook, with the purpose of spreading democracy and fighting corruption, crime and fundamentalist extremism in her country.

This highly influential figure, who preferred to keep her speech plain and to-the-point, did not care for others’ opinions unless they shared her philosophies. Being learned and well-spoken gave her the edge which a politician needs. Her life shows initiative, lack of caution, and directness. Intelligence, insight, and a strong focus on today also helped her lead her people.

Even with her talents, she had insecurities, which implied fear of getting ahead. Benazir, while being Prime Minister, felt dissatisfied about her achievements but, living in a sexist society, she rebelled against the norm by becoming a leader. The problem here was that she probably feared accomplishing “too much”...for a woman.

She was a person who insisted upon having the last word. Yet she was also receptive and preferred to avoid conflict, with a “warm and fuzzy” personality. Perhaps she even wished to appear exceedingly friendly to gain trust, then she was forced to be tough and cold at times. But this was a strategy she could manipulate with total control.

She understood and adopted western society’s acceptance of successful women, which can be easily deduced from the fact that she got her university degrees in Harvard and Oxford, but the beliefs she grew up with were also hard to alter. Benazir was forced to deal with the realities of two opposing worlds, and she had to face them with one foot in each.

A Read the text and answer the questions with your own words. Use complete sentences and use relative pronouns as often as possible.

1 Did everybody respect Benazir Bhutto as a political leader?
No, the text says that she was highly acclaimed by some but also insulted and vituperated by others.

2 What did Benazir Bhutto intend to do with corruption in Pakistan?
She intended to put an end to all sorts of corruption and extremisms in Pakistan.

3 What were the “talents” that characterized Bhutto as a leader?
She kept her speech simple and clear, she had studied and spoke well, which gave her sharpness. She was determined and direct, intelligent and practical.

4 What was Bhutto sometimes insecure about, and why?
She was insecure about going too far in her achievements because she lived in a sexist society that couldn’t tolerate successful women.

5 Was Benazir always friendly in her relations with other people?
No, she tried hard to show friendliness and affection, but sometimes she was also forced to show her unfriendly side.

6 Why did Benazir Bhutto have to deal with two opposing worlds?
Because her Western attitude to life, which she had acquired in Europe, was in total conflict with her country’s sexist traditions.

B What character adjectives are described in these phrases from the text?:

- (She)preferred to keep her speech plain and to-the-point: .........................
- (She did) not care for others’ opinions unless they shared her philosophies: .........................
- She was a person who insisted upon having the last word: .........................

POSSIBLE ANSWERS:
- transparent direct clear rational concise laconic practical
- hard-headed obstinate implacable stubborn determined impertinent arrogant
- sociable welcoming cordial gentle polite kind benevolent friendly warm