



**G** relative clauses: defining and non-defining

**V** what people do

**P** word stress

## I need a hero

### 1 GRAMMAR relative clauses

a In pairs, do the quiz. Choose a, b, or c. Compare with another pair and then check with your teacher.

## What do you know about...

#### 1 He was born in...

a Cuba    b Colombia    c Argentina

#### 2 His first name was...

a Alejandro    b Ernesto    c Eduardo

#### 3 At university he studied...

a law    b politics    c medicine

#### 4 He helped...in the Cuban Revolution.

a Fidel Castro    b Eva Perón    c Emiliano Zapata

#### 5 He was captured and shot in...

a Chile    b Bolivia    c Venezuela

#### 6 When he died he was in his late...

a twenties    b thirties    c forties

#### 7 He died in...

a 1960    b 1967    c 1973

b Look at the photos and cover the texts. Guess what the connection is between each of the things, people, or places and Che Guevara.

c Now read texts A–E and check.

d Cover the texts. Complete the sentences with **who**, **whose**, **which**, or **where**.

1 The film, \_\_\_\_\_ theme song won an Oscar, is based on the motorbike journey \_\_\_\_\_ Che made with Alberto across South America.

2 It was the poverty \_\_\_\_\_ he saw on this trip \_\_\_\_\_ made him decide that revolution was the only answer to South America's problems.

3 Gael García Bernal is the actor \_\_\_\_\_ played Che.

4 Rosario is the town in Argentina \_\_\_\_\_ Ernesto 'Che' Guevara was born.

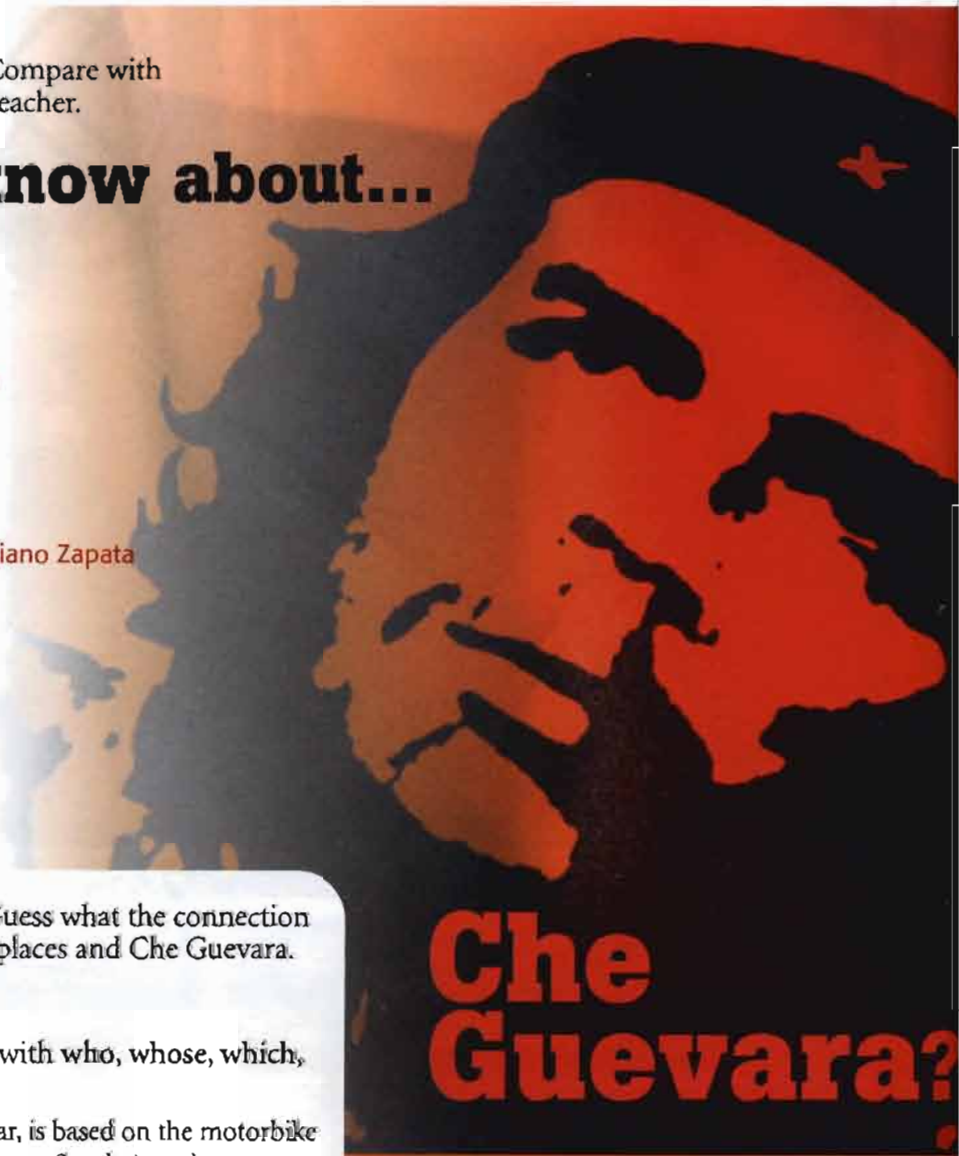
5 The photo, \_\_\_\_\_ was taken in 1960, is probably one of the best-known photos in the world.

6 The people \_\_\_\_\_ wear Che T-shirts tend to be people \_\_\_\_\_ don't conform.

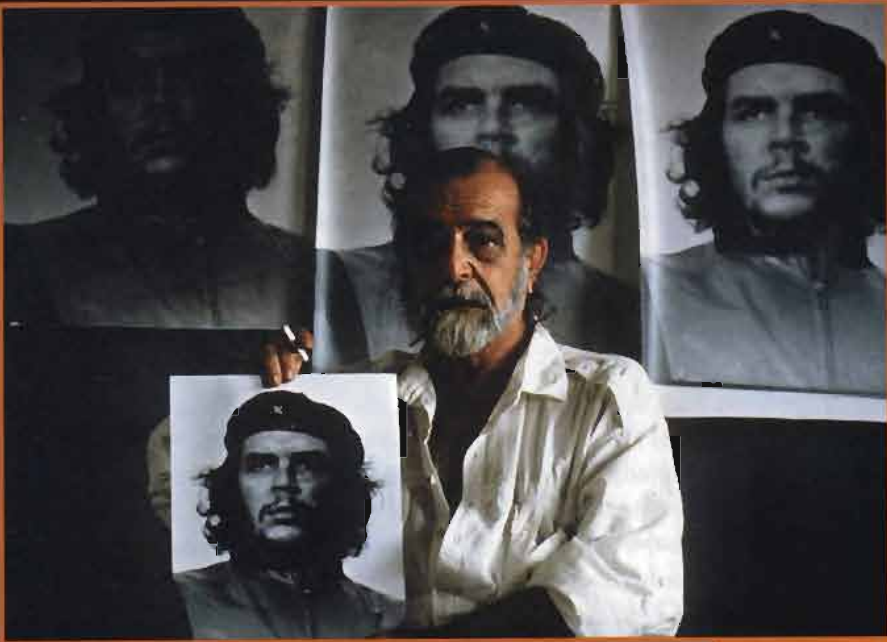
e Compare your sentences 1 and 2 with text A. Find three differences.

f  **p.140 Grammar Bank 6C** Read the rules and do the exercises.

g Cover the text and look at the photos. Can you remember the connections with Che?



a Norton 500cc motorbike



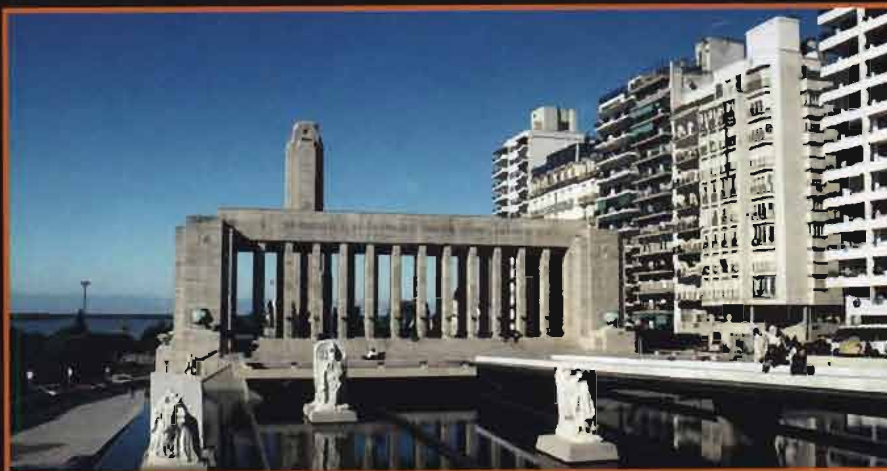
Alberto Korda



Aleidita



Gael García Bernal



Rosario

**A** This is the motorbike that was used in the film *The Motorcycle Diaries*. It is a 1939 Norton 500cc, which is the same model as the motorbike that belonged to Che's friend Alberto. The film, whose theme song won an Oscar, is based on the motorbike journey Che made with Alberto across South America. Che was from a rich family in Argentina and it was the poverty he saw on this trip that made him decide that revolution was the only answer to South America's problems.

**B** Gael García Bernal is the actor who played Che in the film *The Motorcycle Diaries*. He is from Guadalajara in Mexico, and has also starred in *And your mother too* and Pedro Almodovar's *Bad Education*.

**C** Rosario is the town in Argentina where Ernesto 'Che' Guevara was born on 14th May 1928. He was the first of five children, and his parents, Ernesto and Celia, were political radicals. From the age of two the young Che suffered from asthma, but his father told him that learning to live with his illness would make him a stronger person.

**D** Alberto Korda was the photographer whose photo now appears on T-shirts and posters all over the world. The photo, which was taken in 1960, is probably one of the best-known photos in the world – but Korda never received a penny in royalties. However, five years ago he took the people who had made money from the photo to court, and won £30,000, which he gave to the Cuban health service.

**E** Aleidita, daughter of Che and his second wife Aleida, was his favourite child. She says that she doesn't think that Che would mind that his photo has been so commercialized. 'Look at the people who wear Che T-shirts,' she says. 'They tend to be people who don't conform, who are wondering if they can be better human beings. My father would have liked that.'

## 2 LISTENING & SPEAKING

- a **6.8** Listen to a competition on a radio programme. With a partner, try to write down the eight heroes and icons.
- b **Communication** *Relatives quiz A p.118 B p.121.* Make questions to ask a partner.

## 3 READING

- a In pairs, look at the photos 1–5 and match them with the names below. Do you know what they are famous for?
- Aung San Suu-Kyi  Bernard Kouchner   
 Bono  Queen Rania of Jordan   
 Thierry Henry

- b Now read the article and complete it with the five names.

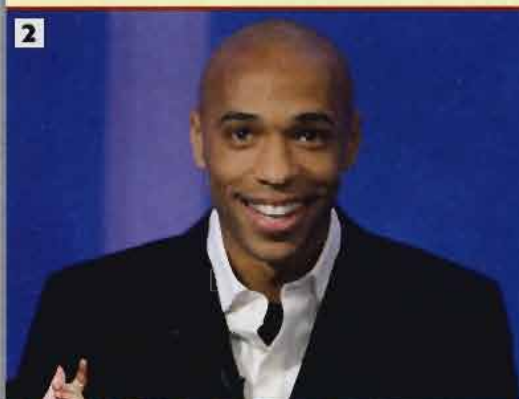
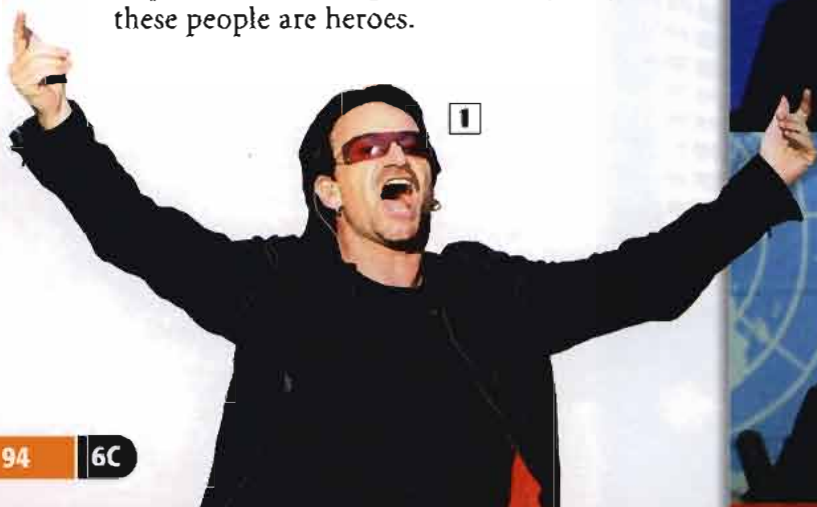
- c Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 Who was asked for some help which he / she couldn't give?
- 2 Who is trying to fight disease? How?
- 3 Who had to choose between his / her job and family? What did he / she choose?
- 4 Who used to be a politician? Why was he / she unusual?
- 5 Who used their celebrity status to raise money? What are they trying to change?

- d Read the article again. Find the nouns from these verbs and adjectives.

- 1 found (vb) foundation
- 2 modern (adj) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 hungry (adj) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 poor (adj) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 choose (vb) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 operate (vb) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 sell (vb) \_\_\_\_\_

- e In pairs, look at the photos and say why these people are heroes.



## Heroes and icons of our time

*Time* magazine has chosen a list of people called the *Time 100*. These are people who, the magazine believes, have an enormous impact on today's world and who inspire millions of people. The category *Heroes and Icons* includes a whole variety of people from a queen to a footballer, from politicians to a multi-millionaire rock star.

**A** \_\_\_\_\_, one of the world's greatest footballers, has used his hero status on the pitch to fight racism in football. After he saw black players from the England team being insulted by spectators in an international match, he started the campaign 'Stand up, Speak out'. He has raised nearly \$16 million for anti-racism groups through the sales of black and white bracelets.

'You probably can't change the racists,' he says, 'but you can make the silent majority stand up and speak out against them. That way we will make them feel less comfortable. In a few years' time I want to be able to watch a football match and not hear a single racist insult.'

**B** \_\_\_\_\_ is helping her husband to 'try to reconcile tradition with modernity' in their country. But outside her country, along with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and others, she is working to try to make sure that all children everywhere get vaccinated. As she reminds us, there are more than 30 million children a year who get no vaccinations during their first year of life, so up to 10% of them will die.

**C** \_\_\_\_\_, one of the world's biggest rock stars, is also Africa's biggest defender. When he and his wife Ali first went to Africa, they worked in a refugee camp for a month. On the day they were leaving, a man approached him carrying a baby. 'This is my son,' the man said. 'Please take him with you when you leave. If you do, he will live. Otherwise he will die.' He couldn't take the child, but since then he has been working tirelessly to raise money to free Africa from hunger and poverty.

## 4 VOCABULARY & PRONUNCIATION what people do, word stress

**A** Most words which tell us what people do end in *-er*, *-or*, *-ian*, or *-ist*, e.g. Aung San Suu-Kyi is the moral leader of Burma.

a Add an ending and put the words in the correct column.

act   compose   conduct   cycle   design   direct   football   guitar  
invent   lead   music   paint   photograph   politics   physics  
present   science   sculpt   violin

-er	-or	-ian	-ist
leader	actor	politician	physicist

b **6.9** Listen and underline the stressed syllable. Practise saying the words.

## 5 SPEAKING

a Think of a person you admire (alive or dead) for three of the categories below.

Sport                      Music / Art                      Film / TV

Historical                      Other

b In groups, talk about your people. Explain who they are, what they have done, and why you admire them.

**6** **6.10** **SONG** 🎵  *Holding out for a hero*

**D** \_\_\_\_\_ is the moral leader of Burma. She has been under house arrest since 1989 for opposing the military rulers and fighting for human rights. U2 wrote the song *Walk On* to honour this amazing woman, who put her country before everything, including her family. She had to make an unbearable choice: either to be with her husband and sons in England but never be allowed back to Burma, or to stay in Burma, but not to see her sons grow up and not to be with her husband when he died. She stayed, and to this day continues to fight.

**E** \_\_\_\_\_ first came to the public eye when he helped to save many of the boat people who escaped Vietnam. He carried sacks of rice himself, even though he was a French government minister, in 'Operation Restore Hope' in Somalia. Nelson Mandela once said to him, 'Thank you for helping in matters which aren't your problem.' He co-founded *Médecins sans Frontières* (Doctors without borders), which was awarded the 1999 Nobel Peace Prize, and later *Médecins du Monde*.



# Communication

## 6A I want to speak to the manager Student A

- a Look at the situations and roleplay the conversations. Spend a few minutes preparing what you are going to say.

1 You're a **customer**. You bought something in a clothes shop in the sales yesterday (decide what) and there's a problem (decide what). Go back to the shop. **B** is the shop assistant. You'd like to change it for another identical one. If you can't, you'd like a refund. If you aren't satisfied, ask the shop assistant to call the manager.

You start. *Excuse me. I bought...*

2 You're the **manager** of a restaurant. Your normal chef is off this week, and you have a temporary chef who is not very good. One of the waiters has had a problem with a customer, who would like to speak to you. When customers complain you usually offer them a free drink or a coffee. If it's absolutely necessary, you might give a 10% discount on their bill, but you would prefer not to. **B** is the customer.

B will start.

## 6C Relatives quiz Student A

- a Complete the questions to describe the bold word. Begin with *who, which, that, whose, where* (or no relative pronoun when there is a new subject).

- selfish**  
What do you call a person...?
- neighbours**  
What do you call the people...?
- a boarding school**  
What do you call a place...?
- a helmet**  
What do you call the thing...?
- a boss**  
What do you call the person...?
- traffic lights**  
What do you call the things...?
- the butcher's**  
What do you call the place...?
- a shop assistant**  
What do you call a person...?

- b Ask B the questions.  
c Answer B's questions.

## 7A Guess the conditional Student A

- a Look at sentences 1–5 and think of the missing verb. Remember  $\oplus$  = positive verb,  $\ominus$  = negative verb.

- If it had been cheaper, I \_\_\_\_\_ it.  $\oplus$
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ that it was your birthday, I would have made a cake.  $\oplus$
- I \_\_\_\_\_ so angry if you had told me the truth.  $\ominus$
- I would have written to you if I \_\_\_\_\_ your email address.  $\ominus$
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ to me, you wouldn't have married him.  $\oplus$

- b Read your sentence 1 to B. If it's not the same, try again until B tells you 'That's right'. Then write it in. Continue with 2–5.

- c Listen to B say sentence 6. If it's the same as 6 below, say 'That's right'. If not, say 'Try again' until B gets it right. Continue with 7–10.

- If I had listened to that CD first, I **wouldn't have bought** it.
- I would have paid for her if I **hadn't paid** last time!
- If you **had put** the milk in the fridge, it wouldn't have gone bad.
- I would have gone with you last night if I **hadn't seen** the film before.
- If I'd recognized him, I **would have said** hello.

## 7B Just checking Student A

- a You are a police inspector. B is a suspect. Ask B the questions below but **don't write anything down**. Try to remember B's answers.

- |                      |                                       |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| What's your name?    | Do you smoke?                         |
| Where do you live?   | What car do you drive?                |
| How old are you?     | How long have you lived in this town? |
| Where were you born? | What did you do last night?           |
| Are you married?     | Where were you this morning at 7.00?  |
| What do you do?      |                                       |

- b Now check the information with B using a question tag.

Your name's Angela, isn't it?      You live in Berlin, don't you?

- c Change roles. Now you are the suspect and B is the detective. Answer his / her questions. You can invent the information if you want to.

- d A will now check the information he / she has. Just say, 'Yes, that's right' or 'No, that's wrong.' Correct the wrong information.

## Practical English 7 I'm so sorry! Student A

- a B has done some very irritating things! You are going to tell B what he / she has done. B will apologize and make an excuse.

You forgot my birthday!	You took my dictionary home last night!
You've broken my glasses!	You didn't answer your mobile when I called you last night!
You've just eaten the last biscuit!	

- b Now B is going to tell you about some things you've done. Apologize and make an excuse.

## 6A I want to speak to the manager Student B

- a Look at the situations and roleplay the conversations. Spend a few minutes preparing what you are going to say.

1 You're a **shop assistant** in a clothes shop. **A** is going to come to you with a problem with something he / she bought in the sales yesterday. You can't change it for an identical one because there are no more in his / her size. Try to persuade **A** to change it for something else, because you don't usually give refunds during the sales.

**A** will start.

2 You're a **customer** in a restaurant. You have just finished your meal and you didn't enjoy it at all (what was wrong with it?). You complained to the waiter but the waiter didn't solve the problems. You have asked the waiter to call the manager. Try to get at least a 50% discount on your meal. **A** is the manager.

You start. Good evening. Are you the manager?

## 6C Relatives quiz Student B

- a Complete the questions to describe the bold word. Begin with *who*, *which*, *that*, *whose*, *where* (or no relative pronoun when there is a new subject).

- 1 **shy**  
What do you call a person...?
- 2 **a referee**  
What do you call the person...?
- 3 **a classroom**  
What's the name of the place...?
- 4 **a trolley**  
What do you call the thing...?
- 5 **a dentist**  
What do you call a person...?
- 6 **a receipt**  
What do you call the piece of paper...?
- 7 **a taxi rank**  
What do you call the place...?
- 8 **a close friend**  
What do you call a person...?

- b Answer **A**'s questions.  
c Ask **A** your questions.

## 7A Guess the conditional Student B

- a Look at sentences 6–10 and think of the missing verb. Remember  $\oplus$  = positive verb,  $\ominus$  = negative verb.

- 6 If I had listened to that CD first, I \_\_\_\_\_ it.  $\oplus$
- 7 I would have paid for her if I \_\_\_\_\_ last time!  $\ominus$
- 8 If you \_\_\_\_\_ the milk in the fridge, it wouldn't have gone bad.  $\oplus$
- 9 I would have gone with you last night if I \_\_\_\_\_ the film before.  $\ominus$
- 10 If I'd recognized him, I \_\_\_\_\_ hello.  $\oplus$

- b Listen to **A** say sentence 1. If it's the same as 1 below, say 'That's right.' If not, say 'Try again' until **A** gets it right. Continue with 2–5.

- 1 If it had been cheaper, I **would have bought** it.
- 2 If I **had known** that it was your birthday, I would have made a cake.
- 3 I **wouldn't have been** so angry if you had told me the truth.
- 4 I would have written to you if I **hadn't lost** your email address.
- 5 If you **had listened** to me, you wouldn't have married him.

- c Read your sentence 6 to **A**. If it's not the same, try again until **A** tells you 'That's right.' Then write it in. Continue with 7–10.

## 7B Just checking Student B

- a You are a suspect. **A** is a police inspector. Answer **A**'s questions. You can invent the information if you want to.
- b **A** will now check the information he / she has. Just say, 'Yes, that's right' or 'No, that's wrong.' Correct the wrong information.
- c Change roles. Now you are a police inspector and **A** is a suspect. Ask **A** the questions below but don't write anything down. Try to remember **A**'s answers.

- |                      |                                       |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| What's your name?    | Do you smoke?                         |
| Where do you live?   | What car do you drive?                |
| How old are you?     | How long have you lived in this town? |
| Where were you born? | What did you do last night?           |
| Are you married?     | Where were you this morning at 7.00?  |
| What do you do?      |                                       |

- d Now check the information with **A** using a question tag.

Your name's Angela, isn't it?

You live in Berlin, don't you?

## Practical English 7 I'm so sorry! Student B

- a **A** is going to tell you about some things you've done. Apologize and make an excuse.
- b **A** has done some very irritating things! Tell **A** what he / she has done. **A** will apologize and make an excuse.

- You didn't pay me back the money I lent you!  
You haven't introduced me to your friend!  
You're sitting in my seat!  
You finished all the milk in the fridge!  
You didn't reply to my email yesterday!

## 6A reported speech: statements and questions

direct statements	reported statements
'I like shopping.'	She said (that) she liked shopping.
'I'm going tomorrow.'	He told her he was going the next day.
'I'll always love you.'	He said he would always love me.
'I passed the exam!'	She told him she had passed the exam.
'I've forgotten my keys.'	He said he had forgotten his keys.
'I can't come.'	She said she couldn't come.
'I may be late.'	He said he might be late.
'I must go.'	She said she had to go.

- Tenses usually change like this: **present**>**past**; **will**>**would**; **past simple** / **present perfect**>**past perfect**
- Some modal verbs change, e.g. **can**>**could**, **may**>**might**, **must**>**had to**. Other modal verbs stay the same, e.g. *could*, *might*, *should*, etc.

direct questions	reported questions
'Are you married?'	She asked him <b>if</b> he was married.
'Did she phone?'	He asked me <b>whether</b> she had phoned.
'What's your name?'	I asked him <b>what</b> his name was.
'Where do you live?'	They asked me <b>where</b> I lived.

## reported speech: commands

direct speech	reported speech
'Go away.'	She told him <b>to go away</b> .
'Don't worry.'	The doctor told me <b>not to worry</b> .
'Can / Could you help me?'	I asked the shop assistant <b>to help me</b> .

- To report an imperative or request, use *told* or *asked* + person + the infinitive with *to*.
- To report a negative imperative, use a negative infinitive (e.g. **not to do**).

6B the passive: *be* + past participle

A lot of films are <b>shot</b> on location.	My bike <b>has been stolen</b> .
My car is <b>being repaired</b> today.	You'll <b>be picked up</b> at the airport.
<i>Death in Venice</i> <b>was directed</b> by Visconti.	This bill <b>has to be paid</b> tomorrow.
She died when <b>the film was being made</b> .	

- We often use the passive when it's not clear or important who does an action, e.g. *My bike has been stolen* (= Somebody has stolen my bike. I don't know who.)
- If you want to say who did the action, use *by*.

## 6C relative clauses

## defining relative clauses

Julia's the woman **who / that** works with me.  
 It's a book **which / that** tells you how to relax.  
 That's the house **where** I was born.  
 That's the boy **whose** father plays for Real Madrid.  
 He's the man (**who / that**) I met on the plane.

- To give important information about a person, place, or thing use a relative clause (= a relative pronoun + subject + verb).
- Use the relative pronouns *who* for people, *which* for things, and *where* for places. Use *whose* to mean 'of who / of which'.
- You can use *that* instead of *who* or *which*.
- *Who*, *which*, and *that* can be omitted when the verbs in the main clause and the relative clause **have a different subject**, e.g. *He's the man I met on the plane.* (The subject of *met* is *I*, so it's not necessary to put *who*.)

## non-defining relative clauses

This painting, **which** was painted in 1860, is worth £2 million.  
 Last week I visited my aunt, **who's** nearly 90 years old.  
 Burford, **where** my mother was born, is a beautiful town.  
 My neighbour, **whose** son goes to my son's school, has just re-married.

- If a relative clause gives extra, non-essential information (the sentence makes sense without it), you must put it between commas (or a comma and a full stop).
- In these clauses, you can't leave out the relative pronoun (*who*, *which*, etc.).
- In these clauses, you can't use *that* instead of *who* / *which*.

⚠ *Must* changes to *had to* BUT *mustn't* stays the same.  
*'You mustn't touch it.'* She said I *mustn't* touch it.

- You usually have to change the pronouns. 'I like... '>She said **she** liked...
- Using **that** after *said* and *told* is optional.
- If you report what someone said on a different day or in a different place, some time and place words can change, e.g. **tomorrow**>**the next day**, **here**>**there**, **this**>**that**, etc.  
*'I'll meet you here tomorrow.'*>He said *he'd meet me there the next day.*

⚠ After *said* **don't** use a person or pronoun.  
 He said he was tired NOT He said ~~me~~...  
 After *told* you **must** use a person or pronoun.  
 He told me he was tired. NOT He told he was...

- When you report a question, the tenses change as in reported statements.
- When a question begins with a verb (not a question word), add *if* (or *whether*).
- You also have to change the word order to subject + verb, and not use *do* / *did*.

⚠ You can't use *said* in these sentences.  
 NOT *She said him to go away.*

## 6A

a Complete the sentences using reported speech.

'The hotel is full.' The receptionist told me the hotel was full.

- 'I'll call the manager.' The waiter said \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'I've passed all my exams.' Jack said \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'You should get to the airport early.' They said that we \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'I may be late.' Jack said \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'I didn't tell anybody!' Mary said \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'Can you help me?' She asked us \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'Do you want to dance?' He asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'Have you been here before?' I asked her \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'What music do you like?' She asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'Where's the nearest bank?' I asked her \_\_\_\_\_.

b Complete the reported imperatives and requests.

'Don't stop here.' The traffic warden told us not to stop there.

- 'Be quiet!' The teacher told us \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'Please don't smoke!' I asked the taxi driver \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'Open your mouth.' The dentist told me \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'Don't tell anyone!' Melinda told us \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'Could you show me your driving licence?' The policeman asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'Please switch off your mobiles.' The flight attendant told us \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'Don't eat with your mouth open!' I told my daughter \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'Can you bring me the bill, please?' He asked the waiter \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'Get off at the next stop.' The bus driver told me \_\_\_\_\_.
- 'Don't wait.' Our friends told us \_\_\_\_\_.

## 6B

a Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

Lada cars made in Russia. are made in Russia.

- A new motorway is being build at the moment.
- The film based on a famous novel.
- This programme were watched by millions of people.
- My bag was stole when I was in Florida.
- The Harry Potter books were written for JK Rowling.
- I couldn't send you an email because my computer was repairing.
- You will taken to your hotel by taxi.
- Oh no! Our flight has being cancelled.
- English is spoke in this restaurant.
- Seat belts must wear at all times.

b Rewrite the sentences with the passive.

They sell cold drinks here. Cold drinks are sold here.

- They subtitle a lot of foreign films.  
A lot of foreign films \_\_\_\_\_.
- Someone threw the letters away by mistake.  
The letters \_\_\_\_\_.
- Some people are painting my house.  
My house \_\_\_\_\_.
- They have sold all the tickets for the concert.  
All the tickets for the concert \_\_\_\_\_.
- They will play the match tomorrow.  
The match \_\_\_\_\_.
- Somebody must pay this bill tomorrow.  
This bill \_\_\_\_\_.

## 6C

a Complete with *who*, *which*, *where*, or *whose*.

The man whose car I crashed into is taking me to court.

- We drove past the house \_\_\_\_\_ we used to live.
- The girl \_\_\_\_\_ was talking to you is the boss's daughter.
- Look! That's the man \_\_\_\_\_ son plays for Chelsea.
- The car was an invention \_\_\_\_\_ changed the world.
- That's the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ I told you about.
- Is this the shop \_\_\_\_\_ you bought your camera?
- What was the name of your friend \_\_\_\_\_ wife is an actress?
- The woman \_\_\_\_\_ called this morning didn't leave a message.
- It's the film \_\_\_\_\_ won all the Oscars last year.
- This is the book \_\_\_\_\_ everybody is reading at the moment.

b Tick (✓) the sentences in a where you could leave out the relative pronoun.

c Are the highlighted phrases right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong ones.

After Rome we went to Venice, that we loved. ✗  
which we loved

- Is that the girl you used to go out with?
- My brother, that you met at my wedding, is getting divorced.
- It's a machine that makes sweets.
- He lives in Valencia, that is on the east coast of Spain.
- Our neighbour, who garden is smaller than ours, has an enormous dog.
- Jerry, who I work with, is completely bilingual.
- The film I saw last night was fantastic.
- I met some people who they come from the same village as me.