

# LESSON 115

## 622 Present simple for the future

**timetable**

**schedule**

**We use the present simple to speak about a future action when we are talking about timetables or schedules. For example, we can say "The film starts at 10 p.m.", "My train leaves in fifteen minutes", or "England play football against Germany next Saturday".**

Give me an example of the present simple for the future, please.

The meeting starts at 3 p.m. tomorrow

When does this lesson finish?

This lesson finishes at ...

Do you know when your local football team play their next game?

Yes, I know when my ...

~ No, I don't know when my ...

**account**

Give us a short account of what you did yesterday.

Yesterday, I ...

Give us a short account of the last film you saw.

The last film I saw was ...; it was about ...

Do you have a bank account?

Yes, I have ...

~ No, I don't have ...

Do you have an account at any shop?

Yes, I have ...

~ No, I don't have ...

623 Do you keep an account of all the money you spend?

Yes, I keep ...

~ No, I don't keep ...

Why or why not?

**greedy**

**satisfied**

**crop**

Are greedy people ever satisfied with what they have?

No, greedy people ...; they always want more

**Why is a farmer never satisfied with the weather?** A farmer is never satisfied ... because, whatever the weather is like, it's never perfect for every type of crop that he's growing

## differ

**Do your eyes differ in colour from mine?** Yes, my eyes differ ...  
~ No, my eyes don't differ ...

**What sometimes happens if two people differ greatly in their opinions on a particular subject?** If two people differ greatly..., they sometimes have an argument

## private

**Have you ever had private English lessons?** Yes, I've had ...  
~ No, I've never had ...

**Is it impolite to ask questions about someone's private life unless you know them very well?** Yes, it's impolite to ...

## 624 Relative clauses (continued)

**We have already learned a lot about relative clauses, but here are a few more things that we should know.**

### what

**We use the relative pronoun "what" instead of "which" or "that" when we don't mention the thing that the relative clause describes. For example, instead of saying "She showed me the dress which she had bought", we can say "She showed me what she had bought".**

**When do we use the relative pronoun "what"?** We use ... when we don't mention the thing that the relative clause describes

**Give me an example, please.** She told the waiter what she wanted

When you were a child, did you always like what you were given for your birthday?

Yes, when I was ..., I always ...

~ No, when I was ..., I **didn't** always ...

Have you already chosen what you're going to eat this evening?

Yes, I've already **chosen** what I'm ...

~ No, I haven't **chosen** what I'm ... yet

## whom

With formal English, some people prefer to use the relative pronoun "whom" instead of "who". However, this is only possible when the relative pronoun is not the subject of the verb that follows.

In the sentence "I recognized the criminal **who** stole the bag", the word "who" is the subject of the verb "stole"; in this sentence, we cannot use "whom".

- 625 However, in the sentence "I recognized the criminal who the policeman arrested", the word "who" is not the subject of the verb "arrested"; "the policeman" is the subject and "who" is the object. In this case, some people prefer to use the word "whom" instead of "who" and say "I recognized the criminal whom the policeman arrested". In informal English, however, the word "whom" is never used.

When do some people prefer to use the relative pronoun "whom" instead of "who"?

Some people ... with formal English, when the relative pronoun is not the subject of the verb that follows

Give me an example, please.

The gentleman **whom** he informed was the manager

If you were employed by someone whom you disliked, what would you do?

If I ... **whom** I disliked, I'd ...

In very formal English, we sometimes have a preposition at the beginning of a relative clause, and in this case we cannot follow the preposition with the word "who"; we must use "whom" instead. For example, "She is the lady with whom I had a conversation", or "The manager to whom I sent the document has not replied". (Remember, however, that in normal spoken English we put the preposition at the end, and say "She's the lady who I had a conversation with", or "The manager who I sent the document to hasn't replied".)

When we have a preposition at the beginning of a relative clause, can we follow the preposition with the word "who"?  
No, when we have ..., we cannot follow the preposition with "who"; we must use "whom"

Give me an example, please.  
We need to contact the customer from whom she took the payment

Do you know the nationality of all the students with whom you are studying at the moment?  
Yes, I know ...  
~ No, I don't know ...

626 In normal spoken English, what do we say instead of "We need to contact the customer from whom she took the payment"?  
In normal spoken English, instead of ..., we say "We need to contact the customer who she took the payment from"

## whose

We use the word "whose" at the beginning of a relative clause instead of using a possessive adjective like "my", "your", "his" etc. For example, instead of saying "I have a dog. Its tail is long", we can say "I have a dog whose tail is long". Instead of saying "Yesterday I visited Mr Jones. I work with his sister", we can say "Yesterday I visited Mr Jones, whose sister I work with".

When do we use the word "whose" at the beginning of a relative clause?  
We use the word "whose" ... instead of using a possessive adjective like "my", "your", "his" etc.

Give me an example, please.  
The woman whose handbag was stolen is on her way to the police station

Do you know the people whose house is next to yours?  
Yes, I know ... ~ No, I don't know ...

## search

Why do the police use dogs when they are searching for a criminal?  
The police use dogs when ... because dogs have an excellent sense of smell

Have you ever been searched at an airport?  
Yes, I've been ...  
~ No, I've never been ...

## support

What supports this ceiling?

The walls support ...

627 Do you support any particular football team?

Yes, I support ...

~ No, I don't support ...

## Idiom 16

watch your step = be careful

e.g. You'll have to watch your step or you'll find yourself in great difficulty.

What does the idiom "watch your step" mean?

The idiom ...

"be careful"

Give me an example, please.

You have to watch your

step when you do business

with people you know nothing about

## religious



Dictation 76

Forgetting that/ the doorway was low,/ I received a severe blow/ on my head/ as I went through it./ Children are taught/ that they should respect their elders./ He lived in a period/ when people were burned alive/ for their political and religious opinions./ They had no children of their own,/ so they adopted one./ A person who is not a born leader/ can, nevertheless,/ sometimes be taught leadership./ That particular king is considered/ one of the cruellest figures/ in English history.