Unit 11 · Describing People and Places

HARDER PRACTICE QUESTIONS · ANSWER KEY

Full marks 27

Give the marks for the points in the marking scheme; an answer in other words that says the same is right.

1 Where or which after a place?

ANSWER HA · 7

Tests: after a place, *where* only when the clause is complete without the place (it stands for *there*), *which* when the clause is missing its subject or object (it stands for *it*); the test is to put the old word back; *where … in* keeps part of the old word; a clause goes straight after the noun it describes.

a. 1. **which** (*my grandfather built* ***it***) · 2. **where** (*my grandfather was born* ***there***) · 3. **which** (***it*** *grows a lot of tea*) · 4. **where** (*my aunt has a tea garden* ***there***) · 5. **which** (***it*** *goes to Bandipur*) · 6. **which** (*we visited* ***it*** *last year*)

That is also right in 1, 3, 5 and 6, and in 1 and 6 the word can be left out (*the house my grandfather built*), because the clause has its own subject.

b. In 1 the clause needs an object: *my grandfather built* **what?** The house, so ***which*** (it). In 2 the clause is already complete, *my grandfather was born*; the house is only where it happened, so ***where*** (there). **The test: put the old word back.** If *it* fits, use *which*; if *there* fits, use *where*. (The tempting answer, *where* for every place, gives *the house where my grandfather built* and *the road where goes to Bandipur*.)

c. *Where* already means *in that village* (there), so *in* says it twice, like *the pen which I bought it*. Mend it:

- ***This is the village where I lived for ten years.*** (drop *in*), or
- ***This is the village which I lived in for ten years.*** (keep *in*, use *which*; *that* or no word also works; so does *in which I lived*).

d. It says **the flood** was built in 2048 BS, because the clause comes straight after *the flood*. It must come straight after *the bridge*: ***The bridge which was built in 2048 BS was washed away in the flood.*** (*that* is also right.)

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. Gaps 1–3: *which, where, which* (*that* accepted in 1 and 3).
- ✓ a. Gaps 4–6: *where, which, which* (*that* accepted in 5 and 6; no word in 6).
- ✓ b. 1 needs an object (*it*), 2 is complete and needs *there*.
- ✓ b. A test that works for any place: put back *it* or *there*.
- ✓ c. Both: *where I lived* and *which (or that) I lived in* (or *in which I lived*).
- ✓ d. It says the flood was built.
- ✓ d. The clause straight after *the bridge*.

2 Which one do you mean?

ANSWER

Tests: a *who* or *which* clause tells **which one**, so it must fit that one and no other; the noun does part of the work (*the man*, *the girl*), so the clause only has to separate the ones the noun leaves; sometimes one detail is enough and sometimes two are needed.

a. **Both** women 1 and 2 are wearing green saris, so the clause fits two people and picks out neither. ***The woman who is holding a clipboard is our science teacher.*** (Or *The woman in the green sari who is holding a clipboard…*)

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b. Models: HA · 6

- ***The man who is holding a whistle is our games teacher.*** Person 3 is the **only man**, so the word *man* already picks him out, and any true clause about him works (*who is wearing a red tracksuit* too).
- ***The girl who is sitting on the grass won the race.*** *Girl* leaves persons 4 and 5; only 4 is sitting (the boy sits too, but he is not a girl). (*The girl who is wearing a red tracksuit* also works.) *The girl who has a medal* does **not**: both girls have one.

c. ***The blue bag which is on the bench is mine.*** *The blue bag* fits two bags (one on the bench, one under it); *the bag which is on the bench* fits two bags too (the blue one and the red one). Only the two details **together** fit one bag.

d. It tells the listener **which one** we mean, out of all the people or things that the noun could be.

MARKING SCHEME

✓ a. Two women wear green saris, so it fits both.
✓ a. A clause that fits woman 2 only (the clipboard).
✓ b. A clause for person 3, with the reason (the only man).
✓ b. A clause for person 4 that fits her only (sitting, or the red tracksuit), with the reason.
✓ c. *The blue bag which is on the bench*; each detail alone fits two bags.
✓ d. It tells which one.

3 A teacher's life, from notes

ANSWER HA · 6

Tests: a biography tells a life in the past simple and keeps the present for what is still true; *which* for a thing or place that is the subject of its clause, *who* for people; what is "still true" belongs to each thing, so a person's death changes the verbs about her, not the ones about her school.

a. 1. *is born* → ***was born*** (the birth is past) · 2. *a village* ***who*** → ***which*** (a village is not a person; *that* also right) · 3. *walks* → ***walked*** (her school days are past) · 4. *a school* ***where*** *has* → ***which has*** (the clause has no subject: ***it*** *has 140 students*; *that* also right) · 5. *She taught at the school still* → ***She still teaches at the school*** · 6. *she lived with her mother* → ***she lives with her mother*** (both still true now).

b. A model: ***Yangchen is a teacher who started the first school in her own village, Thangpa.*** (Any *who* clause that names what she did, not only where she was born.)

c. The present verbs are *lies*, *has*, *teaches* and *lives*. ***teaches*** → ***taught*** and ***lives*** → ***lived***: they are about Yangchen, and she is no longer alive. ***lies*** and ***has*** stay (*a village which* ***lies*** *in the north of Gorkha*, *a school which* ***has*** *300 students*): they are about the **village** and the **school**, which are still there. What is still true belongs to each thing, not to the person the biography is about. (The tempting answer, putting every verb in the past, would say the school is closed and the village gone.)

MARKING SCHEME

✓ a. *was born*, *which* for the village, *walked*.
✓ a. *which has*, *still teaches*, *lives*.
✓ b. A first sentence with *who* that says what she did.
✓ c. *teaches* and *lives* become past, because she has died.
✓ c. *lies* and *has* stay present.
✓ c. Because the village and the school are still there.

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4 What am I?

ANSWER A · 4

Tests: *made of* when you can still see the material, *made from* when it has changed into something else; *used for* + -ing, or *used to* + the plain verb; a description must fit one thing only, so its clues are chosen to rule the others out.

a. 1. **made of** (you can see the bamboo) · 2. **made from** (the sand has changed) · 3. **made from** · 4. **made of** · 5. **made of**

Made from is also good English in 1, 4 and 5 (*a basket made from bamboo*), so accept it there. *Made of* in 2 and 3 goes against the unit's rule: the sand and the butter can't be seen in the glass and the ghee.

b. ***A doko is used for carrying grass and firewood.*** and ***A doko is used to carry grass and firewood.*** (*for* + -ing, or *to* + the plain verb.)

c. **Many things fit:** a pan, a pot, a pressure cooker, a ladle, a stove. A model: ***I am made of metal. I have a lid which whistles when the food is ready. I am used for cooking rice and dal quickly. What am I?*** (A **pressure cooker.**) Any riddle is right if its clues together fit one thing only.

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. 2 and 3 *made from*; 1, 4 and 5 *made of* (*made from* accepted there too).
- ✓ b. *used for carrying* and *used to carry* (or another correct way, such as *People use a doko to carry…*).
- ✓ c. Many metal things are used for cooking, so many fit.
- ✓ c. Added clues that fit one thing only, with its name.

5 The -ologists

ANSWER A · 4

Tests: the unit's rule, the stress on *-ol-*, carried to new words; the rule counts from the end of the word, not the start.

a. ***geologist*: *ge-OL-o-gist* · *ecologist*: *e-COL-o-gist* · *cardiologist*: *car-di-OL-o-gist***

b. *oph-thal-MOL-o-gist* has five syllables: the strong one is the **third** from the start and the **third** from the end. *bi-o-tech-NOL-o-gist* has six: the **fourth** from the start, but again the **third** from the end. **Counting from the end** always gives the third syllable. (The tempting answer, a fixed place from the start, works only for words of the same length.)

MARKING SCHEME

- ✓ a. *geologist, ecologist, cardiologist*.
- ✓ a. All three with the stress on *-OL-* (*COL* in *ecologist*).
- ✓ b. Third and third; fourth and third.
- ✓ b. Counting from the end: always the third.

Marks by level	Knowledge	Understanding	Application	Higher ability	Total
Marks	0	0	8	19	**27**

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