

KONU MY FRIENDS

Similes:

A person who is **as fit as fiddle** is in an excellent state of physical condition.

A person who is **as strong as an ox** is powerful and well-built.

A person who is **as busy as a bee** works very hard.

A person who is **as wise as an owl** can make sensible decisions and judgements.

A person who is **as gentle as a lamb** has a kind and mild character.

If two people are **as thick as thieves**, it means that they are very close friends.

A person who is **as sweet as honey** is cute and charming.

A person who is **as graceful as a swan** is elegant and stylish.

Idioms:

1. Whenever I have a problem, Tina is always there. She is my **shoulder to cry on**.

2. Everyone must be sensitive about making true friends because it is an issue **close to heart**.

3. The belief that celebrities' lives are usually thought to be **bed of roses**. In fact, it is not.

DEFINING AND NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

We use

• relative clauses to identify/ describe the person/place/thing in the main clause.

The lady who runs the restaurant is very nice.

The book which I bought yesterday is a best-seller.

• relative pronouns (who/whose/ which/that) and relative adverbs (where/when/why) to introduce relative clauses.

NOTES:

• Who/which *and* that can be omitted when they are the object of the relative clause.

The trousers (which/that) I bought are too tight.

• Who, which *and* that are not omitted when they are the subject of a relative clause.

Mrs Right gave the boy who carried her shopping bags a big tip.

• **Whose** is never omitted.

Passengers whose luggage was overweight paid extra fee.

• That can be used instead of who, whom or which but it is never used after commas or prepositions.

Susan is the one who/that suggested going on a cruise to Greek islands.

Sandra, who has never travelled abroad before, is really enjoying his holiday in Barcelona.

Relative adverbs

• We use where to refer to places.

The hotel where we stayed last summer had wonderful staff.

• We use why to give a reason.

The director will never tell us the reason why he cancelled the meeting.

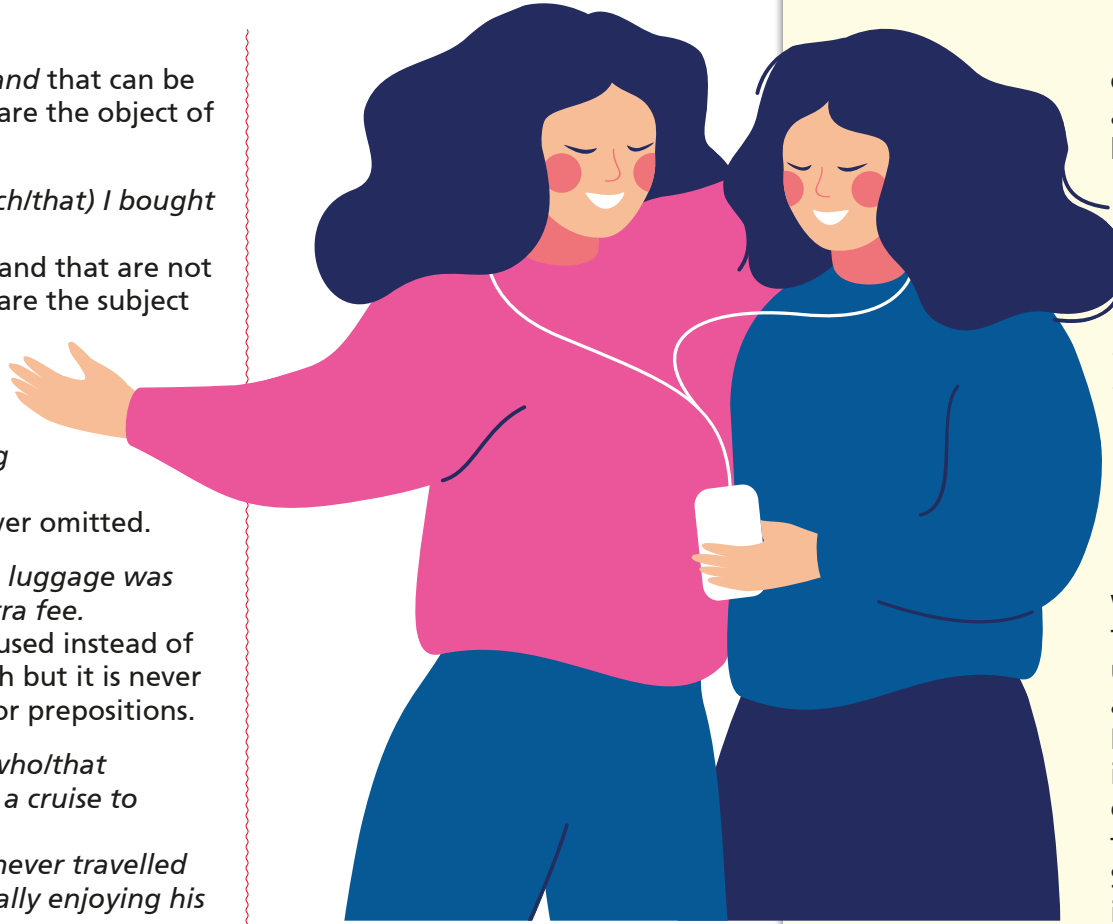
• We use when to refer the time.

Granddad still remembers the day when he saw grandma for the first time.

• That can be used instead of when.

Relative Pronouns

people	who/that	We use <i>who/that</i> to refer to people.
object / animals	which/that	We use <i>which/that</i> to refer to objects or animals.
possession	whose	We use <i>whose</i> with people, animals and objects to show possession (instead of a possessive adjective). <i>That's the man whose daughter is a famous cardiologist.</i>



SORULAR:

Your true friend loves you come what may. It is the love and friendship your friend has for you that matter most. Any change of circumstance matters little to the deep love shared. Friendship is to be treasured like a jewel. If jewels are lost, they can be replicated. But a true friend cannot be cloned. Value your friendship. It will pass the test of time. Once true, always true. Such is a real friend. A true friend cares for you at all times. Even when the going is bad, your friend will stay with you with unwavering love and affection and as much care and concern. Likewise, even if you are not in physical proximity with each other, the friendship with a true friend does not wane. Space and time do not matter in true friendship.

Defining & Non-defining relative clauses

• **A defining relative clause** gives necessary information essential to the meaning of the main sentence. It is not put in commas and is introduced with who, which, that, whose, where, when or why (the reason). The relative pronoun / adverb can be omitted only when it is the object of the relative clause.

The teacher who showed us around school was very kind and friendly.

Is this the hotel (which / that) you are staying at? (the relative pronoun is the object)

• **A non-defining relative clause** gives extra information and it is not essential to the meaning of the main sentence. It is put in commas and is introduced with who, whom, which, whose, where or when. The **relative pronoun/adverb** cannot be omitted.

Athens, where we spent our holiday two years ago, is an awesome place.

Susie, who is my flatmate, is a novelist and a lecturer.

Aşağıdaki soruları paragrafa göre cevaplayınız.

1. A friend is different from a jewel because - - - .
A) friendship depends on changes
B) you can find replicas of jewels
C) there are clones of true friends
D) jewels can be treasured
E) jewels are usually lost
Cevap: B

2. If your friendship passes the test of time, it means - - - .
A) your friendship lasts forever
B) unwavering love will be affected
C) your friend will care time and space
D) circumstances may change your friendship
E) you should value your jewels for your friend
Cevap: A

3. Physical proximity is related to - - - .
A) time B) value
C) space D) changes
E) circumstances
Cevap: C

4. Verilen cümleyi en uygun şekilde tamamlayan seçeneği bulunuz
Our teacher, promised to give a hand for university proficiency exam, is leaving the school next term.
A) where B) when
C) whose D) who
E) which **Cevap: D**

5. Verilen cümleyi en uygun şekilde tamamlayan seçeneği bulunuz.
Rome, we went last year, was the most fascinating city I have ever been to. The Fontana di Trevi, was built in the 18th century, is one of the most popular tourist attraction of Rome.
A) where/which
B) which/where
C) that/who
D) who/when
E) when/who
Cevap: A