

Language summary

Grammar

Defining relative clauses

Main clause	Relative clause (pronoun as subject)
She's a person	who is never spontaneous.
He's someone	that is very competitive.
I want a job	which has variety.
I like the paintings	that are in your art gallery.

Main clause	Relative clause (pronoun as object)
She's a person	(that) you would like to meet.
He's someone	(who) people usually listen to.
I want a job	(that) I like.
I like the paintings	(which) you sold.

- Use defining relative clauses to clarify which or what kind of things you are describing.
- *Who*, *which* and *that* are relative pronouns. Use *who* or *that* for people, and *which* or *that* for things. *That* is more common than *which* in a defining relative clause.
- When the relative pronoun is the *subject* of a relative clause, it must be included.
He's someone who likes people.
- When the relative pronoun is the object of the relative clause, its use is optional.
He's someone (who) people like.

Wish

Present statements	Wish + past tense verb
I don't manage my time well.	I managed my time better.
I can't find time to relax.	I could find time to relax.
I'm not studious.	I wish I were more studious.
I have so much work.	I didn't have so much work.
I'm stressed out.	I weren't so stressed out.

- Use *wish* + a past tense verb to talk about present wishes.
- For wishes with the verb *be*, use *were* with both singular and plural nouns and pronouns.
I wish my sister were more organized.

Vocabulary

Character traits

competitive
energetic
idealistic
imaginative
independent
logical
loyal
rebellious
studious

Tips to manage stress

balance work and play
be more organized
find time to relax
lead a healthier lifestyle
live within a budget
manage time better

Functions

Interrupting politely

Sorry, but can I ask something?
I'm sorry, but could I ask one thing?
Before you go on, could I ask something?

Agreeing to an interruption

Sure. Go ahead.
Yeah, of course.
OK. Sure.