Prepare for {IELTS}

Video Lessons

GRAMMAR FOR IELTS

Relative clauses

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

EXPLANATION

- **RELATIVE PRONOUNS** (such as **which, who, whom, whose, where, when**) and **RELATIVE CLAUSES** are examples of complex English.
- If you use **DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES** in your **IELTS Writing**, the examiner will be impressed.
- You will often find **DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES** in **IELTS Reading Tests**.
- Understanding **DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES** can also be very useful for the **IELTS Speaking and Listening Tests**.

Prepare for {IELTS}

EXPLANATION

- **What is a relative clause?**
- **It is a series of words - usually including at least a relative pronoun and a verb - which give information about a noun, noun phrase or clause.**

- **What is a relative pronoun?**
- **It is a word like *which*, who, whom, whose, where or when, which connects the relative clause to the noun, noun phrase or clause.**

Prepare for {IELTS}

TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES
DEFINING

A defining relative clause defines or identifies the noun or noun phrase:

- **Children who have travelled widely and learnt foreign languages feel very confident when communicating with others.**

- **Property developers would love to purchase some of the parks and gardens which are located in the city-centre. However, if they turned this land into housing, the number of tourists who visit the city would almost certainly drop.**

- **Local inhabitants often find themselves having to pay higher taxes to cover the cost of sporting events which take place in their cities.**

- **Newspapers which infringe on the privacy of celebrities should be closed down.**

TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES
DEFINING

A defining relative clause does not have a comma before the relative pronoun or after the relative clause:

- People who throw litter on the streets should be fined.

- The prices which householders now pay for energy have risen considerably.

- The dangers which we face are real.

- I'd love to show you around the town where I live if you are ever in the area.

- The process which is used to determine which venue will stage each tournament has been criticised as unfair and even corrupt.

Prepare for {IELTS}

TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES
DEFINING

A defining relative clause can be used without who or which when referring to objects of verbs:

- **Teenagers who spray graffiti should be imprisoned. (teenagers spray graffiti: teenagers is the subject)**

- **There are many criminals (who) we should lock up. (We should lock up criminals: criminals is the object)**

- **Worryingly few adults follow the nutritional advice (which) medical experts give us. (Few follow the medical advice: advice is the object)**

- **The information (which) you gave me was wrong. (You gave me information: information is the object)**

- **At school, there are tutors (who) we can talk to. (We can talk to tutors)**

TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES
DEFINING

It is possible to use **that** instead of **which or who** in defining relative clauses:

- She is the **person** who/that founded this company.

- The **woman** who/that made this discovery must have been a genius.

- The **students** who/that fail exams sometimes complain that the questions were either too difficult or slightly misleading.

- The **rooms** which/that were re-painted last year look great.

- I opened the **letter** which/that arrived for you today.

- We need to deal with the **problems** which/that affect the region.

TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES
DEFINING

A defining relative clause can usually become a participle clause. If the meaning is active, we use the –ing form of the verb:

- People living in cities often suffer from stress. (People who live in cities often suffer from stress)

- School-leavers hoping to go to university usually need to take an entrance exam. (School-leavers who hope to go to university…)

- We should greatly admire those working for the emergency services. (…those who work for the emergency services)

- Obviously, customers waiting the longest should be served first. (…customers who have been waiting the longest…)

- There are many problems requiring solutions. (There are many problems which require solutions)

TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES
DEFINING

A defining relative clause can usually become a participle clause. If the meaning is active, we use the –ing form of the verb:

- **Workers earning** huge salaries are often unsympathetic to the plight of their poorer colleagues. **(Workers who earn huge salaries…)**

- **Those living** in small apartments often become depressed and lack motivation. **(Those who live… / Those who are living…)**

- The situation is somewhat easier for **those working** from home, as they do not face the daily stresses and pressures of having to deal with the boss face-to-face. **(…those who are working from home…)**

- **Anyone working** as a coal-miner for more than twenty years should be entitled to free medical checks. **(Anyone who has been working as a coal-miner…)**

TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES
DEFINING

A defining relative clause can usually become a participle clause. If the meaning is passive we use the past participle form of the verb:

- **Those employed in factories facing closure are often angry, believing it is the incompetence of management which has led to the crisis. (Those who are employed in factories which are facing closure…)**

- **Money stolen from bank accounts as a result of internet fraud should be reimbursed, as the customers are in no way responsible. (Money which is stolen… / Money which has been stolen…)**

- **Most governments in more affluent countries offer payments to workers made redundant. (…workers who have been made redundant)**

TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES
DEFINING

A defining relative clause can usually become a participle clause. If the meaning is passive we use the past participle form of the verb:
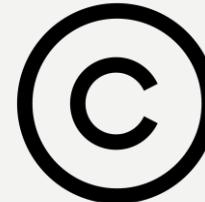
- **Students advised to work harder sometimes take no notice. (Students who have been advised to work harder…)**

- **The streets are full of litter dropped by tourists. (…litter which has been dropped by tourists)**

- **Workers given a substantial pay rise were clearly delighted. (Workers who were given… / Workers who have/had been given…)**

- **Any prisoner sentenced to death has the right to appeal. (Any prisoner who has been sentenced to death…)**

Prepare for {IELTS}

TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES
DEFINING

A defining relative clause can usually become a participle clause. If the meaning is passive we use the past participle form of the verb:

- The information in the **graph** **provided** suggests that annual spending rose during the ten-year period. **(The information in the graph which has been provided…)**

- The **statistics** **given** refer to levels of obesity over a fifty-year period commencing in 1966. **(The statistics which have been given…)**

- The statistical **information** **being discussed** relates to the number of animals in Canada. **(The statistical information which is being discussed…)** **(This is a continuous form)**

GRAMMAR FOR IELTS

Relative clauses

NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

EXPLANATION

- **RELATIVE PRONOUNS** (such as **which, who, whom, whose, where, when**) and **RELATIVE CLAUSES** are examples of complex English.
- **If you use NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES** in your **IELTS Writing, the examiner will be impressed.**
- **You will often find NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES in IELTS Reading Tests.**
- **Understanding NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES can also be very useful for the IELTS Speaking and Listening Tests.**

Prepare for {IELTS}

EXPLANATION

- **What is a relative clause?**
- **It is a series of words - usually including at least a relative pronoun and a verb - which give information about a noun, noun phrase or clause.**

- **What is a relative pronoun?**
- **It is a word like *which*, who, whom, whose, where or when, which connects the relative clause to the noun, noun phrase or clause.**

Prepare for {IELTS}

TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES
NON-DEFINING

A non-defining relative clause gives extra information not needed to define the noun, noun phrase or clause:

- **The 1996 Atlanta Olympics, which was/were heavily criticised for relying on advertising from Coca-Cola, will probably not be remembered as one of the great sporting events.**

- **The Canary Islands, which are named after the wild dogs which explorers found when they first arrived, are now a major tourist destination.**

- **Philosophers, who do not tend to be the most practical of individuals, often struggle to explain their theories to the general public.**

Prepare for {IELTS}

TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES
NON-DEFINING

A non-defining relative clause gives extra information not needed to define the noun, noun phrase or clause:

- **Journalists criticise police officers, who are sometimes annoyed by how little they are understood or respected.**

- **The statistics given, which cover a twelve-year period, indicate that the quality of drinking water fell quite markedly.**

- **There has been a huge increase in the amount of eco-tourism, which now accounts for about a fifth of all forms of tourism.**

- **Science lessons, which are still more popular with boys than girls, are nearly always on a school's curriculum.**

Prepare for {IELTS}

TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES
NON-DEFINING

A non-defining relative clause must have a comma before it, and a comma after it when it does not end the sentence:

- Pickpockets, who often steal because of need, should not be sent to jail.

- Energy prices, which have risen sharply over the past few months, are now too high for many householders to afford.

- Forests, which play a vital role in providing natural habitats for several species of monkey, are being cut down so that farmers can plant crops.

- Drug-smugglers should receive lengthy prison sentences, which will hopefully teach them the error of their ways.

Prepare for {IELTS}

TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES
NON-DEFINING

A non-defining relative clause cannot leave out the relative pronoun:

- **Police officers**, **who** **have very stressful jobs**, **occasionally make mistakes.**

- **When images of graphic violence appear on online news feeds**, **which** **have become far more widespread in recent years**, **viewers can receive a distorted picture of how dangerous the world really is.**

- **The most recent Olympic Games**, **which were held a couple of years ago**, **were generally considered to have been successful.**

Prepare for {IELTS}

TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES
NON-DEFINING

We cannot use that as a relative pronoun in non-defining relative clauses:

- **The Opening Ceremony of the Beijing Olympics of 2008, which included a spectacular firework display, is considered by many to have been the best ever.**

- **Torture, which has been declared illegal by all international human rights bodies, is still used by some governments.**

- **Political prisoners and prisoners of conscience are sometimes kept in solitary confinement, which contravenes international laws on human rights.**

Prepare for {IELTS}

TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES
NON-DEFINING

In non-defining relative clause we often use quantifiers:

- **There are numerous issues, all of which need to be addressed.**

- **I know a lot of people, many/some/several of whom are musicians.**

- **I met a lot of people on the demonstration, two of whom were arrested by the police.**

- **The restaurant sells two different types of cake, one of which is disgusting.**

- **Many arguments have been put forward in support of this notion, none of which I agree with.**

Prepare for {IELTS}

TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES
CONNECTIVE

A connective relative clause looks like a non-defining relative clause but comments on the previous clause and not just on a noun:

- Allowing pensioners to study free of charge would encourage many to return to the classroom, which would help to deal with the loneliness which/that many older people feel.

- We should cut the amount of money we pay to the unemployed, which might encourage some to look for a job.

- We could increase the tax on petrol, which would lead to more motorists deciding to use public transport.

- Fathers and mothers should be allowed to take time off work when their child is born, which may help them to establish closer bonds with the baby.

Prepare for {IELTS}

GRAMMAR FOR IELTS

Relative clauses

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

EXPLANATION

- **RELATIVE PRONOUNS** (such as **which, who, whom, whose, where, when**) are examples of complex English.
- **If you can use RELATIVE PRONOUNS in RELATIVE CLAUSES in your IELTS Speaking and Writing Tests, your language will be complex and your grade will improve.**
- **RELATIVE PRONOUNS can often be found in the IELTS Reading Test and the IELTS Listening Test.**

Prepare for {IELTS}

HOW TO USE WHICH

We can use **which** to refer to things. Although **that** is sometimes used in defining relative clauses, **which** is nearly always a better option:

- The **subjects** **which** appear to attract the greatest number of students are Psychology, Mathematics and Biology.

- Students sometimes complain about **boring lessons** **which** seem to go on for ages.

- **The figures provided,** **which** refer to a questionnaire carried out in 2001, indicate that shopping was far more popular amongst younger adults than older ones.

- As technology plays an increasingly essential role in the classroom, **the importance of the teacher is diminished**, **which** concerns some leading experts in education.

Prepare for {IELTS}

HOW TO USE WHO

We can use who to refer to people:

• **Medical practitioners who** prescribe too many antibiotics are actually making it far more likely that, one day, we will run out of drugs which work.

• Doctors often have to see **patients who** are frightened or angry.

• **Doctors, who** work extremely long hours, are sometimes criticised in the media for failing to spot life-threatening medical conditions.

• **Surgeons, who** have received years of training, often operate on critically-ill patients whose only chance of survival is medical intervention.

Prepare for {IELTS}

HOW TO USE THAT

We can use that to refer to people and things in defining relative clauses:

- The rain that fell last week was the heaviest we have had this year.
- I have been reading a book that I found on a train.
- The game that I played most as a child was hockey.
- The teacher that taught me mathematics at school was completely incompetent.
- I would say that the composer that influenced me most was Rachmaninov.

Prepare for {IELTS}

HOW TO USE WHOSE

We can use whose when the meaning is possessive:

- **Einstein** was a scientist **whose** theories have had an enormous impact on the way we live. **(The theories belonged to Einstein)**

- Most of us would like to work for **a company whose** employees are treated fairly and with dignity and respect. **(The employees belong to the company which treats them fairly)**

- **Pet owners whose** animals bite or scratch members of the public are usually held legally responsible for what has happened. **(The animals belong to the pet owners)**

- **The Queen, whose** father died more than five decades ago, has agreed to pay some forms of taxation in the coming years. **(The father belonged to the Queen)**

Prepare for {IELTS}

HOW TO USE WHOM

In formal English, we can use **whom** as the object of a verb or after a preposition:

- The **person** whom I saw told me to return later. **(I saw the person)**

- If you don't know the name of **the person** to whom you are writing, it is better to start the letter with 'Dear sir/madam'.

- There are **twenty applicants** for the job, any of whom could be appointed.

- **The person** for whom I bought the jewellery is a close friend.

- **The people** with whom I work are all competent but **the manager** for whom we work lacks the necessary skills.

Prepare for {IELTS}

HOW TO USE WHEN

We can use when to make it clear which time we are referring to:

- **Television programmes which are broadcast at times when young children could be watching should never include gratuitous violence, inappropriate language or any other content which could offend.**

- **Weekends are, for many, the only days when they have enough free time to catch up with basic household chores such as cleaning and washing clothes.**

- **In periods when crops fail, there is an enormous amount of pressure on families in farming communities. Many of them have to sell valuable assets in order to survive.**

Prepare for {IELTS}

HOW TO USE WHERE

We can use where to make it clear which place we are referring to:

- Most people believe that their home city is the place where they would most like to live.

- Large cities are locations where young people tend to congregate, looking for opportunities.

- According to the statistical information given, New York is the city where most respondents would prefer to live.

- The poorest-quality housing is usually in inner cities, where the least well-off inhabitants live.
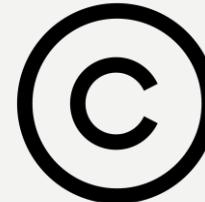
HOW TO USE WHERE

We can use where even when we do not refer to a specific place:

- We are now in **a situation** where wars and armed conflicts are far more likely than ever before.

- We are now in **a situation** where almost nobody believes a word which politicians say.

- We have reached **a point** where action needs to be taken to combat terrorism.

- We have reached **a point** where it is no longer safe for people to walk through major cities at night.

HOW TO USE WHY

We can use why to refer to a reason:

- **There are several reasons why car-drivers can lose concentration whilst at the wheel of their vehicle. However, whatever the cause of an accident, the driver should be held responsible in my view.**

- **As far as I am concerned, there are no good reasons why zoos and wildlife parks should remain in existence. Keeping animals in captivity is, in my view, totally wrong.**

- **There is no reason why pensioners should have to live without heating in the cold winter months; as a society we can surely afford to provide the elderly with adequate warmth.**

Prepare for {IELTS}

© Copyright

Prepare for {IELTS}

EXPLANATION

- **RELATIVE CLAUSES sometimes contain PREPOSITIONS (such as with, without, from, for, in and on).**
- **If you can use PREPOSITIONS in RELATIVE CLAUSES, your writing and speaking will be complex and your IELTS grade will be higher.**
- **RELATIVE CLAUSES containing PREPOSITIONS can often be found in the IELTS Reading Test and the IELTS Listening Test.**

Prepare for {IELTS}

USING PREPOSITIONS

When a relative clause contains a preposition, it is usually put before the relative pronoun in formal English:

- There are many situations in which the police have arrested and charged members of the public for crimes which they certainly did not commit.

- Some people believe that the type of house in which they live is a marker of social class and status.

- There are numerous cases in which innocent men and women have been wrongly convicted and put to death.

- The rate at which knife-crime is rising is of great concern to law-enforcement agencies.

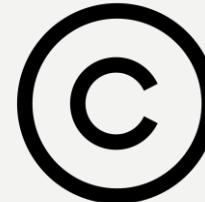Prepare for {IELTS}

USING PREPOSITIONS

When a relative clause contains a preposition, it is usually put before the relative pronoun in formal English:

- The country from which most asylum-seekers come is Somalia. The country to which the majority of them go is Australia.

- Employees probably get most of their job satisfaction from the colleagues with whom they work.

- We should all be very grateful to our loved-ones, without whom our lives would be empty and meaningless.

- The causes of increased knife-crime, amongst which we should include poverty and alcohol use, need to be addressed urgently.

Prepare for {IELTS}

USING PREPOSITIONS

In more informal English, we can often put the preposition at the end of the clause:

- The country which most asylum-seekers come from is Somalia. The country which the majority of them go to is Australia.

- Employees probably get most of their job satisfaction from the colleagues who they work with. (We do not usually use whom when the preposition goes after the pronoun)

- Some people believe that the type of house which they live in is a marker of social class and status.

- The rate which knife-crime is rising at is of great concern to law-enforcement agencies.

Prepare for {IELTS}

PREPARE for IELTS: Grammar Exercises

Look at the following sentences. Try to replace the missing relative pronoun:

1. The Prime Minister is the person _____ has overall responsibility for foreign and domestic policy.
2. Most people believe that their home city is the place _____ they would most like to live.
3. For many, Christmas is the only time _____ they can return home to celebrate with the family.
4. It is difficult to understand the reasons _____ so many youths commit violent crime.
5. The residents _____ houses were flooded will soon be able to return home.
6. The months in _____ ice-cream sales are the highest are usually July and August.
7. The United Nations, _____ has been criticised for not taking enough action, has now organised food aid for the region.
8. The Queen, _____ father died more than five decades ago, has agreed to pay some forms of taxation in the coming years.

ANSWERS
1. The Prime Minister is the person who has overall responsibility for foreign and domestic policy.
2. Most people believe that their home city is the place where they would most like to live.
3. For many, Christmas is the only time when they can return home to celebrate with the family.
4. It is difficult to understand the reasons why so many youths commit violent crime.
5. The residents whose houses were flooded will soon be able to return home.
6. The months in which ice-cream sales are the highest are usually July and August.
7. The United Nations, which has been criticised for not taking enough action, has now organised food aid for the region.
8. The Queen, whose father died more than five decades ago, has agreed to pay some forms of taxation in the coming years.

PREPARE for IELTS: Grammar Exercises

Look at the following sentences. Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect:

1. The amount of money which tenants pay in rent to their landlord is extremely high when expressed as a percentage of their disposable income. **CORRECT / INCORRECT**
2. Some lottery-winners who move to more prosperous areas, and who buy mansions with stables and swimming pools and who purchase luxury yachts and high-speed cars, find that they are less satisfied with life than they were before they won millions of dollars. **CORRECT / INCORRECT**
3. Workers who have been made redundant by their employers face a bleak future as the prospects of finding a new job are poor. **CORRECT / INCORRECT**
4. Some of the company's long-standing workers, who had never been sick or gone on strike, were furious about being made redundant by the company. **CORRECT / INCORRECT**
5. Shanghai is one of the cities who it is easiest to see the amazing economic and social changes in China. **CORRECT / INCORRECT**
6. Many people from Asian countries, who standard of living has risen sharply over recent years, are very satisfied with their government's economic policies. **CORRECT / INCORRECT**
7. One of the main reasons why employees sometimes go on strike is to force the company to offer them a pay rise. **CORRECT / INCORRECT**

ANSWERS
1. **CORRECT: which** refers to **the amount of money**
2. **CORRECT: who** refers to **lottery-winners**
3. **CORRECT:** This is a defining relative clause so we do not use commas. We need to read **who have been made redundant** because if we do not have this information, we do not know which **workers** are being written about.
4. **CORRECT:** This is a non-defining relative clause. The subject, **Some of the company's long-standing workers** defines the workers. The information **who had never been sick or gone on strike** is extra. We do not need this information to tell us which workers are being written about.
5. **INCORRECT:** We need to use **where** to refer to a place. CORRECT VERSION: **Shanghai is one of the cities where it is easiest to see the amazing economic and social changes in China**.
6. **INCORRECT:** We need the possessive pronoun **whose** because the **standard of living** belongs to the **people from Asian countries**. CORRECT VERSION: **Many people from Asian countries, whose standard of living has risen sharply over recent years, are very satisfied with their governments economic policies.**
7. **CORRECT:** When we are writing about a reason, the correct pronoun is **why**.

PREPARE for IELTS: Grammar Exercises

Look at the following sentences. Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect:

1. For many workers in China, New Year is the only time where they can be re-united with their loved-ones and enjoy a few days of relaxation and rest. CORRECT / INCORRECT
2. Mexico City is one of the largest metropolitan areas in the world, which has more than ten million inhabitants. CORRECT / INCORRECT
3. Traffic congestion has become increasingly serious in New York which annoys and angers many local residents. CORRECT / INCORRECT
4. The statistical information which being discussed relates to the number of people who had plastic surgery between 2003 and 2008. CORRECT / INCORRECT
5. Many householders live in suburban areas have to spend a huge amount of time each day commuting to their city-centre jobs. CORRECT / INCORRECT
6. The number of people purchasing electronic devices such as smartphones rose sharply during this period. CORRECT / INCORRECT
7. The number of individuals wanting to leave the city for a more peaceful life in the country has gone up steadily as living conditions in urban areas have become more unacceptable. CORRECT / INCORRECT

ANSWERS
1. INCORRECT: When we write about a time, we need the pronoun when. CORRECT VERSION: For many workers in China, New Year is the only time when they can be re-united with their loved-ones and enjoy a few days of relaxation and rest.
2. INCORRECT: We usually use which to refer to the nearest noun before it in the text. In this case, which refers to the world. This makes no sense. CORRECT VERSION: Mexico City, which has more than ten million inhabitants, is one of the largest metropolitan areas in the world.
3. INCORRECT: which usually refers to the nearest noun before it in the text. In this case, which refers to New York. This makes no sense. CORRECT VERSION: Traffic congestion, which annoys and angers many local residents, has become increasingly serious in New York. (There is a second possible option: If you put a comma after New York, the pronoun which can refer to the fact that Traffic congestion has become increasingly serious in New York. This is also correct!)
4. INCORRECT: When we reduce this relative clause, we take out which is. CORRECT VERSION: The statistical information being discussed relates to the number of people who had plastic surgery between 2003 and 2008.
5. INCORRECT: When we reduce the relative clause here, we can take out who are and leave living. CORRECT VERSION: Many householders living in suburban areas have to spend a huge amount of time each day commuting to their city-centre jobs.
6. CORRECT: This is a good example of how to reduce a relative clause correctly.
7. CORRECT: This is a good example of how to reduce a relative clause correctly.

PREPARE for IELTS: Grammar Exercises

Complete each of the following sentences with one of the relative pronouns below:

when; where; why; whom; whose

1. There are several reasons _____ some people decide not to vote in elections, including apathy and a feeling of disengagement with the political system.
2. There are many occasions in life _____ we need to make the right decision. At such times, discussing the matter with trusted friends can be beneficial.
3. Parents _____ children become successful sports-stars often attract media attention.
4. Apparently, the people with _____ you work have a significant effect on your productivity. If you have friendly and caring colleagues, you are far more likely to do your job well.
5. Some of the cities _____ Olympic Games have taken place have not benefitted at all. Indeed, venues such as Montreal, Barcelona, Athens and Sydney ended up in debt as a result of hosting the event.

ANSWERS
1. There are several reasons why some people decide not to vote in elections, including apathy and a feeling of disengagement with the political system.
2. There are many occasions in life when we need to make the right decision. At such times, discussing the matter with trusted friends can be beneficial.
3. Parents whose children become successful sports-stars often attract media attention themselves.
4. Apparently, the people with whom you work have a significant effect on your productivity. If you have friendly and caring colleagues, you are far more likely to do your job well.
5. Some of the cities where Olympic Games have taken place have not benefitted at all. Indeed, venues such as Montreal, Barcelona, Athens and Sydney ended up in debt as a result of hosting the event.

EXTRA
- Apathy = behavior showing a lack of interest in important issues; not caring enough to try to improve a situation
- Disengagement = the situation in which a person has lost interest in an issue (such as politics) because she/he has stopped believing that being involved can do good
- To end up = to finally be in a particular position; to have a particular result at the end
- Hosting = organizing an event; being in charge of an event in the place where you live or work

PREPARE for IELTS: Grammar Exercises

Complete each sentence with a present participle or a past participle to form a participle clause:

EXAMPLE
Students _____ (live) in poor-quality accommodation are likely to become ill.

ANSWER: Students living in poor-quality accommodation are likely to become ill.

1. Students _____ (come) to school after eating a healthy and nutritious breakfast are far more likely to be mentally alert.
2. Students _____ (teach) maths by genuinely interested tutors are statistically more likely to study the subject at university.
3. Students _____ (want) to apply to the best universities in the country usually require excellent final grades from school.
4. Students_____ (expect) t to fail by their teachers usually will fail.
5. Children _____ (live) with adopted parents are just as likely to do well academically as those brought up by their 'natural' families.
6. Children _____ (force) to leave school early because of the need to earn money are far less likely to be successful in the long-run than those _____ (allow0 to stay on.

ANSWERS
1. Students **coming** to school after eating a healthy and nutritious breakfast are far more likely to be mentally alert.
2. Students **taught** maths by genuinely interested tutors are statistically more likely to study the subject at university.
3. Students **wanting** to apply to the best universities in the country usually require excellent final grades from school.
4. Students **expected** to fail by their teachers usually will fail.
5. Children **living** with adopted parents are just as likely to do well academically as those brought up by their 'natural' families.
6. Children **forced** to leave school early because of the need to earn money are far less likely to be successful in the long-run than those allowed to stay on.