



Learn English Through Stories

T Series

Upper - Intermediate

Adapted and modified by

Kulwant Singh Sandhu

<https://learn-by-reading.co.uk>

The Mystery Fan by K S Sandhu

Avinee is a young girl who loves detective novels more than anything else. She reads every evening in the small room where she keeps all her books. On the shelf which stands next to her bed, there are stories that she has read many times.

One rainy afternoon, Avinee went to the second-hand bookshop, which her friend Shaniya's dad, Ravi, owns. Ravi is the kind of person who always knows exactly what his customers want. "Looking for something special today?" he asked with a smile.

"Yes," Avinee replied. "I want a classic detective story that I haven't read yet — something exciting which has a clever detective as the main character."

Ravi walked to a corner where the oldest books were kept. He pulled out a worn copy of *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, a novel which was written by Arthur Conan Doyle. "This is the story that made Sherlock Holmes famous all over the world," he explained. "Holmes is the detective whose methods are so intelligent that criminals can never escape him."

Avinee bought the book immediately and took it home. That night she started reading under the lamp which gave a warm yellow light. The story was about a family whose members were terrified by a mysterious hound that appeared on the misty moors. The place where the events happened was an old house which stood alone in the countryside.

As she read, Avinee imagined herself as the detective who solved the case. She loved the parts where Holmes explained his reasoning to his friend Watson. Watson was the doctor who lived with Holmes and wrote down all his adventures.

The next day at school, Avinee told her friend Maya about the book. Maya is someone who prefers modern thrillers that have fast action and many twists. "I don't like old stories," she said. "Give me a writer whose books are full of technology and spies."

"But the old ones are special," Avinee answered. "They created the detectives that we still read about today. Take Ian Fleming, for example. He was the author who invented James Bond. The first book in which Bond appeared was *Casino Royale*. Fleming got his ideas from the secret work which he did during the war."

Maya laughed. "Okay, maybe I'll try one. But only if you lend me a book that isn't too long!"

In the end, Avinee lent Maya *Dr No*, the novel which became the first James Bond film. Both women discovered that good stories, no matter when they were written, can take you to places where danger and excitement wait around every corner.

And so, Avinee continued her reading journey, always searching for the next mystery that would keep her awake late into the night.

Relative, participle and other clauses

MODULE

14

Before you start

- 1 Read about Ian Fleming. Look at the highlighted grammar examples.

IAN FLEMING

Ian Fleming was the writer **who invented** James Bond. *Casino Royale*, **published in 1953**, was the first novel **in which this character appeared**. Fleming went on to write eleven more James Bond novels before his death in 1964.

As a young man, Fleming's ambition **was to join** the British Foreign Office. But he failed to get a job there, **which was a great disappointment for him**. Although he had never intended to be a writer, he got a job as a journalist for Reuters News Agency. Then, at the start of World War Two, Fleming became a secret information officer in the Royal Navy.

Leaving the navy in 1945, Fleming took the decision to write. But it was his work for the navy, **which included several secret expeditions**, that had given him the ideas for his James Bond novels.

The first James Bond novel **to be made into a film** was *Dr No*, in 1962. The film, **starring Sean Connery**, was a huge success.

Nobody really knows **what makes the James Bond stories so successful**. But now, half a century after Fleming's death, they are as popular as ever.



- 2 Now read the sentences and choose the correct words in *italics*. The highlighted grammar examples will help you.

- Marie Curie was the scientist *which / who* discovered X-rays. ▶ Unit 72
- That's the London house *in which / which in* Ian Fleming was born. ▶ Unit 72
- We got the flights, *that / which* were very cheap, on the Internet. ▶ Unit 73
- My best friend didn't come to the party, *who / which* was very annoying! ▶ Unit 73
- 'Goldfinger', *made / which made* in 1964, was the third James Bond film with Sean Connery. ▶ Unit 74
- Most of the James Bond films *featuring / featured* Sean Connery are now available on DVD. ▶ Unit 74
- To arrive / Arriving* at the railway station late at night, Clara couldn't find a taxi to take her home. ▶ Unit 75
- The last James Bond novel *to be written / writing* by Ian Fleming was 'The Man With The Golden Gun'. ▶ Unit 76
- My brother's main aim in life is *for to be / to be* rich. ▶ Unit 76
- I don't understand *what / that* our teacher is saying. ▶ Unit 77

- 3 Check your answers below. Then go to the unit for more information and practice.

1 who 2 in which 3 which 4 which 5 made 6 featuring
7 Arriving 8 to be written 9 to be 10 what

72 Relative clauses (1)



Arthur Conan Doyle is the writer **who invented Sherlock Holmes**. *The Hound of the Baskervilles* is a novel **he wrote in 1901**. It is set in the wild Dartmoor countryside.

1 Relative clauses

Relative clauses give us information about the subject or object of a main clause.

Defining relative clauses describe exactly which (or what kind of) person or thing we mean:

Arthur Conan Doyle is **the writer who invented Sherlock Holmes**.

which writer?

Do you have **a phone which takes photos?**

what kind of phone?

We introduce a relative clause with a relative pronoun:

RELATIVE PRONOUN	FOR	EXAMPLES
<i>who</i>	people	<i>Mrs Lee was the woman who taught me to play the piano.</i>
<i>which</i>	animals or things (but not people)	<i>Their cat has killed the rat which was living under our house. I've got a water heater which uses solar power.</i>
<i>that</i>	people, animals and things	<i>He's the man that I spoke to. Sue's got a cat that loves coffee! It's a phone that takes photos.</i>
<i>whose</i>	possession and relationships <i>his, her, its or their</i>	<i>I know the woman whose husband used to be your boss. Hanna owns a horse whose coat is completely white. I'm working for a company whose head office is in Zurich.</i>

FORMALITY CHECK *Whose* is quite formal. It is less formal to use *with*. We can also use *which has* for animals or things:

*Hanna owns a horse **with** a completely white coat.*

*Steve's the boy **with** the red hair.*

*I work for a company **which has** its head office in Zurich.*

- ⚠ We don't use *what* (► Unit 77.1) in the same way as *that*:
 X *Frank's the man ~~what~~ owns our local gym.* ✓ *Frank's the man **that** owns our local gym.*
- ⚠ The relative pronoun REPLACES *he/him, she/her, they/them*, etc:
 X *Karl is the teacher ~~who he~~ helped us.* ✓ *Karl is the teacher **who** helped us.*
 X *I don't talk to people ~~that I don't like them~~.* ✓ *I don't talk to people **that** I don't like.*

Non-defining relative clauses ► Unit 73

2 Leaving out the relative pronoun

The pronoun (e.g. *who*, *which*, *that*) in a relative clause can be the subject or object of the clause:

SUBJECT	<i>Arthur Conan Doyle was the writer who invented Sherlock Holmes.</i> (Conan Doyle invented Sherlock Holmes.)
OBJECT	<i>'The Hound of the Baskervilles' is a novel which he wrote in 1901.</i> (He wrote the novel.)

We can leave out the relative pronoun when it is an OBJECT, especially in speech and informal writing:

'The Hound of the Baskervilles' is a novel he wrote in 1901.

FORMALITY CHECK We usually include the object relative pronoun in formal writing:
*To activate your card you must use the new PIN number **which** we sent by recorded delivery.*

⚠ We cannot leave out the relative pronoun when it is a SUBJECT:

✗ *Arthur Conan Doyle was the writer invented Sherlock Holmes.*

✓ *Arthur Conan Doyle was the writer **who** invented Sherlock Holmes.*

3 Clauses with *when*, *where*, *why*

We can also use *when*, *where* and *why* to introduce relative clauses.

- *When* introduces a relative clause about times, days, years, etc:
*There was a storm on the day **when** my sister got married.*
- *Where* introduces a relative clause about places:
*Do you know any shops **where** you can get designer jeans?*
We can also use *which/that* (+ *in*) to talk about places:
*That's the hotel **where** we stayed. That's the hotel **which/that** we stayed **in**.*
- *Why* introduces a relative clause about reason:
*That's the reason **why** I'm late.*

We can leave out the noun before *when*, *where* and *why*:

*That was **when** I lived in London.* (the time when)

*This is **where** my best friend went to school.* (the building/place where)

*And that's **why** we're late.* (the reason why)

We can leave out *when* after *day*, *year*, *time*, etc. and *why* after *reason*:

*There was a storm on the day **my sister got married**. That's the **reason I'm late**.*

4 Prepositions in relative clauses

We sometimes form relative clauses using verbs with prepositions, such as *apply for*.

FORMALITY CHECK The position of the preposition is different in formal and informal English:

	INFORMAL	FORMAL
I applied for that job. →	<i>That's the job which I applied for.</i>	<i>Below are the details of the job for which you applied.</i>
I work with Steve. →	<i>Steve's the man who I work with.</i>	<i>It's important to get on with the people with whom* you work.</i>

* If we put a preposition before *who*, it changes to *whom*.

⚠ We don't use prepositions in clauses beginning with *when* or *where*:

I used to live in this house. ✗ *This is the house ~~where~~ I used to live in.*
✓ *This is the house where I used to live.*

⚠ We cannot put a preposition in front of *that*:

I've been looking for this book. ✗ *This is the book for ~~that~~ I've been looking.*
✓ *This is the book **that** I've been looking for.*

Practice

1 Choose the correct words in *italics>. In two places both answers are possible.*

▶ 4.15 Listen and check.

- 0 Agatha Christie is the writer *(who)* / *which* invented Miss Marple.
- 1 Is this one of the DVDs *that* / *what* you've already seen?
- 2 Mike's the man *who* / *whose* wife writes detective novels.
- 3 What's the name of the hotel *which* / *that* you visited last summer?
- 4 Carol's the teacher *whose* / *who* will be taking over our class next term.
- 5 I prefer books *that* / *which* have a happy ending.
- 6 I could never live in a house *that* / *who* doesn't have a nice garden.
- 7 A whale is an animal *who* / *that* breathes air but lives underwater.
- 8 I'm afraid it's by an author *who* / *whose* name I can't remember.

2 GRAMMAR IN USE Find five more relative pronouns in the text that can be left out.

▶ 4.16 Listen and check.

The detective novel

For over a hundred years detective stories have been one of the most popular forms of writing. The books *that* they appear in are often called 'whodunits'. In many cases the detectives in these novels are professional police officers. A typical example is Inspector Morse, the famous Oxford detective who was created by the writer Colin Dexter.

But many of these characters are private detectives who help the clients who they work for. Perhaps the best-known is Philip Marlowe – a private detective invented by the author Raymond Chandler in a novel which he wrote in 1939.

Of course, not all detectives in fiction are professionals, many are amateurs. One of the most famous of these is Miss Marple, a character that Agatha Christie invented in 1927.

In more recent years, scientists and psychologists have taken over the role of detectives in popular fiction. This is due to the increasingly important role which science plays in modern police work. One of the best-known of these 'detectives' is Dr Kay Scarpetta – the invention of American crime writer Patricia Cornwell. Cornwell introduced Scarpetta to the world in *Postmortem*, a book which she published in 1990.

3 Complete the sentences with *which*, *where*, *when* or *why*. Leave out the pronoun where possible.

- 0 This tastes awful. I don't know *why* I ordered it!
- 1 It was raining by the time we got there.
- 2 Is this the place we're supposed to meet them?
- 3 She works in a building used to be a hospital.
- 4 Is that the reason she never answers your emails?
- 5 This is the house my grandmother was born.
- 6 1969 was the year human beings first landed on the moon.
- 7 What a terrible thing to say! I don't know she's always so rude to me.
- 8 It was a film seemed to last forever.
- 9 Do you remember the day we met?
- 10 There were a couple of questions were too difficult for me to answer.

4 Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Sentences 4–6 are more formal English.

- 0 We used to go to that school.
That's the school *we used to go to*.....
- 1 I told you about that woman.
She's the woman
- 2 You were interested in a musical. Is it *Mamma Mia*?
Is *Mamma Mia* the musical
- 3 We walked under that old railway bridge.
That's the old railway bridge
- 4 The insurance company has already paid for those repairs.
Those are the repairs has already paid.
- 5 The committee has no control over this matter.
This is a matter has no control.
- 6 The bank has lent money to those customers.
Those are the customers has lent money.

5 GRAMMAR IN USE Look at the text about a TV show below and complete it with this information.

- (0) The Internet and mobile phones didn't exist in the nineteenth century.
- (1) Sherlock Holmes lives in the flat at 221B Baker Street.
- (2) Conan Doyle invented the basic plots.
- (3) Sherlock Holmes uses his powers of observation to solve crimes.
- (4) Benedict Cumberbatch has starred in many recent films and TV shows.
- (5) Dr Watson's career in the army has ended.
- (6) Martin Freeman became famous for his part in *The Office*.

A 21st Century Sherlock Holmes

Sherlock is a new BBC television series based on the novels of Arthur Conan Doyle, but set in present-day London. Of course, the original stories were written in the late nineteenth century, a time (0) *when the Internet and mobile phones didn't exist*..... In this new version all kinds of modern technology are used.

Although the stories have been updated to the twenty-first century, lovers of the original novels will be pleased to know that many of the familiar characters and places have been kept for the new series. For instance, the flat (1) is still 221B Baker Street.

The writers of the series have used the basic plots (2), but they have been made more exciting and modern. The main characters are:

Sherlock Holmes: Holmes is a brilliant detective (3) The part of Holmes is played by Benedict Cumberbatch, a young actor (4)

Dr Watson: Watson, a doctor (5), is Sherlock Holmes' best friend. The part of Watson is played by Martin Freeman. He's an actor (6) in the hit comedy series *The Office*.

Answers

UNIT 72

1 1 that 2 whose 3 which/that 4 who 5 that/
which 6 that 7 that 8 whose

2 For over a hundred years detective stories have been one of the most popular forms of writing. The books that they appear in are often called 'whodunits'. In many cases the detectives in these novels are professional police officers. A typical example is Inspector Morse, the famous Oxford detective who was created by the writer Colin Dexter.

But many of these characters are private detectives who help the clients who they work for. Perhaps the best known is Philip Marlowe – a private detective invented by the author Raymond Chandler in a novel which he wrote in 1939.

Of course, not all detectives in fiction are professionals, many are amateurs. One of the most famous of these is Miss Marple, a character that Agatha Christie invented in 1927.

In more recent years scientists and psychologists

have taken over the role of detectives in popular fiction. This is due to the increasingly important role which science plays in modern police work. One of the best-known of these detectives is Dr Kay Scarpetta – the invention of American crime writer Patricia Cornwell. Cornwell introduced Scarpetta to the world in *Postmortem*, a book which she published in 1990.

3 1 – 2 where 3 which 4 why 5 where
6 when 7 why 8 which 9 when 10 which
(pronoun can be left out in 4, 6 and 9)

4 1 I told you about 2 you were interested in
3 we walked under 4 for which the insurance
company 5 over which the committee 6 to
whom the bank

5 1 in which/where Sherlock Holmes lives / which
Sherlock Holmes lives in
2 which Conan Doyle invented
3 who uses his powers of observation to solve crimes
4 who has starred in many recent films and
TV shows
5 whose career in the army has ended
6 who became famous for his part