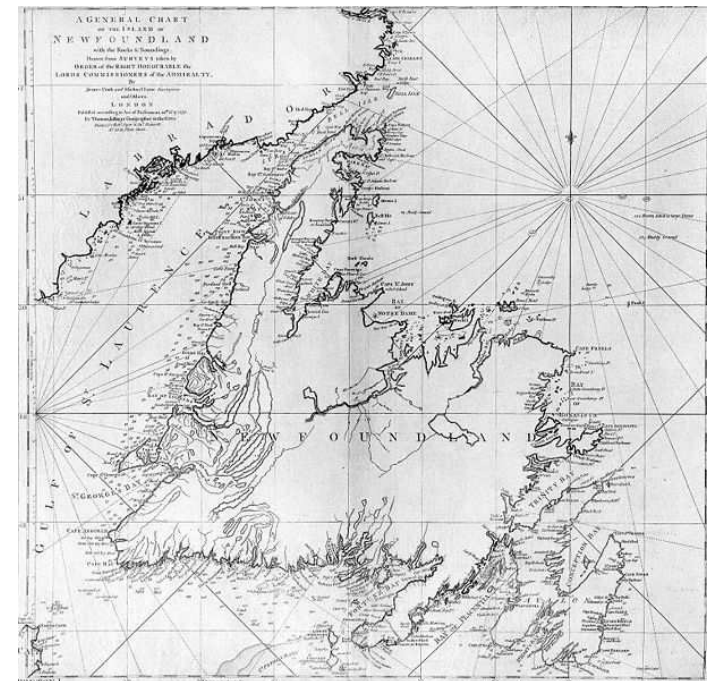




# Australia: The new continent: Australia: The new continent



By [Michael Lane and James Cook](#).  
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# Defining vs non-defining relative clauses

## Defining relative clauses:

- **Needed** to understand who or what they refer to in the main clause.
- **No commas.**

E.g.: That is the woman **who Paco talked to yesterday.**

## Non-defining relative clauses:

- **Not needed** to understand who or what they refer to in the main clause.
- **Between commas.**

E.g.: The name Australia is derived from the Latin *australis*, **which means "southern"**.



# Main relative pronouns

## Defining relative clauses:

People → **WHO**

Things, animals, abstract nouns → **WHICH**

People, things, animals, abstract nouns → **THAT**

Places → **WHERE**

## Non-defining relative clauses:

People → **WHO**

Things, animals, abstract nouns → **WHICH**

Places → **WHERE**



# Inversion

- Negative sense.
- To emphasize.
- Structure ⇒ as if it were a question (no rising intonation).

E.g.:

Paco rarely studies in the evenings

**Inversion:** Rarely **does** Paco **study** in the evenings.

Paco and Andrés not only played tennis quite well but also football

**Inversion:** Not only **did** Paco and Andrés **play** tennis well but also football.



# I wish... / If only...

- To express wishes and/or regrets

## To refer to:

### ⇒ The present or future:

I wish they **were** here.

If only they **were** here.

### ⇒ The present or future:

I wish I had gone to Egypt.

If only I had gone to Egypt.



# /u/ vs /u:/ /au/ vs /əu/

<b>/u/</b>	<b>/u:/</b>
c <u>o</u> uld, sh <u>o</u> uld, w <u>o</u> uld,...	t <u>oo</u> , wh <u>o</u> , y <u>o</u> , tr <u>ue</u> ,...

<b>/au/</b>	<b>/əu/</b>
n <u>o</u> w, ar <u>o</u> und, l <u>o</u> ud,...	n <u>o</u> , kn <u>o</u> w, l <u>o</u> w,...