l'm not a robot



In this post, well cover relative pronoun comprehensively, including how its used in sentences. Consider these sentences about my visit to hospital. I went to the hospital. I went to the hospital. I went to the sentences about my visit to hospital. I went to the hospital went to the hospital. I went to the hospital went to the hospital. There, I met Dr Johnson. He attended the same school as I did.Such short, similar sentences in succession make writing monotonous and boring. What if we can join two of them? I met Dr Johnson. He attended the same school as I did.Such short, similar sentences about my visit to hospital. went to the hospital. There, I met Dr Johnson, who attended the same school as I did.Note: In all the examples, relative pronoun has been shown in magenta font. A relative pronoun (who in the above sentence) is used to join two sentences that share a noun or pronoun: Dr Johnson and he (highlighted in bold) are one and the same. We replaced he with a relative pronoun who to form the relative pronoun who to form the relative clause who attended it to the first sentence. Here, he was already in the front position. If it wasnt, we would have still put the relative pronoun in the front position (see the next example below). Why is it called relative pronoun? The word relative pronouns function of relating (or acting as bridge between) two parts of the same school as I did. The word pronoun comes from its function of relating to a noun Dr Johnson. (If you recall, who replaced Dr Johnson in the last of the three sentences, just like pronouns do.) Keep in mind that the main information we want to convey should be in the relative clause. For example, we shouldnt write the above sentence as (comments that go with examples are in square brackets): The doctor, whom I met, attended the same school as I did. [Comment: Dont bother about who, whom, etc. at this stage; well cover it later.]In the above sentence, were putting main information in the relative clause (who starts the relative clause who attended the same school as I did). Note that the entire clause describes or gives more information about the preceding noun (who attended the same school as I did describes Dr Johnson). A relative pronoun can also play a grammatical role of subject or object in the clause it introduces. Remember, a clause has to have at least a subject and a verb.Dont be a parasite who only takes and takes from a friend. [Who is the subject of the relative clause who only takes and takes from a friend.] I cant find the watch that you bought last week. That is the object of the relative clause who only takes and takes from a friend. [Who is the subject of the relative clause who only takes and takes from a friend.] I cant find the watch that you bought last week. pronoun play in the clause is to write the clause as a sentence, replacing the relative pronoun with the noun it points to. The parasite only takes and takes from a friend. [Parasite is subject of the sentence, and hence the relative pronoun who is subject in the clause.] You bought the watch last week. [Note that you cant write Watch you bought last week as a sentence. Watch is object of the sentence, and hence the relative pronoun that is the object in the clause.]There are five relative pronouns: who, whom, whose, which, and that. Of these, whom cant be the subject of the sentence? You. Hence, you is the subject in the clause.]There are five relative pronouns: who, whom, whose, which, and that. Of these, whom cant be the subject of the sentence? You. association with other nouns. (More on individual relative pronouns later in the post.) In this sentence, for example, whose engine is out of order has been gathering dust for a month now. But for that, other relative pronouns are same as question words, which can create confusion. But relative pronouns are different. They dont ask questions; as a pronoun, they merely point to a noun. Wherever possible, we omit relative pronouns to make sentences more concise. Yes, even a word less matters. The omission is governed by some rules though. Earlier, we saw that a relative pronoun can be the subject or object of a relative clause. When a relative pronoun is restrictive and is not acting as subject of the sentence as it makes the noun specific; it comes without commas. A non-restrictive clause, in contrast, is not an essential part of the sentence as it merely adds extra information; it comes with a pair of commas. To learn more about the difference, refer to the post on restrictive vs. non-restrictive st. non-restrictive clause.) Omitting relative pronouns is common in speaking. Examples: The laptop (that) my brother bought during Black Friday Sale isnt working. [that is restrictive, and its not the subject of the clause (my brother is). Both conditions met. Hence, you can drop that, shown in brackets.]Dont ask questions (which) people is). Both conditions met. Hence, you can drop which, shown in brackets.]John is the person (whom) I trusted so much. [whom is restrictive, and its not the subject of the clause (I is). Both conditions met. Hence, you can drop whom.]The heart that loves is always young. [that is restrictive, but its the subject of the clause. Only one condition met. Hence, it cant be dropped.]He has a pet dog, whom he adores. [whom is not the subject of the clause, but its non-restrictive.] Only one condition met. Hence, it cant be dropped.]Diamond, which is extremely hard and expensive, is produced by intense heat and under great pressure. [which is the subject of the clause, and the clause is non-restrictive. Both conditions fail. Hence, it cant be dropped.]If the relative pronoun is accompanied by a preposition, the relative pronoun is accompanied by a preposition. omitted and the preposition is shifted to the end of the relatives or implied relatives. The footballer about whom people dont know much about played key role in todays match. Such dropped relatives or elliptical relatives or implied relatives. Of the five relative pronouns, they re most common with that and never occur with whose. We saw leaving out relative pronouns as a way to make writing concise. But the clause exists even after dropping the relative pronoun. In the first sentence, for examples, the remaining part has its own subject (my brother) and verb (bought). However, a more advanced step to make writing concisely is to reduce a relative clause to a phrase, a tool commonly used by professional writers. As we saw earlier, there are few examples of each of them along with information on where they re used. To get the most out of these examples, satisfy yourself that the relative pronoun indeed points to the highlighted noun and whether it can be dropped (mentioned in the comments wherever they can be dropped). Relative pronoun who is used to refer to group, council, and fire brigade, which is a better alternative. Examples: Jeff Bezos, while narrating his growing-up years, mentioned how he learnt resourcefulness from his grandfather, who could perform small maintenance tasks at his farm on his own. [Noun in magenta font and the relative pronoun in bold] My dog, who greets me enthusiastically when I return home, was uncharacteristically silent today. [Who points to a pet here.]He who hesitates is lost.Someone who gossips to you about someone else will, sooner or later, gossip about you to others. I chatted with my colleague, who is going through tough time after loss of a family member, to divert his attention and cheer him up.Relative pronoun whom, which is often preceded by a preposition, is also used to refer to people. Both who and where to use whom?Examples:Weve gone through more than 400 resumes for this role but have found just two (whom) we can call for interview. [Relative pronoun can be dropped.]What Im saying is devote more time to people (whom) you want to be good friends with. [Relative pronoun can be dropped.]The person (whom) I trusted blindly betrayed me. [Relative pronoun can be dropped.]Sam, whom I trusted blindly, betrayed me. [Relative pronoun cant be dropped because the clause is non-restrictive.]If youre a learner or teacher of English language, you can help improve websites content for the visitors through a short survey. Relative pronoun whose is used to express possession for anything (people, animals, and things). For expressing possession for things, of which is recommended, but more common in use is whose (even for things) as it sounds smoother and straightforward. The car of which engine is out of order has been gathering dust for a month now. [Noun in magenta font and the relative pronoun in bold] The car whose (even for things) as it sounds smoother and straightforward. The car of which engine is out of order has been gathering dust for a month now. [Noun in magenta font and the relative pronoun in bold] The car of which engine is out of order has been gathering dust for a month now. [Noun in magenta font and the relative pronoun in bold] The car of which engine is out of order has been gathering dust for a month now. [Noun in magenta font and the relative pronoun in bold] The car of which engine is out of order has been gathering dust for a month now. [Noun in magenta font and the relative pronoun in bold] The car of which engine is out of order has been gathering dust for a month now. [Noun in magenta font and the relative pronoun in bold] The car of which engine is out of order has been gathering dust for a month now. [Noun in magenta font and the relative pronoun in bold] The car of which engine is out of order has been gathering dust for a month now. [Noun in magenta font and the relative pronoun in bold] The car of which engine is out of order has been gathering dust for a month now. [Noun in magenta font and the relative pronoun in bold] The car of which engine is out of order has been gathering dust for a month now. [Noun in magenta font and the relative pronoun in bold] The car of which engine is out of order has been gathering dust for a month now. [Noun in magenta font and the relative pronoun in bold] The car of which engine is out of order has been gathering dust for a month now. [Noun in magenta font and the relative pronoun in bold] The car of which engine is out of order has been gathering dust for a month now. [Noun in magenta font and the relative pronoun in engine is out of order has been gathering dust for a month now. Most Covid deaths have happened in states whose hospitals have run out of capacity. James, whose pictures were used by the magazine without consent, sued the publication. Federer changed the racket whose strings had snapped. Federer, whose illustrious tennis career has inspired many, is struggling with injuries of late. Relative pronoun which is used to refer to animals and things. Examples: In the modern workplace, the metaphor for ideal skillset is T-shaped skillset, which means deep expertise in one field and shallow knowledge of few related fields. Participial phrases, which act adjectivally, too are pretty mobile. You cant put a person in a role for (which) he doesnt possess skills. [Relative pronoun can be dropped and for moved to after skills.]Having moderate amount of something may be beneficial than having excess, which originate mainly from human activities such as transportation, electricity, and industry, are warming our planet to a dangerous level. See more such examples of which: Examples of relative pronoun which Relative pronoun that is used to refer to animals and things. It can sometimes be used to refer to people, but prefer who or whom, which are specifically meant for people. Unlike other relative pronoun states are specifically meant for people. both which and that are used for non-humans, they create some confusion. Learn more: Where to use which and where to use that? Examples: The family that eats together stays together. A rare, precious opportunity that comes with some problems is better than a regular opportunity that comes with some problems. reduction of 10 kgs in a month. She may be assigned the project (that) she worked on last year. [Relative pronoun can be dropped.]You can combine multiple activities that are similar in nature to avoid switching back and forth. See more such examples of that: Exam resources on relative pronoun:Occasionally, relative pronouns may come in other flavors: a preposition or a quantifier may precede it. Here are few examples of each type. The footballer about whom not much is known in the public domain played key role in todays match. [Preposition about precedes relative pronoun whom.] Thats a mistake for (which) I cant be held responsible. [Relative pronoun can be dropped and for moved to after responsible.]Its difficult to advise a person on a matter in(which) she is an expert. [Relative pronoun can be dropped and for moved to after responsible.]Its difficult to advise a person on a matter in(which) she is an expert.]Relative pronoun can be dropped and for moved to after expent.]Relative pronoun can be dropped and for moved to after expert.]Relative pronoun can be dropped a of.Twenty students appeared for the interview, all of whom were shortlisted for the next round. I invested in ten different companies, three of which returned losses. The author, none of whose books have done well, is writing another. Relative pronouns are a stepping stone towards relative clauses, which help combine sentences sharing the same noun Combining such sentences adds another tool to vary your sentences. Second, knowing how to drop relative pronouns, wherever possible, makes your writing concise and smoother to read.01. (EFOMM) Typhoon Ida left a trail of destruction in wave.It swept the country from coast to coast.a) mineb) oursc) hisd) herse) its02. (JFS) course do you think is the best one of this university?a) Whatb) Whosec) Howd) Whiche) Why03. (UNESP) Assinale a alternativa correta:Do you know discovered?e) What did Columbus discovered?e) Whot discovered?e) What did Columbus discovered?e) Whot discovered?e) What did columbus discovered?e) What did conversity?a) Whot discovered?e) What did conversity?a) Whatb) Whosec) Howd) Whiche) Why03. (UNESP) Assinale a alternativa correta:Do you know ?a) where your brother bought that carb) where did your brother buy that carc) where does your brother buy that card) where will your brother buy that care) where has your brother bought that car05. (UNESP) farm is that large one?It is .a) Which Petersb) Whose Petersc) Whose of Peterd) Which for Petere) What are those on the sofa?- Theyre Peters.a) Whichb) Whatc) Whered) Whome) Whose07. (UNESP) Peters06. (UNESP) Assinale a alternativa correta:- These blue jeans are mine. people in Braslia?a) How many are thereb) How much are therec) What many was thered) What many were theree) How many million was is your hat?a) Whenb) Whoc) Whosed) Wheree) How many09. (JFS) Those firemen, there08. (UNESP) Assinale a alternativa correta: saved the little girl from the fire, are local heroes.a) whob) thatc) whomd) whiche) a e b esto corretas10. (UNESP) Assinale a alternativa correta:Children who are exposed to TV can learn ideas may be taken away from it.a) whoeverb) whomc) whod) whiche) where11.(UFV) Complete the sentence below correctly: Don Pedro, was one of the visitors, was also very impressed with Bells invention.a) whob) whosec) whend) wheree) which12. (JFS) In his last book, the author decided to talk about the people and the places he loved.a) whob) whomc) whichd) thate) whose13. (FEI) Complete:My neighbor, is very beautiful, was here this morning.a) whichb) whosec) whod) whene) what14. (UNESP) That is the one I always use.a) whoseb) whoc) whatd) whiche) whom15. (FEI) Escolha a alternativa correta para completar a frase a seguir: It was Eiffel constructed the metal framework.a) whomb) whichc) whosed) whye) who16.(CESGRANRIO) In Men dont often have the lump-in-the-throat feeling that many women experience, the pronoun THAT could be replaced by:a) who.b) whose.d) whose.d) whote) which.17. (MACKENZIE) Im a person technical knowledge of computer will impress a) who everyoneb) which someonec) for whom nobodyd) whom everybodye) whose anyone18. (CESGRANRIO) WHERE in They are limited to texts where the possibilities of linguistic error are minimal could be replaced by: a) that.b) which.c) whose.d) in which.e) whereby.19. (UFSM) bene ts children education is campaign worth doing.a) Some whichb) Any whosec) Any whichd) None thate) Some what20. (UNESP) Assinale a alternativa correta: finds the money may keep it.a) Who heb) Whomc) Whosed) Whoever21.(FATEC) Escolha a alternativa que mantm o mesmo signi cado de NO ONE em no one passes or fails a TOEFL:a) Anybodyb) .a) nowhereb) somewherec) nowhere elsed) everywhere elsee) none23. (UNESP) Assinale a alternativa correta:Would Everybodyc) Nobodyd) Somebodye) Someone22. (JFS) I do not want to stay home tonight. I want to go like to hear music tonight?a) somebodyb) someonec) anythingd) anyonee) something24. (UNESP) said she is right.a) Somebodyb) Anybodyc) Anyoned) Somethinge a lacuna da frase apresentada: Catherine is making her.26. (UNESP) Assinale a alternativa que preenche corretamente a lacuna da frase apresentada: Catherine is making dress.a) to himb) to herc) himselfd) herselfe) they27. (PUCPR) Lucy hates John and John hates Lucy. Lucy and John hate .a) themselvesb) itselfc) each otherd) herselfe) himself28. (FAAP) Assinale a alternativa correta: I took my husband to the airport .a) himselfb) oneselfc) myselfd) herselfe) yourself28. (UNESP) Assinale a some decent clothes.a) myselfb) herselfc) themselvesd) himselfe) yourself30. (UNESP) Assinale a alternativa correta: In some cities people do not pay for .a) myselfb) himselfc) herselfd) yourselfe) ourselves29. (UEL) Here is some money. Go and buy tickets.a) themb) hisc) ourd) here) alternativa correta:You can do that their 31. (UFRGS) The phrase a book of mine could be replaced by:a) mine books.b) my books.c) some of my books.d) a book of my.e) one of my books.32. (UNESP) He said he was going to pass exam.a) hisb) herc) itsd) theire) our33. (UNESP) That sports car is very expensive. The car dealer told me that price is 10,000 dollars.a) herb) .a) other eachb) each otherc) one otherd) other onee) another each36. (UNESP) Assinale a alternativa correta: Those organisms pose fourth edition.a) hisb) herc) itsd) itse) their35. (UNESP) Those two women always help hisc) itsd) theire) hers34. (UNESP) This dictionary is in danger to human life.a) anyb) nonec) nod) note) no one37. (UNESP) The doctor to Mrs.Jones went told her to eat less.a) whereb) whatc) whosed) whoe) whom38. (UNESP) Can you tell me ?a) how much does a box of matches costb) how much a box of matches costsc) how much did a box of matches costd) how much has a box of matches costb) how much costs a box of matches39. (UEL)- How about having a party soon?-.a) Yes, sureb) I bet he doesntc) It wont lastd) I never doe) We arent in it at all40. (EFOMM) In the sentence: If the oceans die, it could cause great destruction.c) atmosphere.d) the oceans death.e) the cause.01. e) its02.d) Which03.b) Who discovered America?04.a) where your brother bought that car05.b) Whose Peters06.e) Whose07.a) How many are there08.d) who12.d) who16.e) who10.d) which11.a) who12.d) that13.c) who13.d) that13.c) us.26.d) herself27.c) each other28.c) myself28.d) yourself29.e) yourself30.e) their31.e) one of my books.32.a) his33.c) its34.c) its34.c) its34.c) its35.b) each other36.c) no37.e) whom38.b) how much a box of matches costs39.a) Yes, sure40.d) the oceans death. Do Not Sell My Personal Information Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable nanner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Na lngua inglesa, os pronomes relativos mais comuns so who para pessoas, which para coisas, that para pessoas, which para coisas, that para pessoas, which para coisas, that para pessoas ou coisas em situaes informais, e whose indicando posse. Esses pronomes ajudam a dar mais detalhes sobre o sujeito de uma sentena sem a repetio. Nesta atividade, voc ter a oportunidade de praticar o uso dos pronomes relativos em ingls, completando as frases com a opo correta. 1. The woman *who* (person) lives next door is a doctor.2. Thats the book *that* (thing) I told you about.3. The car *which* (thing) Was stolen has been found.4. She is the only person *whose* (possession) opinion matters to me.5. The kid *who* (person) you met yesterday is my nephew.6. This is the artist *whose* (possession) work I admire the most.7. I have a friend *who* (person) we saw last night was incredible.10. All the people *who* (person) were involved will be guestioned.11. The students *whose* (possession) essays were selected won the competition.12. He wrote a play *that* (thing) became guite famous.13. The phone *whose* (possession) dog ran away is very sad. 1. They visited the museum *which* (thing) is famous for its ancient artifacts.2. The actress *who* (person) won the award is my favorite.3. Where is the photo *that* (thing) I am wearing?6. We need a manager *who* (person) can handle stressful situations.7 My aunt, *whose* (possession) cat is missing, is very upset.8. Is this the tree *that* (thing) your grandfather planted?9. The stories *that* (thing) he writes are fascinating.10. I know the man *who* (person) fixed your car.11. Shes the one *whose* (possession) ideas always amaze me.12. The bag *that* (thing) was stolen contained important documents.13. Tom, *who* (person) is my colleague, will join us for dinner.14. This is the team *that* (thing) won the championship last year.15. The scientist *whose* (possession) research changed the world is giving a lecture tonight. pink circles with relative pronouns definition and examples Created by Karina Goto for YourDictionary Owned by YourDictionary, Copyright YourDictionary Theyre not called relative pronouns because they show up on holidays and at family weddings. In fact, relative pronouns are around a lot more often than any distant aunts or cousins youll see on Thanksgiving you probably use them in conversation every day. The key is knowing what they are and how to use them correctly (and they wont even judge your lifestyle choices). A relative pronoun connects a noun or pronoun to a group of words that provide more information (known as a relative or adjective clause). It functions like a conjunction to combine parts of a sentence. The teacher who gave me an A thinks I should be an engineer. (Who connects the teacher to the clause gave me an A) The children, whom we love dearly, need better educational systems. (Whom connects the children, and whom replaces the children. They relate to their antecedent hence the relative part of their name. The most common relative pronouns are who, whom, whose, which, and that. Relative Pronouns (people only) It was my husband who broke the car door. whose shows possession or relationship The girl whose notes I borrowed is really nice. whom replaces object pronouns (people only) The man whom they found was my uncle. which adds detail to a noun or pronoun in non-essential clauses The piggy bank that was on my desk got broken. Relative pronouns come right after a noun or pronoun to introduce a modifying clause. But they also replace the noun or pronoun to keep your writing from sounding repetitive. I bought a house is closer to my school. I bought a house that is closer to my school. I bought a house that is closer to my school. I bought a house is closer to my school. I bought a house that is closer to my school and the school and t pronouns so often that you dont think twice about it. But when should you really include a relative pronoun in a sentence. Dont use commas? Essential clauses, are important to the meaning of a sentence. Dont use commas with these clauses. I don't like people who interrupt me. Never go to a doctor whose office plants have died. Police officers and firefighters are people whom Andy admires. Gifts that have a special meaning are the best of all. If you remove these clauses from the sentence, the meaning changes so much that theyre not the sentence anymore. I dont like people is much different from I dont like people who interrupt me. Non-essential clauses (also known as non-defining or nonrestrictive clauses) add information. Thats why you need commas to separate these clauses from the rest of the sentence. Byron, who once would convey basically the same information. Thats why you need commas to separate these clauses from the rest of the sentence. told me I look like a giraffe, works at the zoo. My cat, whose bed I am not allowed to touch, terrifies everyone in our family. The president, whom I did not vote for, raised taxes yet again. The painting, which Hannah adores, is worth over a million dollars. In the examples, you could cut out the non-defining clause and still understand the point of the sentence. In the last sentence, the important part is that the painting is worth a million dollars; the fact that Hannah adores it is just one issue left how do you choose the right one and avoid annoying grammar mistakes? Many writers mix up that and which when describing objects and non-human beings. That clarifies the noun youre talking about in essential clauses which adds more information in non-essential clauses. The Corvette isnt working. (Essential clauses which adds more information in non-essential clauses.) essential clause Its nice to know that its Dads favorite, but wed understand the sentence anyway) The test that I failed brought my grade down to a C. (Essential clause we dont need to know which test brought the grade down to a C. (Non-essential clause we dont need to know what its Dads favorite, but we dont need to know whet he set that I failed brought the grade down to a C. (Non-essential clause we dont need to know whet he set that I failed brought the grade down to a C. (Non-essential clause we dont need to know whet he set that I failed brought the grade down to a C. (Non-essential clause we dont need to know whet he set that I failed brought the grade down to a C. (Non-essential clause we dont need to know whet he set that I failed brought the grade down to a C. (Non-essential clause we dont need to know whet he set that I failed brought the grade down to a C. (Non-essential clause we dont need to know we dont n its about to understand the sentence) Another common grammar mixup happens between who and that (or who, that, and which). Who describes people only; that describes objects and non-human things only. I like the girl who runs fast. I like dresses that have pockets. Is that the neighbor who yelled at you? Is that the dog that barked at you? My sister, who wants to be an architect, built a city out of marshmallows. My marshmallows, which I was planning to eat, are now gone. Relative pronouns typically begin adjective anoun, not an adjective. These anoun, not an adjective anoun, not an adjective anoun, not an adjective anoun (that what adjective anoun) are now gone. Relative pronouns typically begin adjective anoun (that what adjective anoun) are now gone. clauses come after the verb in the sentence. Do you know who stole my bike? Im trying to decide which dessert I want. George heard that function as relative pronouns to introduce noun clauses. Use these words when youre not sure who (or what) youre talking about. Whoever stole my bike should return it. Whichever dessert you choose will be delicious. George will take whatever job he can get. (Note that you replace that with whatever in these cases, rather than thatever.) With words like which, who, and whom, youd think that relative pronouns are actually question words. Youd be right sort of. When those words ask a question, theyre functioning as interrogative pronouns which replace nouns in interrogative pronouns add information; interrogative pronouns oven? Relative pronoun - The person who rang the bell was selling magazines. Interrogative determiners. In the question, they're functioning as interrogative determiners. In the question "Which cake exploded in the oven?", which modifies cake. It may seem as though there are a few words missing from the list above. But when, where, and why arent relative pronouns; they replace adverbs in a sentence to add more detail. But they refer to time, places, and reasons. Most of the time, they replace adverbs in a sentence to add more detail. pronoun which. Grandma remembers a time in which feels awkward) Grandma remembers a time when functions the same way, and sounds better) The company for which I work has great benefits. (Relative pronoun for which feels awkward) The company where I work has great benefits. (Relative adverb why sounds better) Thats the reason for which Im late. (Relative adverb why sounds better) Can you find the relative pronouns in each sentence? Umberto loves movies that have a lot of action. My brother, who hates flying, took an hour to get onto the plane. Whoever bought me this lovely necklace has wonderful taste. Heres the part in the book where the main character fights a dragon. We invited people whom we feel are fun at a party. This weekend I watched romantic movies, which always make me cry. Check your answers below. Umberto loves movies that have a lot of action. My brother, who hates flying, took an hour to get onto the plane. Whoever bought me this lovely necklace has wonderful taste. Heres the part in the book where the main character fights a dragon. (Where functions as relative pronoun in this case) We invited people whom we enjoy being around. This weekend I watched romantic movies, which always make me cry.Em alta100%Prvia do material em textoRelative Pronouns Exerccios01.The clergyman had a sore throat preached a fine sermon.a) whatb) whichc) whosed) whome) that02.I know the girl wrote you this letter.a) whoseb) whomc) whichd) whoe) what03.Were those the physicians to introduced you brother?a) whichb) whoc) whosed) whome) when04.Thats the businessman daughter suffered an accident this morning.a) whichb) whoc) whosed) whome) when05. The book I was reading yesterday was a detective story.a) whoseb) whatc) whomd) whoe) which06. Did you know agoraphobia is a morbid fear of open places?a) ifb) thanc) thatd) whate) which07.The shirt _____ buttons are yellow belongs to me.a) whoseb) whichc) whomd) whoe) what08.The lady was here a week ago went to London.a) whichb) whatc) whomd) whoe) whose09.I dont like people laugh at me.a) whoseb) whichc) whod) whate) whom10. His father, lives in Rio. wil return soon.a) whoseb) whatc) whod) whome) b and c are corrects.Respostas:01.E02.D03.D04.C05.E06.C07.A08.D09.C10.C Exerccios de Ingls01. The clergyman had a sore throat preached a fine sermon.a) what b) which c) whose d) whom e) that 02. I know the girl wrote you this letter.a) whose b) whom c) which d) who e) what03. Were you introduced you brother?a) which b) who c) whose d) whom e) when04. Thats the businessman daughter suffered an accident this morning.a) which b) who c) whose d) whom e) when05. The book I was reading yesterday was a detective story.a) whose b) what c) whom d) who e) which06. Did you know _ buttons are yellow belongs to me.a) whose b) which c) whom d) who e) what08. The lady was here a week ago went to London.a) which b) what c) whom d) who e) whose09. I dont like people agoraphobia is a morbid fear of open places?a) if b) than c) that d) what e) which07. The shirt laugh at me.a) whose b) which c) who lives in Rio, will return soon.a) whose b) what c) who d) whom e) b and c are corrects. Leia o artigo: Pronomes em inglsRespostas:01. E02. D03. D04. C05. E06. C07. A08. D09. C10. C Nathallia Guimares Professora de Ingls Os Relative Pronouns (Pronomes Relativos), assim como no Portugus, servem para ligar d) what e) whom 10. His father, oraes e substituir um elemento da primeira orao para evitar repeties. Abaixo, seguem alguns exerccios sobre eles. Questo 1Complete a frase a seguir com o Relative Pronoun adequado: Michael has a car. The car is very beautiful. A) Michael has a car who is very beautiful. B) Michael has a car whose is very beautiful. C) Michael has a car whose is very beautiful. C) Michael has a car whose is very beautiful. D) Michael has a car whose is very beautiful. C) Michael has a car who is very beautiful. D) Michael has a car whose is very beautiful. D) Michael has a car who is very beautiful. D) Michael has a car who is very beautiful. C) Michael has a car who is very beautiful. D) Michael has a car who is very beautiful. C) Michael has a car who is very beautiful. D) Michael has a car wh completar a frase a seguir:Wagner Moura, wife is a journalist, is a famous Brazilian actor. Contedo exclusivo para assinantes Toda Matria+ Alm de mais exerccios, tenha acesso a mais recursos para dar um up nos seus estudos. Corretor de Redao para o Enem Exerccios exclusivos Estude sem publicidade Leia tambm: Relative Pronouns (pronomesseus estudos. relativos em ingls) Professora de Ingls com ps-graduao em Gesto Escolar e Coordenao Pedaggica. Atua como professora desde 2007, j tendo experienciado os diferentes segmentos, da Educao Infantil ao Ensino Superior. GUIMARES, Nathallia. Exerccios sobre Relative Pronouns (com gabarito explicado). Toda Matria, [s.d.]. Disponvel em: . Acesso em Utilizamos cookies e tecnologias semelhantes para aprimorar sua experincia de navegao. Poltica de Privacidade. Relative pronouns are an important part of Latin. But they can also be confusing, mostly because there are so many different forms and many of them look alike. Latin students and teachers often refer to these pronouns as Q-words, since all the forms begin with the letter Q. In this post, my goal is to make these little Q-words easier to understand and use. First we will cover what relative pronouns are and important terminology associated with them. Then we will dive into the declension chart and look at lots of example sentences! This post may contain affiliate links and I may receive a commission, at no extra cost to you, if you make a purchase through a link. See my disclosures for more details. A relative pronoun is a pronoun that allows you to give more information about a person, place, or thing. The relative pronoun is a pronoun that allows you to give more information about the following sentence. The man who sits in the garden sings. Vir qu in hort sedet cantat. The relative pronoun who (Latin qu) introduces a clause that gives us more information about the man. We arent talking about just any man: it is specifically the man who sits in the garden. Relative pronouns specify which person, place, or thing is meant. Thus they perform an important function in both Latin and English. The very name relative conveys this idea. Relative comes from Latin reltvus, which derives from the Latin verb refer. This verb has many meanings, but one of them is report or relate. So you can think of relative pronouns that relate more information about a noun. Before we take a closer look at the Latin relative pronoun, we need to clarify some more terminology. Every relative pronoun introduces a relative clause. Lets return to our example sentence. This time, the whole relative clause has, at minimum, its own subject and verb. There may also be a direct object, indirect object, prepositional phrase, etc. In our example sentence, who (qu) is the subject, sits (sedet) is the verb, and in the garden (in hort) is a prepositional phrase. Note that a relative clause is a subordinate clause. This means that it cannot stand on its own. It needs to be part of a larger sentence. The relative pronoun is what connects the relative clause to the rest of the sentence. Each relative pronoun has an antecedent, that is, a specific word that it refers to. In our example sentence, the antecedent is man (vir). The relative pronoun. If there is no relative pronoun, then there is no relative clause. This is because in Latin, you can never omit the relative pronoun is mandatory. As I mentioned up above, the English relative pronouns are who, which, and that. Each of these pronouns is used in slightly different contexts; for instance, which can only refer to a non-person. In Latin, on the other hand, there is one primary relative pronouns all have gender, number, and case, and the relative pronoun is no exception. Qu is the masculine singular nominative form, quae is the feminine singular nominative form, and quod is the neuter singular nominative form. Now lets look at the full declension. CaseMasc.Fem.Neut.Nom.ququaequodGen.cuiuscuiusDat.cuicuicuicuiAcc.quemquamquodAbl.quququRelative pronoun declension chart (singular) CaseMasc.Fem.Neut.Nom.ququaequaeGen.qurumqurumDat.quibusqu should always remember when it comes to Latin relative pronouns. A relative pronoun takes its gender and number from its antecedent, but it takes its case from its use in its relative pronouns. A relative pronoun takes its gender. pronouns also have gender, it makes sense that the pronouns gender would need to match the nouns gender. Consider the following two sentences. Vir qu in hort sedet cantat. = The woman who is in the garden sings. In English, we use the same relative pronoun (who) in both instances, but in Latin there is a distinction in gender. Qu refers to vir, which is masculine, so qu must also be masculine. Quae, on the other hand, refers to the feminine. Similarly, Latin nouns can be singular or plural. Logically, you must use a singular pronoun to refer to a singular noun, but a plural pronoun to refer to a plural noun. So far so good. But what about the relative pronouns case? It is tempting to say that the relative pronouns case should also match the antecedents case. But this is not true. Think about it. A relative pronouns case should also match the relative pronouns case? depends on its role in its own clause. If the pronoun is the subject of its clause, then it will be in the nominative. If it is the direct object, then it will be in the accusative, and so on. The case of its antecedent is irrelevant. Think about the following sentence. Fmina quam puer videt cantat. The woman whom the boy sees is singing. Quam is an accusative singular feminine relative pronoun that refers to fmina. It is singular and feminine because fmina is in the accusative because it is the subject of the relative clause (quam puer videt). We can see this more clearly if we rephrase the relative clause as an independent sentence. Whom does the boy sees the woman. Puer fminam with quam to create a relative clause, quam is also the direct object. Now it is time to look at examples of relative pronouns in each case. I stressed up above that the relative pronoun cannot be omitted. You will notice, on the other hand, that sometimes the antecedent is implied. Qu on its own can mean the one who / the man who, while quae is the one who / the man who, while quae is the one who / the man who, while quae is the one who / the man who, while quae is the one who / the man who, while quae is the one who / the man who, while quae is the one who / the man who, while quae is the one who / the man who. things which, and so forth. NOMINATIVE Puellam quae in silvs habitat nn vide. = I do not see the girl who lives in the woods. Qu fortis est veniet. = (He) who / whoever is brave will come. (implied antecedent is) GENITIVE Titus, cuius soror est uxor mea, amcus est. = Titus, whose sister is my wife, is a friend. Homins qurum nmina in libr scrpta sunt nn sunt laet. = The people whose names were written in the book are not happy. DATIVE Agricola cui pecniam dedimus nbs grtis git. = The farmer to whom we gave money thanked us. Vir guibus sunt mult amc nn timent. = Men who have many friends (for whom there are many friends) are not afraid. (dative of possession) ACCUSATIVE Librum quem mihi msist iam leg. = I am already reading the book which you sent me. Quae facis nn mihi placent. = I do not like (the things) which you are doing. (implied antecedent ea) ABLATIVE Puella qucum ambulmus cantat. = The girl with whom we are walking is singing. Caesar mlits laudvit quibus urbs capta erat. = Caesar praised the soldiers by whom the city had been captured. So far I have explained the basic use of the relative pronoun: to introduce a relative pronoun. In this section of the post, I will briefly outline some of these uses. A word of caution: if you havent learned the subjunctive yet, then this section is too advanced for you. I recommend that you skip to my tips for memorizing the relative clauses of characteristic describe what sort of person, place, or thing you are referring to. They tell us what is (or might be) characteristic describe what sort of person, place of characteristic describe what sort of person, place of characteristic describe what is (or might be) characteristic describe always in the subjunctive mood. This is because the focus is on the nouns character or potential. The easiest way to distinguish between a relative clause is to give an example. Titus est qu vrittem dcat. = Titus is the sort of person who tells the truth. (CHARACTERISTIC) The first sentence contains a regular relative clause. This clause tells us a fact about a specific instance in Titus life: he told the truth. For this reason, the verb dxit is in the indicative. The second sentence, on the other hand, relays a general characteristic of Titus: his truthfulness. We can assume that Titus is the kind of person who would tell the truth no matter the circumstances. This is a relative clauses of characteristic, and the verb dcat is in the subjunctive. In relative clauses of characteristic, the relative clauses of characteristic: sunt qu . . . = there are some who . . . quis est qu . . . ? = who is there who does not fear the king? (i.e. Who is there of the sort so as to not fear the king?) Sunt qu putent avs esse des. = There are some who think that birds are gods. If you would like to read more about relative clauses of characteristic, then I recommend consulting 535 of Allen and Greenoughs, myfavorite Latin grammar. A relative pronoun must refer to an antecedent in the main clause. Compare the following two sentences. The first is a standard purpose clause introduced by ut, and the second is a relative clause of purpose introduced by qu. Rx potam vocat ut fbulam nrret. Both Latin versions have the same English translation: The king summons the poet to tell a story / in order that he may tell a story. The difference is purely grammatical. In the second sentence, qu stands for ut is (in order that he). If the poet were female, we would use quae to stand for ut ea (in order that she). You will see the relative clause of purpose everywhere. You can recognize it because the relative clause the relative clause of purpose of the main action. The last special use of the relative pronoun that I want to discuss is the connective relative. This use, unlike the last two, does not have to involve the subjunctive. The connective relative is used to connect two separate sentences. It stands in for et (and) plus a third person pronoun. This sounds complicated in the abstract, but a few examples will clear things up. Pater mihi multa dna msit. Quae cum vdissem, laetta sum. My father sent me many gifts. It is equivalent to et . . . ea and . . . them. The relative pronoun is used to link the sentences more closely together. It would also be fine to write: Pater mihi multa dna msit. Et cum ea vdissem, laetta sum. The two versions have the same meaning. Romans love to use the connective relative, so you will encounter it constantly once you begin to read ancient texts. Here is a rather complex example from Livy. Quorum refers back to equitum (cavalry). tum consul Romanus, ut rem excitaret, equitum paucas turmas extra ordinem immisit; quorum cum plerique delapsi ex equis essent et alii turbati, et a Samnitium acie ad opprimendos eos qui ceciderant et ad suos tuendos ab Romanis procursum est. Then the Roman consul, to put some life into the work, detached a few troops of cavalry and sent them in. Of these the most part were unhorsed, and, the rest being thrown into confusion, there was a rush on the part of the Samnites to dispatch the fallen and on that of the Romans to save their comrades. Livy History of Rome 10.36.4 (trans. Foster) The Latin relative pronoun features an odd mixture of first, second, and third declension noun endings. In the genitive and dative singular, they follow the fallen and on that of the Romans to save their comrades. Livy History of Rome 10.36.4 (trans. Foster) The Latin relative pronoun features an odd mixture of first, second, and third declension noun endings. the pronominal pattern of ius and in all three genders. My first recommendation is that you look at the forms carefully and notice familiar patterns. For instance, quam, qu, qurum, and qus in the feminine declension display standard first declension display standard first declension display standard first declension noun endings. My second recommendation is that you repeat the forms out loud to yourself constantly

You can even make up a song to help the endings to stick in your memory. Check out the following two videos about Latin relative pronouns by HI PAWS, a Latin teacher (with a cat) who makes weird but effective musical videos about Latin grammar. A YouTube video containing a song about the Latin relative pronouns by HI PAWS, a Latin teacher (with a cat) who makes weird but effective musical videos about Latin grammar. A YouTube video containing a song about the Latin relative pronouns by HI PAWS, a Latin teacher (with a cat) who makes weird but effective musical videos about Latin grammar. A YouTube video containing a song about the Latin relative pronouns by HI PAWS, a Latin teacher (with a cat) who makes weird but effective musical videos about Latin grammar. A YouTube video containing a song about the Latin relative pronouns by HI PAWS, a Latin teacher (with a cat) who makes weird but effective musical videos about Latin grammar. A YouTube video containing a song about the Latin relative pronoun endings A YouTube video with a song about the Latin relative pronouns by HI PAWS, a Latin teacher (with a cat) who may song to solve a song to help the endings to stick in your memory. Check out the following pronoun sint relative pronouns work To sum up: a relative pronoun introduces a relative clause with more information about a specific noun or pronoun (its antecedent). In Latin, the relative pronouns (Busica series and number from its own clause. This is a long and dense post, every long about the Latin relative pronouns intervents of the every series and number from its own clause. This is a long and dense post, every long about takes ingeneral take pronouns (Guis, quid) linensive Pronouns (Guis, quid) Intensive Pronouns (Ipse, ipsa, ipsum)The website explains topics in English language learning in simple, yet comprehensive, way. If youre new to the website, you can use websites every for a question whose answer is yes or no. It always starts with an auxiliary. Did youDepending on the answer expected, questions a

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