

Who, whom, whose...

1. Read the text below, paying special attention to sentence structure:

Do you recognize any relative pronouns?

John is a talented musician. He has a brother who is also a musician. They play in a band which they started together after they met two guys who could play the guitar. The album which they recorded in 2015 is John's favorite. Their new album, whose title is unknown, will be released next year.

2. Defining relative clauses

are clauses starting with the **relative pronouns/adverbs: who, whom, whose, which, where, when**

and that which give us **essential** information about the person or thing mentioned.

Who is used for people and can replace subject and object nouns/pronouns (*he, she, it, they, him, her, it, them*).

*He has a brother **who** is also a musician.*

Whom is used for people and can replace object nouns/pronouns (*him, her, it, them*).

*Their guitarist is a friend **whom** they like very much.*

Whose is used for people and can replace possessive nouns/pronouns (*his, her, its, their*).

*The musician **whose** guitar was stolen was very upset.*

Which is used for things and it can be a subject or an object.

*The album **which** they recorded in 2015 was a great success.*

3. Use relative pronouns to fill in the gaps:

who / where/ which / that/ whom / whose

1. The girl _____ lives next door has got a puppy.
2. My science teacher is a lady _____ I like very much.
3. There's a boy in my class _____ father is a professional baseball player.
4. The car _____ is blue is mine.
5. The letter _____ she sent me was so emotional.
6. This is the house _____ I used to live as a child.

4. Match the uses with the relative pronoun.

Who
Whom
Whose

can replace objects (*him, her, us*)

can replace possessives (*his, her, our*)

can replace subjects (*he, she, we*)

Use these pronouns to complete the following sentences:

- _____ red shoes are these?
- To _____ do these red shoes belong?
- _____ is the man wearing the red shoes?

5. Join these sentences together using *who*, *whom*, and *whose*.

- John is a student. He is learning about relative clauses.
- John is a musician. His brother is also a musician.
- John is a musician. I admire him very much.
- John and his brother helped a woman. She dropped her groceries.
- John and his brother helped a man. His car had broken down.
- John and his brother helped a child. Everybody loves her.

6. Which sentence is correct?

- The album who was recorded in 1995 is John's favourite.
- The album whom was recorded in 1995 is John's favourite.
- The album which was recorded in 1995 is John's favourite.

Which sentence is incorrect?

- John likes the woman who's playing bass guitar.
- John likes the women whose playing bass guitar.
- John likes the woman that is playing bass guitar.

7. Choose two correct relative pronouns for each sentence.

1. John can see the bird _____ stole his key!
2. The bird _____ stole John's key is called Howard.
(If we know an animal's given name we can use 'who')
3. John would like to find a new bassist _____ can also sing.
4. a I remember the titles of all their albums except for one. The album _____ title I can't remember was their most successful one.
4. b I remember the titles of all their albums except for one. The album the title _____ I can't remember was their most successful one.
5. John drives a van _____ can carry all his band's instruments.

8. Choose the correct options to complete the sentences:

1. John has a bandmate **which/what/who** can sing backing vocals whilst playing drums.
2. Their most successful album was the one **whose/what/which** lyrics encapsulated the zeitgeist of its generation.
3. The band **who/which/what** is performing now was formed last year.
4. The drummer **what's/who's/whose** just joined the band is its youngest member.
5. The bar in **which/where/that** the band first performed has since closed.

9. Non-defining relative clauses

The previous slides all deal with defining clauses. We use them to specify who we are talking about. Now, we will look at **non-defining clauses**, which are used to add extra information to a sentence.

Where can you insert this piece of extra information into the sentence below?

,'who is twenty-one years old,'

___John___ is ___a___ musician ___.

10. Relative adverbs. Match them with their use.

Why
When
Where

Time
Place
Reason

We can also use *preposition + 'which'* instead of these in both defining and non-defining relative clauses.

Why
When
Where

11. Complete the sentences:

when / where / why

1. Sunset bar, _____ the band first performed, has since closed.
2. No one knows the exact date _____ the original drummer left the band.
3. At rehearsal, John said to his brother, "Tell me the reason _____ you are late."
4. The band was formed in 1989, the year _____ the Berlin wall came down.

12. Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences:

in which x2 / at which / for which

1. They had a gig _____ they were paid poorly.
2. John's garage was the first place _____ the band played together.
3. The local summer festival was the third venue _____ the band played.
4. October was the last month _____ the band played a gig.

13. Quantifiers are words which indicate quantity.

Do you know any words which are quantifiers?

Can you use **these words + of which/of whom/of whose** to make a sentence? They are used with non-defining clauses to add extra information.

For example:

The band members, all of whom met at university, enjoy similar music.

14. Complete the sentences:

which / whom / whose

1. The university, none of _____ students actually study music, often has live music events.
2. John and his brother, neither of _____ can cook, live in the same apartment.
3. The university provides many courses, none of _____ are related to music.
4. The band had five performances last month, all of _____ they were paid for.
5. The university lecturers, some of _____ attended a performance, think that John has a lot of potential.

15. Is "whomever" the formal version of "whoever"? Is it a made-up word to confuse students?

The fine people of Dunder Mifflin have their thoughts.

 **Whoever or Whomever? - The Office (Digital Exclusive)**

16. Complete the following sentences based on the video and then decide which ones are correct/incorrect:

1. All I want is for you to know it, so that you can communicate to the people here, to your clients, to _____ .
2. No, _____ is never actually right.
3. _____ is the formal version of the word.
4. It's _____ when it's the object of a sentence, and _____ when it's the subject.

17. Let's do a quiz!

1. Which of these words is NOT used in relative clauses?
 - a) that
 - b) whose
 - c) where
 - d) how
 - e) who
2. **Whom** can replace the objects of sentences (*him/her/us*). True or false?
3. What does this statement describe?

"They provide some additional information that is not essential and may be omitted without affecting the contents of the sentence."

 - a) Non-defining clauses
 - b) Defining clauses
 - c) Neither