

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.

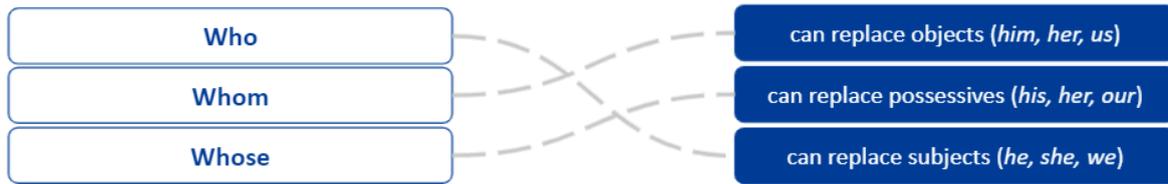
*The album **which** they recorded in 2015 was a great success.*

3. Use relative pronouns to fill in the gaps:

who / where/ which / that/ whom / whose

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

4. Match the uses with the relative pronoun.



Use these pronouns to complete the following sentences:

1. **Whose** red shoes are these?
2. To **whom** do these red shoes belong?
3. **Who** is the man wearing the red shoes?

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

1. John is a student. He is learning about relative clauses.
John is a student **who** is learning about relative clauses.
2. John is a musician. His brother is also a musician.
John is a musician **whose** brother is also a musician.
3. John is a musician. I admire him very much.
John is a musician **whom** I admire very much.
4. John and his brother helped a woman. She dropped her groceries.
John and his brother helped a woman **who** dropped her groceries.
5. John and his brother helped a man. His car had broken down.
John and his brother helped a man **whose** car had broken down.
6. John and his brother helped a child. Everybody loves her.
John and his brother helped a child **whom** everybody loves.

6. Which sentence is correct?

1. The album **who** was recorded in 1995 is John's favourite.
2. The album **whom** was recorded in 1995 is John's favourite.
3. The album **which** was recorded in 1995 is John's favourite.

Which sentence is **incorrect**?

1. John likes the woman **who's** playing bass guitar.
2. John likes the women **whose** playing bass guitar.
3. John likes the woman **that** is playing bass guitar.

7. Choose two correct relative pronouns for each sentence.

1. John can see the bird **that/which** stole his key!
2. The bird **who/which** 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 **who/that** can also sing.
4. a I remember the titles of all their albums except for one. The album **whose** 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 **of which** I can't remember was their most successful one.
5. John drives a van **that/which** 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 ___.

John, who is twenty-one years old, is a musician.

10. Relative adverbs. Match them with their use.



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

Why	for which
When	in/on which
Where	in/at which

11. Complete the sentences:

when / where / why

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

12. Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences:

in which x2 / at which / for which

- They had a gig **for which** they were paid poorly.
- John's garage was the first place **in which** the band played together.
- The local summer festival was the third venue **at which** the band played.
- October was the last month **in which** the band played a gig.

13. Quantifiers are words which indicate quantity.

Do you know any words which are quantifiers?

some, any, none, all, both, neither, most, several, enough, many, few

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 **whose** students actually study music, often has live music events.
2. John and his brother, neither of **whom** can cook, live in the same apartment.
3. The university provides many courses, none of **which** are related to music.
4. The band had five performances last month, all of **which** they were paid for.
5. The university lecturers, some of **whom** 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 **whomever**. ✓
2. No, **whomever** is never actually right. ✗
3. **Whomever** is the formal version of the word. ✓
4. It's **whom** when it's the object of a sentence, and **who** 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