RELATIVE PRONOUNS

• **WHO** is used for people (not for things):

  A thief is a person **who** steals things
  Do you know anybody **who** can play the piano?
  The people **who** work in the office are very friendly

• **WHICH** is only used for things:

  Jack works in a warehouse **which** is 500 years old
  A bus is a vehicle **which** is used for transporting people

• **THAT** may be used for both people and things:

  The people **that** work in the office are very boring
  Jack works in a warehouse **that** is 500 years old

  (It is not, however, considered polite to refer to people using **that**)

• **WHOSE** possessive

  Mary, **whose** father is American, lives in New York

• **AFTER PREPOSITIONS / COMMAS**

  After a preposition or comma it is not possible to use **that**.

  Mr Smith, who is a lawyer, drew up the contract

  After a preposition we use **whom** instead of **who**.

  There are over 100 employees, **25 of whom** are Spanish.

  Note: The chair **on which** you are sitting or ....... the chair **that** you are sitting on.

• **OMISSION**

  We can, and usually do, omit the pronoun if the subject of the verb is **not** the same as the subject of the pronoun:

  The letter (which) we received yesterday
  The letter which was posted on Friday

  The man who packed the goods
  The man **(who)** I spoke to on Tuesday
who, whom, which, whose or X (with a preposition if necessary)

1. She likes hamburgers ................. are hot.
2. John is the man .................. I met on Friday.
3. The house ...................... I live is very large.
4. Bill Clinton, ....................... was President of the USA, has only one daughter.
5. My neighbour, ......................... car is new, is building a garage.
6. I spoke to all of the students; six ............... were foreigners.
7. The chair ............................ I am sitting on is broken.
8. The Girl .............................. Played with Fire

Combine the sentences:

1  I interviewed several candidates. Most of them were unsuitable.
2  There wasn’t a telephone directory in the telephone box. I was phoning from this box.
3  I was sitting on a chair. It suddenly collapsed.
4  I missed the train. I usually catch this train.
5  I was waiting for a man. He didn’t turn up.
6  He introduced me to his colleagues. Most of them were foreign.
7  I met Mary. She asked me to give you this.
8  On Monday morning Tom went to Japan. He speaks Japanese.
9  Tom’s boss doesn’t Speak Japanese. He couldn’t go with him
10  She said there was an error in the invoice. This turned out to be true.

TRANSLATE:

1  Ayer fui al cine con alguien que te conoce
2  La mujer con la que fui a la playa es mi cuñada
3  La silla en la que estás sentado está rota
4  El libro que compré costó £20 y es el más caro de la tienda
5  Este libro, que solo costó £10, es más interesante que el otro.
6  Tengo un libro que nos ayudará a resolver el problema