

## RELATIVE PRONOUNS

1. The U2 concert \_\_\_\_\_ you watched on TV yesterday was completely different from the last year's.

- a. who
- b. whose
- c. **which**
- d. whom



2. I know the woman \_\_\_\_\_ Patrick has been dating lately.

- a. which
- b. **whom**
- c. whose
- d. where



3. Bates Motel is the name of the motel \_\_\_\_\_ takes place the plot of the film Psycho.

- a. **where**
- b. who
- c. whose
- d. which



4. Alfred Hitchcock was the director \_\_\_\_\_ made the film "Psycho" in 1962.

- a. whom
- b. which
- c. whose
- d. **who**



5. The Louvre Museum was one of the sets \_\_\_\_\_ was used by Bernardo Bertolucci in his wonderful film "The Dreamers".

- a. -----
- b. who
- c. **that**
- d. where



6. The candidate for the presidency \_\_\_\_\_ we prefer is ...

- a. which
- b. whose
- c. where
- d. **who / that / whom**



7. I'm interested in buying an apartment in \_\_\_\_\_ I can do whatever I want.

- a. where
- b. whose
- c. **which**
- d. that

8. Elias belongs to a soccer team \_\_\_\_\_ I don't like.

- a. who / that
- b. **which / that**
- c. where
- d. who



9. This is the city \_\_\_\_\_ I intend to live forever.

- a. which
- b. whose
- c. what
- d. **where**



10. This is the woman \_\_\_\_\_ picture appeared in magazines all over the world.

- a. who
- b. whom
- c. **whose**
- d. that

11. I lived in a house \_\_\_\_\_ rooms were very big.

- a. where
- b. **whose**
- c. which
- d. that



12. He is the kind of person from \_\_\_\_\_ I prefer to keep away.

- a. who
- b. that
- c. **whom**
- d. whose

13. This is another aspect that must be analyzed. The reflexive that can be replaced by

- a. who
- b. **which**
- c. whose
- d. where

14. The woman that talked to us was very nervous. The reflexive pronoun that can be replaced by

- a. **who**
- b. which
- c. whom
- d. whose

15. They worked in a company \_\_\_\_\_ owners have never talked to them.

- a. which
- b. **whose**
- c. whom
- d. who



16. He gave a party \_\_\_\_\_ purpose was to introduce his future wife.

- a. which
- b. **whose**
- c. that
- d. where

17. Ibero Star is a resort \_\_\_\_\_ you will probably have a lot of entertainment.

- a. which
- b. **where**
- c. that
- d. whose



18. In which sentence can the relative pronoun be omitted?

- a. You aren't the kind of person who could live in the United States.
- b. They wish to buy a house which is in our neighborhood.
- c. My wife knows the woman whose son died of cancer.
- d. **The people who the reporter is going to interview are asylum seekers.**

19. The man \_\_\_\_\_ repaired my bike is very good at his job.

- a. which
- b. whom
- c. that
- d. -----



20. The writer \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher recommended has won a Nobel Prize.

- a. which
- b. whose
- c. whom
- d. where



21. Daniel Ricciardo was the racer \_\_\_\_\_ won the Grand Prix of Hungary.

- a. which
- b. whom
- c. that
- d. whose



22. The reflexive pronoun can be omitted in:

- a. The museum that I visited yesterday was full of people.
- b. Those are the refugees whose their applications are being analyzed.
- c. This is the man with whom you had a discussion last month.
- d. This is a situation that created more dissatisfaction.

23. Children \_\_\_\_\_ parents read to them are likely to become good readers.

- a. that
- b. whose
- c. where
- d. who



24. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ the police were questioning last night has now been taken to prison.

- a. whose
- b. which
- c. where
- d. whom



25. Keith works for a company \_\_\_\_ produces leather bags.

- a. where
- b. **which**
- c. -----
- d. whose



26. The inspector made a lot of questions, most of \_\_\_\_ I didn't answer.

- a. that
- b. whose
- c. **which**
- d. who



27. Do you remember the name of the girl \_\_\_\_\_ father died of lung cancer?

- a. who
- b. whom
- c. that
- d. **whose**



28. "You say the words that I can't say." the relative pronoun that can be replaced by

- a. who
- b. **which**
- c. whose
- d. where



29. In "Dreaming about the things that we could be", the reflexive pronoun that can be replaced by

- a. **which**
- b. who
- c. whose
- d. where



30. "I'm a man, I'm not a child. / A man \_\_\_\_\_ sees the shadow behind your eyes.."

- a. which
- b. whom
- c. **who**
- d. whose



## PRONOMES RELATIVIVOS

Os pronomes relativos introduzem orações subordinadas adjetivas (restritivas ou explicativas). Essas orações definem, limitam ou acrescentam algo ao significado do antecedente.

Os pronomes relativos estudados são: **who**, **whom**, **which**, **that** e **whose**.

**Who** (que, quem) – é usado quando o antecedente for pessoa. Pode ser sujeito ou objeto do verbo.

The girl **who** arrived is beautiful. (A garota **que** chegou é bonita.)

The girl **who** I saw is beautiful. (A garota **que** eu vi é bonita.)

**Whom** (que, quem) - é usado quando o antecedente for pessoa. É usado quando este é objeto do verbo.

The girl **whom** I saw is beautiful. (A garota **que** eu vi é bonita.)

**Which** (que) – é usado quando o antecedente for coisa ou animal.

The dog **which** entered the bedroom is sick. (O cachorro **que** entrou no quarto está doente.)

**That** (que, quem) – é usado quando o antecedente for pessoa, coisa ou animal. Pode ser usado em todos os exemplos acima.

**Whose** (cujo(a)(s)) indica posse, é usado com qualquer antecedente e não pode ser omitido.

The boy **whose** bicycle is broken is my friend. (O garoto **cuja** bicicleta está quebrada é meu amigo.)

Quando houver preposição antes do pronome relativo usa-se **whom** (pessoa) ou **which** (coisa ou animal).

I saw the man with **whom** you were talking at the party. (Eu vi o homem com quem você estava conversando na festa.)

The book about **which** you are talking is expensive. (O livro do **qual** você está falando é caro.)

Quando a oração subordinada não for essencial para o significado do período (oração explicativa), virá separada por vírgula e não se usa o pronome **that**.

Mr. Allen, **who / whom** you saw yesterday, is an American citizen. (O Sr. Allen, que você viu ontem, é um cidadão Americano.)

**Where** (onde) é usado quando o antecedente for lugar. Pode ser substituído por **in which** (em que).

The flat **where** my aunt Laura lives is in Ponta Verde. (O apartamento onde minha tia Laura mora fica na Ponta Verde.)