

FRENTE: INGLÊS

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ASSUNTO: PRONOMES RELATIVOS

EAD – ITA

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Resumo Teórico

Function in the sentence	Reference to				
	People	Things / Concepts	Place	Time	Explanation
Subject	Who, That	Which, That			
Object	Who, Whom, That,	Which, That	Where	When	What/Why
Possessive	Whose	Whose, Of Which			

- The relative pronouns **who** and **whom** are used to talk about people. We use **who** as the subject of a relative clause, and **whom** as the object of a relative clause. As **whom** is a very formal pronoun, **who** is normally used as the object of the relative clause as well.

Ex.:
Megan is a nurse. She works at San Paul's Hospital → Megan is a nurse **who** works at San Paul's Hospital.
The man wasn't Dr. Phill. You met him. → The man **whom / who** you met wasn't Dr. Phill.
- The relative pronouns **which** and **that** are used to talk about things, animals or group nouns, such as team, for a group of people we are thinking of as a single unit. **Which** is considered a little more formal, therefore **that** is used in more informal situations.

Ex.:
I found the books **which / that** were missing.
John was in the team. The team won the tournament. → John was in the team **which / that** won the tournament.
- After prepositions only **whom** (people) or **which** (things, animals) can be used. In informal situations, the prepositions can be placed after the verb and the pronouns **who** (people) and **that** (things, animals) can be used at the beginning of the relative clause. More often, the relative pronoun is left out in this situation.

Ex.:
The man is Professor Willis. You were introduced to him. → The man **to whom** you were introduced is Professor Willis. (or) The man **who** you were introduced **to** is Professor Willis. (or) The man (X) you were introduced to was Professor Willis.

- To indicate possession, we use the relative pronoun **whose**. We use **whose** as a substitute to determiners such as possessive adjectives. **Whose** can be used to refer to people, things or animals. When used to refer to things, it must indicate part of or belonging to other things.

Ex.:
Is she the girl? Her house was broken into. → Is she the girl **whose** house was broken into?
They work for a big company. Its CEO comes from Korea. → They work for a company **whose** CEO comes from Korea.
- It is possible to use relative clauses after personal pronouns or indefinite pronouns. If the pronouns refer to people who should be used, and **that** ought to be used when the pronoun refers to things or animals. The use of relative clauses after personal pronouns is considered very formal.

Ex.:
Do you know anyone **who** plays the saxophone?
It wasn't he **who** broke the jar.
Can you say something **that** can be taken seriously?
- The relative pronoun **where** can be used to refer to places where things happen. **In which, at which or on which** can be used to substitute where in relative clauses. In a more figuratively way, we can use **where** after nouns like situation, activity, case, example, experience and society.

Ex.:
There's a green drawer. I keep my passport in it.
There's a green drawer **where / in which** I keep my passport.
Women are better in situations **where** reasoning is more important than strength.
- The relative pronoun **when** can be used after nouns referring to time expressions. **When** is not used after the expressions each/ every time. In this case, we should use the pronoun **that** or omit the pronoun.

Ex.:
Those were golden years **when** things were much easier.
Do you have a moment **when** (X) we can talk?
- After the noun *reason*, we should use why or no relative pronoun.

Ex.:
I don't understand the reason **why** (X) he acted like that.
That's the reason **why** (X) these people always end up being injured.

- The relative pronoun **what** can be used at the beginning of a relative clause meaning 'the thing(s) that'. **What** can be used as subject or object of the relative clause.

Ex.:

It seems wrong **what** they are doing.
I don't really know **what** she means by that.

Defining Relative Clauses

- In a defining relative clause, we include information that identifies or classifies people and things. The meaning of the sentence is incomplete without the defining relative clause.

Ex.:

Do you remember the boy **who** won the championship? He got a full scholarship and will live abroad.
How do you call a thing that measures temperature? ~ A thermometer.

- The relative pronoun **that** is normally used at the beginning of a defining relative clause instead of the object or the object of a preposition. When a noun phrase contains a superlative or a quantifier, the relative pronoun **that** should necessarily be applied.

Ex.:

The film is 'The Untouchables'. He was talking about it. → The film **that** (X) he was talking about is *The Untouchables*.
That was the most amazing play that (X) I have ever seen in my entire life.

- When referring to people, the relative pronouns **who** or **whom** can be used to begin defining relative clauses.

Ex.:

I have some friends **who** would like to study in Japan.
She is the woman **whom/who** (X) I helped on the underground station.

Non-Defining Relative Clauses

- In a non-defining relative clause, we simply add extra information about people or things. A comma (,) is used before and after a non-defining relative clause, unless it is the end of the sentence. The pronouns **who**, **whom** and **which** are normally used at the beginning of non-defining relative clauses. The pronoun **that** or the omission of the pronoun is not used in non-defining relative clauses.

Ex.:

The first candidate, **who** came from Serbia, did not know the right answer.
Jericoara, **which** was considered a paradise, has faced some problems with violence recently.

- The pronoun **which** can be used in a non-defining relative clause to add comments about previous statements. **Which** is also used in preposition phrases such as **in which** case at the beginning of a non-defining relative clause to add comments.

Ex.:

They said the Prime Minister had resigned, **which** was not true.
There might be a storm, **in which case** the docks will be shut.

- In non-defining relative clauses, of which and of whom are used after quantifiers such as *some* or *superlatives*. These expressions are applied when we want to add information about part of something or about an individual from a group already mentioned.

Ex.:

The last talk, **some of which** I just loved, was about UFOs.
At the conference, there were many famous scientists, **the most famous of whom** was Pierre Lorin.

Reduced Relative Clauses

- We call reduced relative clauses the ones which are formed with a participle and no relative pronoun. We can use present participles (ING) and past participles. Present participles are used in place of an active verb, and a past participle in place of a passive verb.

Ex.:

There are two patients **who are still waiting outside**. → There are two patients **waiting outside**.
My sister only drinks juice **that is made** from fresh fruit. → My sister only drinks juice **made** from fresh fruit.

- We can use participles instead of verbs referring to the past, present or future.

Ex.:

The winner is the player **who scored / scores / will score** the first point.
→ The winner is the player **scoring** the first point.
First prize is for the most points **which were scored / are scored / will be scored** in the game. → First prize is for the most points **scored** in the game.

- Participle forms are used in simple passive to describe a general situation, in continuous passive to emphasize that a situation is continuing and perfect passive to emphasize that a situation has continued from an earlier time.

Ex.:

The world is concerned about refugees **held** in concentration camps. (= who are held)
The world is concerned about refugees **being held** in concentration camps. (= who are being held)
The world is concerned about refugees **having been held** in concentration camps. (= who have been held)

- Non-defining relative clauses can also be used in reduced forms, usually in written descriptions and narratives.

Ex.:

Edson Arantes do Nascimento, **nicknamed Pelé**, was the best footballer ever. (= who was nicknamed)
Copacabana, **dubbed "Princesinha do Mar"**, is the most famous beach in Brazil. (= which is dubbed)

- Not** can be used before the participle in negative reduced relative clauses.

Ex.:

Mrs. Willis, **not being very patient**, never let her kids argue with her. (= who isn't very patient)
I'd like the juice **not blended** with sugar, please. (= which isn't blended)

- Adjectives and adjective phrases can also be used after nouns in a way that resembles reduced relative clauses. The most common adjectives in this case are: *necessary, possible, available, suitable, present, ready, responsible*.

Ex.:

There were no more seats **available** in the conference hall. (= no more seats which were available)

I need a number **suitable** to solve the equation. (= which is suitable)

- An infinitive, not a participle, should be used after a noun preceded by superlatives and ordinal numbers.

Ex.:

Jimenez was the first player **to score** a touchdown in the new stadium. (= who scored a touchdown)

Hospital was the last book **to win** the prize. (= which won the prize)



Exercícios

- 01.** Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the sentences correctly.
- Yesterday, An old lady, (**who / which**) was carrying shopping bags, fell off the stairs and broke her right leg.
 - The boy (**who / whom**) studies with me knows my brother.
 - The shirt (**that / whom**) Jack bought had a big hole in it.
 - The winner, (**whom / whose**) car was damaged, won the race.
 - The girl (**who / whom**) helped me at the library turned out to be in my class.
 - The museum, (**which / whose**) was set in an ancient building, caught fire before Christmas.
 - A fire fighter to (**that / whom**) we asked told us how to leave the building.
 - The man (**whose / whom**) house I stayed in is an old friend of mine.
 - The last student (**which / whose**) pencil I borrowed didn't get it back!
 - The train (**that / who**) departures at 6:23 stops at every station.
- 02.** Assinale a alternativa que corresponde ao referente do pronome relativo destacado a seguir:
- Both research and commercial perspectives are considered, making the event essential for all researchers, designers and manufacturers **who** need to keep abreast of developments in HCI.
- Research and commercial perspectives
 - Developments in HCI
 - Interface design, user modeling, tools, hypertext, CSCW, and programming
 - Necent trends and issues
 - All researchers, designers and manufacturers
- 03.** Where in "They are limited to texts **where** the possibilities of linguistic error are minimal." could be replaced by:
- That
 - Which
 - Whose
 - In which
 - Whereby
- 04.** Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentence below:
The doctor to _____ Mrs. Jones went told her to eat less.
- where
 - what
 - whose
 - who
 - whom
- 05.** Choose the correct alternative to complete the following sentence:
That is the one _____ I always use.
- whose
 - which
 - what
 - who
 - whom
- 06.** In the sentence "This same syndrome is reflected in the models who are shown in current advertising" the relative pronoun **who** could be replaced by **that**. The item in which the relative **who** could **not** be replaced by **that** is:
- Journalists who also write ads earn a lot of money.
 - The girl recognized the man who had committed the crime.
 - The salesgirl told the manager who had stolen the dress.
 - Some advertisements show models who are quite exotic-looking.
 - One of the boys who visited us yesterday is a model.
- 07.** Insert the appropriate relative pronoun:
- Gossips, to _____ you should pay no attention, is a bad thing.
 - Dr. Smith, _____ car is outside, has come to see a patient.
 - My friend Jack, _____ is in hospital, is very ill.
 - This is my Uncle John, _____ you have heard so much about.
- which, whose, who, whom
 - that, whose, whom, which
 - which, whom, that, who
 - whom, whose, that, whom
 - that, whom, who, which
- 08.** Fill in with a relative pronoun:
The flower exhibit _____ was held in the Botanical Garden in Curitiba, last September, showed beautiful orchids from all over the world.
- Mark the correct option:
- that
 - whose
 - whom
 - where
 - who
- 09.** Os períodos simples provenientes do composto "She was a girl whom it was difficult to know well" são:
- She was a girl. Whom it was difficult to know well.
 - She was a girl. It was difficult to know her well.
 - She who was a girl. It was difficult to know well.
 - She was a difficult girl. It was difficult to know well.
 - She was a girl. It was difficult to know whom well.

10. Mark the sentence that can only be completed with the relative pronoun **whose**:

- A) This is Patricia, _____ sister you met last week.
- B) One should be loyal to _____ one is married.
- C) She's married to a doctor of _____ you have heard.
- D) AIDS, _____ kills thousands of people, hasn't been wiped out.
- E) I don't like people _____ lose their tempers easily.

11. Complete the sentences with the corresponding relative pronoun, then choose the correct alternative:

- Henry is a scientist _____ wants to know how comets are formed.
- The thief _____ stole my wallet must be mad now. it was empty.
- These precious moments _____ you are living now won't last forever.
- They are exploring a continent _____ surface is icy.
- The woman about _____ we were talking is an expert on Astronomy.

- A) that - who - * - which - whom
- B) who - * - that - which - who
- C) who - that - which - whose - whom
- D) who - that - whose - which - whom
- E) who - that - which - of which - who

12. O pronome _____ completa corretamente a sentença abaixo e, sintaticamente, é classificado como _____

A coward is one _____ thinks with his legs every time he is in danger.

- A) who - objeto
- B) who - sujeito
- C) whom - sujeito
- D) that - objeto
- E) which - sujeito

13. "The bacteria that cause cholera are part of nature's system." Nesta frase, o pronome _____ pode substituir *that*, que é relativo à /ao _____.

- A) whose / cholera
- B) which / bacteria
- C) whom / cholera
- D) which / nature
- E) who / system

14. Qual palavra pode ser omitida da frase *I think that young children often appreciate modern pictures better than anyone else*, sem afetar seu sentido geral?

- A) that
- B) young
- C) children
- D) appreciate
- E) better

15. Assinale a alternativa que preenche as lacunas I, II e III respectivamente:

1. The girl to (I) I spoke is your classmate.
2. That is the teacher (II) car was stolen.
3. The room (III) window is broken will be cleaned tomorrow.

	I	II	III
A)	who	that	which
B)	who	whose	whose
C)	whom	which	that
D)	who	which	that
E)	whom	whose	whose

GABARITO

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
-	E	D	E	B	C	A	A	B	A
11	12	13	14	15					
A	B	B	A	E					

- Demonstração.



Anotações