

Worksheet for Writing Lab #12: Relative Pronouns and Clauses

Follow Along and Complete During Class

1. What is a relative pronoun?
2. List five relative pronouns:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.
3. Which relative pronoun introduces non-essential information? _____
4. Which relative pronoun introduces essential information? _____
5. What is a relative clause?

6. Copy one example of a sentence that includes a relative clause:

7. Relative clauses come after a _____ or _____ and, in English, often begin with a relative pronoun such as _____, _____, or _____.

8. The word _____ is both a possessive pronoun and a relative pronoun.

9. _____ and _____ are used in relative clauses that describe objects or animals.

10. How do you know if you should use *that* or *which*?

11. Copy one example of a sentence that includes *that* or *which*:

12. _____ is almost always used in restrictive clauses. Because of this, it is nearly always considered improper to use a comma before that when it is used as a relative pronoun.

13. Because they are pronouns, _____ almost always introduce subordinate clauses that describe nouns or other pronouns.

- Modifies a noun: *The squirrel that I was watching climbed up the tree.*
- Modifies a pronoun: *Look in the box of papers and hand me one that is blank.*

Super Important

14. The words _____ and _____ often cause people difficulty.

Remember: *who* is used as a subject and *whom* is used as an object.

A helpful tip to figure out which of these words you should use is to substitute the word they or them and see which makes more sense in a sentence. *Whom* and *them* both end in “M” and are both only used as objects. If it makes sense to use *them*, it will also make sense to use *whom*.

15. *The company hired guides (who/whom) spoke Spanish.*

- a. In this sentence, the guides are the ones who speak Spanish. We would say that they speak Spanish so we use the word _____.

16. *Dennis was the one (who/whom) Albert gave the keys to.*

b. In the second sentence, Dennis received the keys from Albert. We would say that Albert gave him the keys so we use the word _____.

17. In informal language, we often use _____, _____, or _____ to introduce defining relative clauses instead of *at which, on which* or *for which*.

18. Are *when, where, and why* relative pronouns? Explain why or why not.

19. Relative adverbs function like relative pronouns, but they refer to:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

In-Class Drills:

1. Push the button _____ is on the side of the camera.

2. This is the place _____ you will be getting your education.
3. This chair, _____ is way too small for me now, is
_____ I used to sit.
4. The gym is _____ we have physical education.
5. The kids _____ play sports spend a lot of time here.