

Grammar Worksheet Six
Sophomore English

Name:

The Book of Grammar is online at <http://www.lgsuhd.k12.ca.us>
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Pronouns II: The Relative Pronouns

Nominative Case	Objective Case	Possessive Case

The process for determining the correct form of the relative pronoun to use in a sentence is as follows:

- Identify the subordinate (also called *dependent*) clause. Remember that a subordinate clause contains a subject and a verb but cannot stand by itself as a sentence.
- Determine how the pronoun is used in the clause—as subject, predicate pronoun, object of verb, or object of preposition. Remember that an object of the preposition will not always come immediately after the preposition: in some cases it will come before the preposition. Remember also that the case form of the relative pronoun is not affected by any word outside the subordinate clause.
- Use the nominative form (*who, whoever*) when the pronoun is the subject of the subordinate clause or a predicate pronoun in the clause, and the objective form (*whom, whomever*) when the pronoun is an object in the subordinate clause.

Example: “The girl _____ (who, whom) wins this race will move on to the semifinals.”

- The subordinate clause is (*who, whom*) *wins this race*. The independent clause is “The girl will move on to the semifinals.”
- The relative pronoun is the subject of the verb *wins* in the clause.
- The nominative form, *who*, is correct because it is the subject of the clause: “The girl who wins this race will move on to the semifinals.”

In each of the following sentences, place parentheses around the subordinate clause and write *who* or *whom* in the space provided. Starred problems are especially difficult.

1. I don't know _____ is coming.
2. Jake is the boy _____ I saw.
3. She is the one _____ I remember.
4. One should vote for the student _____ works hardest.
5. The writer _____ submits the best fiction will be published in the literary magazine.
6. The officer _____ the neighbor spoke with is patrolling the streets. *
7. We could not find out _____ the man was.
8. The artist _____ the judges nominated is showing her work at the gallery.
9. Every suspect _____ was in the area will be questioned.
10. It may be hard to pass an unbiased judgement on anyone _____ has been a close friend since you entered school.
11. There is no question about _____ my choice for class officer will be. *
12. She is a girl _____ we all know and trust.
13. I wish I knew _____ you were thinking of. *
14. The police have never discovered _____ the thief was.
15. As an orator, he is a man _____ can present our point clearly.
16. If you know _____ owns this book, please give it to him. *
17. The sudden-death overtime will decide _____ the winner is.
18. There is a girl _____ will be a success.
19. The class officers must be people _____ we can rely on. *
20. He is one of those boys _____ everyone likes.

In each of the following sentences, place parentheses around the subordinate clause and supply the correct form of the relative pronoun (*who, whom, whoever, whomever*) to fill in the blanks. Starred problems are especially difficult.

21. I'll wait for _____ is late. **
22. Everyone _____ I invited accepted my invitation.
23. The men _____ the president appointed felt highly honored.
24. The President interviewed _____ was sent to him.
25. The agency investigates anyone _____ is suspected of treason.
26. Anyone _____ he disapproves of is in great danger.
27. Jack is the only one _____ I told the story to. *
28. I am not sure _____ he is.
29. Did anyone know _____ you were talking about? *
30. Places will be reserved for _____ is invited. **
31. Places will be reserved for _____ you invite. ***

Write *that* or *which* in the blank spaces provided.

32. Nobody likes a dog _____ bites.
33. Buster's bulldog, _____ has one white ear, won best in show.
34. The dog _____ won the best of show was Buster's bulldog.
35. The answer, _____ I don't know, is one _____ will prove difficult for my classmates, too, I am sure.

