

Relative pronoun

A pronoun such as who, whom, whose, which, that, and what

The **relative pronouns** are *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which*, *that*, and *what*.

Who, *whom*, and *whose* refer to people.

Which and *what* refer to things.

That refers to people or things.

Activity A Write these sentences on your paper. Circle the relative pronouns.

- 1) Emily likes musicians who play jazz.
- 2) The clarinet that Emily bought was expensive.
- 3) Emily's mother, who was a flute player, enjoys classical music.
- 4) She says it is music that speaks to her heart.
- 5) Emily says the same thing about jazz, which is very different from classical music.

The word *jazz* was first used in 1913 as the name of a kind of American music that developed from African American spirituals and folk music.



Emily enjoys playing her clarinet in the band.

Like personal pronouns, relative pronouns have antecedents. Remember, an antecedent is the noun that the pronoun replaces.

EXAMPLE

Many people like cars **that** have four-wheel drive.

that—cars

The basket, **which** is long and shallow, holds cut flowers.

which—basket

Activity B Write the relative pronouns in these sentences on your paper. Write the antecedent next to each pronoun.

- 1) The man who owns the music store sells CDs and audiocassettes.
- 2) There is the customer whom Emily met last week.
- 3) Emily wants the book that is on the table.
- 4) Emily's dog, which is a poodle, likes to eat noodles.
- 5) Her dog prefers Thai food, which is very spicy.

**Compound
relative pronoun**

A pronoun such as
whoever, whomever,
whichever, and
whatever

The **compound relative pronouns** are *whoever*, *whomever*, *whichever*, and *whatever*.

Whoever and *whomever* refer to people.

Whichever and *whatever* refer to things.

The antecedent of a compound relative pronoun is not stated in the sentence. The antecedent is a group of people or things that the listener or reader knows.

EXAMPLE

"**Whoever** wants to read this book may borrow it," said the teacher.

"Blue shoes or black shoes—choose **whichever** you want," said Emily's mother.

Activity C Write the compound relative pronouns in these sentences on your paper.

- 1) Here are several books. Choose whichever you want for a book report.
- 2) Do whatever you think should be done.
- 3) Invite whomever you want to the party.
- 4) I have lots of CDs. Take whichever you like best.
- 5) Whoever wants this sandwich can have it.

Activity D On a sheet of paper, make the two columns shown below. Label one column *Personal Pronouns*. Label the other column *Relative Pronouns*. Write each of the following pronouns in the correct column.

Personal Pronouns	Relative Pronouns
we	whose

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|
| 1) which | 6) its | 11) whom |
| 2) mine | 7) that | 12) me |
| 3) who | 8) he | 13) she |
| 4) whatever | 9) herself | 14) what |
| 5) you | 10) us | 15) your |

Make a list of the relative pronouns in these sentences on your paper. Write the antecedent next to each pronoun.

- 1) Nathan wants the new stamps that the post office just issued.
- 2) The bandleader is Mr. Jackson, who played the trumpet in college.
- 3) Emily went to the library, which is next to the post office.
- 4) Angela, whose bookbag is on the table, is late for school.
- 5) She is the woman whom I talked to in the office.
- 6) He wants to buy the CD that he saw last week.

Write the correct pronoun on your paper.

- 7) You may read (whichever, whoever) of these books you like.
- 8) He is the teacher (whose, which) class I enjoy the most.
- 9) Otto is the dog (what, that) I have had since I was born.
- 10) Angela gives lessons to children (who, whom) don't know how to swim.

Write the compound relative pronouns in these sentences on your paper.

- 11) Whoever made that mess should clean it up.
- 12) Please do whatever you can to help us.
- 13) We will ask whomever we want to the concert.
- 14) You may have whichever of the desserts you like.
- 15) Whoever answered the phone sounded excited.

LESSON 4

Pronouns That Ask Questions

Interrogative pronoun

A pronoun that asks a question

The **interrogative pronouns** are *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which*, and *what*. They are called interrogative pronouns because they are used to ask questions.

EXAMPLE

Who is planning the party?

Whom did you call?

Whose is this hat?

Which of these movies do you like?

What is your telephone number?

To *interrogate* means to examine by asking questions. When police officers interrogate suspects, they ask the suspects questions about where they were and what they were doing at the time of the crime.

Some interrogative pronouns can also be used as relative pronouns. *Who*, *which*, and *what* are interrogative pronouns only when they ask a question.

EXAMPLE

Interrogative

Who is going to the party?

Relative

Greg asked a girl **who** is in his class.

You can use an interrogative pronoun to ask a question directly or indirectly.

EXAMPLE

Direct question

What are you wearing to the party?

Indirect questions

He asked **what** you are wearing to the party.

Tell me **what** you are wearing to the party.

Activity A Write the interrogative pronouns in these sentences on your paper.

- 1) Which is your favorite holiday?
- 2) Who is your best friend?
- 3) What is the answer to the question?
- 4) Which do you prefer—bagels or muffins?
- 5) Do you know who will be at the party?

Unlike personal and relative pronouns, interrogative pronouns do not have antecedents that can be stated. Their “antecedents” are the answers to the questions they ask.

Who refers to a person or persons.

Who is your swimming coach?

Who are the teams in the Super Bowl this year?

What refers to things, places, or ideas.

What is the name of your town?

What is your favorite fruit?

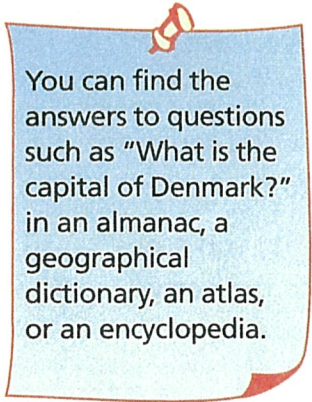
Which can refer to people or things. Use *which* when the answer is a choice between two or more definite things.

Which of the teams will win the game?

Which will you choose for dessert—cake or ice cream?

Whose is a possessive pronoun. Use *whose* to show possession or ownership.

Whose is this car?



You can find the answers to questions such as “What is the capital of Denmark?” in an almanac, a geographical dictionary, an atlas, or an encyclopedia.

Activity B Write the correct pronoun on your paper.

- 1) (Which, What) of the books is longer?
- 2) (Which, What) is the capital of Denmark?
- 3) (Which, What) of these movies would you rather see tonight?
- 4) (Who, Whose) knows how to speak Chinese?
- 5) Do you know (who, whose) left me this note?

Write the interrogative pronouns in these sentences on your paper.

- 1) What does Angela do after school on Fridays?
- 2) Who said, “I have a dream”?
- 3) Whose was the big blue boat?
- 4) What did Mr. Thomas just say?
- 5) Which of the fruits is your favorite?

On your paper, write the interrogative pronoun in each question. Then identify the question as *direct* or *indirect*.

- 6) Who else is on the baseball team?
- 7) She asked which of the books he liked best.
- 8) Whose was the science project with the plants?
- 9) Tell me what the names of Emily’s pets are.
- 10) I know who Neeru can call for help with her homework.

Write the pronouns in these sentences on your paper. Next to each pronoun, write whether it is *personal*, *relative*, or *interrogative*.

- 11) Neeru is a new student who goes to Wilson High School.
- 12) Which is her hometown—Bombay or Calcutta?
- 13) She lived in Calcutta, which is in India.
- 14) Who is her homeroom teacher?
- 15) She is in Mrs. Benson’s class with Emily and me.

Demonstrative pronoun

A pronoun that points out a particular person or thing

Demonstrative pronouns point out particular persons and things. The demonstrative pronouns are *this*, *these*, *that*, and *those*.

This and *that* are used with one person or thing. *These* and *those* are used with more than one person or thing.

EXAMPLE**Singular****This** is my house.**Plural****These** are my pencils.**Singular****That** is my high school.**Plural****Those** are my cousins.

This and *these* point out people and things that are close by.

EXAMPLE**This** is a pen I have in my hand.**These** are new shoes I have on my feet.

That and *those* point out people and things that are farther away.

EXAMPLE**That** is my friend Angela standing over there.**Those** are my books by the door.

Activity A Write these sentences on your paper. Circle the demonstrative pronouns.

- 1) Is that your room?
- 2) No, this is my room.
- 3) This is my desk.
- 4) Are those your books?
- 5) Yes, these are my books.

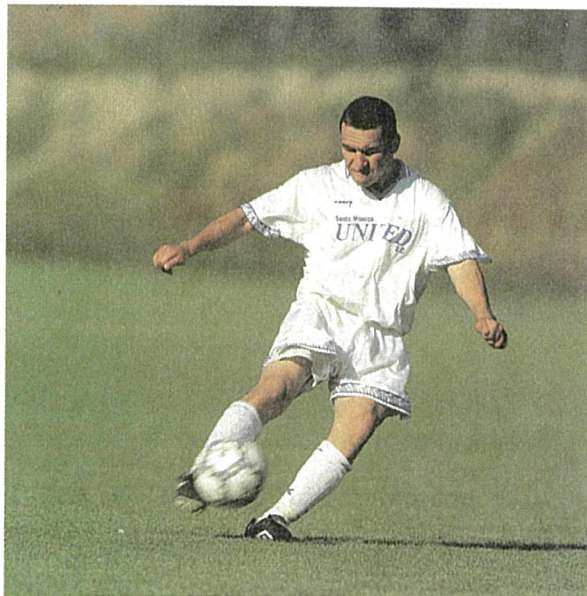
Activity B Write the correct pronoun on your paper.

- 1) Was (this, that) a shooting star that I saw?
- 2) Is (this, that) your sheet music that I have, Emily?
- 3) (These, Those) are my favorite rings. I wear them all the time.
- 4) Here are your notebooks. (These, Those) over there are mine.
- 5) I found a pen. Was Nathan looking for (this, that)?

Activity C Write the demonstrative pronouns in these sentences on your paper. Next to each one, write whether it is *singular* or *plural*.

- 1) Is this the right assignment for history class?
- 2) These are roses from Mrs. Choy's garden.
- 3) Is that the shirt Armando wore to practice yesterday?
- 4) This is the auditorium where the Drama Club performs.
- 5) Are those Emily's clarinet reeds?

Activity D Write a sentence using each of the demonstrative pronouns *that*, *this*, *these*, and *those*. Try to write both statements and questions.



Armando scored two goals during soccer practice.

LESSON 5

Review

Write the demonstrative pronouns in these sentences on your paper.

- 1) Whose paper is this?
- 2) That is a very ugly car.
- 3) These are the football team's new uniforms.
- 4) Do you know if this is Angela's jacket?
- 5) Those are my parents standing by the door.

Write the pronouns in these sentences on your paper. Next to each pronoun, write whether it is *personal*, *relative*, *interrogative*, or *demonstrative*.

- 6) Which is the lane that Angela will be swimming in?
- 7) Mrs. Benson, who teaches journalism, is our advisor.
- 8) Is this Nathan's book? No, that is his over there.
- 9) Tell me which of the movies you liked best.
- 10) Armando's dog, which sleeps under his bed, snores loudly.

Spelling Builder

Doubling Consonants

Read these words: *hottest*, *hopping*.

Note the double consonants before the -est and -ing endings. The endings -est and -ing begin with vowels. To add an ending that begins with a vowel to a consonant-vowel-consonant word, first double the final consonant. Then add the ending.

Add -est to *wet* and *red*. Add -ed and -ing to *tap* and *jog*. Use each new word in a sentence.

