

UME Dr. José Carlos de Azevedo Junior

NOME: _____ n° _____

ANO: 8° _____

Componente Curricular: L.E.M.Inglês

PROFESSORA: Andréa Roubian

PERÍODO DE 19/05/2021 à 02/06/2021

Relative pronouns

Os pronomes relativos são: "*that, who, whom, which e whose*". Eles se referem a termos citados anteriormente e devem ser usados sempre para se introduzir uma oração subordinada a uma oração principal.

Vamos dividir os pronomes relativos em duas partes. Nessa parte I, estudaremos:

- **Who** - usado para falarmos de pessoas;
- **Which** - quando queremos falar sobre objetos e animais;
- **Whose** - para falarmos de posses.

WHO	●It is used to refer to people. Ex.: <u>The man</u> who works at the library is very Kind.
WHICH	●It is used to refer to animals and objects. Ex. Tina has a <u>bunch of flowers</u> which her friend bought.
WHOSE	●It is used to refer to possession. Ex. John, whose <u>house</u> was stolen last night, is sad.

Agora é a sua vez. Escolha a alternativa que completa a frase. Preste atenção ao termo sublinhado.

1. I talked to the girl (who / which / whose) car had broken down in front of the shop.
2. Mr Richards, (who / which / whose) is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.
3. I live in a house in Norwich, (who / which / whose) is in East Anglia.
4. This is the girl (who / which / whose) comes from Spain.
5. That's Peter, the boy (who / which / whose) has just arrived at the airport.
6. Thank you very much for your e-mail (who / which / whose) was very interesting.
7. The man, (who / which / whose) father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.
8. The children (who / which / whose) shouted in the street are not from our school.
9. The car, (who / which / whose) driver is a young man, is from Ireland.
10. What did you do with the money (who / which / whose) your mother lent you?