

PREFEITURA DE SANTOS

Secretaria de Educação



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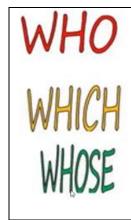
PERÍODO DE 19/05/2021 à 02/06/2021

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.



- •It is used to refer to people.
- Ex.: The man who works at the library is very Kind.
- •It is used to refer to animals and objects.

Ex. Tina has a <u>bunch of flowers</u> which her friend bought.

•It is used to refer to possession. Ex. John, whose house was stollen 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 <u>house</u> 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) <u>father</u> 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 <u>young</u> man, is from Ireland.
- 10.What did you do with the money (who / which / whose) your mother lent you?