Relative pronouns (betrekkelijke voornaamwoorden)

the man who…. de man die…

the school that …. de school die….

the project on which…. het project waaraan …..

the women whose…. de vrouwen van wie…..

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| **Pronoun** | **kan terugslaan op:** | **context:** |
| **that** | alles | niet na komma  niet na voorzetsel |
| **which** | dingen en dieren | altijd |
| **who** | mensen | als onderwerp  *mogelijk* als lijdend voorwerp  niet na een voorzetsel |
| **whom** | mensen | niet als onderwerp  *mogelijk* als lijdend voorwerp  verplicht na voorzetsel |
| **whose** | mensen (+ dieren en dingen, maar liever *of which*) | betekent “wiens” of “van wie” |

**A. Kies het juiste *relative pronoun*:**

1. My uncle Sam, *that / which / who / whom / whose* lives in Canada, died last week.
2. He tried to sell the bike *that / which / who / whom / whose* he had stolen.
3. The problems with *that / which / who / whom / whose* they were confronted, could easily be solved.
4. The problems *that / which / who / whom / whose* they were confronted with, could easily be solved.
5. The hotel, *that / which / who / whom / whose* was near a lake, was very old.
6. The parents, *that / which / who / whom/ whose* child was missing, were very worried.
7. The man with *that / which / who / whom / whose* she travelled, was robbed.
8. The man *that / which / who / whom / whose* she travelled with, was robbed.
9. The book, *that / which / who / whom / whose* was published last year, became a best-seller.
10. Are you the girl *that / which / who / whom / whose* bag was stolen?
11. Is this the newspaper *that / which / who/ whom / whose* you were looking for?
12. He showed me the garden, *that / which / who/ whom / whose* was very big.
13. The boy *that / which / who / whom / whose* I had liked, turned out to be a jerk.
14. The man *that / which / who /whom / whose* car had been stolen, called the police.
15. The camping site *that / which / who / whom / whose* you recommended was very good.
16. He cut out the ad in *that / which / who / whom / whose* a job was offered.
17. At last they found the child *that / which / who / whom / whose* had been missing for two days.
18. The bald eagles *that / which / who / whom / whose* arrive every winter always draw a crowd.
19. Our turtle, *that / which / who / whom / whose* lives in the backyard, enjoys sunbathing on the patio.

**Soms kun je het *relative pronoun* ook helemaal weglaten. Dat kan alleen als het *relative pronoun* NIET het onderwerp van de bijzin is. *Whose* mag je nooit weglaten en na een voorzetsel heb je altijd het *relative pronoun* nodig.**

B. Geef bij bovenstaande zinnen aan waar je het *relative pronoun* ook kunt weglaten**.**

**2,4,8,11,13,15**

Forming relative clauses

C. Combine the sentences using a relative clause. Use relative pronouns only where necessary. Note that you have to use commas in some of the sentences.

A holiday in Scotland

1. We spent our holiday in Scotland last year. Scotland is in the north of Great Britain.

Last year we . . . . . .

*spent our holidays in Scotland, which is in the north of Great Britain.*

1. People live in Scotland. They are called Scots.

The people *who live in Scotland are called Scots.*

1. We first went to Edinburgh. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.

We first  *went to Edinburgh, which is the capital of Scotland.*

1. Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh. He wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories.

Arthur Conan Doyle *, who wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories, was born in Scotland.*

1. Then we visited a lake. It is in the Highlands.

The lake  *we visited is in the Highlands.*