



# ENGLISH GRAMMAR 2 INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Unit 94 – Relative clauses 3  
(Whose / whom / where)

*tienganh*



# Relative clauses 3 (Whose / whom / where)

## WHOSE

A

When we were driving home, we saw some people standing by the road. Their car had broken down, so we stopped to help them.

We helped **some people whose car** had broken down. (= their car had broken down)

❖ We use whose mostly for people:

- EX1: A widow is a **woman whose husband** is dead. (her husband is dead)
- EX2: I met **someone whose brother** I went to school with. (I went to school with his/her brother)



# Relative clauses 3 (Whose / whom / where)

## WHOSE

A

### ❖ Compare **who** and **whose**:

- EX3: I met a man **who** knows you. (he knows you)
- EX4: I met a man **whose** sister knows you. (his sister knows you)

### ❖ Do not confuse **whose** and **who's**. The pronunciation is the same, but **who's** = **who is** or **who has**:

- EX5: I have a friend **who's** learning Arabic. (who's = who is)
- EX6: I have a friend **who's** just started learning Arabic. (who's = who has)
- EX7: I have a friend **whose** sister is learning Arabic.



# Relative clauses 3 (Whose / whom / where)



## WHOM

B

- ❖ **Whom** is possible instead of **who** when it is the **object** of the verb (see Unit 93B):
  - EX8: George is a person **whom** I admire very much. (I admire him)
- ❖ You can also use a **preposition + whom** (*to whom / from whom / with whom etc.*):
  - EX9: It's important to have friends **with whom** you can relax. (you can relax with them)
- ❖ **Whom** is a formal word and we do not often use it in spoken English. We usually prefer to say:
  - a person I admire a lot / or a person who/that I admire a lot
  - friends you can relax with / or friends who/that you can relax with

# Relative clauses 3 (Whose / whom / where)



## WHERE

C

❖ We use **where** in a relative clause to talk about **a place**:

- EX10: I recently went back to **the town where** I grew up. (I grew up there)
- EX11: **The restaurant where** we had lunch was near the airport.
- EX12: I would like to live in **a place where** there is plenty of sunshine.

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# Relative clauses 3 (Whose / whom / where)



## THE DAY, THE TIME, THE REASON

D

❖ We say *'the day we got married', 'the year I was born', 'the last time they met'* etc. :

- EX13: I can't meet you on Friday. That's **the day** I'm going away.
- EX14: **The last time I saw her**, she looked great.

You can also use that:

- EX15: The last time **that** I saw her, she looked great.

❖ We say *'the reason I'm calling you', 'the reason she didn't get the job'* etc.

- EX16: **The reason I'm calling you** is to ask your advice.

You can also use **that**:

The reason **that** I'm calling you ... or The reason **why** I'm calling you ...

# Relative clauses 3 (Whose / whom / where)



## TÓM TẮT

1. **Whose** là đại từ quan hệ (relative pronoun) giúp diễn tả quan hệ sở hữu của danh từ mà mệnh đề làm bổ ngữ và danh từ đi liền sau nó, có thể được dịch là “**người có**”

We helped **some people whose car** had broken down. (= their car had broken down)

2. **Whom** là đại từ quan hệ có thể thay thế cho who khi **who** ở vị trí túc từ. **Whom** thường được sử dụng trong văn viết hơn văn nói.

George is **a person whom I admire** very much. (I admire him)

3. **Where** là liên từ được dùng để chỉ một nơi chốn, một tình huống, có thể được dịch là “**nơi**” hoặc “**nơi mà**”

**The restaurant where** we had lunch was near the airport.

4. **The day, the time, the reason** cũng được dùng để bắt đầu một mệnh đề quan hệ.

I can't meet you on Friday. That's **the day** I'm going away.