

RELATIVE CLAUSES - KEY

I. Underline the correct words in italics. In one sentence both are possible.

1. Dammann's, with *who* / *whom* we do most of our business, is based in France-
2. Thanks to Mike Bailey, *who* / *whom* we have worked with for years, we have created many original designs.
3. The personnel in the home deliveries department, about *who* / *whom* we have had the most complaints, need to be trained.
4. We've got a fantastic IT manager called Brenda Lynch, *who* / *whom* we couldn't survive without.
5. Mr Baughen, *who* / *whom* the CEO has named as his successor, joins the company in August.
6. Our report shows that labour market reforms have encouraged firms to employ more young, part-time and unskilled workers, *who* / *whom* they could not afford to hire previously.

II. Complete these questions using *where*, *which*, *that* or – (nothing). Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1. Is there a tailor's near your office **where** I could get a suit made?
2. Do you work in a sector **where** there's a lot of competition?
3. In your building, is there a place **where** you can get a good view of the city?
4. Can you recommend a good hotel **that/which/-** I could stay at in your city?
5. Do you know a good restaurant **where** we could get Japanese food?
6. Do you have one particular desk **that/which/-** you always work at, or do you 'hot desk'?
(share different desks at different times)
7. Does your company have a restaurant **where** employees can get meals or coffee?
8. Could you tell us about the regions **that/which/-** your company has been most successful in?

III. Two people are talking about their work experience. Complete these extracts using *whom*, *who*, *where*, *when* or – (nothing). Sometimes more than one relative pronoun is possible.

I used to be a successful high flyer, but the company for **whom** I was working went out of business and I was made redundant. Being unemployed for a long time really destroys your confidence and I was getting to the point **where** I thought that I'd never get another job. Eventually, a suitable job came up near to the place **where/-** I was living at the time. I went to meet the technical manager, **who** I got on very well with, and she offered me the job immediately.

When I first started, I loved my job on the factory floor and I became very good good and fast at it. Unfortunately, this meant that I was disliked by the people **who**/- I worked with because they weren't as efficient as me. But on a more positive note, I was promoted several times, until there came a time **when** I became a full time manager of a small section of the factory. The funny thing is that when this happens you get to a point **where** you don't do any technical work any more and I found myself in a situation **where** I didn't really have enough to do!

IV. Match the beginnings (1-8) with the endings (a-h) of these sentences from a discussion about women in the workplace. Complete the sentences using *who, that, which* and *whose*.

1. Welcome to today's discussion, **which** is 'Women in the workplace'.
2. There are many talented women **who** are not being paid as much as men.
3. There are still too many managers **whose** attitudes have not changed.
4. The first thing **that/which** needs to be done is to publicise the issue.
5. I remember one manager **who/that** said that women shouldn't have a job and a family.
6. It is important to set specific targets **that/which** all employers can try to meet.
7. We need a system of rewards **that/which** are given to the best employers.
8. We should congratulate employers **whose** record of employing women is good.

V. Combine the two sentences into one using relative pronouns or adverbs.

1. I deal with customers. Most of them are very pleasant.

I deal with customers, most of whom are very pleasant.

2. Mary works for an international company. It has a very good reputation.

Mary works for an international company, which has a very good reputation.

Mary works for an international company that has a very good reputation.

3. Emma's got a new boss. She doesn't like him.

Emma's got a new boss whom she doesn't like.

4. We wanted to stay in a hotel. It was fully booked.

We wanted to stay in a hotel which / that was fully booked.

5. Yesterday I met someone. His brother works in your department.

Yesterday I met someone whose brother works in your department.