

**GRADE 12**

# FOCUS ON

# GRAMMAR BOOK

interaktif  
Kitap  
Uygulaması

(LMS)  
Learning  
Management  
System

Akıllı Tahta  
Uygulaması



**AFS**  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

# UNIT 6

## RELATIVE (ADJECTIVE) CLAUSES

Bir ismi, başka cümleye bağlı olarak tanımlayan cümlecığe “**relative clause**” denir. “Relative Clause” tanımladığı isimden sonra gelir.

- I have **a red bag**. **The bag** has blue flowers on it.

I have **a red bag which** has blue flowers on it.

isim                      relative clause

- **Laura** is our new neighbour. **She** is a successful author.

**Laura, who** is a successful author, is our new neighbour.

isim    relative clause

### ! DİKKAT

- “**Relative Clause**”un tanımladığı isim, “Relative” cümlecığin içinde **kullanılmaz**.

- I have **a red bag**. **The bag** has blue flowers on it.

I have **a red bag which** ~~a red bag~~ has blue flowers on it. (YANLIŞTIR)

tanımlanan isim

I have **a red bag which** has blue flowers on it.

- Nitelenen isim bir insan, yer, nesne, varlık vb. olabilir. Bir ismi nitelediği için “**Relative Clause**”lar bazı kaynaklarda “**Adjective Clause**” olarak da adlandırılmaktadır. Fakat “**Relative Clause**”lar cümlede sıfatlar gibi konumlandırılmazlar. **Sıfatların çoğu isimden önce gelir fakat “Relative Clause” tanımladığı isimden sonra gelir.**

- The **tall man** stole my bag.

sıfat isim

- The **man who** stole my bag was very tall.

noun    relative clause

- Temel anlamda “Relative Clause”lar “**defining**” (tanımlayan) ve “**non-defining**” (tanımlamayan) olarak ikiye ayrılır.

## a) Defining Relative Clauses (Tanımlayan)

➤ Başlığından da anlaşılacağı gibi “**defining relative clause**”lar bize nitelenen isimle ilgili tanımlayıcı bilgi verir. Verilen bu bilgi cümlenin anlamı açısından gereklidir. Yani “**relative**” cümlecığı olmadan ana cümle açık ve anlaşılır bir cümle değildir.

- This is **the woman who** stole my car.

Yukarıdaki cümlede, “**the woman**” tanımlanmıştır. Ancak “**who stole my car**” cümlecığı olmadan “**This is the woman**” cümlesi tek başına açık ve anlaşılır değildir.

## b) Non-defining Relative Clauses (Tanımlamayan)

“**Non-Defining Relative Clause**”lar genellikle bir isim ile ilgili ek bilgi vermek için kullanılır ve birismi tanımlamak yerine onunla ilgili ek veya fazladan bilgi aktarır. Başka bir deyişle, ana cümle “**relative clause**” olmadan da açık ve anlaşılır bir cümledir. “**Non-defining relative clause**” ana cümlenin öznesini anlatıyorsa iki virgülle, cümlenin nesnesini anlatıyorsa yani ana cümlenin sonunda bulunuyorsa tek virgül ile cümleden ayrılır.

- **Ben Kingsley** is a great actor. **He** has won countless awards.  
**Ben Kingsley, who has won countless awards,** is a great actor.  
isim non-defining rel. cla.

Yukarıdaki cümlede “**Ben Kingsley**” tanımlanmıştır. “**Ben Kingsley is a great actor**” cümlesi “**who has won countless awards**” cümlecığı olmadan da açık ve anlaşılır bir cümledir.

## DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES (TANIMLAYAN)

### A. who / whom / that (people)

➤ Bir insanı tanımlamak için “**who, whom** ya da **that**” kullanılır. Ancak “**relative**” cümle bir yardımcı fiil ya da fiil ile başlıyorsa sadece “**who** ve **that**” sözcükleri kullanılır.

- We met **a woman**. **She** was a doctor.  
We met **a woman who / that was** a doctor.  
We met **a woman whom** was a doctor. (YANLIŞTIR)

Yukarıda da görüldüğü gibi “**relative**” cümleler genellikle tanımladıkları ismin hemen ardından gelirler. Ancak bazı cümlelerde tanımlanan isme ait sözcükler birden fazla olabilir. Bu durumda “**relative**” cümle bu kelimelerin ardından gelebilir.

- I saw **a man** at the door. **He** was holding a heavy suitcase.  
I saw **a man** at the door **who / that** was holding a heavy suitcase.

➤ Tanımlanan ismin tekillik veya çoğulluk durumu da önemli bir ayrıntıdır. Eğer tanımlanan isim **tekil** ise “**relative**” cümlenin fiili ya da yardımcı fiili de **tekildir**. Tanımlanan isim **çoğul** ise “**relative**” cümlenin fiili ya da yardımcı fiili de **çoğuldur**.

- We met **a woman** who **was** a doctor.  
We saw **a couple of women** who **were** all very angry.



**C. whose (people and objects)**

- Ana cümlede tanımlanan isim, "relative clause"da **iyelik** (sahiplik) bildiriyorsa "**whose**" kullanılır. "**Whose**"dan sonra mutlaka bir **isim** gelmelidir. Hem insanlar hem de nesnelere için kullanılır.
  - I know **a girl**. **Her** mother is a film star.  
I know **a girl whose mother** is a film star.
  - **The car** looks very modern. **Its** design is unique.  
**The car whose design** is unique looks very modern.
  - **The boy** is a good student. You met **his** father yesterday.  
**The boy whose father** you met yesterday is a good student.
  - **The car** is very expensive. You broke **its** headlights last night.  
**The car whose headlights** you broke last night is very expensive.

**of which (objects)**

- Nesnelere için "**whose**" yerine, "**of which**" de kullanılabilir. Ancak **isim** "**whose**"dan sonra gelirken "**of which**"den önce gelir.
  - You can't sit on **the chair**. **Its** legs are broken.  
You can't sit on the chair **whose legs** are broken.  
You can't sit on the chair **the legs of which** are broken.
  - **The car** is very expensive. I love **its** design very much.  
The car **whose design** I love very much is very expensive.  
The car **the design of which** I love very much is very expensive.

**EXERCISE 2:** Combine the two sentences using "whose/of which".

- 1) I sold my car. Its tires were stolen.  
.....
- 2) The fan was ecstatic. Lionel Messi signed his jersey.  
.....
- 3) I have met the man. His kids live across the street .  
.....
- 4) Caretta Carettas can lay over 100 eggs at a time. Their lifespan can reach 60 years.  
.....
- 5) The child was crying. His toy was missing.  
.....
- 6) The professor is very happy. His article was published last week.  
.....

- 7) The man was furious . They towed away his car .  
.....
- 8) The tiger ripped my t-shirt yesterday. Its nails were really sharp.  
.....
- 9) The lady was very kind. We rented her apartment last week.  
.....
- 10) The young boy was helped by the government . His story has saddened millions of people.  
.....
- 11) The essay was really difficult . Its subject was chosen by our literature professor.  
.....
- 12) I bought a new phone. Its apps are amazing.  
.....

#### D. Preposition + whom/which/whose

- Temel cümlede tanımlanan isim, “**relative clause**”da bir nesne durumundaysa ve fiilin bir “**preposition**”u var ise preposition relative pronoundan önce gelebilir.
  - **The man** is an engineer. Your father talked to **him** yesterday.  
The man **whom** your father talked **to** yesterday is an engineer.  
The man **to whom** your father talked yesterday is an engineer.
  - I have just bought **the book**. You are talking about **it** now.  
I have just bought the book **which** you are talking **about** now.  
I have just bought the book **about which** you are talking now.
  - That is **the man**. We got married in **his** hotel.  
That is the man **whose hotel** we got married **in**.  
That is the man **in whose hotel** we got married.

#### ! DİKKAT

- “**who**” ve “**that**”den önce preposition **gelmez!**
- “**Preposition**” + “**whom/which/whose**” yapısından hemen sonra yardımcı fiil ya da fiil **gelmez!**
  - Do you know the man **to who/that** Marry is talking now? (**YANLIŞTIR**)
  - My uncle works for the company **in which** is the world's biggest car manufacturer. (**YANLIŞTIR**)
  - The man **of whose car** was stolen last night went to the police station. (**YANLIŞTIR**)

#### E. where (in/at/on which)

- Tanımlanan isim **yer** bildiriyorsa “**relative pronoun**” olarak “**where**” kullanılabilir. Bu durumda anlamı “**ki orada**”dır.
  - They really liked **the village**. My parents have lived **there** for ten years. (in that village)  
They really liked **the village where** my parents have lived for ten years.
- Yer bildiren isimler için “**which**” ya da “**that**” de kullanılabilir. Ancak bu durumda “**which**” ya da “**that**”e uygun bir “**preposition**” eklenmelidir.
  - They really liked the village **where** my parents have lived for ten years.  
**which** my parents have lived **in** for ten years.  
**in which** my parents have lived for ten years.  
**that** my parents have lived **in** for ten years.  
----- my parents have lived in for ten years.
- Temel cümlede tanımlanan isim, “**relative clause**”da bir yer **bildirmiyorsa** bir özne ya da nesne durumundaysa “**where**” **kullanamayız**. “**Relative pronoun**” olarak “**where**” kullanabilmemiz için o ismin “**in the village**”, “**on the floor**”, “**at school**” gibi bir yer bildirmesi gerekmektedir. Aksi takdirde “**where**” yerine “**which**” ya da “**that**” kullanılmalıdır.

- They really liked **the village**. It is located by Black Sea.  
They really liked **the village which** is located by Black Sea.  
**that** is located by Black Sea.  
They really liked **the village where** is located by Black Sea. (YANLIŞTIR)
- I always go to **the supermarket**. They opened **it** last year.  
I always go to **the supermarket which** they opened last year.  
**that** they opened last year.  
---- they opened last year.  
I always go to **the supermarket where** they opened last year. (YANLIŞTIR)

### ! DİKKAT

- “Where” zaten “in/on/at which” anlamına geldiğinden bir “preposition” ile birlikte **kullanılamaz.** “Where” den hemen sonra **yardımcı fiil** ya da **fiil kullanılamaz.** “Where”den hemen önce “preposition”**kullanılamaz.** “Where” bir “preposition” ile **kullanılamaz.**
- They really liked **the village where** my parents have lived **in** for ten years. (YANLIŞTIR)  
They really liked **the village where** is located by Black Sea. (YANLIŞTIR)

### Püf Noktası !!!

- I always go to the supermarket ..... they opened last year.  
A) which/that                      B) where
- “Ben her zaman onların geçen yıl açtıkları markete giderim.” şeklinde yapılan çeviri ile (ki bu en doğru çeviridir) doğru cevabı bulamayabiliriz.  
**“Where” “ki orada”** anlamına gelirken **“which”** ya da **“that” “ki onu/ ki ona”** anlamına gelir. Eğer boşluğa **“ki orada”** anlamı oturmuyorsa doğru cevap **“where”** olamaz.
- Ben her zaman markete giderim **ki orada** onlar geçen yıl açtılar. (YANLIŞTIR)  
Ben her zaman markete giderim **ki onu** onlar geçen yıl açtılar.



**EXERCISE 3:**

Choose the correct answer.

- 1) This is the hotel ..... I have met my wife.  
a) that b) which c) when d) where e) on which
- 2) Our director has asked us to read the book .....  
the film is based on.  
a) when b) where c) in which d) whose e) which
- 3) Our highschool had a huge field ..... we used to  
play baseball as kids.  
a) when b) where c) whose d) whom e) from which
- 4) Last year, I took my family on a trip to Disneyland  
..... my kids met their favourite cartoon characters.  
a) why b) which c) that d) where e) from which
- 5) The hotel ..... has been renovated recently has  
become one of most expensive hotels in Antalya .  
a) where b) which c) when d) on which e) whose
- 6) I'm going to visit the town ..... I lived during  
my college years .  
a) when b) that c) which d) who e) where
- 7) The once a small town in ..... I grew up has  
become a city .  
a) when b) that c) where d) which e) on which
- 8) The woman ..... you met last night is a very  
close friend of mine .  
a) when b) that c) where d) in which e) which
- 9) The victims.....have lost their lives during  
the hurricane will be commemorated by the city officials.  
a) when b) which c) where d) from which e) that
- 10) Our garden ..... my kids spend most of their  
time is very spacious and relaxing.  
a) where b) when c) from which d) which e) who
- 11) This is the restaurant ..... my wife and I had  
our first date.  
a) which b) whose c) why d) where e) when
- 12) We have explored the dense areas of the Amazon  
forests .....no one had ever explored before.  
a) why b) when c) from which d) which e) where

**F. when (in/on which)**

➤ Tanımlanan isim “**zaman**” bildiriyorsa “Relative pronoun” olarak “**when**” kullanılabilir. Bu durumda anlamı “**ki o zaman(da)**”dır.

- That was **the day**. I met my wife **then** (on that day).

That was **the day when** I met my wife.

➤ Zaman bildiren isimler için “**which**” ya da “**that**” de kullanılabilir. Ancak bu durumda “**which**” ya da “**that**”e uygun bir preposition eklenmelidir.

- That was **the day when** I met my wife.  
**which** I met my wife **on**.  
**on which** I met my wife.  
**that** I met my wife **on**.  
----- I met my wife on.

**! DİKKAT**

- Son iki cümleyi “**preposition**” olmadan da yapabiliriz.
- That was **the day that** I met my wife.
  - That was **the day** I met my wife.



➤ Temel cümlede tanımlanan isim, “relative clause”da bir zaman bildirmiyorsa, bir özne ya da nesne durumundaysa **“when” kullanamayız.**

“Relative pronoun” olarak **“when”** kullanabilmemiz için o ismin **“on that day, in that year”** gibi zaman bildirmesi gerekir. Aksi takdirde **“when”** yerine **“which”** ya da **“that”** kullanılmalıdır.

- Summer is **the season**. It falls between spring and autumn.  
Summer is **the season which** falls between spring and autumn.  
**that** falls between spring and autumn.  
Summer is the season **when** falls between spring and autumn. **(YANLIŞTIR)**
- Summer is **the season**. Most tourists love **it** best.  
Summer is **the season which** most tourists love best.  
**that** most tourists love best.  
Summer is **the season when** most tourists love best. **(YANLIŞTIR)**

### ! DİKKAT

- **“When”** zaten **“in/on which”** anlamına geldiğinden bir **“preposition”** ile birlikte **kullanılamaz**. **“When”**den hemen sonra **yardımcı fiil** ya da **fiil gelemez**. **“When”**den hemen önce **“preposition”** **gelemez**. **“When”** bir **“preposition”** ile **kullanılamaz**.
- That was **the day when** I met my wife ~~on~~. **(YANLIŞTIR)**
  - Summer is **the season when** falls between falls between spring and autumn. **(YANLIŞTIR)**

### Püf Noktası !!!

Summer is the season ..... most tourists love best.

- A) which / that                      B) when

“Yaz, çoğu turistin en çok sevdiği mevsimdir.” şeklinde yapılan bu çeviri ile (ki bu en doğru çeviridir) doğru cevabı bulamayabiliriz.

- **“When”** **“ki o zaman(da)”** anlamına gelir, **“which”** ya da **“that”** **“ki onu / ki ona”** anlamına gelir. Eğer boşluğa **“ki o zaman(da)”** anlamı oturmuyorsa doğru cevap **“when”** **olamaz**.
- Yaz mevsimdir **ki o zamanda** çoğu turist en çok sever. **(YANLIŞTIR)**
  - Yaz mevsimdir **ki onu** çoğu turist en çok sever.



**EXERCISE 4:**

Choose the correct answer.

- 1) I will never forget the days ..... I spent with my friends in my hometown.  
a) where b) whose c) on which d) when e) that
- 2) The 14th of February is the day ..... we all must celebrate with our loved ones.  
a) where b) why c) which d) when e) from which
- 3) One of the biggest days of our life time was the day on ..... Neil Armstrong walked on the moon.  
a) where b) why c) which d) when e) that
- 4) The lions prefer hunting at nights ..... their prey's vision ability is at its lowest.  
a) which b) whose c) where d) when e) that
- 5) The fourth of July is the day on ..... the Americans commemorate their nation's independence.  
a) where b) that c) when d) why e) which
- 6) I graduated from the college the year in ..... my son was born.  
a) that b) which c) where d) when e) on which

- 7) I was very glad and happy on the day ..... smoking indoors was banned.  
a) where b) that c) why d) when e) which
- 8) You shouldn't visit the Pyramids during winter ..... the temperatures can increase and decrease drastically.  
a) that b) where c) when d) whose e) which
- 9) Monday is the only day on ..... I can help you.  
a) where b) when c) which d) that e) whom
- 10) I can't recall the day on ..... we met.  
a) where b) which c) who d) when e) that
- 11) My twentieth birthday was on the day ..... the tsunami happened.  
a) where b) in which c) that d) when e) which
- 12) I remember the times ..... were a lot of fun for our family.  
a) when b) which c) on which d) in which e) where

**G. why**

- Neden ifade eden bir cümlenin tanımlanması için **"reason"** sözcüğünden sonra **"why"**, **"for which"** ya da **"that"** kullanılabilir. Bu cümleler genellikle **"the reason why"** şeklinde oluşturulur.
- **The reason why / for which / that** I called you is to inform you about the explosion. (Seni aramamın nedeni.....)
- Bu durumda **"why, for which ya da that"** cümleden atılabilir.
- The reason I called you is to inform you about the explosion. (Seni aramamın nedeni.....)

**! DİKKAT**

- **"Reason"** sözcüğü bir eylemin nedenini bildirmiyorsa **"why"** kullanamayız. Bu durumda **"reason"** sözcüğünü cansız bir varlık gibi düşünüp **"which"** ya da **"that"** kullanırız. Ya da her ikisini de **kullanmayız**.
- **The reason which/that** he gave us for leaving the meeting early didn't convince us at all.
  - **The reason** he gave us for leaving the meeting early didn't convince us at all.  
(Toplantıdan erken ayrılmasıyla ilgili bize gösterdiği neden .....) )

**H. which (bir cümlenin tamamını tanımlamak için)**

- **"Which"**, sadece kendisinden önce gelen ismi tanımlamaz. **"Which"** ya da **"that"** ayrıca bir cümlenin tamamını da tanımlayabilir.
- **Our team lost yesterday. That** drove us crazy.
  - **Our team lost yesterday, which** drove us crazy.

**EXERCISE 5:**

Combine the two sentences.

1) Galatasaray won the UEFA CUP. It made Turkish people very proud.  
.....

2) That woman always orders the same food. It is a little bit weird.  
.....

3) Michael Jackson died last year. It shocked the whole world.  
.....

4) Jim didn't come to work today. It made my boss very angry.  
.....

5) I bought a new TV yesterday. It made my family very happy.  
.....

6) The World Trade Center was attacked in 2001. It was shocking.  
.....

7) My father is very stubborn. It drives my mother crazy .  
.....

8) Tom caught the ball very acrobatically. It was incredible.  
.....

9) My friends always make fun of me. It is very annoying.  
.....

10) My mother slept until noon. It was very unusual.  
.....

11) Albert Einstein developed the General Theory of Relativity. It was revolutionary.  
.....

12) Argentina lost to Germany in the World Cup Final. It was heartbreaking for Argentinians.  
.....

**I. Zamirleri (Pronouns) Tanımlayan Relative Clause**

➤ “**somebody, anybody, everybody**” gibi belgisiz zamirleri tanımlamak için “relative clause” kullanılabilir. Bu durumda “relative pronoun” olarak “**who**”, “**whom**” ya da “**that**” kullanılır.

- **Anybody who** speaks both English and Spanish can apply for the job.  
**that** speaks both English and Spanish can apply for the job.
- He is **someone who** I always trust.  
**whom** I always trust.  
**that** I always trust.  
---- I always trust.

➤ “**Something, anything, everything**” gibi belgisiz zamirleri tanımlamak için de “relative clause” kullanılabilir. Bu durumda “relative pronoun” olarak genellikle “**that**” nadiren de “**which**” kullanılır.

- You can buy him **anything that** appeals to his music taste.
- I did **everything that** I wanted to do on my last holiday.  
----- I wanted to do on my last holiday.

➤ “**Those**” sözcüğünü tanımlarken insanlar için “**who**” ya da “**that**”, nesnelere için “**which**” ya da “**that**” kullanılır.

- Only **the boys who** can swim are allowed to get into the boat. (Sadece yüzme bilen çocuklar...)  
Only **those who/that** can swim are allowed to get into the boat. (Sadece yüzme bilenler...)
- A: Should we send all the letters?  
B: No, we should send only **those which/that** are in the top drawer.

## NON-DEFINING (TANIMLAMAYAN) RELATIVE CLAUSE

“Non-Defining Relative Clause”lar genellikle bir isim ile ilgili ek bilgi vermek için kullanılır ve bir ismi tanımlamak yerine onunla ilgili ek veya fazladan bilgi aktarır. Başka bir deyişle, ana cümle “Relative Clause” olmadan da açık ve anlaşılır bir cümledir. “Non-defining relative clause” ana cümledeki öznesini anlatıyorsa iki virgülle, cümledeki nesnesini anlatıyorsa yani ana cümlede bulunuyorsa tek virgül ile cümleden ayrılır.

### ! DİKKAT

➤ “Non-defining relative clause”da “that” KULLANILMAZ!

### A. who / whom (people)

- **My sister** lives in İzmir. **She** came to see me last week.  
**My sister, who** came to see me last week, lives in İzmir.
- **Tarkan** is very famous. I met **him** in the shopping mall yesterday.  
**Tarkan, who/whom** I met in the shopping mall yesterday, is very famous.

### ! DİKKAT

➤ “Non-defining relative clause”da “who” ya da “whom” atılamaz.

### B. which (object and animals)

- I should sell **my car**. **It** is very old.  
I should sell **my car, which** is very old.
- **Our house** is big and comfortable. We bought **it** last year.  
**Our house, which** we bought last year, is big and comfortable.

### ! DİKKAT

➤ “Non-defining relative clause”da “which” atılamaz.

## EXERCISE 6: Combine the two sentences using “who(m) or which”.

1) Our dog has been with our family for 10 years. It weighs over 30 pounds.  
.....

2) I have been friends with Charlie since childhood . He is a famous cricket player in England.  
.....

3) Rihanna was the singer of the year in 2014 . She has sold millions of albums worldwide.  
.....

4) Obesity is a worldwide problem. It is spreading quickly.  
.....

5) In America people love President Obama. He is a great family man.  
.....

6) My brother Mark lives in France . He is a lawyer.  
.....

7) Barbara works for IKEA . It mostly sells furniture.  
.....

8) I met Chris this morning. I hadn't seen him for a long time .  
.....

9) John told me about his new Mustang. He enjoys driving it very much.  
.....

10) Sarah's father was a teacher . He works for a TV company now.  
.....

11) At the meeting, I spoke to Mr Johnson. He is very interested in investing in our company.  
.....

12) Milk is obtained from cow. It is very important for human health.  
.....

### C. whose and of which

- **Mary** will move to France soon. **Her** parents live in London.  
**Mary, whose parents** live in London, will move to France soon.
- **This hotel** is not very comfortable. **Its** owners are planning to sell it soon.  
**This hotel, whose owners** are planning to sell soon, is not very comfortable.  
**,the owners of which** are planning to sell soon, is not comfortable.

#### EXERCISE 7: Combine the two sentences using "whose or of which".

1) Alfred Hitchcock was one of the best movie directors. His movies were the best of its kind.

.....

2) Albert Einstein was a genius. His theories changed the world.

.....

3) The Park Palace is one of the most famous hotels in the world. The owner of it is one of the richest men of the world.

.....

4) Spain's national football team has won the World Cup just once . Its players are playing in different leagues.

.....

5) Mrs. Clarkson was very sweet. We rented her summer house.

.....

6) Have you met Mr Gray ? His son is a college professor.

.....

7) Jerry Jones looked devastated. The Giants beat his Cowboys team .

.....

8) Spartacus was a famous gladiator. His arena fights turned into legends.

.....

9) I drank a cup of winter tea. Its antioxidants are good for my health.

.....

10) Ted will take you to the airport. His sunglasses look very well.

.....

11) Alex was very angry with me. I spilled his coffee.

.....

12) This is my family doctor. His last name is Doctor.

.....

### D. preposition + whom/which/ whose

- **My sister** works in Istanbul. My mom lives with **her**.  
**My sister, with whom** my mom lives, works in Istanbul.
- **The job** is well paid. My brother has applied for **the job**.  
**The job, for which** my brother has applied, is well paid.
- **My boss** is a kind man. You were talking to **his** wife a few minutes ago.  
**My boss, to whose wife** you were talking a few minutes ago, is a kind man.

### E. where (in/at/on which)

- **Tokyo** is the capital of Japan. More than 20 million people live **there** (in the city).  
**Tokyo, where** more than 20 million people live, is the capital of Japan.  
**Tokyo, which** more than 20 million people live **in**, is the capital of Japan.  
**Tokyo, in which** more than 20 million people live, is the capital of Japan.

**EXERCISE 8:***Choose the correct answer.*

- 1) The Caribbaens ..... people usually are at the beach tanning, are the most beautiful islands in the world.  
a) when b) that c) which d) whom e) where
- 2) Altinoluk, ..... is one of the nicest places in Turkey, almost has a population of 100.000 people .  
a) when b) why c) whose d) which e) that
- 3) Taksim, ..... is regarded as the downtown of Istanbul, has many spots you can go to have fun.  
a) where b) that c) when d) in which e) which
- 4) We are going back to Rome, ..... we first visited 20 years ago.  
a) where b) when c) that d) whose e) which
- 5) Aysun has gone back to Star TV, ..... she started her career .  
a) where b) which c) that d) whom e) when
- 6) I visited Gardens of Vatican City, ..... I was given a great tour.  
a) which b) that c) why d) where e) whom

- 7) Tom moved to London, .....I was born in .  
a) that b) on which c) which d) where e) when
- 8) Sheraton Taksim, ..... my sister is going to get married, is very luxurious.  
a) when b) which c) with whom d) that e) where
- 9) The Cipriani downtown, ..... we can afford to eat everything, is one of the best restaurants in New York.  
a) which b) when c) on which d) in which e) whom
- 10) My father works for Mercedes, ..... is one of the biggest companies in the world.  
a) that b)where c)in which d)on which e)which
- 11) The Peter Luger is New York's only restaurant, for ..... you may have to make a reservation a month before the time you want to go .  
a) where b) which c) when d) why e) whom
- 12) My sister is moving back to Antalya, ..... she had her first child .  
a) when b) why c) whom d) where e) that

**F. when (in/on/which)**

- **The 1920s** was an important decade. A lot of reforms were made **then** (in that decade).  
**The 1920s, when** a lot of reforms were made, was an important decade.  
**The 1920s, in which** a lot of reforms were made, was an important decade.

**EXERCISE 9:***Choose the correct answer.*

- 1) I was born on May 5th, ..... is the day Mexican people commemorate their victory against France in 1862.  
a) where b) when c) whom d) whose e) which
- 2) We are going to go out with my wife on Sunday, ..... you will babysit for us.  
a) where b) which c) when d) whom e) whose
- 3) Do you remember the first years of our marriage, ..... we couldn't afford a car ?  
a) where b) that c) when d) why e) which
- 4) Last night ,I arrived my home at one am., ..... can be considered late.  
a) where b) who c) when d) which e) why
- 5) Summer is the time, ..... my whole family enjoy most.  
a) whom b) where c) which d) when e) whose
- 6) It was the day of the UEFA Cup Final, ..... I became a huge Galatasaray fan.  
a) whose b) why c) when d) which e) whom

- 7) I like going to beach on weekdays, ..... people are usually at work.  
a) where b) why c) whom d) whose e) when
- 8) My daughter was born on March 14th, ..... is also my birthday.  
a) where b) whose c) which d) for which e) who
- 9) The day, ..... my son was born on, is the liberation day.  
a) where b) when c) which d) that e) whose
- 10) My favorite season is fall,..... all leaves change color.  
a) which b) where c) when d) in which e) that
- 11) January the 1<sup>st</sup> is my favorite day,..... is the first day of the new year.  
a) where b) when c) which d) why e) that
- 12) My mother meets with her friends every Wednesday, .....her favorite TV show takes place.  
a) which b) where c) whose d) when e) that

**G. quantifiers + whom/which/whose**

- I have **two sons**. **One of them** is a university student.  
I have **two sons**, **one of whom** is a university student.
- My grandfather has **many horses**. **Some of them** are purebred.  
My grandfather has **many horses**, **some of which** are purebred.
- **Mehmet ÖZ** is a doctor. **Most of his patients** are popular people.  
**Mehmet ÖZ**, **most of whose patients** are popular people, is a doctor.

**EXERCISE 10:** *Combine the two sentences.*

1) The contestants of Miss Universe were really scared. Some of them were taken to the hospital.  
.....

2) Samantha has bought many dresses . Some of them are very expensive.  
.....

3) My father owns many cars. One of them is a Porsche.  
.....

4) I visited all the museums in Rome. All of them were amazing .  
.....

5) The Beatles had four members. Some of them have passed away.  
.....

6) Elvis Presley had many hit songs . One of them was " Fools Rush In " .  
.....

7) I have written several books . I have won the Pulitzer Prize with one of them.  
.....

8) I have received many medals. The president presented me one of them.  
.....

9) My sister Jill has invited her classmates. She has been friends with most of them since her childhood.  
.....

10) Michael Jackson had 8 other siblings . All of them were at his funeral.  
.....

11) In the Olympic Games, Michael Phelps won a record 18 gold medals . He won nearly half of them in the Beijing Olympics.  
.....

12) My wife gave birth to our triplets. All of them are boys.  
.....

**! DİKKAT**

➤ "It is ..... who/that" yapısı bir sözcüğü vurgulamak için kullanılabilir.

- It is **Larry** who stole the money.
- It was **in İstanbul** that we met.

## REDUCTION OF RELATIVE CLAUSES

### “Relative Clause”lar Şu Şekilde Kısaltılabilir;

a. Bir “relative clause”u “**who, whom, which** ve **that**” ilgi zamirlerini cümleden atarak kısaltabiliriz. Ancak kısaltma yapabilmemiz için “**who, whom, which** ve **that**” sözcüklerinin “relative clause”da nesne durumunda olması gerekir. Başka bir deyişle “**who,whom,which** ve **that**” den sonra özne gelirse bu ilgi zamirleri **atılabilir**.

- The man **who/whom/that** you met yesterday is my father.  
The man you met yesterday is my father.
- The music **which/that** you have just listened to belongs to Mozart.  
The music you have just listened to belongs to Mozart.

### b. Present Participle (V<sub>ing</sub>)

“Relative clause”un zaman çekimi “Simple Present”, “Present Continuous”, “Simple Past” ya da “Past Continuous” zaman çekimlerinden biri ise bu yapı kullanılır.

- The person **who has** a green passport does not need a visa.  
The person **having** a green passport does not need a visa.
- The graduate student **who is studying** the sonnets of Shakespeare will make no progress.  
The graduate student **studying** the sonnets of Shakespeare will make no progress.
- The boy **who wanted** to talk to you yesterday was still waiting when I left.  
The boy **wanting** to talk to you yesterday was still waiting when I left.
- The bridge **which was connecting** the two sides of the river was pulled down last week.  
The bridge **connecting** the two sides of the river was pulled down last week.

### c. Having V<sub>3</sub> / Having been V<sub>3</sub>

Ana cümledeki fiili ile “relative clause”un fiili arasında zaman farkı varsa ya da “relative clause”un zaman çekimi “Present Perfect” ya da “Past Perfect” ise bu yapı kullanılır.

- The man **who had worked** in this company for fifty years died in 2005.  
The man **having worked** in this company for fifty years died in 2005.
- The girl **who has lived** in İzmir for more than fifteen years is going to move to Athens next week.  
The girl **having lived** in İzmir for more than fifteen years is going to move to Athens next week.
- The boy **who was attacked** by a dog last night **is** in hospital now.  
past (zaman farkı var) present  
The boy **having been attacked** by a dog last night **is** in hospital now.



#### d. Past Participle (V<sub>3</sub>)

“Relative clause”un yüklemi **passive** ise bu yapı kullanılır.

- The run-away tiger **which was captured** in Illinois escaped from the zoo three days ago.  
The run-away tiger **captured** in Illinois escaped from the zoo three days ago.
- The scientist **who was charged** for DNA manipulation of a rabbit was sentenced to ten years.  
The scientist **charged** for DNA manipulation of a rabbit was sentenced to ten years.

#### e. Be + Adjective Phrase

“Relative pronoun”u (who, which, that) “**be + adjective**” yapısı takip ediyorsa “reduction” için “**who, which, that**” + **be** atılabilir. Bu kural hem “defining” hem de “non-defining” “relative clause” için geçerlidir.

- The new student **who is unhappy** about his new school does not talk to anyone.  
The new student **unhappy** about his new school does not talk to anyone.
- Football, **which is very popular** all around the world, is a big industry.  
Football, **very popular** all around the world, is a big industry.

#### f. Be + Prepositional Phrase

“Relative pronoun”u (who, which, that) “**be + prepositional phrase**” yapısı takip ediyorsa “reduction” için “**who, which, that**” + **be** atılabilir.

- The girls **who are in the kitchen** are trying to cook for the guests.  
The girls **in the kitchen** are trying to cook for the guests.
- The angry dog **who is at the door** will bite you.  
The angry dog **at the door** will bite you.
- The ones **who are near the river** should come forward.  
The ones **near the river** should come forward.

#### g. To + Infinitive

“The first, the second, the next, the last, the only” gibi ifadelerden sonra ve “superlative” yapılardan sonra bu yapı kullanılır.

- Tom is **the only person who visits** me in hospital every day.  
Tom is **the only person to visit** me in hospital every day.
- Julia is **the only student who passed** all the exams.  
present (zaman farkı var) past  
Julia is **the only student to have passed** all the exams.
- The USA army was **the first army which used** an atomic bomb in World War II.  
The USA army was **the first army to use** an atomic bomb in World War II.
- Samuel was **the most talented basketballer who came** to this school.  
Samuel was **the most talented basketballer to come** to this school.

➤ Ana cümledeki fiil ile “relative clause”un fiili arasında zaman farkı varsa veya “relative clause”un zaman çekimi “Present Perfect” ya da “Past Perfect” ise “to have V<sub>3</sub> / to have been V<sub>3</sub>” yapısı kullanılır.

- Julia is **the only student who passed** all the exams.  
present (zaman farkı var) past
- Julia is **the only student to have passed** all the exams.

- Edward is the first person who **has handed in** the project.

Present Perfect

Edward is **the first person to have handed in** the project.

- Jack is **the last person who was rescued** from drowning.

Jack is **the last person to have been rescued** from drowning.

**Passive durumda olan Continuous Tenselerin kısaltılması**

- The article **which is being read** in the classroom now is about global warming.

The article **being read** in the classroom now is about global warming.

- The girl **who was being followed** by her ex-boyfriend went to the police station.

The girl **being followed** by her ex-boyfriend went to the police station.

**EXERCISE 11:**

*Make the necessary reduction.*

1) The house that was damaged in the storm was repaired.

.....

2) Who are all these people who are waiting outside ?

..... ?

3) The boy who got injured in the accident was taken to the hospital.

.....

4) The police never found the money which was stolen in the robbery.

.....

5) The bridge which connects the two villages is made of wood.

.....

6) The man who was fired from the factory last week is suing the owner of it.

.....

7) George showed me some pictures which had been painted by his grandfather.

.....

8) Most of the suggestions which were made at the meeting were not practical.

.....

9) Life must be very unpleasant to the people who live near airports.

.....

10) Life must be very difficult to orphans who don't have any parents .

.....

11) What was the name of the reporter who was arrested by the police this morning ?

..... ?

12) My brother is the last person who leaves the parties

.....

## Püf Noktası !!!

### Relative Clause ile ilgili Pratik Test Bilgileri

1. “who, which ve that”den sonra hem **özne**, hem de **yardımcı fiil** ya da **fiil** gelebilir.  
“Whom”dan sonra ise sadece **özne** gelebilir. Yani **yardımcı fiil** ya da **fiil KULLANILMAZ!**
    - We met a woman **who/that was** a doctor.
    - The student **who/whom/that we** sent to the summer school failed the exam.
    - We met a woman ~~whom~~ **was** a doctor. (YANLIŞTIR)
  2. Virgüllü cümlelerde (Non-defining Relative Clause) “that” **KULLANILMAZ!**
    - **My sister, that** came to see me last week, lives in İzmir. (YANLIŞTIR)
  3. Virgüllü cümlelerde (Non-defining Relative Clause) “who, whom, which” den sonra **özne** gelse bile “who, whom, which” **ATILAMAZ.**
    - **Tarkan, who/whom** I met him in the shopping mall yesterday, is very famous.
    - **Tarkan,** I met him in the shopping mall yesterday, is very famous. (YANLIŞTIR)
  4. “Whose”dan sonra **isim** gelmelidir. “whose + a, an, the, my, etc” (YANLIŞTIR)
    - **The car whose the headlight** you broke last night is very expensive. (YANLIŞTIR)
  5. “who ve that”den önce “preposition” **GELMEZ!**
    - The man ~~to who/that~~ your father talked yesterday is an engineer. (YANLIŞTIR)
  6. “Preposition + whom/which”ten hemen sonra **yardımcı fiil** ya da **fiil** **GELMEZ!**
    - The man **to whom** talked yesterday is an engineer. (YANLIŞTIR)
    - I have just bought the book **about which** are talking now. (YANLIŞTIR)
- Ancak **most of**  
**some of** + **whom/which**ten sonra **yardımcı fiil** ya da **fiil** gelebilir.  
**one of**
- I have **two sons, one of whom** is a university student.
  - My grandfather has **many horses, some of which** are purebred.
7. “whose + isim (insanlar, nesnelere ve hayvanlar)  
**the + isim + of which** (nesnelere ve hayvanlar)
    - I know a girl **whose mother** is a film star.
    - You can't sit on the chair **whose legs** are broken.  
You can't sit on the chair **the legs of which** are broken.



## Püf Noktası !!!

8. “where”den sonra yardımcı fiil ya da fiil GELMEZ!

“where” yer bildiren bir preposition ile KULLANILMAZ!

“where”den önce preposition GELEMEZ!

- They really liked **the village where** is in Muğla. (YANLIŞTIR)
- They really liked the village **in where** my parents have lived for ten years. (YANLIŞTIR)
- They really liked **the village where** my parents have lived **in** for ten years. (YANLIŞTIR)

9. “when”den sonra yardımcı fiil ya da fiil GELEMEZ!

“when” zaman bildiren bir preposition ile KULLANILAMAZ!

“when”den önce preposition GELEMEZ!

- That was **the day when** met his wife. (YANLIŞTIR)
- That was **the day when** my brother met his wife **on**. (YANLIŞTIR)
- That was **the day on-when** my brother met his wife. (YANLIŞTIR)

10. Bir ismin ardına durup dururken (continuous bir yapı olmadığı halde) V<sub>ing</sub> gelirse Türkçeye “-en /-an” olarak çevrilir ve “active” bir yapı oluşturur.

- The baby **crying** woke her mom up. (Ağlayan bebek annesini uyandırdı.)
- Do you know the man **standing** over there? (Şurada duran adamı tanıyor musun?)

11. Bir ismin ardına durup dururken (Present Perfect, Past Perfect ya da Passive bir yapı olmadığı halde) V<sub>3</sub> gelirse Türkçeye “-en/-an” olarak çevrilir ve passive bir yapı oluşturur.

- The child **punished** is crying. (Cezalandırılan çocuk ağlıyor.)
- I like reading the stories **told** in this book. (Bu kitapta anlatılan hikayeleri okumayı seviyorum.)

12. “who, which ve that”den sonra “to be” fiileri geldiğinde “who, which, that + to be” atılabilir. Bu kural virgüllü cümleler (Non-defining relative clauses) için de geçerlidir.

- The girls **who are in the kitchen** are trying to cook for the guests.  
The girls **in the kitchen** are trying to cook for the guests.
- Football, **which is very popular** all around the world, is a big industry.  
Football, **very popular** all around the world, is a big industry.



# RELATIVE CLAUSES

## Test 1

1. Did you hear that Jake's parents bought the house ---- was advertised in the local paper?
- A) who  
B) where  
C) which  
D) when  
E) whose
2. The Beatles, one of ---- members was killed in December 1980, were a legendary rock group in 20th century.
- A) whom  
B) whose  
C) who  
D) which  
E) that
3. Muhammad Ali, ---- birth name was Cassius Clay, is considered the best heavyweight boxer at all times.
- A) whose  
B) ----  
C) who  
D) that  
E) when
4. Yesterday I was with your brother and he showed me how to create a computer-based game, ---- was very interesting especially for teenagers.
- A) that  
B) who  
C) where  
D) which  
E) when
5. Parton, ---- own life was far from being admirable, wrote biographies of Franklin, Jefferson and Voltaire.
- A) to whom  
B) whose  
C) which  
D) that  
E) to whom
6. During the 15th century, ---- the electricity wasn't invented, people used candles ---- they used for lightening.
- A) when / which  
B) which / when  
C) that / that  
D) in which / whose  
E) when / who
7. She has two siblings ---- work for popular advertisement agencies in Manchester.
- A) who  
B) one of whom  
C) whose  
D) which  
E) whom
8. The woman ---- Fred is married to is the owner of many factories in one of the big cities in Europe.
- A) whose  
B) which  
C) ----  
D) for whom  
E) to whom
9. One of the students with ---- I worked last term came back to me to discuss his next year project.
- A) who  
B) that  
C) whose  
D) whom  
E) when
10. My niece, ---- is very fond of pets, has got a dog, a cat, two hamsters and three budgies.
- A) that  
B) whose  
C) to whom  
D) which  
E) who

11. Mrs. Mendes is the lady ---- garden was destroyed by the pigs ---- belonged to her next door neighbour.

- A) who / whose
- B) whose / which
- C) that / which
- D) whose / whose
- E) whom / that

12. Terry, ---- parents were away for the weekend, invited his friends, most of ---- were his neighbours, and gave a huge party in his house.

- A) who / whom
- B) to whom / whose
- C) that / who
- D) where / that
- E) whose / whom

13. A: Have you seen the business magazines ---- were on the shelf?

B: Yes, someone ---- said he'd have a look at them took them all.

- A) which / whose
- B) that / who
- C) whose / who
- D) of which / that
- E) that / whose

14. One of my colleagues ---- has never visited a country ---- English is spoken can speak English fluently.

- A) who / where
- B) that / which
- C) whose / in which
- D) who / that
- E) whom / where

15. She is disappointed because her friend ---- she had hoped to spend the weekend refused to spend time with her.

- A) that
- B) who
- C) whom
- D) whose
- E) with whom

16. My elder sister visited Prague last winter and she says that it is one of the most impressive cities ---- she has ever been to.

- A) where
- B) of which
- C) that
- D) in which
- E) when

17. I know her very well; she is such an annoying person that no one ---- she has worked likes her.

- A) who
- B) whose
- C) with whom
- D) to which
- E) that

18. The Moon is the celestial body in the universe, ---- surface features could be mapped in detail.

- A) whose
- B) ---
- C) which
- D) to whom
- E) that

19. In Japan, ---- it is considered more polite to bow, people usually don't prefer to shake hands.

- A) that
- B) which
- C) ---
- D) where
- E) of which

20. I'm sorry but I can't accompany you tonight because there is too much work ---- needs to be finished until tomorrow.

- A) that
- B) ---
- C) who
- D) whose
- E) of which

# RELATIVE CLAUSES

## Test 2

1. I can strongly support that St. Tropez was the most attractive and romantic city ---- we had ever been to.
- A) with whom  
B) where  
C) whose  
D) when  
E) ----
2. You ought to finish your work and join us on Friday, ---- all of us will meet for Karen's birthday party.
- A) at which  
B) that  
C) when  
D) where  
E) which
3. The new shopping mall, ---- by a famous German company, has at least 2000 customers every day.
- A) having constructed  
B) constructed  
C) constructing  
D) was constructed  
E) to have constructed
4. I have heard that your parents are going to sell the house ---- they lived for years.
- A) on which  
B) in which  
C) that  
D) of which  
E) which
5. Nino Manfredi, ---- is the best representative of absurd humour in Italy, has now a program on television.
- A) that  
B) whose  
C) who  
D) whom  
E) of whom
6. The people ---- for the hotel ---- we stayed at on holiday were all agency staff on temporary contracts.
- A) who work / where  
B) being worked / which  
C) worked / that  
D) working / ----  
E) work / that
7. What is the name of the book ---- you advised me to read when travelling to Dover?
- A) whose  
B) when  
C) where  
D) on which  
E) that
8. Sally may contact her department manager if she is not satisfied with the decision ---- made by him.
- A) of which  
B) that  
C) which  
D) whose  
E) ---
9. The hall ---- the rehearsal will take place is in Block A on the sixth floor.
- A) that  
B) which  
C) when  
D) whose  
E) where
10. The lecturer ---- presentation we really liked will be at the celebration dinner after the workshop this evening.
- A) of which  
B) who  
C) whose  
D) that  
E) where

11. The café ---- my boyfriend and I had lunch last week has just been closed due to some financial problems.

- A) where
- B) that
- C) on which
- D) which
- E) when

12. Mr. Gerrard was very pleased by the system ---- he saw during the visit of the company ---- I have been working for since 2003.

- A) that / where
- B) whom / which
- C) --- / which
- D) which / where
- E) when / whom

13. When it started snowing last winter, the heating system failed, ---- was very unfortunate.

- A) where
- B) that
- C) when
- D) whose
- E) which

14. The new employee, from ---- so much was expected, has failed in the presentation ---- he made.

- A) whom / ----
- B) who / that
- C) whose / which
- D) that / ----
- E) which / that

15. The reason ---- I left the city ---- I used to live was that I had a big fight with my family.

- A) when / in which
- B) why / where
- C) that / which
- D) for which / that
- E) ---- / ----

16. Those things ---- you were telling me about the guy ---- had killed his wife were all true.

- A) which / whom
- B) that / who
- C) ---- / whose
- D) which / whose
- E) that / for whom

17. The boy, ---- parents both work as teachers at the same school, has always problems with his classmates.

- A) whom
- B) to whom
- C) that
- D) who
- E) whose

18. Most of the people ---- invited to the conference left the hall before the closing speech.

- A) ----
- B) who
- C) that
- D) whose
- E) whom

19. Were you able to find the earring ---- you lost after the wedding ceremony last week?

- A) of which
- B) ----
- C) whose
- D) where
- E) when

20. The heavy rain, ---- was unusual for this time of the year, destroyed most of the harvest in our garden ---- we were so hopeful for.

- A) that / that
- B) ---- / which
- C) which / where
- D) whom / which
- E) which / that



# RELATIVE CLAUSES

## Test 3

1. Many women enjoy reading love stories, ---- end happily, but I – as a young woman- can't get the reason ---- lots of people prefer them.
- A) when / for which  
B) that / of which  
C) where / which  
D) which / why  
E) whom / that
2. The building ---- her grandmother lived for 20 years was destroyed by the fire yesterday night.
- A) which  
B) on which  
C) in which  
D) when  
E) whose
3. During the 18th and 19th century, mainly in the southern areas of the United States, agricultural system depended on the slave workers, most of ---- came from Africa.
- A) that  
B) whom  
C) which  
D) whose  
E) who
4. Unfortunately, the principles ---- this organization was founded are no longer respected.
- A) that  
B) which  
C) whose  
D) ----  
E) on which
5. Aileen, ---- ancestors came from Ireland, is going to get married to Mr. Lennon, ---- is a member of one of the most famous dynasties in the city.
- A) who / that  
B) whose / who  
C) that / whose  
D) whose / that  
E) whom / who
6. My uncle used to live fifty miles away from Oakland Airport, ---- is the world's busiest airport.
- A) that  
B) where  
C) which  
D) at which  
E) whose
7. Mealtime was the time ---- our family could discuss daily routines and also future plans when I used to live with my parents and sisters.
- A) when  
B) that  
C) which  
D) of which  
E) where
8. It is generally thought that the United States is a country of serious Internet users; however, there are many people ---- only online activity is playing online games or doing shopping.
- A) that  
B) who  
C) whom  
D) with whom  
E) whose
9. Although he is not as wealthy or famed as Bill Gates, ---- name has become a household word, Tim Berners-Lee is the man ---- has created the World Wide Web.
- A) that / who  
B) whose / ----  
C) whose / who  
D) whom / that  
E) ---- / that
10. John Kennedy, ---- was one of the youngest presidents of the United States, was assassinated in 1963 by a young man ---- called Lee Harvey Oswald.
- A) whose / that  
B) that / who  
C) who / whose  
D) who / ----  
E) to whom / of which

11. As soon as I started working in the office, the secretary showed me the cabinet ---- important documents are filed.

- A) where
- B) of which
- C) when
- D) which
- E) that

12. Rio Carnival, ---- was originally a food festival, is an annual event ---- place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil's most cosmopolitan city.

- A) which / takes
- B) that / takes
- C) which / taking
- D) ---- / taking
- E) that / to take

13. Major drawback of mobile computers is that their screens and keyboards are smaller, ---- makes them difficult to use.

- A) when
- B) that
- C) whose
- D) ----
- E) which

14. The European Union is an international organisation ---- brings together 27 member states under a common system of law, ---- by a series of treaties.

- A) which / establishing
- B) ---- / to establish
- C) whose / established
- D) that / established
- E) that / establishing

15. The news ---- I read in the paper yesterday morning was about a teenage girl ---- kidnapped and killed in the forest.

- A) that/ who
- B) ---- / ----
- C) ---- / whom
- D) whom / ----
- E) that / whose

16. She has met a really good-looking young man ---- events for a really successful company.

- A) organizes
- B) organizing
- C) being organized
- D) organized
- E) having been organized

17. The characteristic style of Ottoman architecture can be seen in bridges, many of ---- are still in use today.

- A) where
- B) whose
- C) that
- D) whom
- E) which

18. The desperate situation ---- she found himself was absolutely the result of her own faults.

- A) that
- B) on which
- C) which
- D) in which
- E) when

19. Norman did not want to tell Patricia, ---- he had borrowed the MP3 player from, that he had lost it during his business trip.

- A) whose
- B) that
- C) whom
- D) who
- E) where

20. Almost every person over the age of sixty in the village remembers the winter ---- snow had blocked the roads for months.

- A) ----
- B) where
- C) that
- D) which
- E) when