

**1 Use 'which', 'that', 'who' or 'whose' to fill in each gap.**

1. The house \_\_\_\_\_ my father built is big.
2. Mr Xuan Truong, \_\_\_\_\_ was my first teacher, received an award for teaching excellence.
3. That media player, \_\_\_\_\_ I often use to practise English, has some great apps.
4. That's Peter, \_\_\_\_\_ father has just come back from the Philippines.
5. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ you have just spoken to is my favourite English teacher.
6. People \_\_\_\_\_ work involves using a computer for most of the day may suffer from headaches.

Relative pronoun	Usage	Example
<b>Who</b> (who + V)	Thay thế cho người (ở vị trí chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The man sent us a postcard from Japan.</li> <li>We met the man in our trip.</li> <li>→ The man <b>who</b> we met in our trip sent us a postcard from Japan.</li> </ul>
<b>Whom</b> (whom + S)	Thay thế cho người (chỉ ở vị trí tân ngữ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The man sent us a postcard from Japan.</li> <li>We met the man in our trip.</li> <li>→ The man <b>whom</b> we met in our trip sent us a postcard from Japan.</li> </ul>
<b>which</b>	Thay thế cho đồ vật hoặc sự việc (ở vị trí chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The gift is for her birthday.</li> <li>I bought the gift yesterday.</li> <li>→ The gift <b>which</b> I bought yesterday is for her birthday.</li> </ul>
<b>whose</b>	Thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu của người và vật (my, your, his, her, sở hữu cách, ...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It's the house.</li> <li>The house's door is painted blue.</li> <li>→ It's the house <b>whose</b> door is painted blue.</li> </ul>
<b>that</b>	Thay thế cho người hoặc vật (ở vị trí chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ) KHÔNG CÓ DẤU " , "	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It's the movie.</li> <li>She hates the movie the most.</li> <li>→ It's the movie <b>that</b> she hates the most.</li> </ul>