

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