

## Relative clauses 5: extra information clauses (2)

A Prepositions + **whom/which**

You can use a *preposition* before **whom** (for people) and **which** (for things). So you can say: **to whom** / **with whom** / **about which** / **without which** etc. :

- ☐ Mr Lee, **to whom** I spoke at the meeting, is very interested in our proposal.
- ☐ Fortunately we had a good map, **without which** we would have got lost.

In informal English we often keep the preposition after the verb in the relative clause. When we do this, we normally use **who** (*not whom*) for people:

- ☐ This is my friend from Canada, **who** I was telling you **about**.
- ☐ Yesterday we visited the City Museum, **which** I'd never been **to** before.

B All of / most of etc. + **whom/which**

Study these examples:

- Helen has three brothers. All of **them** are married. (2 sentences)
- Helen has three brothers, **all of whom** are married. (1 sentence)
- They asked me a lot of questions. I couldn't answer most of **them**. (2 sentences)
- They asked me a lot of questions, **most of which** I couldn't answer. (1 sentence)

In the same way you can say:

<b>none of / neither of / any of / either of</b> <b>some of / many of / much of / (a) few of</b> <b>both of / half of / each of / one of / two of etc.</b>	}	+ <b>whom</b> (people) + <b>which</b> (things)
--	---	---

- ☐ Martin tried on three jackets, **none of which** fitted him.
- ☐ Two men, **neither of whom** I had seen before, came into the office.
- ☐ They have three cars, **two of which** they rarely use.
- ☐ Sue has a lot of friends, **many of whom** she was at school with.

You can also say **the cause of which** / **the name of which** etc. :

- ☐ The building was destroyed in a fire, **the cause of which** was never established.
- ☐ We stayed at a beautiful hotel, **the name of which** I can't remember now.

C **Which** (*not what*)

Study this example:

- Joe got the job. This surprised everybody. (2 sentences)
- Joe got the job, **which** surprised everybody. (1 sentence)
- relative clause

In this example, **which** = 'the fact that he got the job'. You must use **which** (*not what*) in sentences like these:

- ☐ Sarah couldn't meet us, **which** was a shame. (*not what was a shame*)
- ☐ The weather was good, **which** we hadn't expected. (*not what we hadn't expected*)

For **what**, see Units 92D and 93D.