

Relative Pronouns Worksheet

Your Name _____

REMEMBER: The CASE (of the relative pronouns like who, which, that) comes only from the (dependent) CLAUSE in which it stands.

In the sentences below, study how the antecedents (the words to which the relative pronouns refer) can differ in CASE from the relative pronouns themselves. There must still be agreement in GENDER and NUMBER between the two.

Highlight each **Antecedent in green**, each **relative pronoun in yellow**. Translate the sentences where you see a blank space.

Nominative Antecedents:

Puer quī cecidit frāter meus est.	The boy who fell is my brother.
Puer cuius pater crās veniet nōn valet.	The boy whose father will come tomorrow is not well.
Puer cui librum dedī tē vocat.	
Puer quem puellae vītant stultus est.	The boy whom the girls are avoiding is foolish.
Puer ā quō illae currunt ibi stat.	The boy from whom those women are running is standing there.

Genitive Antecedents:

Ibi est dōnum puerī quī meus frāter est.	
Quid est nōmen puerī cuius pater crās veniet?	
Hoc est dōnum puerī cui librum herī dedī.	This is the gift of the boy to whom I gave the book yesterday.
Ea est amīca puerī quem herī vīdimus.	
Hoc est dōnum puerī dē quō illa puella semper cōgitat.	

Dative Antecedents:

Da signum puerō quī stat in agrō.	Give a sign to the boy who is standing in the field.
Da aquam puerō cuius frātrēs vīdimus.	
Da tuum librum puerō cui meam pecūniam commīsī.	
Da grātiās puerō quem hodiē invēnimus.	
Da glōriam puerō quōcum cīvitatē servāvērunt.	

Accusative Antecedents:

Puerum quī tē saepe laudat illa puella semper culpat.	That girl is always blaming the boy who often praises you.
Puerum cuius pater crās veniet nēmō adiuuābit.	
Puerum cui pecūniam commīsī ad Asiam mittent.	
Puerum quem herī vīdī nunc nōn videō.	
Puerum quōcum nunc remanēs ad urbem crās dūcent.	

Ablative Antecedents:

Dē puerō quī animālia timet medica cōgitat.	
Prō puerō cuius labor patriam servāvit faciēmus multa bona.	
Cum puerō cui grātiās ēgimus eam rēgīna mittet.	The queen will send her with the boy to whom we gave thanks.
Ā puerō quem timet currit illa puella.	
Dē puerō quōcum sē iunxerat mihi multa dīxit.	He told me many things about the boy with whom he had joined himself.

(adapted from <http://www.slu.edu/colleges/AS/languages/classical/latin/tchmat/grammar/whprax/w17relpr.html#ableng>)

Additional Notes:

- **Relative pronoun without stated antecedent.** Very often a relative pronoun is used without a stated antecedent. In such instances, the implied subject of the main verb serves as the antecedent for the relative pronoun.
- **Relative pronoun with "general" antecedent.** Sometimes a neuter relative pronoun (singular or plural) may be used to refer *not to a specific thing, but to an entire situation which has just been described*. You might translate the implied antecedent as "this," "all this," "these things," "this situation," etc.
- **Independent relative pronoun.** You will commonly see a relative pronoun used at the beginning of a new sentence. Grammatically, the antecedent of the relative pronoun is in the previous sentence. When you translate this kind of relative pronoun into English, you typically translate it as a personal or demonstrative pronoun.

More common in Latin:

Marcus loquebatur de rebus multis.

Cui respondit Camilla: "Tace, o stulte!"

Equivalent to:

Marcus loquebatur de rebus multis.

Ei respondit Camilla: "Tace, o stulte!"