WHO-WHICH CLAUSE (w-w)

Who–which clauses are adjective clauses, which usually modify the noun they follow.

- Use *who* for people and *which* for things. *Whose* and *whom* may also count as a *who–which* dress-up.
- Animals take a *which*, except when personified, such as in fables.
- *Which* clauses may also be used to modify the entire idea that comes before.
- When *who* or *which* asks a question, it does not count as a dress-up.

There are two ways to add *who–which* clauses to a paragraph:

- **Combine short sentences.** Show students that two sentences can be combined with a *who–which*.
  - *Miss Muffet hated spiders. Miss Muffet perched on her tuffet.*
  - *Miss Muffet, <u>who</u> hated spiders, perched on her tuffet.*
- **Add information about a noun.** Find a noun, and add more information about it using *who* for people and *which* for things. Instruct students to place the *who–which* clause immediately after the noun that is being described.
  - *The spider, <u>which</u> dangled on its thread, terrified Miss Muffett.*
  - *Miss Muffett, <u>who</u> scampered away, did not finish her lunch.*

When adding *who–which* clauses, warn students not to let the *which* "steal" the verb, as in this example: *Miss Muffet, <u>who</u> hated spiders.* This fragment needs another verb to finish the sentence.

ADVANCED: INVISIBLE *WHO-WHICH*

Who–which's followed by a *be* verb can be invisible for a more stylish sentence. Examples: *Miss Muffet settled down with her curds and whey, ~~which was~~ her favorite food. She leaned back on the tree, ~~which was~~ located in her backyard.* In both cases, we could drop *which was* for a more elegant construction. The essential/nonessential rules apply to invisibles.