

MODELS FOR USING RELATIVE PRONOUNS (ADJECTIVAL CLAUSES)

MASCULINE

The bishop, **who loves the church,** prays.
 The bishop, **whose church this is,** prays.
 The bishop, **to whom the pope gives a gift,** prays.
 The bishop, **whom the pope loves,** prays.
 The bishop, **by whom the gift is given,** prays.

The bishops, **who love the church,** pray.
 The bishops, **whose churches these are,** pray.
 The bishops, **to whom the pope gives gifts,** pray.
 The bishops, **whom the pope loves,** pray.
 The bishops, **by whom the gifts are given,** pray.

Episcopus, **qui ecclesiam amat,** orat.
 Episcopus, **cuius ecclesia est,** orat.
 Episcopus, **cui papa donum dat,** orat.
 Episcopus, **quem papa amat,** orat.
 Episcopus, **a quo donum datur,** orat.

Episcopi, **qui ecclesiam amant,** orant.
 Episcopi, **quorum ecclesiae sunt,** orant.
 Episcopi, **quibus papa dona dat,** orant.
 Episcopi, **quos papa amat,** orant.
 Episcopi, **a quibus dona dantur,** orant.

FEMININE

Mary, **who loves Jesus,** prays.
 Mary, **whose son is Jesus,** prays.
 Mary, **to whom Jesus is given,** prays.
 Mary, **whom Jesus loves,** prays.
 Mary, **from whom came Jesus,** prays.

Mary and Anna, **who love Jesus,** pray.
 Mary and Anna, **whose savior is Jesus,** pray.
 Mary and Anna, **to whom the savior is given,** pray.
 Mary and Anna, **whom Jesus loves,** pray.
 Mary and Anna, **from whom came Jesus,** pray.

Maria, **quae Jesum amat,** orat.
 Maria, **cuius filius Jesus est,** orat.
 Maria, **cui Jesus datur,** orat.
 Maria, **quam Jesus amat,** orat.
 Maria, **ex qua Jesus venit,** orat.

Maria et Anna, **quae Jesum amant,** orant.
 Maria et Anna, **quarum salvator Jesus est,** orant.
 Maria et Anna, **quibus salvator datur,** orant.
 Maria et Anna, **quas Jesus amat,** orant.
 Maria et Anna, **ex quibus Jesus venit,** orant.

The NEUTER relative pronouns follow the above patterns.