

Non-defining clauses can be introduced by expressions like *all of, many of* + relative pronoun:

	Person	Thing
<i>all of</i>	+ <i>whom</i>	+ <i>which</i>
<i>any of</i>	+ <i>whom</i>	+ <i>which</i>
<i>(a) few of</i>	+ <i>whom</i>	+ <i>which</i>
<i>both of</i>	+ <i>whom</i>	+ <i>which</i>
<i>each of</i>	+ <i>whom</i>	+ <i>which</i>
<i>either of</i>	+ <i>whom</i>	+ <i>which</i>
<i>half of</i>	+ <i>whom</i>	+ <i>which</i>
<i>many of</i>	+ <i>whom</i>	+ <i>which</i>
<i>most of</i>	+ <i>whom</i>	+ <i>which</i>
<i>much of</i>	+ <i>whom</i>	+ <i>which</i>
<i>none of</i>	+ <i>whom</i>	+ <i>which</i>
<i>one of</i>	+ <i>whom</i>	+ <i>which</i>
<i>two of etc...</i>	+ <i>whom</i>	+ <i>which</i>

Examples:

- a. There were a lot of people at the party, ***many of whom*** I had known for years.
- b. He was carrying his belongings, ***many of which*** were broken.

PRACTICE

Finish the sentences using relative pronouns + OF:

1. We bought an apple pie. We ate half of it.
We bought an apple pie
2. I tried on several jackets. I liked none of them.
I tried on several jackets
3. We found several magazines. You can see a number of them are about cars.
We found several magazines
4. My neighbor has three daughters. Each of them looks like their mother.
My neighbor has three daughters
5. I applied to two schools. I was accepted to neither of them.
I applied to two schools
6. We attended a lecture on psychology. We understood little of it.
We attended a lecture on psychology
7. We rented four videos. None of them was good.
We rented four videos
8. The company laid off employees. Several of them found new jobs quickly.
The company laid off employees