

- YES** Prison uprisings often happen **when prisons are** overcrowded.
- NO** In Russia, **you** usually have to stand in long lines to buy groceries. [Are *you*, the reader, planning to do your grocery shopping in Russia?]
- YES** **Russian consumers** usually have to stand in long lines to buy groceries.

EXERCISE 9-6 Revise these sentences so that all pronoun references are clear. If a sentence is correct, circle its number. For help, consult 9q and 9r.

EXAMPLE By collecting data on animal species around the world, you gain insight into the ways animals communicate.

By collecting data on animal species around the world, researchers gain insight into the ways animals communicate. [Revision changes *you* to third person, the noun *researchers*.]

1. Researchers find that animal communication is more complex and more varied than you might expect.
2. Throughout the animal kingdom, they use low-pitched noises to convey aggression and high-pitched noises to convey fear.
3. They say that dogs bark for many reasons: to ask for food, to alert a family to danger, to convey excitement.
4. In the water, damselfish emit squeaks and dolphins send out clicks and whistles. This interests marine biologists.
5. Elk males have rutting contests to prove which male is stronger, with the one that ruts louder and longer proving his dominance.

9s When should I use *that*, *which*, and *who*?

To use the pronouns *that* and *which* correctly, you want to check the context of the sentence you're writing. *Which* and *that* refer to animals and things. Only sometimes do they refer to anonymous or collective groups of people. Box 9-4 on the next page shows how to choose between *that* and *which*. For information about the role of commas with *that* and *which*, see 23f.

Who refers to people and to animals mentioned by name.

John Polanyi, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in chemistry, speaks passionately in favor of nuclear disarmament. [*John Polanyi* is a person.]

Lassie, who was known for her intelligence and courage, was actually played by a series of male collies. [*Lassie* is the name of an animal.]

Many professional writers reserve *which* for nonrestrictive clauses and *that* for restrictive clauses. Other writers have begun to use *that* and *which* interchangeably. Current practice allows the use of either as long as you're consistent in each piece of writing. However, for ACADEMIC WRITING, your instructor might expect you to maintain the distinction.