

Relative Clauses (who, which, that, where) – Test 1



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Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 30

Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) for each question.

Part 1: Choosing the right relative word

Choose the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. My sister is a nurse _____ works at the city hospital.
 A who B which C where D what
2. This is the café _____ we first met.
 A which B who C where D that
3. I lost the keys _____ you gave me.
 A who B which C where D what
4. Do you know anyone _____ can fix a bike?
 A which B where C what D who
5. The film _____ we watched last night was really boring.
 A where B who C that D what
6. Our teacher, _____ is from Canada, speaks four languages.
 A that B who C which D where
7. The town _____ my grandparents live is very quiet.
 A which B who C where D what
8. We stayed at a hotel, _____ was close to the beach.
 A that B where C who D which
9. Is this the bus _____ goes to the airport?
 A who B where C that D what
10. The people _____ live next door are very friendly.
 A which B where C what D who

Part 2: Correct sentences and common errors

Choose the correct sentence, or find the part of the sentence that is wrong.

11. Choose the correct sentence.
 A The woman who she called you is my aunt. B The woman who called you is my aunt.
 C The woman which called you is my aunt. D The woman called you who is my aunt.

12. Ana has only one brother. Choose the correct sentence about him.
A My brother, that lives in Rome, is a chef.
B My brother who lives in Rome, is a chef.
C My brother, who lives in Rome, is a chef.
D My brother, which lives in Rome, is a chef.
13. Which part of this sentence is wrong? 'The book what I bought yesterday is very interesting.'
A what **B** I bought
C yesterday **D** is very interesting
14. Which part of this sentence is wrong? 'This is the park which we play football every weekend.'
A This is **B** which **C** play football **D** every weekend
15. Which part of this sentence is wrong? 'The phone that I bought it last week doesn't work.'
A that **B** it **C** last week **D** doesn't work
16. In which sentence can you leave out the relative pronoun?
A The girl who sits next to me is Ana. **B** The cake that Mia made was delicious.
C The train which leaves at six is fast. **D** The man who lives upstairs is a pilot.
17. Choose the correct sentence.
A I don't like people who doesn't listen. **B** I don't like people who don't listen.
C I don't like people which don't listen. **D** I don't like people where don't listen.
18. Choose the correct question.
A Is that the shop where you bought your jacket?
B Is that the shop where did you buy your jacket?
C Is that the shop which you bought your jacket?
D Is that the shop where you bought your jacket there?
19. Choose the correct sentence.
A The restaurant where we had dinner there was expensive.
B The restaurant which we had dinner was expensive.
C The restaurant where we had dinner it was expensive.
D The restaurant where we had dinner was expensive.
20. Which part of this sentence is wrong? 'Lucas, that is my best friend, is coming to the party.'
A that **B** my best friend **C** is coming **D** to the party

Part 3: Joining sentences and meaning

Choose the best way to join the sentences, or choose the correct meaning.

21. Join the sentences: 'I have a friend. She speaks Japanese.'
A I have a friend who she speaks Japanese. **B** I have a friend which speaks Japanese.
C I have a friend who speaks Japanese. **D** I have a friend where speaks Japanese.
22. Join the sentences: 'That's the gym. I go there every morning.'
A That's the gym where I go every morning.
B That's the gym where I go there every morning.
C That's the gym which I go every morning.
D That's the gym who I go to every morning.

23. 'The students who finished the test early went home.' What does this sentence mean?
A All the students went home.
B Only the students who finished early went home.
C The students finished the test at home.
D No students went home early.
24. 'The man I spoke to was very helpful.' Which word has been left out after 'man'?
A where **B** which **C** who **D** what
25. 'This is the house where I was born.' Which sentence means the same?
A This is the house which I was born in. **B** This is the house which I was born.
C This is the house where I was born in. **D** This is the house who I was born in.

Part 4: Reading – complete the text

Read the text and choose the best word for each gap (26–30).

Last year, I moved to a small town (26) ____ there are lots of parks and green spaces. At first I didn't know anyone, but that soon changed.

My neighbour, Mr Okafor, (27) ____ is retired, started a community garden behind our street. He asked me to help, and now I go there every Saturday.

The garden is a place (28) ____ people of all ages can meet. Children plant flowers, and older people share tips about growing food. In the middle, there is a big tree (29) ____ gives us shade in summer.

Most of the vegetables (30) ____ we grow are given to a local school. I'm really happy I said yes to Mr Okafor!

26. Gap 26: Last year, I moved to a small town _____ there are lots of parks.
A which **B** where **C** who **D** that
27. Gap 27: My neighbour, Mr Okafor, _____ is retired, started a community garden.
A that **B** which **C** who **D** where
28. Gap 28: The garden is a place _____ people of all ages can meet.
A which **B** where **C** who **D** what
29. Gap 29: There is a big tree _____ gives us shade in summer.
A where **B** who **C** that **D** what
30. Gap 30: Most of the vegetables _____ we grow are given to a local school.
A who **B** where **C** what **D** which

Answer key – Relative Clauses (who, which, that, where) – Test 1

1 A	2 C	3 B	4 D	5 C	6 B	7 C	8 D	9 C	10 D
11 B	12 C	13 A	14 B	15 B	16 B	17 B	18 A	19 D	20 A
21 C	22 A	23 B	24 C	25 A	26 B	27 C	28 B	29 C	30 D

Explanations

- A** – We use 'who' for people.
- C** – We use 'where' for a place when the clause is complete without a preposition.
- B** – We use 'which' for things; 'what' cannot follow a noun.
- D** – 'Anyone' refers to a person, so we use 'who'.
- C** – 'That' can be used for things in defining relative clauses.
- B** – In a non-defining clause (with commas) we use 'who' for people, not 'that'.
- C** – 'Where' replaces 'in the town', so it is used for places.
- D** – In a non-defining clause about a thing we use 'which'; 'where' cannot be the subject of 'was'.
- C** – 'That' refers to the bus (a thing) and is the subject of 'goes'.
- D** – We use 'who' for people.
- B** – 'Who' is the subject of the clause, so we don't add 'she', and we use 'who', not 'which', for people.
- C** – Ana has only one brother, so the clause just adds extra information and is non-defining; it needs a comma on both sides and 'who' for a person, because 'that' cannot be used in a non-defining clause and 'which' is not used for people.
- A** – After a noun we use 'that' or 'which', not 'what'.
- B** – We need 'where' because it means 'in the park'.
- B** – 'That' already refers to the phone, so 'it' is an extra pronoun.
- B** – We can leave out the pronoun when it is the object of the clause ('Mia made the cake').
- B** – 'Who' refers to 'people' (plural), so the verb is 'don't listen'.
- A** – The relative clause uses normal word order, and 'where' already means 'there'.
- D** – 'Where' means 'at the restaurant', so we don't need 'there' or 'it'.
- A** – In a non-defining clause with commas we must use 'who', not 'that'.
- C** – 'Who' replaces 'she', so we don't repeat the pronoun.
- A** – 'Where' replaces 'there', so 'there' is not repeated.
- B** – A defining clause tells us which students: only the ones who finished early.
- C** – The object pronoun 'who' (for a person) can be left out: 'The man who I spoke to'.
- A** – 'Where' can be replaced by 'which ... in'; we don't use both 'where' and 'in'.
- B** – 'Where' means 'in the town' and introduces a complete clause.
- C** – This is a non-defining clause about a person, so we use 'who'.
- B** – 'Where' means 'in the garden', a place where something happens.
- C** – 'That' refers to the tree (a thing) and is the subject of 'gives'.
- D** – We use 'which' for things; 'what' cannot follow a noun.

Notes for teachers: Use Part 1 as a warm-up check of basic choices, then use Parts 2 and 3 to find typical errors: extra pronouns ('the phone that I bought it'), 'what' instead of 'that', 'that' in non-defining clauses and 'which' instead of 'where'. Part 4 tests the same points in a short text. As a follow-up, ask learners to write five sentences about their town or friends with each relative word, then swap and correct each other's work.