

Relative Clauses (who, which, that, where) – Test 2



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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 pronoun

Choose the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. A chef is a person _____ cooks food in a restaurant.
A who B which C where D what
2. A fridge is a machine _____ keeps food cold.
A who B where C which D what
3. A library is a place _____ you can borrow books.
A which B where C who D what
4. I'd like to buy a jacket _____ has big pockets.
A who B where C what D that
5. The hotel _____ we booked online was cheap and clean.
A where B which C who D what
6. The children _____ are playing in the garden are my cousins.
A who B which C where D what
7. That's the shop _____ I bought my new trainers.
A which B that C where D who
8. The museum, _____ opened in 2010, has over two million visitors a year.
A that B which C where D who
9. My uncle, _____ lives in Lisbon, is visiting us next month.
A that B which C who D where
10. Is there a restaurant near here _____ serves vegetarian food?
A where B who C what D that

Part 2: Defining and non-defining clauses, and common errors

Read each question carefully and choose the correct answer.

11. Choose the correct sentence.
A My mother, that is a pilot, travels a lot.
B My mother, which is a pilot, travels a lot.
C My mother, who is a pilot, travels a lot.
D My mother, who she is a pilot, travels a lot.

12. 'The cake _____ Maria made was delicious.' Which option is NOT correct?
A which **B** that
C no word – leave the gap empty **D** who
13. In which sentence is the relative pronoun necessary (you cannot leave the gap empty)?
A The girl ___ sits next to me is from Peru.
B The song ___ you played is lovely.
C The bag ___ she carried was heavy.
D The town ___ we visited was beautiful.
14. Which part of this sentence is wrong? 'The man which repaired our roof was very fast.'
A which **B** repaired **C** our roof **D** very fast
15. Which part of this sentence is wrong? 'Paris is a city where I'd love to visit.'
A a city **B** where **C** love **D** to visit
16. Which part of this sentence is wrong? 'The students who they passed the exam got a certificate.'
A who **B** they **C** passed **D** got a certificate
17. Which part of this sentence is wrong? 'The people who works in this office are very kind.'
A people **B** who **C** works **D** are
18. 'The computers which are old will be replaced.' What does this sentence mean?
A Only the old computers will be replaced.
B All the computers are old and will be replaced.
C The old computers will be repaired.
D No computers will be replaced.
19. Choose the correct sentence.
A The bus I take it to work is always late.
B The bus I take to work is always late.
C The bus is always late I take to work.
D The bus what I take to work is always late.
20. She passed her driving test, _____ surprised everyone.
A that **B** who **C** which **D** where

Part 3: Joining sentences, questions and responses

Choose the best sentence, question or response.

21. Join the sentences: 'The jacket was expensive. I wanted it.'
A The jacket I wanted it was expensive. **B** The jacket who I wanted was expensive.
C The jacket I wanted was expensive. **D** The jacket where I wanted was expensive.
22. Join the sentences: 'Mr Patel teaches us maths. He is very patient.'
A Mr Patel, that teaches us maths, is very patient.
B Mr Patel, who teaches us maths, is very patient.
C Mr Patel, which teaches us maths, is very patient.
D Mr Patel, who he teaches us maths, is very patient.

23. Choose the correct question.

- A Who is the girl that you were talking to her?
- B Who is the girl which you were talking to?
- C Who is the girl where you were talking to?
- D Who is the girl that you were talking to?

24. A: 'Which bag is yours?' B: '_____'

- A The one that has a red stripe.
- B The one who has a red stripe.
- C The one where has a red stripe.
- D The one has it a red stripe.

25. Choose the correct sentence.

- A This is the only shop that it doesn't close on Sundays.
- B This is the only shop that doesn't close on Sundays.
- C This is the only shop where doesn't close on Sundays.
- D This is the only shop who doesn't close on Sundays.

Part 4: Relative clauses in a text

Read the email and choose the best word for each gap.

Hi Tomás,

I'm writing to tell you about the weekend trip ____ (26) I went on with my cousins. We stayed in a small wooden cabin ____ (27) was next to a lake. It was so peaceful!

On the first day, we met a guide called Hana, ____ (28) has lived in the mountains all her life. She took us to a hill ____ (29) you can see three different countries on a clear day. The photos ____ (30) I took there are amazing – I'll show you when I see you!

Love,

Priya

26. Gap 26: I'm writing to tell you about the weekend trip _____ I went on with my cousins.

- A where
- B who
- C that
- D what

27. Gap 27: We stayed in a small wooden cabin _____ was next to a lake.

- A which
- B where
- C who
- D what

28. Gap 28: On the first day, we met a guide called Hana, _____ has lived in the mountains all her life.

- A that
- B which
- C where
- D who

29. Gap 29: She took us to a hill _____ you can see three different countries on a clear day.

- A which
- B where
- C that
- D who

30. Gap 30: The photos _____ I took there are amazing.

- A who
- B where
- C which
- D what

Answer key – Relative Clauses (who, which, that, where) – Test 2

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

Explanations

- A** – We use 'who' for people.
- C** – We use 'which' for things.
- B** – We use 'where' for a place when the clause already has a subject and object (you can borrow books).
- D** – 'That' can be used for things in defining relative clauses.
- B** – The hotel is the object of 'booked', so we need 'which', not 'where'.
- A** – 'Children' are people, so we use 'who'.
- C** – 'Where' means 'in that place': I bought my trainers there.
- B** – In a non-defining clause (with commas) we use 'which' for things, not 'that'.
- C** – In a non-defining clause about a person we use 'who'; 'that' is not possible after a comma.
- D** – The restaurant is the subject of 'serves', so we need 'that' (or 'which'), not 'where'.
- C** – For extra information about a person we use commas and 'who', with no extra pronoun.
- D** – A cake is a thing, so 'who' is wrong; 'which', 'that' or no pronoun are all correct.
- A** – The pronoun is the subject of 'sits', so it cannot be left out.
- A** – For a person we need 'who' or 'that', not 'which'.
- B** – The city is the object of 'visit', so we need 'which' or 'that', not 'where'.
- B** – 'Who' is already the subject, so 'they' must be removed.
- C** – 'Who' refers to 'people' (plural), so the verb must be 'work'.
- A** – Without commas, the clause identifies which computers: only the old ones.
- B** – We can leave out the object pronoun, but we must not add 'it' or use 'what'.
- C** – After a comma, 'which' can refer to the whole idea in the first part of the sentence.
- C** – The object pronoun can be left out, and 'it' must not be repeated.
- B** – Extra information about a named person needs commas and 'who', with no extra 'he'.
- D** – 'That' refers to the girl, so we do not repeat 'her' after 'to'.
- A** – 'The one' refers to a bag (a thing), so 'that' is correct.
- B** – 'That' is the subject of 'doesn't close', so no extra 'it' is needed and 'where' or 'who' are wrong.
- C** – The trip is the object of 'went on', so we use 'that', not 'where'.
- A** – The cabin is the subject of 'was', so we need 'which', not 'where'.
- D** – This is extra information about a person after a comma, so we use 'who'.
- B** – 'Where' means 'from that place': you can see three countries from the hill.
- C** – Photos are things and the object of 'took', so 'which' is correct.

Notes for teachers: Use this test after teaching defining and non-defining relative clauses, or as a review. It targets common B1 errors: using 'where' instead of 'which' for things, using 'that' after a comma, adding an extra pronoun (it/they/her) inside the clause, and verb agreement inside the clause. For follow-up, ask students to write five definitions of everyday objects and places using who, which, that and where.