

Oraciones de relativo en inglés (who, which, that, where) – Test 1

Nombre: _____ Clase: _____ Fecha: _____ Puntuación: / 30



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Elige la opción correcta (A, B, C o D) en cada pregunta.

Parte 1: Elegir la palabra relativa adecuada

Elige la palabra que completa correctamente cada frase.

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

Parte 2: Frases correctas y errores frecuentes

Elige la frase correcta o identifica la parte de la frase que es incorrecta.

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

Parte 3: Unir frases y significado

Elige la mejor forma de unir las frases o el significado correcto.

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.

Parte 4: Lectura – completa el texto

Lee el texto y elige la palabra más adecuada para cada hueco (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

Soluciones – Oraciones de relativo en inglés (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

Explicaciones

- A** – Usamos 'who' para personas.
- C** – Usamos 'where' para un lugar cuando la oración está completa sin preposición.
- B** – Usamos 'which' para cosas; 'what' no puede ir detrás de un sustantivo.
- D** – 'Anyone' se refiere a una persona, así que usamos 'who'.
- C** – En las oraciones especificativas se puede usar 'that' para cosas.
- B** – En una oración explicativa (entre comas) usamos 'who' para personas, no 'that'.
- C** – 'Where' sustituye a 'in the town', por eso se usa para lugares.
- D** – En una oración explicativa sobre una cosa usamos 'which'; 'where' no puede ser el sujeto de 'was'.
- C** – 'That' se refiere al autobús (una cosa) y es el sujeto de 'goes'.
- D** – Usamos 'who' para personas.
- B** – 'Who' es el sujeto de la oración de relativo, así que no añadimos 'she', y usamos 'who', no 'which', para personas.
- C** – Ana solo tiene un hermano, así que la oración solo añade información extra y es explicativa; necesita una coma a cada lado y 'who' por tratarse de una persona, ya que 'that' no se puede usar en una oración explicativa y 'which' no se usa para personas.
- A** – Detrás de un sustantivo usamos 'that' o 'which', no 'what'.
- B** – Necesitamos 'where' porque significa 'in the park'.
- B** – 'That' ya se refiere al teléfono, así que 'it' es un pronombre que sobra.
- B** – Podemos omitir el pronombre cuando es el complemento directo de la oración de relativo ('Mia made the cake').
- B** – 'Who' se refiere a 'people' (plural), así que el verbo es 'don't listen'.
- A** – La oración de relativo sigue el orden normal de las palabras, y 'where' ya significa 'there'.
- D** – 'Where' significa 'at the restaurant', así que no necesitamos 'there' ni 'it'.
- A** – En una oración explicativa entre comas debemos usar 'who', no 'that'.
- C** – 'Who' sustituye a 'she', así que no repetimos el pronombre.
- A** – 'Where' sustituye a 'there', así que 'there' no se repite.
- B** – Una oración especificativa nos dice de qué estudiantes se trata: solo los que terminaron antes.
- C** – El pronombre 'who' con función de complemento (para una persona) se puede omitir: 'The man who I spoke to'.
- A** – 'Where' se puede sustituir por 'which ... in'; no usamos 'where' e 'in' a la vez.
- B** – 'Where' significa 'in the town' e introduce una oración completa.
- C** – Es una oración explicativa sobre una persona, así que usamos 'who'.
- B** – 'Where' significa 'in the garden', un lugar donde ocurre algo.
- C** – 'That' se refiere al árbol (una cosa) y es el sujeto de 'gives'.
- D** – Usamos 'which' para cosas; 'what' no puede ir detrás de un sustantivo.

Notas para el profesor: Use la Parte 1 como calentamiento para comprobar las elecciones básicas y las Partes 2 y 3 para detectar los errores típicos: pronombres de más ('the phone that I bought it'), 'what' en lugar de 'that', 'that' en oraciones explicativas y 'which' en lugar de 'where'. La Parte 4 evalúa los mismos puntos en un texto breve. Como actividad de seguimiento, pida a los alumnos que escriban cinco frases sobre su ciudad o sus amigos con cada palabra relativa y que después se intercambien los textos para corregirlos entre ellos.