

Oraciones de relativo (who, which, that, where) – Test 2

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



Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

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

Parte 1: Elegir el pronombre relativo correcto

Elige la palabra que completa correctamente cada oración.

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

Parte 2: Oraciones especificativas y explicativas, y errores frecuentes

Lee atentamente cada pregunta y elige la respuesta correcta.

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

Parte 3: Unir oraciones, preguntas y respuestas

Elige la mejor oración, pregunta o respuesta.

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.

Parte 4: Oraciones de relativo en un texto

Lee el correo electrónico y elige la palabra más adecuada para cada hueco.

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

Soluciones – Oraciones de relativo (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

Explicaciones

1. **A** – Usamos 'who' para personas.
2. **C** – Usamos 'which' para cosas.
3. **B** – Usamos 'where' para un lugar cuando la oración de relativo ya tiene sujeto y complemento (you can borrow books).
4. **D** – 'That' puede usarse para cosas en las oraciones de relativo especificativas.
5. **B** – The hotel es el complemento directo de 'booked', así que necesitamos 'which', no 'where'.
6. **A** – 'Children' son personas, así que usamos 'who'.
7. **C** – 'Where' significa 'en ese lugar': I bought my trainers there.
8. **B** – En una oración explicativa (entre comas) usamos 'which' para cosas, no 'that'.
9. **C** – En una oración explicativa sobre una persona usamos 'who'; 'that' no es posible después de una coma.
10. **D** – The restaurant es el sujeto de 'serves', así que necesitamos 'that' (o 'which'), no 'where'.
11. **C** – Para dar información adicional sobre una persona usamos comas y 'who', sin ningún pronombre de más.
12. **D** – A cake es una cosa, así que 'who' es incorrecto; 'which', 'that' o sin pronombre son todas correctas.
13. **A** – El pronombre es el sujeto de 'sits', así que no se puede omitir.
14. **A** – Para una persona necesitamos 'who' o 'that', no 'which'.
15. **B** – The city es el complemento directo de 'visit', así que necesitamos 'which' o 'that', no 'where'.
16. **B** – 'Who' ya es el sujeto, así que hay que eliminar 'they'.
17. **C** – 'Who' se refiere a 'people' (plural), así que el verbo debe ser 'work'.
18. **A** – Sin comas, la oración de relativo especifica de qué ordenadores se trata: solo de los viejos.
19. **B** – Podemos omitir el pronombre relativo cuando es complemento, pero no debemos añadir 'it' ni usar 'what'.
20. **C** – Después de una coma, 'which' puede referirse a toda la idea de la primera parte de la oración.
21. **C** – El pronombre relativo que funciona como complemento se puede omitir, y no hay que repetir 'it'.
22. **B** – La información adicional sobre una persona con nombre propio necesita comas y 'who', sin añadir 'he'.
23. **D** – 'That' se refiere a the girl, así que no repetimos 'her' después de 'to'.
24. **A** – 'The one' se refiere a un bolso (una cosa), así que 'that' es correcto.
25. **B** – 'That' es el sujeto de 'doesn't close', así que no hace falta añadir 'it', y 'where' o 'who' son incorrectos.
26. **C** – The trip es el complemento de 'went on', así que usamos 'that', no 'where'.
27. **A** – The cabin es el sujeto de 'was', así que necesitamos 'which', no 'where'.
28. **D** – Se trata de información adicional sobre una persona después de una coma, así que usamos 'who'.
29. **B** – 'Where' significa 'desde ese lugar': you can see three countries from the hill.
30. **C** – Photos son cosas y el complemento directo de 'took', así que 'which' es correcto.

Notas para el profesor: Utiliza este test después de enseñar las oraciones de relativo especificativas y explicativas, o como repaso. Se centra en errores frecuentes del nivel B1: usar 'where' en lugar de 'which' para cosas, usar 'that' después de una coma, añadir un pronombre de más (it/they/her) dentro de la oración de relativo y la concordancia del verbo dentro de la misma. Como actividad de seguimiento, pide a los alumnos que escriban cinco definiciones de objetos y lugares cotidianos usando who, which, that y where.