

# Oraciones de relativo (who, which, that, where) – Ficha 1

Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_ Clase: \_\_\_\_\_ Fecha: \_\_\_\_\_ Puntuación: / 39



Haz esta ficha en  
línea y comprueba tus  
respuestas al instante

## Ejercicio 1: Elige el pronombre relativo

Completa las frases con *who*, *which*, *that* o *where*. A veces hay más de una respuesta posible.

**Ejemplo:** The man \_\_\_ fixed my bike was very friendly. → *who / that*

1. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ lives next door is a nurse.
2. This is the café \_\_\_\_\_ we first met.
3. I lost the umbrella \_\_\_\_\_ my sister gave me.
4. Do you know anyone \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't eat meat?
5. The town \_\_\_\_\_ I grew up has changed a lot.
6. Is this the bus \_\_\_\_\_ goes to the station?
7. My grandfather, \_\_\_\_\_ is 85, still plays tennis.
8. We stayed at a hotel \_\_\_\_\_ didn't have a swimming pool.

## Ejercicio 2: Relaciona las definiciones

Relaciona cada comienzo con el final correcto del recuadro. Sobra un final.

**Ejemplo:** A teacher is a person \_\_\_ → *who helps students learn.*

### BANCO DE PALABRAS

**who looks after your teeth.   where you can borrow books.   which keeps food cold.**  
**who cooks in a restaurant.   where people go to exercise.   that explains the meaning of words.**  
**who flies planes.   which stops you getting wet.   where you can see wild animals.**

9. A dentist is a person \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
10. A library is a place \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
11. A fridge is a machine \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
12. A chef is someone \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
13. A gym is a place \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
14. A dictionary is a book \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
15. A pilot is a person \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_
16. An umbrella is something \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_

### Ejercicio 3: Une las frases

Une las dos frases en una sola usando la palabra entre paréntesis.

**Ejemplo:** I met a girl. She speaks Chinese. (who) → I met a girl who speaks Chinese.

17. I have a friend. She works in a bank. (who)

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18. This is the phone. I bought it yesterday. (that)

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19. That's the restaurant. We had dinner there last week. (where)

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20. The boy is my cousin. He won the race. (who)

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21. The keys were on the table. I couldn't find them. (which)

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22. Is that the man? He called you this morning. (who)

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23. I don't like people. They don't say thank you. (who)

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24. Lisbon is a city. I'd love to live there. (where)

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### Ejercicio 4: Encuentra el error

Cada frase tiene un error. Escribe la frase correcta.

**Ejemplo:** The car who I drive is old. → The car which I drive is old.

25. The girl which sits next to me is very funny.

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26. This is the house where I was born in.

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27. The cake who you made was delicious.

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28. I know a shop where sells cheap shoes.

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29. The film that we watched it last night was scary.

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30. Have you met the man who he lives upstairs?

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31. My brother, that lives in Canada, is visiting us.

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### Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras

*Ordena las palabras para formar frases y preguntas.*

**Ejemplo:** lives / I / a friend / have / who / in Spain → I have a friend who lives in Spain.

32. stayed / the hotel / where / we / This is

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33. know / anyone / who / Do / you / plays the guitar

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34. a job / I / want / doesn't / that / start early

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35. the book / Where's / which / you / me / lent

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36. a friend / have / I / who / in Japan / lives

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37. those / the people / Are / who / with you / work

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38. the street / where / Is / your parents / this / live

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39. a museum / visited / We / was / which / free

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# Soluciones – Oraciones de relativo (who, which, that, where) – Ficha 1

## Ejercicio 1: Elige el pronombre relativo

1. **who**  
También se acepta 'who', porque para personas usamos who o that.
2. **where**  
Usamos where para un lugar donde ocurre algo.
3. **which**  
También se acepta 'that', porque para cosas usamos which o that.
4. **who**  
También se acepta 'who', porque anyone se refiere a una persona, así que usamos who o that.
5. **where**  
Where se refiere al lugar: I grew up there.
6. **which**  
También se acepta 'that', porque a bus es una cosa, así que usamos which o that.
7. **who**  
Después de una coma (información adicional) usamos who para personas, no that.
8. **which**  
También se acepta 'that', porque a hotel es una cosa y el pronombre relativo es el sujeto de la oración, así que usamos which o that.

## Ejercicio 2: Relaciona las definiciones

9. **who looks after your teeth.**  
A dentist es una persona, así que la oración empieza con who.
10. **where you can borrow books.**  
A library es un lugar, así que la oración empieza con where.
11. **which keeps food cold.**  
A fridge es una cosa, así que la oración empieza con which.
12. **who cooks in a restaurant.**  
A chef es una persona who cooks professionally.
13. **where people go to exercise.**  
A gym es un lugar, así que usamos where.
14. **that explains the meaning of words.**  
That se puede usar para cosas, como books.
15. **who flies planes.**  
A pilot es una persona, así que usamos who.
16. **which stops you getting wet.**  
Something se refiere a una cosa, así que usamos which.

## Ejercicio 3: Une las frases

17. **I have a friend who works in a bank.**  
Who sustituye a she e introduce la oración de relativo.
18. **This is the phone that I bought yesterday.**  
That sustituye a it, así que no repetimos it.
19. **That's the restaurant where we had dinner last week.**  
Where sustituye a there.
20. **The boy who won the race is my cousin.**  
La oración de relativo va justo después del sustantivo al que describe.
21. **The keys which I couldn't find were on the table.**  
Esta respuesta también se acepta, porque which sustituye a them y va justo después de the keys.
22. **Is that the man who called you this morning?**  
En las preguntas, la oración de relativo también va detrás del sustantivo.
23. **I don't like people who don't say thank you.**  
Who sustituye a they; la negación se queda dentro de la oración de relativo.
24. **Lisbon is a city where I'd love to live.**  
Where sustituye a there cuando se trata de un lugar.

## Ejercicio 4: Encuentra el error

25. **The girl who sits next to me is very funny.**  
Para personas usamos who o that, no which.
26. **This is the house where I was born.**  
Where ya significa 'in which', así que no añadimos in.
27. **The cake which you made was delicious.**  
Esta respuesta también se acepta, porque a cake es una cosa, así que usamos which o that, no who.
28. **I know a shop which sells cheap shoes.**  
Esta respuesta también se acepta, porque the shop es el sujeto de sells, así que necesitamos which o that, no where.
29. **The film that we watched last night was scary.**  
That sustituye a it, así que no repetimos it.
30. **Have you met the man who lives upstairs?**  
Who es el sujeto, así que no añadimos he.
31. **My brother, who lives in Canada, is visiting us.**  
No podemos usar that después de una coma; para personas usamos who.

## Ejercicio 5: Ordena las palabras

**32. This is the hotel where we stayed.**

Where introduce la oración sobre el lugar.

**33. Do you know anyone who plays the guitar?**

La pregunta empieza con Do you know, seguido del sustantivo y la oración de relativo.

**34. I want a job that doesn't start early.**

La negación doesn't va dentro de la oración de relativo, después de that.

**35. Where's the book which you lent me?**

La oración de relativo which you lent me describe the book.

**36. I have a friend who lives in Japan.**

Who va detrás de a friend y es el sujeto de lives.

**37. Are those the people who work with you?**

En la pregunta, la oración de relativo va detrás de the people.

**38. Is this the street where your parents live?**

Where introduce la oración sobre the street.

**39. We visited a museum which was free.**

Which va detrás de a museum y es el sujeto de was.

**Notas para el profesor:** Antes del ejercicio 1, conviene pedir a los alumnos que definan profesiones y lugares cotidianos (p. ej., 'A baker is someone who...'). Los errores más habituales son usar which para personas, añadir un pronombre de más (the film that we watched it), usar where para cosas (a shop where sells...) y usar that después de una coma. Como actividad de ampliación, los alumnos pueden escribir sus propias definiciones de cinco palabras para que un compañero las adivine.