



Worksheet

Name :

Subject:

Grammar U 3 Lesson 5A

Class:

11th grade

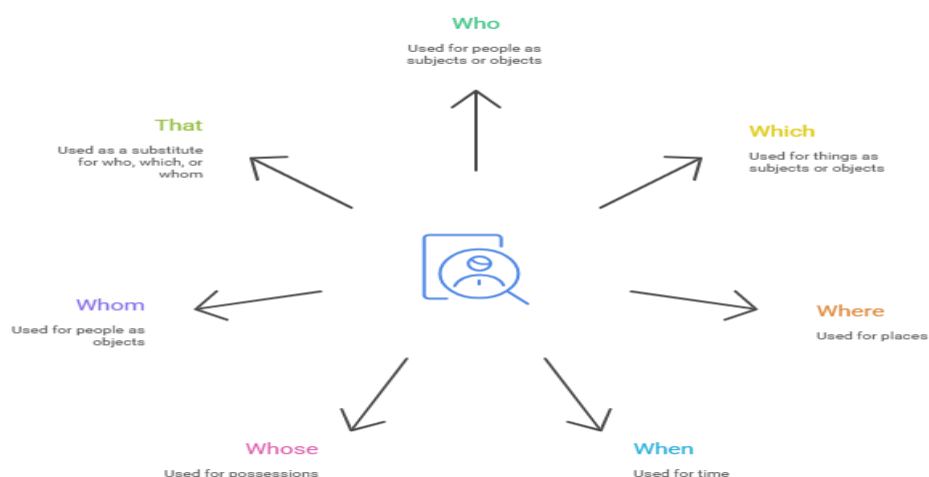
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Relative Clauses Worksheet

We use **who**, **whom**, **which**, **that**, **whose**, **where**, and **when** in relative clauses.

They come after nouns or noun phrases to give more information about a person, thing, possession, place, or time.

Relative Pronoun Usage



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1. Who

We use **who** to talk about people (subject or object).

Examples:

- The boys **who** play football are children.
- The boys **who** I saw are clever.

2. Which

We use **which** to talk about things (subject or object).

Examples:

- The book, **which** contains three chapters, is boring.
- The book **which** you gave me is fascinating.

3. Where

We use **where** to talk about places.

Example:

- The café **where** we met each other is there.

4. When

We use **when** to talk about time.

Example:

- Last year **when** I arrived here was a difficult year.

5. Whose

We use **whose** to talk about possessions.

Example:

- This is the book **whose** title I couldn't remember.

6. Whom

We use **whom** to talk about people (object).

Example:

- The cousin **whom** we met at the family reunion is coming to visit.

7. That

We can use **that** instead of *who*, *which*, or *whom* in defining clauses.

Examples:

- She ate the bread **that** was moldy.
- She accidentally ate the bread, **which** was moldy.

Who and Whom

“Who” = the subject of a sentence

Use who when referring to the person doing the action.

Think of “who” like he / she / they.

Examples:

- Who called you? → (He called you.)
- Do you know who is coming to the party? → (She is coming.)
- The student who won the prize is my friend. → (The student did the action of winning.)

“Whom” = the object of a sentence

Use whom when referring to the person receiving the action.

Think of “whom” like him / her / them.

Examples:

- Whom did you see? → (You saw him.)
- To whom did you give the book? → (You gave the book to her.)
- The man whom I met yesterday was very kind. → (I met him.)

Quick Trick to Check

If you can replace the word with he/she, use who.

If you can replace it with him/her, use whom.

Example:

- (Who / Whom) did you call?

→ You called him, so use whom → “Whom did you call?”

- (Who / Whom) is at the door?

→ He is at the door → Who is at the door?”

Which and Where

“Which” → used for things or choices

Use which when you’re talking about a specific thing, an option, or a limited set of choices.

It’s used to identify what or which one among several.

Examples:

- Which color do you like — blue or green?
- Which book is yours?
- I don’t know which movie to watch tonight.
- The car, which is parked outside, belongs to my brother.

→ (“which” gives extra information about the car)

Tip: If you can replace it with what or one of them, it’s usually which.

“Where” → used for places

Use where when referring to a place, location, or position.

Examples:

- Where do you live? → (In what place do you live?)
- That’s the restaurant where we first met.
- I don’t know where my phone is.
- This is the city where my grandparents were born.

Tip: If you can replace it with in what place or at that place, it’s where.

Exercise 1: Choose the correct relative pronoun

1. A person _____ job is acting is an actor.
a) that b) where c) whom d) whose
2. A video shop is a place _____ you can rent some films.
a) when b) that c) where d) which
3. Dan’s sister, _____ lives in Hollywood, is an actress.
a) that b) who c) whom d) whose

4. There's one item on the agenda _____ hasn't been dealt with yet.
a) where b) which c) whom d) when
5. All the flights were cancelled, _____ was very annoying.
a) whom b) that c) which d) where
6. Yesterday, I called my friend, _____ I hadn't spoken to in years.
a) which b) who c) whose d) that
7. That is the woman _____ daughter got 200 points on the test.
a) which b) who c) whose d) that
8. The book, _____ was written in 1901, is one of the most popular books today.
a) which b) who c) whose d) that
9. The man _____ lives next door is a doctor.
a) whose b) who c) where d) whom
10. She is the one _____ helped me with my homework.
a) which b) that c) where d) whom
11. The girl _____ won the race is my cousin.
a) whom b) who c) when d) whose
12. The movie _____ we watched last night was fantastic.
a) whom b) that c) when d) whose
13. She's the girl _____ lives in the next neighborhood.
a) where b) which c) whom d) who
14. The book _____ I borrowed from the library was informative.
a) where b) whom c) which d) whose
15. My father's car, _____ he bought in 1991, is still working.
a) that b) whose c) whom d) which

Defining Relative Clauses

Function:

Defining clauses give essential information about the person or thing being talked about. They cannot be omitted and **do not use commas**.

You can use **that** instead of **who** or **which** in defining clauses.

Examples:

- The person **who** designed the house is a world-famous architect.
- The land **where** the house is built is beautiful.

When can we omit the pronoun?

If the relative pronoun is the **object**, you can omit it.

- ☐ The house (which/that) the family built is unique.
- ☐ The merchant (who/whom) I saw is rich.
- ☐ The merchant I saw is rich.

If the relative pronoun is the **subject**, you **cannot** omit it.

- ☐ The woman arrived earlier was my teacher.
- ☐ The woman**who** arrived earlier was my teacher.

Non-Defining Relative Clauses

Non-defining clauses give **extra, non-essential information**.

They are always written **with commas** and can be omitted.

We **never use “that”** in non-defining clauses.

Examples:

- My brother, **who** lives in New York, is a doctor.
- The building, **which** many considered ugly at first, is now famous.
- They didn't give me my money, **which** was very annoying.

Prepositions in Relative Clauses

Prepositions usually go **at the end** of the clause in everyday English.

In formal English, they can go **before** the relative pronoun.

Examples:

- This is the house **which/that** they lived in.
(Formal: This is the house **in which** they lived.)
- The architect knew the couple **who** he designed the house for.
(Formal: The architect knew the couple **for whom** he designed the house.)

Exercise 2: Choose the correct relative pronoun

1. His brother, _____ works at the supermarket, is a friend of mine.
a) which b) where c) who d) that
2. She's playing a woman _____ son was killed in the war.
a) who b) whose c) where d) when
3. Do you remember the summer _____ Jack came home by surprise?
a) where b) when c) who d) whom
4. Here are some cells _____ have been affected.
a) when b) which c) who d) whose
5. The painting, _____ was finished in 1850, is famous.
a) that b) whose c) which d) where
6. I've just come back from London, _____ John lives.
a) whose b) whom c) who d) where
7. This is the person _____ I met a few weeks ago.
a) where b) whom c) which d) whose
8. My sister, _____ is now living in New York, has just had a baby.
a) which b) that c) whose d) who
9. I'll always remember the day _____ we met.
a) where b) when c) who d) which
10. Is that the man _____ house was destroyed by the hurricane?
a) whom b) who c) whose d) which
11. The City Park, _____ we used to go, has been closed down.
a) who b) where c) whom d) whose
12. Is that the man _____ she arrived?
a) in when b) to where c) with whom d) on which
13. The tree _____ they had their picnic was the largest in the park.
a) to who b) with whose c) under which d) on when

14. To the east of the city was a lake _____ many people went _____ on weekends.
a) when - with b) that - to c) whose - in d) whom - under

Exercise 3: Choose the correct answer

1. That boy's mum is Japanese. He's fluent in five languages.
a) That boy, who mum is Japanese, is fluent in five languages.
b) That boy, whose mum is Japanese, is fluent in five languages.
c) That boy, which mum is Japanese, is fluent in five languages.
d) That boy, that mum is Japanese, is fluent in five languages.
2. My grandma's house has no wi-fi. It's very annoying.
a) My grandma's house has no wi-fi, whose is very annoying.
b) My grandma's house has no wi-fi, where is very annoying.
c) My grandma's house has no wi-fi, that is very annoying.
d) My grandma's house has no wi-fi, which is very annoying.
3. They go to that beach in summer. It's their favourite place.
a) The beach where they go in summer is their favourite place.
b) The beach when they go in summer is their favourite place.
c) The beach whose they go in summer is their favourite place.
d) The beach whom they go in summer is their favourite place.

Haneen Mazahreh

Answer Key

Exercise 1

1. d 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. c 6. b 7. c 8. a 9. b 10. b 11. b 12. b 13. d 14. c 15. d

Exercise 2

1. c 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. c 6. d 7. b 8. d 9. b 10. c 11. b 12. c 13. c 14. b

Exercise 3

1. b 2. d 3. a