



NAMES: _____

I. Join the pair of sentences, using *which, that* or *who*

Example: I have a brother. He lives in Scotland.

I have a brother who lives in Scotland.

1. Henry has a hat. It is red, green and blue.

2. Claire is a writer. She is very famous.

3. It is a salad. It tastes delicious.

4. This is a picture. It was painted by Joseph Turner.

5. He is a teacher. He is very popular.

6. It's a machine. It makes pasta.

II. Choose the correct alternative.

Example: A mobile phone which / who can send e-mails

7. A computer *that* / *what* knows your voice
8. The man *which* / *who* lives next door
9. The girl *that* / *which* always sits next to me
10. The bus *that* / *who* I take to get to school
11. A meal *which* / *who* you can cook easily at home

III. Fill in the gaps with *who, that, which, whose* and *where* if necessary. Put – if no word is needed.

A *Wild Sheep Chase* is the extraordinary novel (12) **that** brought its author, Haruki Murakami, to public attention. The book, (13) _____ is set in Japan, begins simply enough. A young man (14) _____ works for an advertising agency, gets a postcard from a friend. He decides to use the postcard, (15) _____ shows a photo of a country scene, for an advertisement (16) _____ his company is making. However, he doesn't notice that in the photo there is a sheep (17) _____ has a star on its back. This photo attracts the attention of a strange man in black, (18) _____ offers him a choice – find the sheep or lose everything. The search for the sheep takes the main character, (19) _____ name is never revealed, from Tokyo to the mountains of northern Japan, (20) _____ he has to face a number of dangers. Haruki Murakami, (21) _____ other books are available in English, is now one of Japan's best known writers.

IV. Write non-defining. Use *who, which, whose, where* or *when*.

Example : Ivan is very good-looking. (He's Helen's brother.)

Ivan, who is Helen's brother, is very good-looking.

22. The book is about a murder on the Nile. (It was written by Agatha Christie.)

23. The diamond necklace has been found by the police. (It was stolen last week.)

24. Steven Spielberg lives in Hollywood. (He is a famous film director.)

25. My friend Isabel wants to do media studies. (Her father is a TV presenter.)

26. The new club plays great music. (Jamie works there.)

27. My holiday in Ibiza was wonderful. (I first met Jenny then.)

V. Combine the sentences. Use *who, which, that, where* or *when*.

Example: That's the school. I used to go to it.
That's the school that I used to go to.

28. There's the girl. I was telling you about her.

29. That was the day. They got married then.

30. She's the girl. Her brother plays in the football team.

31. That's the café. I meet my friends there.

32. This is the film. I've been waiting to see it for ages.

33. Have you met the girl? She's going out with Ted.

VI. Decide whether the relative pronoun is a "subject pronoun" or an "object pronoun".

34. Do you know the girl **who** I danced with?
35. Do you know the girl **who** danced with me?
36. The apples **that** are lying on the table are bad.
37. The apples **that** we bought in the shop are bad.
38. We will stay at a hotel **which** is not far from the beach.
39. We will stay at a hotel **which** my friend has recommended to us.
40. that is a museum **which** I like very much.
41. That is a museum **which** lies in the heart of the town.
42. This is the man **who** Barbara visited in Scotland.
43. This is the man **who** lives in Scotland.

VII. Decide whether the relative pronouns must be used or not.

44. A calendar is something **which** tells you the date.
45. Strikers are soccer players **who** try to score goals for their team.
46. Jane is a person **who** everybody likes.
47. The Thames is a river **which** runs through London.
48. Cheese is food **which** mice like eating.
49. Socks are things **which** you wear on your feet.
50. A guide is a person **who** shows tourists around a place.
51. Love is a feeling **which** nobody can describe.