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Practice 1: Replace '*that*' with '*who*' or '*which*'

1. A soldier is someone that works in the army.

A soldier is someone who works in the army.

2. An ostrich is a bird that cannot fly.

An ostrich is a bird which cannot fly.

3. A cook is someone that makes meals at a restaurant.

A cook is someone who makes meals at a restaurant.

4. A tire is a thing that you can find on a wheel.

A tire is a thing which you can find on a wheel.

5. A stick is a piece of wood that is long and thing.

A stick is a piece of wood which is long and thing.

6. Doctors are people that treat patients.

Doctors are people who treat patients.

7. All the words that exist in a language are called vocabulary.

All the words which exist in a language are called vocabulary.

8. Our solar system is the collection of eight planets and their moons that orbit the Sun.

Our solar system is the collection of eight planets and their moons which
orbit the Sun.

9. A sister-in-law is a woman that marries your brother or is your husband's sister.

A sister-in-law is a woman who marries your brother or is your husband's
sister.

Practice 2: Fill in each blank space with *who*, *whom* or *whose*.

1. Could you please tell me who that was?
2. The men, two of whom were drunk, walked very slowly.
3. The guy whose computer I was using moved to Spain.
4. She didn't know when the book was written, or by who.
5. I didn't know whose book that was.
6. I don't know who gave you that information, but it's inaccurate.
7. The police expert was able to determine whose fingerprints were on the knife.
8. These are some of the people who have helped me in the past.
9. I have no idea who left the lights on all night.

Practice 3: Complete the exercise with *who*, *whom*, *whose* or *where*.

1. What's the name of the man whose car you borrowed?
2. A nursing home is a place where old people are taken care of.
3. A pacifist is a person who believes that all wars are wrong.
4. An orphan is a child whose parents have passed away.
5. The town where we spent the holidays was very beautiful.
6. This school is only for children whom first language is not English.
7. I don't know the name of the woman to whom I spoke on the phone.

Practice 4: Complete the following exercise with correct relative pronouns, choosing from the items given.

1. Jake and Jessica Carter, who (that / who) got married about a year ago, recently bought a new house.
2. The neighbourhood in which (that / in which) they have been living is a somewhat dangerous one.
3. The neighbourhood that (that / who) they are moving into is much safer.
4. Their new house, which (that / which) they bought quite cheaply, does need some fixing up.
5. However, they will be receiving some help from their neighbours, most of whom (who / whom) they like.
6. The Flintstones who (who / whom) live next door to them, have volunteered to lend their tools.
7. The Jetsons who (who / whom) live across the street from Jake and Jessica, have promised to help them put in a new lawn.
8. The Flintstones, whose (who / whose) daughter is the same age as Mackenzie, Jake and Jessica's daughter, are helping Mackenzie make new friends.
9. Jessica, who (that / who) works for a county hospital, will still have to commute to work.
10. Jake, whose (whom / whose) company is nearby, will be able to walk to work.

Practice 5: Combine the two sentences. Use the second sentence as a relative clause.

1. I apologise to the woman. I spilled her coffee.

I apologise to the woman whose coffee I spilled.

2. The man called the police. His office was broken into.

The man whose office was broken into called the police.

3. I met the woman. Her husband is the president of the corporation.

I met the woman whose husband is the president of the corporation.

4. The professor is excellent. I am taking her course.

The professor whose course I am taking is excellent.

5. Mr. Noah teaches a class for undergraduate students. Their native language is not English.

Mr. Noah teaches a class for undergraduate students whom native language is not English.

6. I come from a famous country. Its history goes back thousands of years.

I come from a famous country whose history goes back thousands of years.

7. The people of Malaysia were friendly. We visited their houses.

The people of Malaysia whose houses we visited were friendly.

8. I have to call the man. I accidentally picked up his umbrella after the meeting.

I have to call the man whose umbrella I accidentally picked up after the meeting.

9. Dianne lives in a dormitory. Its residents come from many countries.

Dianne lives in a dormitory which residents come from many countries.

10. Ahmad gave the man some money. The man's wallet was stolen.

Ahmad gave the man whose wallet was stolen some money.

Practice 6: Join the sentences and make relative clauses with 'that' or 'whose'.

1. I liked the house. Its roof was made of red tiles.

I liked the house whose roof was made of red tiles.

2. A spade is a tool. You dig with it.

A spade is a tool that you dig with.

3. Here is the museum. I told you about it.

Here is the museum that I told you about.

4. I can't respect politicians. Their only ambition is to be in power.

I can't respect politicians whose only ambition is to be in power.

5. This is the man. We bought the ring from him.

This is the man that we bought the ring from.

6. We can't afford new cars. Their price is too high.

We can't afford new cars whose price is too high.

7. The film is about a king. His brother kills him.

The film is about a king whose brother kills him.

8. I met some people. Their houses were badly damaged.

I met some people whose houses were badly damaged.

9. What have you done with the pen? I left it on the table.

What have you done with the pen that I left on the table?

10. I can hear the noise. It comes from the garage.

I can hear the noise that it comes from the garage.

11. Miss Clark's pronunciation is clear. I can understand her.

I can understand Miss Clark whose pronunciation is so clear.

12. Can you see the town? It's York.

The town that you can see is York.

Practice 1: Choose the correct answer.

Choosing to go to a gym regularly (1) can change your life for the better. Don't let it be a decision that you regret. Good gyms have a lot to offer. They (2) can provide exercise equipment that is just too expensive and their staff are made to provide quality health and fitness advice. If you are planning to join a gym, you (3) should definitely ask to look around before you become a member.

There are plenty of things to bear in mind before choosing which gym to join. Before the law changed a few years ago, anyone (4) can set up a gym and even now gyms are not allowed to employ other than trained fitness instructor.

You (5) should not be put off by the gym's hard sell. Just because they want you to sign up, they want your money-that does not mean you (6) should decide there and then. It is important to go to a few gyms first before you make your final decision.

Ask yourself: What kind of equipment and facilities do they have? There is little point joining a gym and then thinking a few months later, I (7) could have chosen a gym with a pool.

Practice 2: Choose the words from the box that match each sentence.

1. I must study on the weekend because I have a test on Monday.
2. You should brush your teeth every day.
3. May I please borrow your pen?
4. I will see you next week.
5. I might finish the painting tomorrow but I need to buy some more paint first.
6. My friends come to my house sometimes.
7. I definitely like the new clothes that you bought.
8. I can wait until you have finished before we go home.
9. Never do that! It is too dangerous!
10. I could come to your party but I need to check the date first