

Relative Pronouns and Relative Adverbs

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: ____ / 10



Quick Review

Relative pronouns (who, whose, whom, which, that) connect a describing clause to a noun.
Relative adverbs (where, when, why) connect a clause that tells about a place, time, or reason.

PRACTICE

Choose the best word to complete each sentence.

1. The girl ____ science-fair project won first prize is my cousin Lila.
 - A. who
 - B. whose
 - C. which
 - D. that's
2. The bicycle ____ I rode to school has a flat tire now.
 - A. that
 - B. who
 - C. whom
 - D. whose
3. Mrs. Lopez, ____ teaches fourth grade, is retiring this June.
 - A. which
 - B. whom
 - C. whose
 - D. who
4. This is the park ____ we had our picnic last Saturday.
 - A. which
 - B. when
 - C. where
 - D. that
5. Do you remember the day ____ we moved into our new house?
 - A. when
 - B. where
 - C. why
 - D. which



6. Tell me the reason ____ you are late this morning.
- A. where
 - B. why
 - C. when
 - D. which
7. I read a book ____ pages were torn at the corners.
- A. that
 - B. who's
 - C. which
 - D. whose
8. Fill in the blank: The cat, ____ tail is fluffy, sleeps on my bed.
- Answer: _____
9. Which sentence is grammatically correct?
- A. The author whom wrote this book lives in Maine.
 - B. The author whose wrote this book lives in Maine.
 - C. The author who wrote this book lives in Maine.
 - D. The author which wrote this book lives in Maine.
10. Write one sentence that uses the relative pronoun 'who' to describe a person you know.



Answer Keys

- 1 A B C D
- 2 A B C D
- 3 A B C D
- 4 A B C D
- 5 A B C D

- 6 A B C D
- 7 A B C D
- 8
- 9 A B C D
- 10

Explanations

1. B	The project BELONGS to the girl, so the possessive relative pronoun 'whose' is correct. 'Who' would need a verb right after it ('who made'); 'which' is used for things, not people; 'that's' is the contraction of 'that is' — a contraction trap, not a relative pronoun.
2. A	Use 'that' for THINGS in a defining clause. 'Who' and 'whom' are for people, not bicycles. 'Whose' would need a noun after it (whose seat?).
3. D	Use 'who' for a person who DOES the action (teaches). 'Which' is for things; 'whom' is for the OBJECT of a verb (we met whom); 'whose' would need a noun after it (whose class).
4. C	A place takes the relative adverb 'where'. 'When' is for time; 'why' for a reason; 'which' and 'that' would need a verb where 'we' begins.
5. A	A TIME takes 'when'. 'Where' is for places, 'why' for reasons, and 'which' would need a noun ('the day which we picked') — not a clause.
6. B	A REASON takes 'why'. 'Where' is for places, 'when' for time. 'Which' needs to refer to a specific thing being chosen, not a reason.
7. D	'Whose' shows belonging — the PAGES belong to the BOOK. 'Who's' is a contraction of 'who is' (a homophone trap); 'that' and 'which' cannot show possession by themselves.
8. whose	'Whose' shows the tail belongs to the cat. Accept: 'whose'. Common wrong answers: 'who's' (= who is, not possession); 'that' or 'which' (cannot show ownership); 'whom' (object pronoun, not possessive).
9. C	'Who' is the subject of 'wrote' — correct. 'Whom' is used for OBJECTS, not subjects ('whom we met'). 'Whose' is possessive and needs a noun after it. 'Which' is used for things, not people.
10.	Answer: Example: My uncle, who fixes cars, lives in Texas. Any clear sentence in which 'who' introduces a clause about a person and 'who' is the SUBJECT of the verb that follows. Accept commas around the clause (non-defining) or no commas (defining). Mark wrong if the student uses 'who' for a thing or animal, or follows 'who' with no verb.



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