

What are Relative Pronouns?

Worksheet

Relative pronouns are qui, que, où, and dont — French words that connect clauses and modify nouns. They vary by grammatical function: qui (subject), que (object), où (location), dont (possession).

Questions

1. Choose: Le professeur ____ enseigne est strict.

- A) que
- B) qui
- C) où
- D) dont

2. Complete: Les amis ____ j'ai invités sont venus.

- A) qui
- B) que
- C) où
- D) dont

3. Fill: La ville ____ je suis né est petite.

- A) qui
- B) que
- C) où
- D) dont

4. The mother ____ son is smart is proud.

- A) qui a le fils
- B) que a le fils
- C) dont le fils
- D) où le fils

5. Choose the correct relative pronoun: La femme ____ parle français est canadienne. (The woman who speaks French is Canadian.)

6. Fill in: Le livre ____ tu as lu est intéressant. (The book that you read is interesting.)

7. Complete: L'ami ____ j'ai parlé vit à Lyon. (The friend about whom I spoke lives in Lyon.)

8. Define: What is a relative pronoun?

9. Define: When do you use 'qui'?

10. Define: When do you use 'que'?

Answer Key

1. B) qui — 'Enseigne' (teaches) has 'professeur' as subject → use 'qui' (subject).
2. B) que — 'Inviter' (to invite) has 'amis' as object; j'ai is the subject → use 'que' (object).
3. C) où — 'Être né' (to be born) is a location verb → use 'où' (where).
4. C) dont le fils — 'Dont' replaces possession: 'mère dont le fils est smart' (mother whose son is smart).
5. The antecedent is 'femme' (woman) The relative pronoun is the subject of 'parle' (speaks) Use 'qui' (subject of the relative clause) Correct: La femme qui parle français est canadienne
6. The antecedent is 'livre' (book) The relative pronoun is the object of 'lu' (read) — tu is the subject Use 'que' (object of the relative clause) Correct: Le livre que tu as lu est intéressant
7. The antecedent is 'ami' (friend) The phrase is 'parler de' (to speak about) Use 'dont' (possession/about which — replaces 'de qui/lequel') Correct: L'ami dont j'ai parlé vit à Lyon
8. A word (qui, que, où, dont) that connects a dependent clause to a noun or pronoun (antecedent).
9. When the relative pronoun is the subject of the relative clause: 'La fille qui parle' (the girl who speaks).
10. When the relative pronoun is the object of the relative clause: 'Le livre que j'ai lu' (the book that I read).

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