



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

AFTER THIS WORKSHEET YOU CAN

- ✓ Nest a query inside another
- ✓ Use subqueries with IN
- ✓ Compare against aggregates
- ✓ Know when a JOIN is better



Section A · Concept Check

• BEGINNER

4 × 1 = 4

- 1 A query inside a query is a:
☐ A. loop ☐ B. subquery ☐ C. view ☐ D. macro
- 2 price > (SELECT AVG(price)...) compares to:
☐ A. each row ☐ B. the average ☐ C. NULL
☐ D. max
- 3 id IN (SELECT user_id FROM orders) finds users:
☐ A. without orders ☐ B. with orders ☐ C. all
☐ D. none
- 4 Subqueries go inside:
☐ A. parentheses ☐ B. brackets []
☐ C. braces {} ☐ D. quotes



Section B · Problem Solving

• INTERMEDIATE

2 + 3 × 3 = 11

- 5 Subqueries are wrapped in _____.
- 6 WHERE id _____ (SELECT ...) tests list membership.
- 7 Products more expensive than average.

- 8 Students in the class with the top average.

- 9 Users who placed at least one order (subquery).



Section C · Challenge

• CHALLENGE

5

- 10 When prefer a JOIN over a subquery?



Reflection — the most useful thing I learned: _____

A ___/4 B ___/11 C ___/5 Total ___/20

Teacher's Signature _____

Parent's Signature _____

✂ ANSWER KEY — FOLD OR CUT BEFORE HANDING OUT

1-B 2-B 3-B 4-A | 5 parentheses () 6 IN 7 = SELECT * FROM products WHERE price > (SELECT AVG(price) FROM products); 8 = WHERE class_id = (SELECT class_id ... ORDER BY AVG DESC LIMIT 1) 9 = WHERE id IN (SELECT user_id FROM orders) | 10 = When you need columns from both tables or better performance

