

12. All you need to do ___ sign here.
a) are
b) has been
c) is
d) were
13. All she ever talks about ___ her holiday.
a) are
b) has
c) were
d) is
14. All we could do ___ wait for the results.
a) was
b) is
c) has
d) were
15. The person ___ helped me was my neighbour.
a) which
b) who
c) whom
d) where
16. The reason ___ he resigned was the low salary.
a) which
b) what
c) why
d) where
17. The thing ___ bothers me most is the constant noise.
a) that
b) what
c) who
d) where
18. The place ___ I feel most relaxed is my grandmother's garden.
a) what
b) who
c) which
d) where
19. ___ was John who broke the window, not Peter.
a) What
b) All
c) It
d) The person
20. ___ really matters is your effort, not the result.
a) It
b) What
c) The
d) All



Answers

1. c) What
2. b) was
3. a) is
4. d) discussed
5. b) surprised
6. a) call
7. d) is
8. c) develop
9. a) was
10. d) happened
11. b) All
12. c) is
13. d) is
14. a) was
15. b) who
16. c) why
17. a) that
18. d) where
19. c) It
20. b) What



Explanations

1. “What” (c)

'What' introduces a wh-cleft (pseudo-cleft) in the pattern 'What + clause + is/was + focus'. Here it emphasises 'a good night's sleep' as the thing needed.

2. “was” (b)

In a wh-cleft 'What + clause + be + complement', the linking verb matches the tense of the clause. Since 'said' is past, 'was' is required.

3. “is” (a)

A wh-clause subject ('What really annoys me') is treated as singular and takes the singular linking verb 'is' in the present tense. 'Was' is wrong because 'annoys' is present tense.

4. “discussed” (d)

Inside the wh-clause, a past simple verb is needed to match 'was' in the main clause. 'What we discussed' forms a complete noun clause. 'Discuss' (base form) lacks a tense marker and does not agree with the past context.

5. “surprised” (b)

The wh-clause requires a finite verb. 'Surprised' (past simple) agrees with 'was' and creates the meaning 'the thing that surprised me most'.

6. “call” (a)

In 'What + subject + did + was + verb', the verb takes the bare infinitive form. The emphasis pattern 'What he did was call' highlights the action taken.

7. “is” (d)

In 'What she does + is + bare infinitive', the linking verb 'is' connects the wh-clause to the emphasised action. Present 'does' requires present 'is'.

8. “develop” (c)

After 'What + subject + did + was', the following verb takes the bare infinitive form. The 'did ... was' construction already carries the past tense.

9. “was” (a)

'What happened was (that) + clause' is a fixed pseudo-cleft pattern used to explain an event. 'Was' links the wh-clause to the explanatory that-clause.

10. “happened” (d)

'What happened (next) was that + clause' is a pseudo-cleft for explaining events. The past simple 'happened' agrees with 'was' in the main clause.

11. “All” (b)

'All + clause + is/was + focus' is an all-cleft pattern that limits the focus to one thing. 'All I want is ...' means 'the only thing I want'.

12. “is” (c)

'All you need to do is + bare infinitive' uses 'is' as the linking verb. Because 'do' already appears in the clause, a bare infinitive ('sign') follows directly.

13. “is” (d)

The all-cleft 'All + clause + is + focus' uses the singular 'is' because the all-clause acts as a single unit. This pattern means the only topic is 'her holiday'.

14. “was” (a)

'All + clause + was + bare infinitive' follows the all-cleft pattern in the past tense. 'Could' signals past time, requiring 'was' as the linking verb.

15. “who” (b)

'The person who + clause + is/was + focus' uses 'who' as the subject relative pronoun. Since 'who' is the subject of 'helped', the object form 'whom' would be incorrect.

16. “why” (c)

'The reason why + clause + is/was + focus' is a pseudo-cleft that emphasises the cause. 'Why' is the standard relative adverb used after 'reason'.

17. “that” (a)

After 'the thing', the relative pronoun 'that' introduces the defining clause. 'That' (not 'what') is used because there is already a noun ('the thing') for it to modify.

18. “where” (d)

'The place where + clause + is/was + focus' uses the relative adverb 'where' for locations. This pseudo-cleft emphasises 'my grandmother's garden' as the special place.

19. “It” (c)

This is an it-cleft ('It + was + focus + who/that + clause'), not a wh-cleft. 'It was John who ...' emphasises 'John' as the person responsible.

20. “What” (b)

'What + verb + is/was + focus' is a wh-cleft that emphasises the complement. 'All' would need a relative clause ('All that really matters'), and 'It' would need the structure 'It is your effort that really matters'.