



Answers

1. c) who
2. a) whom
3. d) which
4. c) whom
5. d) which
6. b) who
7. c) which
8. a) whom
9. c) which
10. b) whom
11. b) that
12. a) whom
13. a) whose
14. d) which
15. b) who
16. d) which
17. c) whose
18. b) whom
19. a) which
20. d) whose



Explanations

1. “who” (c)

Use 'who' (or 'whom/that') for people. The preposition 'with' is at the end of the clause (informal style).

2. “whom” (a)

After a preposition (with ___), use 'whom' for people in formal English. 'With whom' is the formal equivalent of 'who ... with'.

3. “which” (d)

After a preposition (in ___), use 'which' for things. Note: 'that' cannot follow a preposition directly.

4. “whom” (c)

After a preposition (to ___), use 'whom' for people. 'To whom' is the formal alternative to 'who ... to'.

5. “which” (d)

After a preposition (on ___), use 'which' for things. 'That' cannot directly follow a preposition.

6. “who” (b)

Use 'who' (or 'whom/that') for people. The preposition 'to' is at the end (informal style).

7. “which” (c)

After a preposition (for ___), use 'which' for things/abstract nouns. 'That' cannot directly follow a preposition.

8. “whom” (a)

'Whom' is the object form of 'who'. Here it is the object of 'trust'. In formal writing, 'whom' is preferred as an object pronoun for people.

9. “which” (c)

After a preposition (on ___), use 'which' for things. 'That' cannot directly follow a preposition.

10. “whom” (b)

After a preposition (with ___), use 'whom' for people. This is a formal structure.

11. “that” (b)

Use 'that' (or 'which') for places when the preposition is at the end. Note: you could also use 'where' or 'in which'.

12. “whom” (a)

After a preposition (for ___), use 'whom' for people. 'For whom' is the formal structure.

13. “whose” (a)

Use 'whose' to show possession, even for things/companies. 'Whose products' = the company's products.

14. “which” (d)

Use 'which' (or 'that') for things when the preposition is at the end. Alternatively: 'in which I slept'.

15. “who” (b)

Use 'who' (or 'whom/that') for people. The preposition 'about' is at the end (informal). Formally: 'about whom you were talking'.

16. “which” (d)

After a preposition (during ___), use 'which' for things/time periods. 'That' cannot directly follow a preposition.

17. “whose” (c)

Use 'whose' for possession. 'Whose advice' = the lawyer's advice.

18. “whom” (b)

'Whom' is the formal object pronoun for people. The guide was speaking to them. Informal alternative: 'who ... to'.

19. “which” (a)

After a preposition (about ____), use 'which' for things. 'That' cannot directly follow a preposition.

20. “whose” (d)

Use 'whose' for possession. 'Whose son' = the woman's son.