



Answers

1. c) who
2. d) which
3. b) who
4. a) which
5. a) who
6. b) which
7. c) who
8. d) which
9. c) who
10. c) which
11. b) who
12. d) which
13. c) My car, which is red, needs washing.
14. a) whose
15. b) which
16. d) who
17. b) London, that is the capital of England, is very large.
18. a) which
19. d) who
20. a) which



Explanations

1. “who” (c)

Use 'who' for people in non-defining clauses. Note the commas — the clause adds extra information about 'my sister'. 'That' cannot be used in non-defining clauses.

2. “which” (d)

Use 'which' for things in non-defining clauses. 'That' is not allowed here.

3. “who” (b)

Use 'who' for people. The clause between commas gives extra information about our neighbour.

4. “which” (a)

Use 'which' for things. 'That' cannot be used in non-defining clauses.

5. “who” (a)

Use 'who' (or 'whom') for people. Here 'who' is the object of 'studied under', but in non-defining clauses it cannot be omitted.

6. “which” (b)

Use 'which' for things. The clause adds extra information about 'the report'.

7. “who” (c)

Use 'who' for people in non-defining clauses. 'That' is never used in non-defining clauses.

8. “which” (d)

Use 'which' for things. Even though 'which' is the object here, it cannot be omitted in non-defining clauses.

9. “who” (c)

Use 'who' for people. The non-defining clause gives extra information about Tom.

10. “which” (c)

Use 'which' for things (rivers, places, objects). 'That' is not allowed in non-defining clauses.

11. “who” (b)

Use 'who' (or 'whom') for people. 'Who' is the object of 'respect' but cannot be omitted in a non-defining clause.

12. “which” (d)

Use 'which' for things. The clause between commas adds extra detail about the exam.

13. “My car, which is red, needs washing.” (c)

Non-defining clauses need commas and use 'which' (not 'that') for things. 'Who' is only for people.

14. “whose” (a)

Use 'whose' for possession in non-defining clauses. 'Whose patients' = his patients. This is a preview of 'whose' in non-defining clauses.

15. “which” (b)

Use 'which' for things. 'That' cannot be used in non-defining clauses.

16. “who” (d)

Use 'who' for people. The clause gives extra information — we already know which grandparents.

17. “London, that is the capital of England, is very large.” (b)

'That' cannot be used in non-defining relative clauses. The correct form is 'London, which is the capital of England, is very large.'

18. “which” (a)

Use 'which' for things. Even as the object of 'looking forward to', the pronoun cannot be omitted in a non-defining clause.

19. “who” (d)

Use 'who' for people. The clause adds extra information about Sarah.

20. “which” (a)

Use 'which' for things. 'That' is not allowed in non-defining clauses. The clause gives additional information about the novel.