



Answers

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



Explanations

1. “which” (c)

'Which' refers to the whole clause 'he passed all his exams'. This is a key feature of non-defining clauses — 'which' can comment on an entire idea. 'That' and 'what' cannot be used here.

2. “whose” (d)

Use 'whose' for possession. 'Whose house' = my aunt's house.

3. “which” (b)

'Which' refers to the whole idea of quitting her job. 'What' and 'that' cannot be used in non-defining clauses.

4. “where” (a)

Use 'where' for places in non-defining clauses. The clause adds extra information about Barcelona.

5. “which” (c)

'Which' refers to the whole event (being offered the job). It comments on the entire previous clause.

6. “whose” (b)

Use 'whose' for possession. 'Whose lectures' = the professor's lectures.

7. “when” (d)

Use 'when' for times in non-defining clauses. The clause gives extra information about the year 1969.

8. “which” (d)

'Which' can refer to the cake or to the whole situation. In either reading, 'which' is the correct pronoun in a non-defining clause.

9. “whose” (a)

Use 'whose' for possession, even for things. 'Whose restaurant' = the hotel's restaurant.

10. “which” (c)

'Which' refers to the whole clause 'she refused to apologise'. It comments on the entire idea.

11. “where” (d)

Use 'where' for places. The clause adds extra information about Edinburgh.

12. “whom” (c)

After a preposition (to ___), use 'whom' for people in formal English. This is a non-defining clause.

13. “which” (c)

'Which' refers to the whole situation of losing money. It introduces the consequence.

14. “when” (a)

Use 'when' for times/occasions. The clause adds extra information about Christmas.

15. “whom” (a)

After a preposition (with ___), use 'whom' for people. This is a formal non-defining clause.

16. “which” (b)

'Which' refers to the whole event (winning first prize). The preposition 'of' is at the end.

17. “whose” (a)

Use 'whose' for possession. 'Whose headteacher' = the school's headteacher.

18. “which” (b)

Use 'which' because Tokyo is the object of 'visit' (I want to visit Tokyo). 'Where' would be wrong here because 'visit' is a transitive verb that takes a direct object, not a location adverb.

19. “which” (d)

'Which' refers to the whole clause 'he didn't thank us'. It introduces the speaker's comment on the situation.

20. “when” (b)

Use 'when' for time periods. The clause adds extra information about the 1960s.