



Answers

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



Explanations

1. “who” (b)

This is a non-defining clause (commas, 'my brother' is already specific). Use 'who' — 'that' cannot be used in non-defining clauses.

2. “who” (a)

This is a defining clause (no commas, we need to know WHICH students). 'Who' or 'that' can be used for people in defining clauses.

3. “which” (c)

Non-defining clause (commas). Mount Everest is already identified. Use 'which' — 'that' is not allowed.

4. “that” (c)

Defining clause (no commas). The clause tells us which restaurant. 'That' or 'which' can be used, and the pronoun could be omitted (object position).

5. “which” (c)

Non-defining clause (commas, 'my car' is already specific). Use 'which' — not 'that'. The pronoun cannot be omitted.

6. “who” (d)

Defining clause (no commas). We need to specify WHICH people. 'Who' or 'that' can be used.

7. “which” (a)

Non-defining clause. The Amazon rainforest is already identified. Use 'which' — 'that' is not allowed.

8. “that” (b)

Defining clause (no commas). The clause identifies which book. 'That' or 'which' can be used, and the pronoun could be omitted (object position).

9. “who” (d)

Non-defining clause (commas). 'My best friend' is already identified. Use 'who' (or 'whom') — 'that' is not allowed. The pronoun cannot be omitted.

10. “which” (d)

Defining clause (no commas). The clause tells us which coat. 'Which' or 'that' can be used. The pronoun cannot be omitted (subject position).

11. “which” (a)

Non-defining clause. 'Which' refers to the whole idea of passing first time. 'That' and 'what' cannot be used here.

12. “that” (b)

Defining clause. The clause specifies which hotel. 'That' or 'which' can be used, and the pronoun could be omitted (object of 'stayed at').

13. “who” (a)

Non-defining clause (commas). Shakespeare is already identified. Use 'who' — 'that' is not allowed.

14. “that” (c)

Defining clause. After 'the only', 'that' is strongly preferred over 'which'. The clause defines what matters.

15. “which” (c)

Non-defining clause (commas). The Mona Lisa is already identified. Use 'which' — 'that' is not allowed.

16. “who” (b)

Defining clause. The clause specifies what kind of person. 'Who' or 'that' can be used.

17. “which” (d)

Non-defining clause. 'Which' refers to the whole action of apologising. 'That' and 'what' cannot be used.

18. “whose” (a)

Defining clause. Use 'whose' for possession. 'Whose bag' = the woman's bag. The clause identifies which woman.

19. “which” (b)

Non-defining clause (commas, 'our office' is already specific). Use 'which' — 'that' is not allowed.

20. “that” (d)

Defining clause. After 'everything', 'anything', 'nothing', etc., 'that' is strongly preferred over 'which'.