ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

# Adjective (Relative) Clauses Advanced Level MCQs Test With Answers 2

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| 1 | **C** | 2 | **A** | 3 | **B** | 4 | **E** | 5 | **C** | 6 | **B** | 7 | **C** | 8 | **D** | 9 | **E** | 10 | **E** |
| 11 | **A** | 12 | **E** | 13 | **B** | 14 | **A** | 15 | **C** | 16 | **D** | 17 | **C** | 18 | **B** | 19 | **E** | 20 | **D** |
| 21 | **C** | 22 | **E** | 23 | **D** | 24 | **A** | 25 | **D** | 26 | **C** | 27 | **B** | 28 | **E** | 29 | **D** | 30 | **B** |
| 31 | **A** | 32 | **D** | 33 | **B** | 34 | **E** | 35 | **A** | 36 | **C** | 37 | **D** | 38 | **C** | 39 | **A** | 40 | **A** |
| 41 | **B** | 42 | **B** | 43 | **E** | 44 | **C** | 45 | **B** | 46 | **D** | 47 | **E** | 48 | **E** | 49 | **A** | 50 | **C** |
| 51 | **E** | 52 | **D** | 53 | **D** | 54 | **C** | 55 | **B** | 56 | **A** | 57 | **C** | 58 | **B** | 59 | **E** | 60 | **D** |
| 61 | **C** | 62 | **C** | 63 | **D** | 64 | **A** | 65 | **E** | | | | | | | | | | |

## Explanations

**1.** Thanks to modern technology, people _____ have hearing problems are enjoying improved hearing with the use of hearing aids.
✔ **C) that**
This is a defining relative clause about people, and the pronoun is the subject of **have**. For people we use **who** or **that**, so **that** is correct. Not **which**, because **which** is used for things, not people.

**2.** My grandmother, _____ has hearing problems, sometimes can't hear the things _____ I am saying to her.
✔ **A) who / which**
The first gap starts a non-defining clause about a person (**my grandmother**), so we use **who**. The second gap is a defining clause about **the things**, so **which** (or **that**) is correct. Not **what**, because **what** already means 'the thing that' and cannot follow a noun: **the things what I say** is wrong.

**3.** We have lots of house-plants on our balcony, most _____ will have to be brought inside in the winter.
✔ **B) of which**
After a quantifier like **most**, **some** or **all**, we use **of which** for things and **of whom** for people. House-plants are things, so **most of which** is correct. Not **of whom**, because that is only for people.

**4.** When I returned to England after living in America, it took me some time to find an electrical adapter for my computer, _____ I had brought back with me.
✔ **E) which**
The clause after the comma is non-defining and describes **my computer**, a thing. In non-defining clauses we use **which** for things. Not **that**, because **that** cannot start a clause after a comma.

**5.** Pioneer has developed a voice-activated car CD system _____ allows you to select a disc while you are driving.
✔ **C) which**
The relative pronoun refers to the **CD system**, a thing, and is the subject of **allows**, so **which** is correct. **Where** and **when** are used for places and times, not things.

**6.** Thailand, _____ historical golden temples and breathtaking beaches attract visitors from across the globe, obtains its largest source of foreign earnings from the tourist industry.
✔ **B) whose**
**Whose** shows possession: the temples and beaches belong to Thailand (**Thailand's temples**). It is followed directly by a noun: **whose historical golden temples**. Not **which**, because **which** cannot be followed by a noun that belongs to the antecedent.

**7.** On the Prince's Islands in the Marmara Sea, _____ there are no motor vehicles, horse-drawn carriages are the normal method of transportation.
✔ **C) where**
The antecedent is a place (**the Prince's Islands**), and the clause is complete without an object (**there are no motor vehicles**), so we use **where** (= **on which**). Not **which**, because nothing in the clause is missing for **which** to replace.

**8.** Sir David Attenborough, _____ is probably the best known and most respected English wildlife reporter, is currently filming a series entitled "The Life of Birds" in the Venezuelan rain forest.
✔ **D) who**
This is a non-defining clause about a person, and the pronoun is the subject of **is**, so **who** is correct. Not **that**, because **that** is not used after a comma in non-defining clauses.

**9.** The material _____ we chose to cover our dining room chairs with looks too bright now that they have been covered.
✔ **E) that**
This is a defining clause about **the material**, a thing, and the pronoun is the object of the preposition **with** at the end (**cover the chairs with the material**). **That** (or **which**) is correct. Not **of which**, because the verb **cover … with** does not take **of**.

**10.** Today's customers _____ wanted to take advantage of the special offer were disappointed to find out that the shop had sold out of that model.
✔ **E) who**
The pronoun refers to people (**customers**) and is the subject of **wanted**, so we use **who**. Not **whom**, because **whom** is only used as an object, never as a subject.

**11.** The Colombian football star, _____ the club hired at the beginning of the season, has scored ten goals in the matches played so far.
✔ **A) whom**
The clause describes a person, and the pronoun is the object of **hired** (**the club hired him**). In formal English the object form for people is **whom**. Not **which**, because the football star is a person.

**12.** Frank Sinatra, _____ songs are known worldwide, died earlier this year.
✔ **E) whose**
**Whose** shows possession and is followed by a noun: **whose songs** = **Sinatra's songs**. Not **which**, because **which songs** would not show that the songs belong to him.

**13.** Botany is the branch of biology _____ deals with plants.
✔ **B) that**
This defining clause describes **the branch of biology**, a thing, and the pronoun is the subject of **deals**, so **that** is correct. Not **who**, because a branch of science is not a person.

**14.** Today's American Indians are descendants of the people _____ discovered and settled in America more than 20,000 years ago.
✔ **A) who**
The pronoun refers to **the people** and is the subject of **discovered and settled**, so **who** is correct. **Which** is for things, and **whose** would need a noun after it.

**15.** In 1838, the US Army forced the Cherokee Indians to march 2,000 miles to Oklahoma. Approximately fifteen thousand Indians were involved in this march, four thousand _____ died on the way.
✔ **C) of whom**
After a number or quantifier (**four thousand**, **most**, **some**), we use **of whom** for people and **of which** for things. The Indians are people, so **four thousand of whom** is correct. Not **whose**, because **whose** must be followed by a noun.

**16.** The Battle of Little Bighorn, in _____ all 225 cavalry troops were killed, was the last Native American victory in the Indian Wars of the USA.
✔ **D) which**
After a preposition we use **which** for things and **whom** for people. Here **in** comes before the gap and the antecedent is a battle, so **in which** is correct. Not **that**, because **that** can never follow a preposition.

**17.** I'm never going to go back to that greengrocer's because the last time I went there I bought a kilo of tomatoes, half _____ turned out to be rotten.
✔ **C) of which**
After a quantifier such as **half**, **most** or **some**, we use **of which** for things. Tomatoes are things, so **half of which** is correct. Not **of whom**, because that is only for people.

**18.** It's best to buy fruit and vegetables during the season _____ they are better in quality and cheaper.
✔ **B) when**
The antecedent is a time (**the season**), and the clause is complete (**they are better …**), so we use **when**. Not **which**, because nothing in the clause is missing for **which** to replace.

**19.** The boat will take us to the Black Sea coast, _____ we will have a picnic and play some games before returning at about 4 p.m.
✔ **E) where**
**The Black Sea coast** is a place, and the clause is complete without an object (**we will have a picnic**), so **where** is correct. Not **which**, because **which** would need a missing subject or object in the clause.

**20.** I had never had any health problems until last July, _____ I was taken to hospital with a very high fever.
✔ **D) when**
The antecedent is a time (**last July**) and the clause is complete, so we use **when** in this non-defining clause. Not **that**, because **that** cannot follow a comma.

**21.** We should put the posters in a place _____ lots of people will see them.
✔ **C) where**
**A place** is followed by a complete clause (**lots of people will see them**), so **where** is correct. Not **which**, because the clause already has its subject and object.

**22.** Smith's Gym, _____ I attend aerobic classes, is opening a sauna and solarium.
✔ **E) where**
The gym is a place, and the clause **I attend aerobic classes** is complete, so **where** (= **at which**) is correct. Not **which**, because **which** would need a preposition (**at which**) or a missing object.

**23.** Our company has made a video to show us the security procedures _____ we should follow.
✔ **D) which**
The pronoun refers to **the security procedures**, things, and is the object of **follow** (**we should follow the procedures**), so **which** is correct. **Where**, **when** and **why** do not replace an object.

**24.** 1989 was the year _____ the Berlin Wall, _____ had stood as a symbol of the division of Germany for almost thirty years, was pulled down.
✔ **A) when / which**
The first gap follows a time (**the year**) with a complete clause, so we use **when**. The second gap begins a non-defining clause about the Berlin Wall, a thing, as the subject of **had stood**, so we use **which**. Not **why / that**, because **that** cannot follow a comma.

**25.** Matthew's brother, on _____ directions we were relying, hadn't drawn a good map, so it took us an hour to find the theatre.
✔ **D) whose**
**Whose** shows possession and is followed by a noun: **on whose directions** = **on his directions**. The preposition **on** comes from **rely on**. Not **whom**, because **on whom directions** is not possible: a noun cannot follow **whom**.

**26.** He'll tell us his opinion after he has had a look at our project, _____ will be very beneficial for the group.
✔ **C) which**
Here **which** refers to the whole idea before the comma (his telling us his opinion), not to a single noun. This is called a sentential relative clause, and only **which** can be used this way. Not **that**, because **that** cannot follow a comma.

**27.** Our previous manager, _____ had been an English teacher for over fifteen years, has decided to open his own school.
✔ **B) who**
This non-defining clause describes a person (**our previous manager**), and the pronoun is the subject of **had been**, so **who** is correct. Not **that**, because **that** is not used after a comma.

**28.** There was a time _____ there were beaches along the coast from Kadıköy to Kartal in Istanbul, but now this area has been turned into a coast road and footpaths.
✔ **E) when**
**A time** is followed by a complete clause (**there were beaches …**), so we use **when**. Not **which**, because the clause has no missing subject or object.

**29.** Now _____ as penicillin G, benzylpenicillin is the naturally occurring molecule.
✔ **D) known**
This is a reduced passive clause: **Now known as …** = **Benzylpenicillin, which is now known as penicillin G, …**. The past participle **known** gives the passive meaning. Not **knowing**, because the molecule does not know anything; it is known by people.

**30.** The football star and coach Ruud Gullit says that he thinks football is like a fast-moving game of chess, in _____ you're required to think two or three steps ahead.
✔ **B) which**
After a preposition we use **which** for things: **in which** (= in the game of chess). Not **where** or **that**, because neither can follow a preposition.

**31.** The primary school period is the time _____ parents should begin to teach their children to make some decisions on their own.
✔ **A) that**
After nouns of time such as **the time** or **the day**, a defining clause can begin with **when** or **that**. **When** is not an option, so **that** is correct. Not **which**, because the clause is complete and has no missing subject or object.

**32.** The World Wildlife Fund is an organisation _____ helps protect wildlife, especially endangered species.
✔ **D) which**
The pronoun refers to **an organisation**, a thing, and is the subject of **helps**, so **which** is correct. **Whose** would need a noun after it, and **what** cannot follow a noun.

**33.** Despite his immense popularity and success, Mozart, _____ is considered by some to be the greatest musical genius of all time, died in great debt.
✔ **B) who**
This non-defining clause is about a person (Mozart), and the pronoun is the subject of **is considered**, so **who** is correct. Not **whom**, because it is the subject, and not **that**, because it follows a comma.

**34.** At first, there was a problem with the hotel room, for _____ the tour operator apologised and gave us a small refund.
✔ **E) which**
The verb is **apologise for something**, and the thing is the problem with the room. After a preposition we use **which** for things: **for which**. Not **that**, because **that** cannot follow a preposition.

**35.** The Cyrillic alphabet, _____ is used for writing some Slavic languages such as Russian and Bulgarian, has now been adopted by several members of the former USSR.
✔ **A) which**
This non-defining clause describes the Cyrillic alphabet, a thing, and the pronoun is the subject of **is used**, so **which** is correct. Not **that**, because **that** cannot follow a comma.

**36.** The 9th-century Greek missionary St. Cyril, with _____ the Cyrillic alphabet is associated, probably did not develop this alphabet himself, but it was more likely devised later by his followers.
✔ **C) whom**
The structure is **be associated with someone**. After a preposition we use **whom** for people, and St. Cyril is a person, so **with whom** is correct. Not **which**, because that is for things.

**37.** The dance known in the West as the belly dance, _____ probably originated in Persia, is a popular dance form in Middle Eastern countries.
✔ **D) which**
This non-defining clause describes the belly dance, a thing, and the pronoun is the subject of **originated**, so **which** is correct. Not **that**, because **that** cannot follow a comma.

**38.** The city of Salzburg in Austria, _____ the great composer Mozart was born in, is known for its musical heritage and hosts the annual Salzburg Festival of Music.
✔ **C) which**
The clause ends with the preposition **in** (Mozart was born **in** the city), so the gap must be the object of **in**: **which**. **Where** would be correct only without **in** (**where Mozart was born**). **That** cannot be used after a comma in a non-defining clause.

**39.** The coastal village _____ we spent our holiday in was so beautiful that we are planning to go there next year again.
✔ **A) which**
The preposition **in** at the end of the clause needs an object (**we spent our holiday in the village**), so **which** is correct. Not **where**, because **where** already includes the meaning of **in**; you would say **where we spent our holiday** without **in**.

**40.** The top student, _____ the teacher had expected to score the best mark on the test again, actually only just managed to pass it.
✔ **A) whom**
The clause describes a person, and the pronoun is the object of **had expected** (**the teacher had expected him to score …**), so the formal object form **whom** is correct. Not **whose**, because no noun follows the gap.

**41.** What fascinates me most about the ancient Inca civilisations of South America is the way they built their cities on mountain tops _____ the weather is very thin.
✔ **B) where**
**Mountain tops** are places, and the clause after the gap is complete (**the weather is very cold**), so we use **where** (= on which). Not **that**, because the clause has no missing subject or object for **that** to replace. Not **at which**, because we say **on** mountain tops, not **at** mountain tops.

**42.** Dance forms, having probably taken centuries to develop, reflect the customs of the society _____ they have evolved.
**✔ B) in which**
Customs evolve **in a society**, so we need the preposition **in** + **which** for a thing: **in which**. Not **that**, because the clause **they have evolved** is complete and needs a preposition to link it to **the society**.

**43.** The German town Regensburg, _____ lies at the point _____ the River Regen flows into the River Danube, is famous for its sausages.
**✔ E) which / where**
The first gap is the subject of **lies** in a non-defining clause about a town, so we use **which**. The second gap follows **the point**, a place, with a complete clause (**the River Regen flows into …**), so we use **where**. Not **where / which**, because the first clause needs a subject, not an adverb.

**44.** Our local shop, _____ sells ice cream and baklava, makes everything _____ it sells at the shop.
**✔ C) which / that**
The first gap begins a non-defining clause about the shop as the subject of **sells**, so we use **which**. After **everything**, we normally use **that** in a defining clause: **everything that it sells**. Not **who / which**, because a shop is not a person.

**45.** Actually, Patrick is the right person _____ the main character in the school play.
**✔ B) to play**
After **the right person**, **the first**, **the only** and similar phrases, we often use a **to**-infinitive instead of a relative clause: **the right person to play** = the right person who should play. Not **who to play**, because a relative pronoun cannot be followed by a **to**-infinitive here.

**46.** The shop _____ we eventually found the type of barbecue we were looking for is just around the corner from our house.
**✔ D) where**
The shop is a place, and the clause **we eventually found the type of barbecue** is complete (it already has an object), so **where** is correct. Not **which** or **that**, because there is no missing subject or object for them to replace.

**47.** The hippopotamus, _____ eyes and nostrils are high on its head to allow it to stay in water for long periods, is largely an aquatic animal.
**✔ E) whose**
**Whose** shows possession and is followed by a noun: **whose eyes and nostrils** = **the hippopotamus's eyes and nostrils**. **Whose** can be used for animals and things as well as people. Not **which**, because **which eyes** does not show possession.

**48.** Henry Fonda was a film star _____ began his career as a stage actor.
**✔ E) who**
The pronoun refers to **a film star**, a person, and is the subject of **began**, so **who** is correct. **Whose** would need a noun after it.

**49.** The number of people living in Scotland _____ can speak the native Celtic language of Scottish Gaelic is now only 80,000.
**✔ A) who**
The pronoun refers to **people** and is the subject of **can speak**, so **who** is correct. Not **whom**, because **whom** is only an object form, and not **where**, because the clause is not about a place.

**50.** Nova Scotia, located on the east coast of Canada, _____ name means New Scotland, has the largest number of Scottish Gaelic speakers outside Scotland.
**✔ C) whose**
**Whose** shows possession and is followed by a noun: **whose name** = **Nova Scotia's name**. Not **which**, because **which name** would not show that the name belongs to Nova Scotia.

**51.** _____ from the destruction of many forests, marshy wasteland constitutes much of the Scottish Highlands.
**✔ E) Resulting**
This is a participle clause with an active meaning: **Resulting from …** = **Marshy wasteland, which results from …**. The verb **result from** is intransitive, so it has no passive form. Not **Resulted**, because a past participle would give a passive meaning that is impossible with this verb.

**52.** August is the month _____ the Chinese call "the month of the hungry ghosts".
**✔ D) which**
The verb **call** needs an object (**the Chinese call August …**), and the gap replaces that object, so **which** is correct. Not **when**, because **when** is only used when the clause is already complete; here the object of **call** is missing.

**53.** What's the name of that new film _____ Bruce Willis?
**✔ D) starring**
This is a reduced relative clause with an active meaning: **the film starring Bruce Willis** = **the film which stars Bruce Willis**. The present participle **starring** is used. Not **starred**, because the film stars the actor; it is not starred by him.

**54.** My father, _____ by the doctor, was prescribed some tablets and told to eat foods _____ little or no fat.
**✔ C) examined / containing**
**Examined by the doctor** is a reduced passive clause (= **who had been examined**), so we use the past participle. **Foods containing little fat** is a reduced active clause (= **foods which contain**), so we use the present participle. Not **examining / contained**, because the meanings would be reversed.

**55.** I think the carpet _____ to me for my birthday is handmade.
**✔ B) given**
The carpet did not give anything; someone gave it to me, so the meaning is passive. A reduced passive clause uses the past participle: **the carpet given to me** = **the carpet which was given to me**. Not **giving**, because that has an active meaning.

**56.** Predominantly _____ the liver, acute viral hepatitis is a systemic infectious disease.
**✔ A) affecting**
The disease affects the liver, so the meaning is active and we use the present participle: **Predominantly affecting the liver, …** = **Acute viral hepatitis, which mainly affects the liver, …**. Not **affected**, because the disease is not affected by the liver.

**57.** Gregory, not _____ of cigarette smoking, always asks his guests to smoke outside on the balcony.
**✓ C) approving**
This is an active participle clause giving a reason: **not approving of** = **because he does not approve of**. The verb is **approve of something**, and Gregory is the one who disapproves, so the present participle **approving** is correct. Not **approved**, because that would give a passive meaning.

**58.** All of the people _____ in the accident were immediately taken to hospital.
**✓ B) injured**
The people were hurt in the accident, so the meaning is passive: **the people injured** = **the people who were injured**. The past participle is correct. Not **injuring**, because that would mean the people hurt someone.

**59.** The west of Turkey is much different from the east, _____ people follow a much more traditional lifestyle.
**✓ E) where**
**The east** is a place, and the clause **people follow a much more traditional lifestyle** is complete, so **where** is correct. Not **which**, because there is no missing subject or object in the clause.

**60.** Air France's jets, _____ specially for the World Cup with designs featuring football stars, transported the various teams around France during the event.
**✓ D) painted**
The jets were painted by someone, so the meaning is passive: **jets painted specially** = **jets which had been painted specially**. The past participle is correct. Not **painting**, because the jets did not paint anything.

**61.** The first film _____ to a paying audience was made by two French brothers, Louis and Auguste Lumiere.
**✓ C) shown**
The film was shown to an audience, so the meaning is passive: **the first film shown** = **the first film that was shown**. The past participle is used here. Not **to show**, because that is an active infinitive; the passive form would be **to be shown**, which is not an option.

**62.** Not one of the stands _____ newspapers and magazines near the ferry terminal stocks English publications.
**✓ C) selling**
The stands sell newspapers, so the meaning is active: **stands selling newspapers** = **stands which sell newspapers**. The present participle is correct. Not **sold**, because the stands themselves are not sold.

**63.** All the electrical appliances _____ by that company come with a plug already fitted.
**✓ D) sold**
The appliances are sold by the company, so the meaning is passive: **appliances sold by that company** = **appliances which are sold by that company**. The phrase **by that company** is the clue. Not **selling**, because the appliances do not sell anything.

**64.** The only Englishman ever _____ Roman Catholic pope was Adrian IV in 1154.
**✓ A) to be elected**
After **the only**, **the first** or **the last**, we often use a **to**-infinitive instead of a relative clause. Adrian IV was elected by others, so we need the passive infinitive: **the only Englishman ever to be elected** = **the only Englishman who was ever elected**. Not **to elect**, because that would mean he elected someone.

**65.** For weeks after the earthquake, there were many stories in the newspapers of people _____ their lives to help free those trapped under the rubble.
**✓ E) risking**
The people risked their lives themselves, so the meaning is active: **people risking their lives** = **people who were risking their lives**. The present participle is correct. Not **risked**, because a past participle here would give a passive meaning, and **had risked** needs a relative pronoun.

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