ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Adjectives and Adverbs Advanced Level Test – Quiz (Online Exercise With Answers) 2

Adjectives and Adverbs Tests · 25 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/adjectives-and-adverbs-advanced-level-test-quiz-online-exercise-with-answers-2/

1	**E**	2	**E**	3	**D**	4	**A**	5	**A**	6	**B**	7	**A**	8	**B**	9	**C**	10	**E**
11	**C**	12	**E**	13	**E**	14	**D**	15	**C**	16	**A**	17	**A**	18	**D**	19	**C**	20	**E**
21	**B**	22	**D**	23	**E**	24	**D**	25	**D**										

Explanations

1. The back wheel of a bicycle bears _____ weight _____ the front wheel.
✔ **E) more / than**
This is a comparison with **than**: **more** + noun + **than**. The back wheel **bears more weight than** the front wheel. Not **as / as**: with a noun you need **as much weight as**, so **as weight as** is ungrammatical.

2. It's regarded as the best hotel in town. _____ famous people _____ the Prince of Wales have stayed there.
✔ **E) Such / as**
Such + noun + **as** introduces examples: **such famous people as the Prince of Wales** means 'famous people like the Prince of Wales'. Not **Like / as**: **like** cannot be paired with **as** in this pattern.

3. When cars came into fashion later in his life, he disliked them _____ much because of their noise and fumes _____ he refused to have one.
✔ **D) so / that**
So + adverb (**much**) + **that** expresses a result: he disliked them **so much that** he refused to have one. Not **too**: **too much** is followed by **to** + infinitive, not by a clause with **which**.

4. The judge dealt with the teenager who had damaged the school bus _____ tolerantly _____ most of the people watching the trial considered appropriate.
✔ **A) less / than**
This is a comparative of an adverb: **less** + adverb + **than**. The judge treated him **less tolerantly than** most people thought appropriate, i.e. more strictly. Not **more / as**: **more** must be followed by **than**, not **as**.

5. There is certainly _____ more under-farmed or badly-farmed land in the world _____ well-farmed land.
✔ **A) much / than**
Much strengthens a comparative: **much more** land ... **than** well-farmed land. The comparative **more** needs **than**. Not **even / such as**: **even more** is possible, but **such as** introduces examples, not a comparison.

6. Some news outlets reported that Feverfew's odds had really been _____ high _____ one in a million, which the statistician denies.
✔ **B) as / as**
As high as + a number is used to stress that a figure is surprisingly large: the odds had been **as high as one in a million**. Not **so / that**: **so high that** must be followed by a result clause, not by a number.

7. The human population has swelled _____ much _____ people alive today outnumber all those who have ever lived.
✔ **A) so / that**
So much that + clause expresses a result after a verb: the population has swelled **so much that** people alive today outnumber all those who ever lived. Not **such / that**: **such** goes before a noun (**such growth that**), not before **much**.

8. A new study shows that brain circuitry makes some people _____ susceptible to becoming addicts.
✔ **B) more**
The comparative **more susceptible** means 'more easily affected (than other people)'. The study compares some people with others, so the comparative fits. Not **too**: **too susceptible** would mean 'excessively', which is not what a study finding states.

9. People have developed strategies for combating forgetfulness _____ messages scribbled on Post-it notes and electronic address books carried in devices.
✔ **C) such as**
Such as introduces examples: strategies **such as** messages on Post-it notes and electronic address books. Not **as well**: it means 'too' and cannot introduce a list of examples.

10. Digital memories can do _____ simply assist the recollection of past events, conversations and projects.
✔ **E) more than**
Do more than + bare infinitive means 'do something beyond just ...': digital memories **can do more than simply assist** recollection. Not **enough to**: **do enough to simply assist** changes the meaning and sounds unnatural.

11. According to Steinhardt, _____ explicit the image, _____ the technology is for actually detecting weapons.
✔ **C) the more / the better**
The double comparative **the + comparative ..., the + comparative** shows that two things change together: **the more explicit the image, the better the technology**. Not **more / better**: both parts need **the**.

12. During the last eighteen months, new research has indicated that a far _____ rise in sea level may be possible because the ice sheets of the Antarctic appear to have begun moving _____ toward the sea.
✔ **E) more rapid / more quickly**
The first gap describes the noun **rise**, so it needs an adjective: **far more rapid rise** (**far** strengthens the comparative). The second gap describes the verb **moving**, so it needs an adverb: **moving more quickly**. Not **more rapidly / more quickly**: **rapidly** is an adverb and cannot describe a noun.

13. Polly was _____ fond of him _____ when she was widowed she followed him back to Philadelphia after the revolution.
✔ **E) so / that**
So + adjective + **that** + clause expresses a result: Polly was **so fond of him that** she followed him to Philadelphia. Not **such / that**: **such** is used before a noun phrase (**such affection that**), not before an adjective alone.

14. The disease is encountered in the Western world and is _____ common among women in certain professions, such as models and ballet dancers.
✔ **D) more**
The comparative **more common** means the disease occurs more often among these women than among others; the comparison is implied. Not **the most**: we would say **most common among**, without **the**, and the sentence describes a higher rate, not the highest. **As common** would need a second **as**.

15. Because his ideas taught the world _____ had ever been known about humanity, he came to be regarded as the principal authority on the subject.
✔ **C) much more than**
Much more than + clause compares amounts: his ideas taught the world **much more than had ever been known**. **Much** strengthens **more**. Not **as much as**: that would mean 'the same amount', which does not explain why he became the principal authority.

16. Energy use and carbon dioxide emissions are highly correlated: _____ energy we consume, _____ CO_2 we release into the atmosphere.
✔ **A) the more / the more**
The pattern **the more ..., the more ...** shows that two amounts increase together: **the more energy we consume, the more CO_2 we release**. Not **the most / the most**: this pattern needs comparatives, not superlatives.

17. As a general rule, psychotherapies are _____ effective _____ medication for the treatment of mild depression.
✔ **A) as / as**
As + adjective + **as** shows equality: psychotherapies are **as effective as** medication. Not **so / that**: **so effective that** must be followed by a result clause, not by a noun like **medication**.

18. New developments came from a _____ understanding of what happens to eyes when they're dry when compared to the past.
✔ **D) better**
The phrase **when compared to the past** shows a comparison, so we need the comparative adjective **better** before the noun **understanding**: **a better understanding**. Not **well**: it is mainly an adverb and does not compare.

19. The article regards the idea not _____ an elite movement or temporary trend, but rather _____ an advancing cultural element that enhances our lives.
✔ **C) as / as**
The verb **regard** is followed by **as**: **regard something as something**. Here it is repeated in a contrast: **not as an elite movement ..., but rather as an advancing cultural element**. Not **neither / nor**: the sentence already has **not ... but**.

20. Every day _____ 1,500 Americans die from cancer - about one person every minute.
✔ **E) more than**
More than + number means 'over' a figure: **more than 1,500 Americans** die every day. Not **mostly**: it means 'mainly' and cannot come before a number.

21. Women are twice _____ likely to get depression _____ men.
✔ **B) as / as**
Multiples such as **twice**, **three times** are used with **as** + adjective + **as**: women are **twice as likely as** men. Not **so / as**: in positive sentences we use **as ... as**, not **so ... as**.

22. I don't think there is anything different that makes the education _____ today _____ a hundred years ago.
✔ **D) better / than**
A comparison between two times needs a comparative + **than**: education is **better today than** a hundred years ago. Not **better / as**: a comparative is followed by **than**, not **as**.

23. _____ the treatment is started, _____ the chance of recovery.
✔ **E) The sooner / the better**
The double comparative **the sooner ..., the better ...** shows that one thing depends on another: **the sooner the treatment is started, the better the chance of recovery**. Not **The sooner / the well**: both parts must be comparatives.

24. Advertising is invading public spaces, _____ schools, which some critics argue is a form of child exploitation.
✔ **D) such as**
Such as introduces an example: public spaces, **such as schools**. Not **so that**: it introduces a purpose clause, not an example.

25. The thing I told you is only a legend and it is _____ good _____ be true.
✔ **D) too / to**
Too + adjective + **to** + infinitive means 'so much that it cannot happen'. The idiom **too good to be true** means something seems so good that it is probably not real. Not **so / that**: **that** must be followed by a full clause, not by **be true**.