ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Adverbial Clauses Conjunctions Inversion Advanced Level Test – Quiz (Online Exercise With Answers) 2

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Explanations

1. The Aquatic Ape Hypothesis posits that scarcity of hair is an adaptation to an aquatic environment, _____ it has little support amongst scientists and very few aquatic mammals are, in fact, hairless.
✔ **E) but**
The second clause contrasts with the first: the hypothesis says one thing, **but** scientists do not support it. **But** is a coordinating conjunction, so it can join two full clauses after a comma. **Furthermore**, **hence** and **as a result** add or show a result, which is the wrong logic here; they are also adverbials, not conjunctions.

2. At the meeting, the president of the association will represent Turkey _____ the Turkish government.
✔ **E) on behalf of**
On behalf of means 'as the representative of' or 'in the name of' someone: the president speaks **on behalf of the Turkish government**. **In addition to** means 'as well as', and **with a view to** means 'with the aim of' (+ -ing). Neither fits the idea of representing someone.

3. Monica Tabalon graduated from nursing school in the Philippines two years ago, but she still has not found a job _____ the growing demand both locally and internationally.
✔ **C) despite**
A noun phrase follows the gap (**the growing demand**), so we need a preposition of contrast: **despite** + noun. She has no job even though demand is high. **Although** and **while** are conjunctions and need a full clause (subject + verb) after them.

4. The grasshopper is an insect found in all _____ the most frigid parts of the world.
✔ **B) but**
Here **but** means 'except'. **All but the most frigid parts** means every part of the world except the coldest ones. The other options are conjunctions or adverbs and cannot come between **all** and a noun phrase.

5. Moderate exercise, a relaxed lifestyle, and a balanced diet tend to prolong life, _____ smoking, excessive drinking, and mental stress shorten the life span.
✔ **A) whereas**
Whereas joins two clauses that show a direct contrast: healthy habits **prolong** life, whereas bad habits **shorten** it. **Whereby** means 'by which' and does not show contrast. **Therefore**, **moreover** and **indeed** are linking adverbs that show result or addition, not contrast.

6. _____ his previous lack of interest in biblical archaeology, Feyer would spend two years on what turned out to be a labour of love.
✔ **D) Despite**
A noun phrase follows (**his previous lack of interest**), so we need a preposition of concession: **Despite** + noun. The meaning is 'he wasn't interested before, but he still spent two years on it'. **Although** and **While** would need a clause with a verb. **Owing to** shows cause, which is the wrong logic.

7. Hussein says he was _____ asked _____ did he attempt to calculate the odds that the tomb was the final resting place of the ancient king.
✔ **C) neither / nor**
Neither … nor joins two negative ideas: he was **not** asked and he did **not** attempt. When **nor** begins a clause, the subject and auxiliary are inverted: **nor did he attempt**. **Either … or** gives a choice between two things and does not cause inversion. **No sooner … than** is about time.

8. _____ scientists try to make sense of our senses, they also seek to imitate or even improve on them to serve us in new ways.
✔ **A) As**
As here means 'while' or 'at the same time as': two actions happen together. Scientists try to understand the senses, and at the same time they try to copy them. **As soon as** means 'immediately after', and **As though** means 'as if'; neither fits the meaning.

9. Observers in Africa will be treated to Earth's shadow creeping across the face of the moon, _____ those of us in the Western Hemisphere will see a rising orb that is already partially blocked.
✔ **C) while**
While can mean 'whereas' and contrasts two situations: observers in Africa see one thing, while people in the Western Hemisphere see another. **In spite of** needs a noun, not a clause. **Even if** states a condition, which is the wrong logic.

10. Via his works, we cannot catch the inflection of his voice, his pregnant silences, his body language. _____, we can know him in a way that his best friends could not.
✔ B) In contrast
The first sentence describes what we **cannot** know about him from his works. The second describes what we **can** know, so a contrast linker is needed: **In contrast**. **Therefore** shows a result and **For instance** introduces an example. Neither matches the opposite ideas in the two sentences.

11. Some creatures found as fossils in the Shale are ancestors of animals alive today, _____ others have gone extinct and are not like any existing living thing.
✔ D) while
While here means 'whereas'. It contrasts two groups: **some** fossil creatures are ancestors of living animals, **others** have gone extinct. **Before**, **until**, **as soon as** and **whenever** are time conjunctions, and there is no time relationship in this sentence.

12. “We have two options,” he wrote. “_____ try to discover the genes important in malignancy by a piecemeal approach, _____ sequence the whole genome.”
✔ B) Either / or
We have two options is the clue. **Either … or** presents a choice between two alternatives: **either** do A, **or** do B. **Neither … nor** would reject both options. **Both … and** and **Not only … but also** would mean doing both things, not choosing one.

13. The more cigarettes you smoke a day, and the longer you've smoked, the higher your risk of lung cancer. _____, the risk rises the deeper you inhale and the earlier in life you started smoking.
✔ C) Similarly
Both sentences describe the same kind of pattern: more or longer smoking means higher risk, and deeper or earlier smoking also means higher risk. **Similarly** introduces a second point that works in the same way as the first. **Conversely** and **However** would signal an opposite idea, and **Therefore** a result.

14. _____ the medical literature has featured only scattered case reports of sword swallowing-related injury, sword swallowers in fact played an important role in medical history.
✔ B) Although
There is a concession here: there have been only a few reports, yet sword swallowers **in fact** played an important role. **Although** introduces a clause that contrasts with the main clause. **On the grounds that**, **Due to the fact that** and **In view of the fact that** all express a reason, which is the opposite logic.

15. In planning, the architect must inquire into the essence of the activity, its purpose, technique, and site, _____ he must be able to imagine it as part of a whole.
✔ E) and
The sentence lists two parallel requirements for the architect ("must inquire... must be able to imagine"): examining the specific details of the activity, **and** imagining it as part of a whole. **And** connects these two complementary duties. **Although** and **much as** subordinate one clause as a concession rather than linking two equal obligations. **Unless** introduces a negative condition, while **or else** means "otherwise" (introducing a consequence if the first requirement is not met), neither of which fits two duties that must both be fulfilled.

16. Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder affecting mainly girls or women; _____, boys or men can also suffer from it.
✔ A) nevertheless
Nevertheless means 'in spite of this'. It is a linking adverb, so it follows a semicolon or full stop and is followed by a comma: **…women; nevertheless, boys…**. The disorder affects mainly females, but males can still get it. **Despite** needs a noun, and **since** or **due to the fact that** would give a reason, which is the wrong logic.

17. The cause of anorexia nervosa is unknown, even though it is likely that _____ inherent biological factors _____ factors in the patient's social environment play a part.
✔ A) both / and
The plural verb **play** shows that two causes work together: biological factors **and** social factors. **Both … and** joins two items and says both are true. **Either … or** would mean only one of them plays a part. **Neither … nor** would mean none of them do, which contradicts **it is likely**.

18. _____ the increased popularity and presence of online learning opportunities, _____, many researchers and practitioners are decrying the lack of a research-validated framework to guide their design.
✔ D) In spite of / however
A noun phrase follows the first gap, so we need a preposition of concession: **In spite of** + noun. The second gap comes between commas, a typical position for the linking adverb **however**, which adds emphasis to the contrast. **Owing to** shows cause, **Because** needs a clause, and **even if** and **whereas** cannot stand alone between commas like this.

19. For most people, acne tends to go away by the time they reach their mid-20s; _____, very sensitive people may continue to have the disorder until they reach their 40s.
✔ B) however
The second clause contrasts with the first: for most people acne goes away, but for some it continues. After a semicolon, the contrast linker **however** is used, followed by a comma. **Therefore**, **hence** and **as a result** show a result, and **besides** adds a point; none of these shows contrast.

20. The word “depression” is often used to describe when someone is feeling “low”, or having “got out of bed on the wrong side”. _____, doctors use the word in different ways.
✔ E) Nevertheless
The first sentence describes the everyday use of **depression**. The second says doctors use it differently, which is a contrast. **Nevertheless** ('in spite of this') introduces that contrast. **Moreover** adds a point, and **Thus** and **Consequently** show a result. **That is** rephrases the same idea.

21. We are no happier _____ average incomes have more than doubled since 1950.
✔ C) even though
A full clause follows (**average incomes have more than doubled**), so we need a conjunction of concession: **even though**. Incomes rose, yet we are not happier. **In spite of** and **in view of** need a noun, and **in case** and **in that** give a precaution or a reason, which is the wrong logic.

22. Many families in the region are struggling with higher prices and job losses _____ the ongoing economic crisis.
✔ C) owing to
Owing to means 'because of'. It is followed by a noun phrase that gives the cause: the economic crisis is the reason for the families' problems. **Despite** would show contrast, not cause. **Even if**, **although** and **however** cannot be followed directly by a noun phrase in this way.

23. Sky watchers west of the Mississippi will miss this lunar show, _____ another eclipse on August 28 will favour them.
✔ B) but
Two contrasting clauses are joined: these sky watchers will miss this eclipse, **but** another one will suit them. **But** is a coordinating conjunction that joins two clauses. **Despite**, **owing to** and **in view of** need a noun, and **because** gives a reason, which is the wrong logic.

24. We don’t have to go shopping, _____ do we have to dine at home.
✔ E) nor
Nor adds a second negative idea after a negative clause (**We don't have to…**). The subject and auxiliary are inverted after it: **nor do we have to**. The inversion **do we** is the clue, because only **nor** (or **neither**) causes inversion here. **Yet** and **so** would need normal word order.

25. High heat causes rapid loss of water _____ sweating.
✔ B) due to
Due to means 'because of' and is followed by a noun: **due to sweating**. Sweating is the way the body loses water. **Since** as a reason word needs a clause, and **in spite of** shows contrast, which makes no sense here.

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