ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Adverbial Clauses Conjunctions Inversion Advanced Level Test – Quiz (Online Exercise With Answers) 3

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Explanations

1. In the original Greek sense, “Clime” was a concept used to divide the world into climatic zones sharing similar climatic attributes _____ temperature, length of the solar day (sunlight), and in particular latitudinal distance from the equator.
✔ **A) such as**
Such as introduces examples of a general noun. Here the examples are **temperature**, **length of the solar day** and **latitudinal distance**, all examples of **climatic attributes**. **Either**, **neither**, **too** and **as well** cannot introduce a list of examples.

2. _____ the Turks regard the Osmanlis, or Ottomans, as their ancestors, they are a highly composite ethnic mixture.
✔ **B) Although**
The two clauses contrast: the Turks claim one group of ancestors, but in reality they are a very mixed people. **Although** introduces a full clause of concession (subject + verb). Not **Despite**, because it must be followed by a noun or **-ing** form, not a clause. **However** would need a separate sentence or a semicolon.

3. People are realizing there are different varieties of citrus _____ lemons and limes.
✔ **D) besides**
Besides is a preposition here, meaning 'in addition to' or 'apart from', and it is followed directly by a noun phrase: **besides lemons and limes**. **Moreover**, **in addition**, **also** and **further** are linking adverbs and cannot take a noun object like this. **In addition** would need **to**: **in addition to lemons**.

4. Experts estimate that 20 million Americans have mild symptoms _____ for 6 million women and 3 million men, the symptoms are moderate to severe.
✔ **D) while**
While (= whereas) compares two contrasting facts in one sentence: 20 million people have mild symptoms, but for 9 million the symptoms are worse. **Despite the fact that** expresses concession, which does not fit. **Because** and **due to the fact that** give a reason, which does not fit either. **Unless** means 'if not' and makes no sense here.

5. The design hotel simply proved that good architecture isn’t _____ a demand _____ a requirement.
✔ **E) just / but**
The paired structure **not just X but (also) Y** adds a stronger second idea to the first. Good architecture is more than a demand; it is a requirement. Not **neither / nor**, because the verb is already negative (**isn't**), and **isn't neither** would be a double negative.

6. A working group will outline the effects of the changes on humans, showing the effects of increases in temperature and humidity on malaria _____ the impact of heatwaves on crop losses.
✔ **A) as well as**
As well as joins two noun phrases inside one sentence: **the effects of … on malaria as well as the impact of heatwaves**. **In addition** (without **to**) and **moreover** are sentence linkers and cannot join two nouns like this. **More than** changes the meaning to a comparison.

7. UNICEF said today that _____ torrential rains in April, tens of thousands of pastoralist children still face death in one of the world’s most inhospitable regions.
✔ **E) despite**
The gap is followed by a noun phrase (**torrential rains in April**), not a clause, so we need the preposition **despite**. The contrast is that there was a lot of rain, yet the children still face death. Not **although** or **whereas**, because they need a subject and verb. **Instead of** means 'in place of', which is wrong here.

8. The first examples of illustrated text came much later _____ because paper had only been recently introduced to the area, _____ because paper deteriorates so much more quickly than other products.
✔ **C) either / or**
Either … or presents two possible explanations, one of which is probably true: **either because … or because …**. Correlative conjunctions have fixed partners: **both … and**, **not only … but also**, **either … or**. So **both / or** and **not only / or** are wrong pairs. **Yet / still** and **the moment / while** are not correlative pairs at all.

9. Jewellery was important in _____ settled _____ nomadic societies and was worn for festive occasions and for displaying wealth.
✔ **E) both / and**
Both … and means that something is true of two groups together. Jewellery mattered in settled societies and in nomadic societies. **Either … or** suggests only one of the two, and **neither … nor** would give the opposite meaning, which does not match 'was important'.

10. Science fiction is usually just an element of the story and the background _____ the play would deal with issues of society.
✔ **D) whilst**
Whilst (British; = whereas) contrasts two facts. Science fiction is only the background, while the real subject of the play is social issues. Not **although**, because there is no surprising concession here, only a comparison of two roles. **During** and **until** are about time and do not fit.

11. In our multimedia world, with a lot more fiction available than in the past, the influence _____ the origin of single ideas is not so easy to trace.
✔ **A) as well as**
As well as joins two noun phrases: **the influence as well as the origin**. In formal English, the verb then agrees with the first noun, so we say **the influence … is**. **In addition**, **what's more** and **furthermore** are sentence linkers and cannot join two nouns. **Beside** means 'next to'.

12. Extraterrestrials are not _____ an object science would have to deal with, _____ they constitute a very strong story element for any kind of fiction as well.
✔ **A) just / but**
Not just … but (also) adds a second, broader point: extraterrestrials are a subject for science and also a strong element of fiction. The words **as well** at the end confirm this 'additional' meaning. **Neither / nor** cannot follow **are not**, and **both / and** would need a simple **are**.

13. Throughout history, there have been some books which had an extraordinary influence, _____ this was nothing compared to the influence the new media would have.
✔ **C) yet**
Yet is a coordinating conjunction meaning 'but' or 'even so'. It introduces a contrast: some books were very influential, **yet** this was nothing compared with new media. Not **in spite of**, because it needs a noun, not a clause. **On the one hand** would need **on the other hand** later.

14. _____ a long and controversial history, psychosurgery has persisted as a modern treatment option for some medically intractable psychiatric disorders.
✔ **C) Despite**
The gap is followed by a noun phrase (**a long and controversial history**), so the preposition **Despite** is needed. **Although**, **While** and **In spite of the fact that** must be followed by a full clause with a subject and verb. **Yet** cannot begin a phrase like this.

15. The bishop, who stated that he intends to amend the Easter message to German churches _____ include the delegation's political impressions from their visit to the territories, has finally set out.
✔ **E) so as to**
So as to + base verb expresses purpose: he will change the message **so as to include** the delegation's impressions. Not **in order that**, because it must be followed by a clause (**in order that it includes …**), not a bare infinitive. **Even though** and **no matter** do not express purpose.

16. _____ cloudy conditions over much of Europe, a variety of webcasts carried the weather event live.
✔ **B) Despite**
The gap is followed by a noun phrase (**cloudy conditions**), so the preposition **Despite** is needed. The contrast is that the sky was cloudy, but people could still watch the event online. Not **Although** or **Whereas**, because they need a clause. **Instead of** means 'in place of'.

17. Residents of Asia saw the eclipse cut short by moonset _____ those in America had the moon already totally eclipsed by the time it rose.
✔ **D) while**
While (= whereas) compares two contrasting situations: in Asia the moon set before the eclipse ended, but in America it rose already eclipsed. **Although** expresses concession, which does not fit this simple comparison. **However** cannot join two clauses with no punctuation, and **even if** is conditional.

18. The Heart Association lists risk factors for heart disease _____ increasing age, male sex, heredity, smoking and high blood cholesterol.
✔ **D) such as**
Such as introduces examples directly after a noun: **risk factors such as increasing age, …**. **For example** would need commas and is less natural directly after a noun. **As** alone cannot introduce examples, and **to illustrate** is a sentence linker.

19. Alcohol may have a sedative effect for the first hours following consumption; it can then lead to a non-restful night's sleep, _____.
✔ **C) however**
However is a linking adverb that can come at the end of a clause, after a comma, to show contrast with the previous idea: alcohol makes you sleepy at first, but the night's sleep is then poor. **Although** is a conjunction and cannot end a clause like this. **Even so** is very unusual in end position.

20. The story of the hero was lost to human memory, _____ occasional fragments.
✔ **E) except for**
Except for means 'apart from' and introduces an exception: the story was lost **except for** a few fragments. **As regards**, **with respect to** and **as for** mean 'concerning' and introduce a topic, not an exception. **In addition** would add something, which is the opposite meaning.

21. _____ napping seems like a proper way to catch up on missed sleep, it is not always so.
✓ A) Much as
Much as is a formal conjunction meaning 'although': **Much as napping seems like a good idea, it is not always so.** Not **As**, because it gives a reason, which does not fit the contrast. **However**, **Otherwise** and **In contrast** are linking adverbs and cannot introduce a subordinate clause.

22. Regular exercise can improve sleep quality and duration; _____, exercising immediately before bedtime can have a stimulant effect on the body.
✓ E) however
The pattern **clause; however, clause** uses a linking adverb of contrast after a semicolon. The clue is the contrast: exercise usually helps sleep; **however**, exercising just before bed can keep you awake. Not **whereas**: it is a conjunction, so it joins two clauses without a semicolon and is not followed by a comma. **Besides**, **in addition** and **furthermore** add a similar idea, not a contrast.

23. _____ their lack of rights and privileges, women in high positions were viewed as temptresses, and an essential part of Mesopotamian culture.
✓ A) Despite
The gap is followed by a noun phrase (**their lack of rights and privileges**), so the preposition **Despite** is needed to show contrast. Not **Although**, because it needs a clause. **Owing to** gives a reason, which does not match the contrast, and **As though** and **In case of** make no sense here.

24. The new system improved the remote access for doctors on the move, enabling them to log into the hospital information systems, _____ what equipment they were using.
✓ A) regardless of
Regardless of means 'without being affected by' and is followed by a noun or a **wh-** clause: doctors could log in **regardless of what equipment they were using**. **Pertaining to** means 'relating to', **for fear that** expresses worry, and **even though** needs a full clause with a subject and verb.

25. Hand washing needs to happen quite often _____ you just have a snack, especially _____ from a self-service source.
✓ A) even if / if
Even if means 'it doesn't matter whether': you should wash your hands **even if** you only have a snack. The second gap needs **if**, in the shortened form **especially if (it is) from a self-service source**. Other pairs such as **in case / as though** or **otherwise / unless** do not give a logical meaning.

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