ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

# Adverbial Clauses MCQ Test With Answers – Online Quiz

Adverbial Clauses Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/adverbial-clauses-mcq-test-with-answers-online-quiz/

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **C** | 2 | **B** | 3 | **A** | 4 | **A** | 5 | **B** | 6 | **D** | 7 | **E** | 8 | **D** | 9 | **D** | 10 | **C** |
| 11 | **B** | 12 | **E** | 13 | **B** | 14 | **D** | 15 | **E** | 16 | **B** | 17 | **D** | 18 | **D** | 19 | **C** | 20 | **B** |

## Explanations

**1.** _____ these tools are cheap in price, they do stand the test of time.
✔ **C) Although**
**Although** introduces a contrast: the tools are cheap, but they last a long time. The two ideas surprise each other, so we need a clause of concession. Not **Because**, which would make 'cheap' the reason they last.

**2.** Keep these in the fridge _____ they do not lose their freshness.
✔ **B) so that**
**So that** introduces a clause of purpose: we keep them in the fridge for this aim, to stop them losing their freshness. Not **unless**, which means 'if not' and does not fit the meaning.

**3.** _____ she has finally completed the course, she deserves to receive a higher salary.
✔ **A) Now that**
**Now that** means 'because now, after something has happened'. She has finally finished the course, and this new situation is the reason she deserves more money. **However** is not a conjunction, and **Despite the fact that** gives the opposite meaning.

**4.** I'll let you know _____ I come back.
✔ **A) the minute**
**The minute** is a time conjunction meaning 'as soon as': **I'll call you the minute I arrive.** Like other time clauses about the future, it is followed by the present simple (**I come back**).

**5.** Skiers wear lots of protective clothing _____ they don't get hurt if and when they fall.
✔ **B) in order that**
**In order that** (= **so that**) introduces a purpose clause: skiers wear protective clothing for this aim, to avoid getting hurt. Not **for fear that**, which is followed by the thing you are afraid of (**for fear that they get hurt**), not by a negative.

**6.** You shouldn't drive _____ you have been consuming such large quantities of alcohol.
✔ **D) after**
**After** is a time conjunction: you shouldn't drive once you have been drinking a lot of alcohol. Not **even though**, because the drinking is the reason not to drive, not a contrast with it.

**7.** The interpreter spoke slowly _____ our foreign guests would understand the gravity of the situation.
✔ **E) so that**
**So that** introduces a purpose clause, often with **would** or **could** after a past verb: the interpreter spoke slowly so the guests would understand. Not **lest**, which means 'to avoid the risk that' and gives the opposite meaning. **Despite** and **in spite of** are prepositions and cannot start a clause.

**8.** Sue poured us some wine _____ I tended the frying pan.
✔ **D) as**
Here **as** means 'while, at the same time as': Sue poured the wine during the time I was looking after the frying pan. **Because** and **since** would wrongly make my cooking the reason she poured the wine.

**9.** She took a computer course _____ she could move to a better job.
✔ **D) so that**
**So that** introduces a purpose clause, often with **could**: she took the course for this aim, to be able to get a better job. The other options express contrast, time or fear and do not fit the meaning.

**10.** _____ whales live in the sea and have a body shape similar to a fish, they are not fish; they are mammals.
✔ **C) While**
**While** can introduce a contrast (= **although**): whales live in the sea and look like fish, but they are mammals. Not **As long as**, which means 'on condition that'.

**11.** This must be a Turkish bank-note _____ it has a picture of Atatürk on it.
✔ **B) since**
**Since** here gives a reason (= **because**): the picture of Atatürk is the evidence that the note is Turkish. Not **so that**, which shows purpose, not reason.

**12.** _____ he holds a PhD in industrial engineering, he has to start from the factory floor.
✔ **E) In spite of the fact that**
**In spite of the fact that** (= **although**) shows contrast: he has a PhD, but surprisingly he still has to start at the bottom. All the other options mean 'because', which gives no logical meaning here.

**13.** _____ grandpa has high blood pressure, he has to be picky with what he eats.
✔ **B) Since**
**Since** gives a reason (= **because**): his high blood pressure is the reason he must be careful about his food. Not **Though**, which would show a contrast.

**14.** _____ I came to this country, I didn't speak a word of English!
✓ **D) Up until**
**Up until** (= **until**) means 'up to the time when': before I came to this country, I didn't speak any English. It marks the end point of a past situation.

**15.** You want proof? OK, I'll give you proof. The boss didn't shout at her so often and so angrily _____ he did at his other employees.
✓ **E) as**
In negative comparisons we use **not so … as** (or **not as … as**): **The boss didn't shout at her so often as he did at the others.** The word **so** earlier in the sentence is the clue that **as** must follow.

**16.** _____ I had never been to Istanbul before, I thought it would be a good idea to take a guidebook with me.
✓ **B) Since**
**Since** gives a reason (= **because**): I had never been to Istanbul, so a guidebook seemed a good idea. Not **Although**, because there is no contrast between the two ideas.

**17.** I'm just hoping that I will have finished the job _____ they come back.
✓ **D) by the time**
**By the time** means 'not later than the moment when' and goes naturally with the future perfect: **I will have finished the job by the time they come back.** The present simple **come** is used for the future after time conjunctions.

**18.** _____ it'll be a difficult day tomorrow for all of us, you had better get some sleep now.
✓ **D) Since**
**Since** gives a reason (= **because**) and is followed by a full clause: tomorrow will be hard, so you should sleep now. **Due to**, **In spite of** and **Despite** are prepositions and need a noun, not a clause. **Ever since** refers to time, not reason.

**19.** They won't be able to join us tomorrow _____ they have enough money.
✓ **C) despite the fact that**
**Despite the fact that** (= **although**) shows contrast: they have enough money, but they still can't come. All the other options mean 'because', and having money cannot be the reason for not joining us.

**20.** You are the heiress to a mighty industrial empire, _____ I am just a penniless linguist.
✓ **B) while**
**While** (= **whereas**) compares two very different situations: you are very rich, but I am very poor. Not **despite**, which is a preposition and cannot introduce a clause.

**Practise more on englishtestsonline.com**
Take this test online, download its questions PDF, and find thousands of free English tests:
**englishtestsonline.com · scan the code for this test**
englishtestsonline.com