ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Clauses (Intermediate / Upper-Intermediate) Test 1

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/clauses-intermediate-upper-intermediate-test-6/

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

Explanations

1. I don’t know _____ to telephone.
✔ **D) who Tom was going**
A question inside a statement (an indirect question) uses normal statement word order: question word + subject + verb, so **who Tom was going** to telephone. Not **whom did Tom want**, because indirect questions don't use **did** or question word order.

2. No one seemed to know _____.
✔ **C) when the festival was due to start**
In an indirect question the word order is subject + verb, not question order: **when the festival was due to start**. The past tense matches the past verb **seemed**. Not **why was he angry**, because the verb must not come before the subject here.

3. “Why don’t we go out for dinner?”

His wife suggested that _____.
✔ **B) they should go out for dinner**
After **suggest that** we use **should** + base verb (or the base verb alone): **they should go out for dinner**. **We** changes to **they** because we are reporting someone else's words. Not **would go**, because **would** is not used after **suggest that**.

4. “Oh, dear! It looks as if it is going to rain again.”

Mother was afraid that _____.
✔ **B) it was going to rain again**
In reported speech after a past verb (**was afraid**), **is going to** usually moves back to **was going to**: **it was going to rain again**. Mother is talking about rain in the future, so not **it had rained again**, which is about the past, and not **it was raining again**, which means it was already raining.

5. “Fantastic! I’ve actually passed my exam!” exclaimed Janet.

Janet was delighted to find that _____.
✔ **D) she’d passed her exam**
When we report Janet's words after a past verb (**was delighted to find**), **I've passed** becomes **she'd passed**. The present perfect moves back to the past perfect, and **I/my** change to **she/her**. Not **she was passing**, because the exam is a finished result, not an action in progress.

6. I doubt _____ anybody knows how to solve the housing problem in Turkey.
✔ **A) whether**
Doubt is often followed by **whether** or **if** when it introduces a yes/no idea: **I doubt whether anybody knows**. **Which**, **why** and **what** would need a different question.

7. It is important that you _____ late.
✔ **D) not be**
After **It is important that**, formal English uses the subjunctive: the base verb with no **-s** and no **do**. The negative is **not** + base verb: **that you not be late**. Not **don't be**, because the subjunctive doesn't use **do**.

8. The doctor recommended that she _____ in bed for a few days.
✔ **B) stay**
After **recommend that**, we use the subjunctive (base verb): **she stay**, even though the subject is **she** and the verb **recommended** is past. Not **to stay**, because a **that** clause needs a subject + verb, not an infinitive.

9. The bank manager suggested that I _____ again the following year.
✔ **A) should apply**
After **suggest that** we use **should** + base verb (or just the base verb): **suggested that I should apply**. Not **would apply** or **will apply**, because these are not used after **suggest that**.

10. _____ is still uncertain.
✔ **D) Who first reported the fire**
A noun clause can be the subject of a sentence. It uses statement word order: **Who first reported the fire** is still uncertain. Here **who** is the subject, so there's no **did**. Not **Why did they lose the match**, because question word order isn't used in a noun clause.

11. The accused pretended that he _____ the lawyer’s question.
✔ **A) didn’t understand**
The main verb **pretended** is in the past, so the clause after it is in the past too: **he didn't understand**. Not **hasn't understood** or **doesn't understand**, because they don't match the past time of **pretended**.

12. His doctor recommended that he _____ taking sleeping pills for a while.
✔ **B) should try**
After **recommend that** we use **should** + base verb (or just the base verb): **recommended that he should try**. Not **to try**, because a **that** clause needs a subject + verb, not an infinitive.

13. _____ next was lost in the general uproar.
✔ **A) What the speaker said**
The subject of the sentence is a noun clause with **what** (= the thing that): **What the speaker said next** was lost. It uses statement word order. Not **What did the speaker say**, because question word order isn't used here.

14. _____ is where you get all your energy from.
✓ C) What amazes me
This is a **what**-cleft sentence: **What amazes me is where you get your energy from**. The **what** clause is the subject of **is**. Not **It amazes me** or **That amazes me**, because they are full clauses and can't be the subject of **is**.

15. _____ me to do is out of the question.
✓ A) What you are asking
What (= the thing that) starts a noun clause that is the subject: **What you are asking me to do** is out of the question. The idiom **out of the question** means impossible. Not **That you ask**, because **that** can't be the object of **do**.

16. No one doubted _____ sincere in his beliefs.
✓ B) that he was
In negative sentences such as **no one doubted**, **doubt** is followed by **that**: **No one doubted that he was sincere**. In positive sentences we often use **whether/if** instead (**I doubt whether he was sincere**). The clause uses statement word order (subject + verb), and past **was** matches **doubted**. Not **that was he**, because the verb must not come before the subject.

17. He didn't even apologize. This made her really angry.

_____ he didn't even apologize made her really angry.
✓ C) The fact that
The fact that + a full clause makes a noun phrase that can be the subject: **The fact that he didn't even apologize** made her angry. Not **What**, because **what** needs a gap in its clause, and **he didn't even apologize** is already complete.

18. _____ made her angry was the fact that her husband had forgotten her birthday.
✓ C) What
What means **the thing that** and acts as the subject of **made**: **What made her angry was…**. Not **The thing**, because it would need **that**: **The thing that made her angry**.

19. On entering the restaurant, I immediately realized _____ so popular.
✓ D) why it was
An indirect question uses statement word order: **realized why it was so popular**. The past **was** matches **realized**. Not **why was it**, because that is question word order.

20. Where the pilot finally managed to land _____.
✓ A) is not known
The clause **Where the pilot finally managed to land** is the subject of the sentence, so it needs a verb next: **is not known**. Not **nobody knows**, because that adds a second subject and makes the sentence ungrammatical.

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