ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Conditional, Relative, Wish Clauses Test 4

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Explanations

1. I _____ very surprised if the girls _____ by to wish me a happy birthday.
✔ **B) would have been / hadn't dropped**
This is a **third conditional** about an imagined past: **if + past perfect**, then **would have + past participle**. The girls did come, so the speaker imagines the opposite: **I would have been surprised if they hadn't dropped by**.

2. I wish that I _____ on holiday to Italy this year.
✔ **C) could go**
To wish for something different in the present or future, use **wish + past simple** or **wish + could**. **I wish I could go** means I would like to go, but I can't.

3. If only I _____ so much money on the groceries, I _____ enough to buy a new pair of jeans.
✔ **E) hadn't spent / would have had**
If only about the past takes the past perfect (**hadn't spent**). The result in the past is **would have + past participle** (**would have had**). Together they form a third conditional: the money was spent, so there was not enough left.

4. She wished that she _____ her old job because this one _____ a lot worse.
✔ **D) hadn't left / was**
A past regret after **wished** uses the past perfect: **she wished she hadn't left**. The new job is described in the past because the main verb **wished** is past: **this one was a lot worse**.

5. I wish that the little boy _____ ball in the street.
✔ **D) hadn't been playing**
Wish + past perfect shows regret about something that already happened. The past perfect continuous **hadn't been playing** is used because the playing was an activity that went on for some time.

6. I hope that it _____ or snow tomorrow. I want _____ to Istanbul.
✔ **A) will not rain / to go**
After **hope** we usually use a normal future or present form, not **would** or the past perfect: **I hope it will not rain**. The verb **want** is followed by **to + infinitive**: **I want to go**.

7. I hope that you _____ a great time in the USA this month.
✔ **E) will have**
After **hope** about the future we use a normal future form: **I hope you will have a great time**. Not **would be having**, because **hope** is not followed by **would** the way **wish** is.

8. The man with _____ I was speaking is the headmaster of our school.
✔ **C) whom**
After a preposition (**with**), use **whom** for people: **the man with whom I was speaking**. Not **that**, because **that** can never come straight after a preposition.

9. The movie _____ I watched last night was not very interesting.
✔ **A) that**
For things, use **that** or **which** in a defining relative clause: **the movie that I watched**. **Who** is only for people.

10. I bought the vase _____ we had seen in the antique shop last week.
✔ **D) which**
The vase is a thing, so the relative pronoun is **which**: **the vase which we had seen**. **Who** and **whom** are for people, and **where** would need a place.

11. _____ car was damaged in the accident last night?
✔ **B) Whose**
Whose asks who something belongs to and comes before a noun: **Whose car was damaged?** Not **Who**, because **who** cannot come directly before a noun like **car**.

12. The students took flowers to their teacher, _____ was ill.
✔ **E) who**
The teacher is a person and is the subject of **was ill**, so we use **who**. Not **whom**, because **whom** is an object form and cannot be the subject of a verb.

13. A book _____ is worth reading is also worth keeping.
✔ **D) which**
A book is a thing, and it is the subject of **is worth reading**, so we use **which** (or **that**). **Who** and **whom** are for people.

14. He wants to marry a girl _____ character is similar to his mother's.
✔ **A) whose**
Whose shows possession and is followed by a noun: **a girl whose character** means the girl's character. **Who** cannot be followed directly by a noun like **character**.

15. They are bright students, both of _____ hope to enter university next year.
✔ **B) whom**
After quantity words with **of** (**both of, some of, all of**), use **whom** for people: **both of whom**. Not **that**, because **that** cannot follow a preposition.

16. Was the red dog the one _____ you wanted?
✓ **B) which**
The one refers to the dog, an animal, so we use **which** (or **that**): **the one which you wanted**. Not **what**, because **what** already contains its own noun and cannot follow **the one**.

17. Gardening is a hobby _____ is both restful and rewarding.
✓ **A) that**
A hobby is a thing and is the subject of **is restful**, so we use **that** (or **which**). **Who** and **whom** are only for people.

18. I hope that you will enjoy this meal _____ I have cooked especially for you.
✓ **A) that**
The meal is a thing, so we use **that** (or **which**): **this meal that I have cooked**. Not **what**, because **what** cannot follow a noun like **meal**.

19. The magazine _____ cover is black and red is the one I want.
✓ **C) whose**
Whose shows possession and can be used for things as well as people: **the magazine whose cover is black and red** means the magazine's cover. Not **that**, because **that** cannot be followed directly by a noun like **cover**.

20. _____ was the girl that you were walking with on Elm Street yesterday?
✓ **E) Who**
This is a question about a person, and the question word comes before **was**, so we use **Who**: **Who was the girl?** Not **Whom**, because **whom** is an object form and is not used before **be**.

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