ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Conditional, Relative, Wish Clauses Test 6

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

Explanations

1. Those are the people _____ missed the plane because of the bus accident.
✔ **A) who**
We use **who** for people when it is the subject of the relative clause: the people **who** missed the plane. Not **whose**, because **whose** shows possession and needs a noun after it.

2. This is the last time _____ I will listen to your advice.
✔ **C) when**
After nouns of time such as **time**, **day** or **year**, we use **when** as a relative adverb: **the last time when I will listen**. Not **which**, because **which** cannot replace a time expression without a preposition (**the time at which**).

3. Do you remember the day on _____ we met?
✔ **C) which**
After a preposition we use **which** for things and times: **the day on which we met** (= the day when we met). Not **whom**, because **whom** is only for people.

4. Two p.m. is the hour during _____ I put my work aside and relax.
✔ **D) which**
After a preposition such as **during**, use **which** for things and times: **the hour during which I relax**. **That** is never used directly after a preposition.

5. I just spoke to my sister, _____ has just had a baby boy.
✔ **C) who**
This is a non-defining relative clause after a comma. It gives extra information about **my sister**, so we use **who** as the subject. Not **whom**, because the gap is the subject of **has had**, not the object.

6. When Tom sees _____ I have bought him for his birthday, he will be thrilled.
✔ **E) what**
What means "the thing that". It begins a clause with no noun before it: **sees what I have bought him** = sees the thing that I have bought him.

7. I know the place _____ Jane said she was going.
✔ **C) where**
After a noun of place such as **place**, we use **where**: **the place where Jane said she was going** (= the place to which she was going).

8. This is the house _____ I was born.
✔ **D) in which**
You are born **in** a house, so we use the preposition with **which**: **the house in which I was born** (= the house where I was born). Not **on that**, because **that** cannot follow a preposition.

9. The reason _____ I like Timmy is that he is so truthful.
✔ **D) why**
After **the reason** we use **why**: **The reason why I like Timmy is that…**

10. _____ the results are, it is worth giving it a try.
✔ **A) whatever**
Whatever means "it doesn't matter what": **Whatever the results are, it is worth a try.** **Thatever** is not an English word.

11. _____ you work with must have a great time listening to your funny stories.
✔ **A) whoever**
Whoever means "any person who" and is the subject of **must have**: **Whoever you work with must have a great time.** Not **whatever**, because we are talking about people, not things.

12. This is the window I was standing at _____ I saw the fireworks for the first time.
✔ **A) when**
The gap introduces a time: the moment **when** I saw the fireworks. The place (the window) is already given with **at**, so **where** is not needed. **When** tells us the time of the action.

13. She said that she would follow him _____ he might go.
✔ **D) wherever**
Wherever means "to any place" or "it doesn't matter where": **She would follow him wherever he might go.** Not **whoever**, because the idea is place, not person.

14. _____ did he say to make you so angry?
✔ **B) whatever**
In questions, **whatever** (also written **what ever**) is an emphatic **what**. It shows surprise or anger: **Whatever did he say to make you so angry?** The question asks about a thing he said.

15. _____ did you make a decision like that?
✔ **A) why ever**
Why ever is an emphatic form of **why**. It shows surprise: **Why ever did you make a decision like that?** The question asks for a reason.

16. _____ he meets, he becomes friends with them right away.
✔ **D) whoever**
Whoever means "any person that": **Whoever he meets, he becomes friends with them.** The word **them** refers to people, so the answer is **whoever**, not **whatever**.

17. _____ will you be ready?
✔ **E) whenever**
Whenever (also **when ever**) is an emphatic **when** in questions. It shows impatience: **Whenever will you be ready?** The question asks about time.

18. He said _____ he had noticed _____ we were getting ready to go out.
✔ **C) that / that**
Both gaps begin noun clauses after reporting or thinking verbs, so both need the conjunction **that**: **He said that he had noticed that we were getting ready. Which** and **who** are relative pronouns and cannot start these clauses.

19. I am sure there is a car _____ I will be able to afford in the near future.
✔ **E) that**
In a defining relative clause about a thing, we use **that** (or **which**): **a car that I will be able to afford**. Not **what**, because **what** cannot follow a noun.

20. I promise to do _____ you tell me to as long as you treat me well.
✔ **B) whatever**
Whatever means "anything that": **I promise to do whatever you tell me to.** Not **whichever**, because there is no limited set of choices here.

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