ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Grammar Revision Advanced Level Test – Quiz (Online Exercise With Answers) 4

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Explanations

1. The SAPIENTIA project, sponsored by the European Commission, aimed to provide insight into the mechanism _____ they contribute to the energy-technology improvement _____ their impact on sustainability indicators.
✔ **D) by which / as well as**
The mechanism by which is the formal pattern for 'the way something happens': preposition + **which** introduces the relative clause (**the method by which**, **the process by which**). The second gap adds a second object of **insight into**, so **as well as** is needed: **insight into the mechanism … as well as their impact**. Not **in which**, because we say **by** a mechanism, not **in** it; **in their impact** would also leave the sentence without a link.

2. Due to the variations introduced when reducing the sample size, laboratory staff _____ the variability they _____ with the sample reduction methods used.
✔ **C) should check / achieve**
The sentence gives a recommendation based on a known problem (**Due to the variations…**), so the modal **should** fits: **staff should check**. The relative clause states a general fact about the methods, so the present simple **achieve** is right. Not **would check**, because **would** describes a hypothetical or past habit, not advice or a requirement.

3. _____ the government leaders couldn't reach an agreement, the possibilities for peace were still remote.
✔ **A) Because**
The first clause gives the reason for the second: no agreement, so peace was still unlikely. A full clause (subject + verb) needs the conjunction **Because**. Not **Due to** or **Owing to**, which are prepositions and must be followed by a noun (**Due to the lack of agreement**). **For** meaning 'because' cannot begin a sentence.

4. _____ being an important energy source for harvesting, boron minerals are used in the manufacturing industry.
✔ **E) In addition to**
In addition to is a preposition, so it is followed by a gerund: **In addition to being…** = 'as well as being'. It adds a second fact about boron minerals. Not **Moreover**, which is an adverb that links two complete sentences and cannot take **being…** after it. **As well** alone is wrong; you would need **As well as being**.

5. Supporters clashed with police in the city centre, _____ damage was caused to a bank, bus stops and a sports car _____ was bounced across a road.
✔ **B) where / which**
Where refers back to a place, **the city centre**, and introduces a non-defining clause: **the city centre, where damage was caused**. The second gap needs a relative pronoun as subject for **a sports car**: **a sports car which was bounced across a road**. Not **in which** or **of which**, because nothing needs a preposition here.

6. The results _____ were satisfactory but not exceptional _____ to a commercial application.
✔ **B) obtained / in order to proceed**
The results obtained is a reduced relative clause with a past participle (= **the results which were obtained**). The second gap expresses purpose: the results were not good enough **in order to proceed to** a commercial application. Not **were obtained**, because the sentence already has its main verb **were satisfactory**; two finite verbs cannot follow each other like this.

7. I already think it's a very important finding, _____ this opens the door to a noninvasive diagnostic method.
✔ **D) in that**
In that means 'because / in the sense that' and explains why something is true: it is important **in that** it opens the door to a new diagnostic method. Not **although** or **whereas**, because the second part supports the first idea rather than contrasting with it.

8. _____ no longer the capital of Turkey, Istanbul is still the cultural centre of the country and is a fascinating mixture of the Eastern and Western worlds.
✔ **D) While**
While can introduce a reduced concessive clause meaning 'although': **While (it is) no longer the capital, Istanbul is still the cultural centre**. The word **still** shows the contrast. Not **However**, which cannot introduce a reduced clause like this, and **In addition to** adds information instead of contrasting.

9. The Topkapi Palace was _____ the residence of the Sultans of the Ottoman Empire for nearly 400 years _____ the centre of administration.
✔ **D) both / and**
Both … and joins two equal roles of the palace: **both the residence of the Sultans … and the centre of administration**. Not **not only … when**, because **not only** must be paired with **but (also)**.

10. _____ you feel the benefits of exercise, it will be easier to see the wisdom of establishing a workout routine as part of your daily life.
✔ **C) Once**
Once means 'as soon as / after': after you feel the benefits, it becomes easier to see why a routine is wise. Not **By the time**, which normally needs a perfect form in the main clause (**you will have …**) and suggests a deadline, not a result.

11. _____ the Islamic sciences in their essence requires an understanding of some of the principles of Islam itself, even though these ideas may be difficult _____ in modern terms.
✔ **A) To understand / to express**
An infinitive phrase can be the subject of a sentence: **To understand the Islamic sciences … requires an understanding**. After **difficult**, use the active infinitive even with a passive meaning: **difficult to express**, not **difficult to be expressed**. **Understanding** would be possible in the first gap, but its option pairs it with the wrong form **to be expressed**.

12. People who eat no animal or dairy products have a high risk of malnutrition, especially _____ pregnant or lactating.
✔ **E) when**
When introduces a reduced time clause: **especially when (they are) pregnant or lactating**, meaning 'during the time that'. Not **such as**, which gives examples of nouns and cannot introduce **pregnant or lactating**.

13. _____ selecting the right foods, a secondary aspect of nutrition is to balance the amount of food eaten with the level of activity.
✔ **C) Besides**
Besides is a preposition meaning 'in addition to', followed by a gerund: **Besides selecting the right foods, a secondary aspect…**. The word **secondary** shows a second point is being added. Not **Whereas**, which contrasts two clauses, and **Thereby** and **Hence** show results.

14. Dieting alone reduces fat and bone mass, _____ dieting in combination with exercise stimulates muscle growth.
✔ **E) whereas**
Whereas joins two clauses that contrast: dieting alone reduces fat and bone mass, **whereas** dieting with exercise builds muscle. Not **however**, which cannot join two clauses with only a comma; it needs a semicolon or a full stop before it.

15. He supposed the atoms, which are originally similar, _____ impenetrable and _____ a density proportionate to their volume.
✔ **D) to be / have**
Suppose can take the pattern **suppose + object + to-infinitive** in formal English: **He supposed the atoms to be impenetrable**. When two infinitives are joined by **and**, the second **to** can be left out: **to be impenetrable and (to) have a density…**. Not **were / have**, because **were** would need a **that**-clause and would not match **have**.

16. The liquid-nitrogen cooled store has been designed _____ researchers do not have to enter a refrigerated area to retrieve samples.
✔ **B) in order that**
In order that + clause expresses purpose: the store was designed **in order that researchers do not have to** enter a cold area. Not **so as**, because **so as** must be followed by **to** + infinitive (**so as to avoid**), not by a clause with its own subject.

17. _____ some of the mosaics in the structure have been damaged, most of them are in perfect condition.
✔ **B) Much as**
Much as is a formal way of saying 'although': **Much as some of the mosaics have been damaged, most of them are in perfect condition**. Not **As**, because concessive **as** needs inversion (**Damaged as some of them are, …**). **Even so** and **Therefore** are adverbs and cannot join the two clauses.

18. According to Strasberg himself, Monroe succeeded as a method actress, _____ in comedic roles.
✔ **C) particularly**
Particularly means 'especially' and singles out one area: Monroe succeeded as a method actress, **particularly in comedic roles**. Not **similarly** or **correspondingly**, which compare two separate things, and **conversely** introduces an opposite idea.

19. _____ now, researchers assumed that deep-diving whales moved relatively slowly, _____ the need to conserve oxygen whilst holding their breath.
✔ **B) Until / due to**
Until now shows that a belief was held up to the present and has now changed. **Due to** + noun gives the reason: **due to the need to conserve oxygen**. Not **By now**, which means 'already by this time' and does not suggest that the old belief has been replaced.

20. We need to get our act together, _____ for adaptation to these changes that are happening now, _____ for mitigation to reduce long-term risk.
✔ **A) both / and**
Both … and joins two parallel phrases: **both for adaptation … and for mitigation**. Not **not … but**, because the speaker wants action for both purposes, not one instead of the other.

21. _____ a fall in the previous quarter, Scottish house prices have risen by 11.6 percent in a year.
✔ **D) Despite**
Despite is a preposition followed by a noun phrase and shows contrast: **Despite a fall in the previous quarter, prices have risen**. Not **Even though**, which is a conjunction and needs a full clause (**Even though there was a fall…**).

22. Aberdeen reported an annual increase of 19 percent, _____ the north excluding Aberdeen showed an increase of 26 percent.
✔ **D) while**
While can mean 'whereas' and compares two contrasting facts: 19 percent in Aberdeen, **while** 26 percent in the rest of the north. Not **since**, because the first figure is not the reason for the second.

23. Most of the weight lost by exercising is _____ dehydration, and this weight is regained _____ you drink water.
✓ C) due to / the moment
Due to + noun gives the cause: the weight is lost **due to dehydration**. **The moment** means 'as soon as': the weight comes back **the moment** you drink water. Not **thereby / once**: **once** would fit the second gap, but **thereby** means 'as a result' and cannot introduce a cause.

24. He filled his roles in _____ a way _____ the characters he played on film will long be remembered and his personal essence is a bit misty.
✓ A) such / that
Such a/an + noun + that expresses a result: **in such a way that the characters he played will long be remembered**. Not **so … that**, because **so** is used before an adjective or adverb (**so well that**), not before **a way**.

25. It is said that from then on he spent his days and nights in caverns and sepulchers, and that, _____ his intellectual faculties, he blinded himself with burning glass.
✓ C) in order to master
In order to + infinitive expresses purpose: he blinded himself **in order to master** his intellectual faculties. Not **by mastering**, which would make mastering his faculties the method of blinding himself, and that reverses the meaning of the sentence.

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