ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Clauses (Intermediate / Upper-Intermediate) Test 4

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11	**B**	12	**D**	13	**B**	14	**A**	15	**D**	16	**D**	17	**C**	18	**D**	19	**B**	20	**A**

Explanations

1. If grades are going to be given to students for their reports, it is suggested that these _____ for expression and use of language.
✔ **D) be given**
After **it is suggested that**, we use the subjunctive: the base form of the verb for every subject. In the passive this is **be** + past participle: **these be given**. Not **are given**, because the formal subjunctive structure is being tested here.

2. _____ best is riding horses.
✔ **D) What she likes**
A **what**-clause can be the subject of a sentence: **What she likes best** = the thing she likes best. The main verb **is** is in the present, so the clause also needs the present **likes**, not **liked**.

3. We had hoped _____ the game, but the other team played very well.
✔ **C) that the National Team would win**
Hope is followed by a **that**-clause, not by object + infinitive. The hope was in the past (**had hoped**), so we use **would** for the future seen from the past: **that the National Team would win**. Not **the National Team to win**, because we cannot say **hope somebody to do**.

4. It is important that he _____ his reservations by Saturday.
✔ **B) confirm**
After **it is important that**, we use the subjunctive: the base form of the verb, even with **he/she**: **he confirm**. Not **will confirm** or **must confirm**, because a modal or future form is not used in this structure.

5. He asked me if I had ever played the piano.

He asked me, "_____?"
✔ **D) Have you ever played the piano**
In reported speech the tense moves one step back, so the past perfect **had ever played** comes from the present perfect **have ever played**. The pronoun also changes back: **I** in the report is **you** in the direct question. So he said **Have you ever played the piano?** Not **Have I ever played**, because the doctor… the speaker was asking about the listener, not about himself.

6. The doctor asked the patient if she had had a heart attack before.

The doctor asked the patient, "_____ a heart attack before?"
✔ **B) Have you had**
In direct speech the doctor talks to the patient, so **she** becomes **you**. The past perfect **had had** in the report comes from the present perfect, which fits **before** (any time up to now): **Have you had a heart attack before?** Not **Did she have**, because the doctor would not call the patient **she** when speaking to her.

7. It is urgent that he _____ on time.
✔ **D) arrive**
After **it is urgent that**, we use the subjunctive: the base form of the verb for every subject: **he arrive**. Not **will arrive** or **would arrive**, because future or modal forms are not used in this structure.

8. It is important that you _____ honest.
✔ **B) be**
After **it is important that**, we use the subjunctive, so the verb **be** stays in its base form: **you be honest**. Not **were**, which is used for unreal situations after **if** or **wish**.

9. The doctor recommended that I _____ weight.
✔ **A) should lose**
After **recommend that**, we use either the base form (**I lose**) or **should** + base form, which is common in British English: **I should lose weight**. Not **must lose** or **will lose**, because these are not used after **recommend that**.

10. Julia must understand the question. It is necessary. It is necessary that Julia _____ the question.
✔ **D) should understand**
After **it is necessary that**, we use the subjunctive (**Julia understand**) or **should** + base form, the British alternative: **Julia should understand**. Only **should understand** is given here. Not **must understand**, because **must** is not used after **it is necessary that**.

11. Bill must talk to the teacher. It is urgent. It is urgent that Bill _____ to the teacher.
✔ **B) talk**
After **it is urgent that**, we use the subjunctive: the base form of the verb, even with **he/she**: **Bill talk**. Not **must talk**, because **must** is not used after **it is urgent that**.

12. _____ because he got bored so easily.
✓ **D) Why he acted as he did was**
A **why**-clause can be the subject of a sentence, but the sentence still needs a main verb. **Why he acted as he did** is the subject and **was** is the main verb, followed by **because …**. Not **Why did he get angry**, because a clause used as a subject has normal word order, not question order.

13. I can't imagine _____.
✓ **B) who recommended him for training**
After **I can't imagine**, we use an indirect question with normal word order: **who recommended him**. Here **who** is the subject, so no inversion is needed. The other options wrongly use question order (**why did he**, **when will he**).

14. What would have suited him better _____.
✓ **A) would have been to be a politician**
What would have suited him better is the subject clause, so the sentence needs a main verb. The main verb must match the past unreal meaning: **would have been to be a politician**. The other options have no main verb, or they do not fit after the subject clause.

15. I suggested that she _____ a doctor.
✓ **D) see**
After **suggest that**, we use the subjunctive: the base form of the verb (**she see**), or **should see**. Not **would see** or **must see**, because these are not used after **suggest that**.

16. I don't know _____.
✓ **D) what they were thinking about**
After **I don't know**, we use an indirect question: question word + normal word order: **what they were thinking about**. Not **what do they think about**, because indirect questions do not use question order.

17. I insisted that he _____ me the money.
✓ **C) pay**
After **insist that**, we use the subjunctive: the base form of the verb: **he pay me the money**. He is the one who pays, so the active form is needed. Not **be paid**, because that is passive.

18. It is not probable that _____ in the next ten years.
✓ **D) air pollution will decrease**
It is not probable that talks about a prediction, and **in the next ten years** refers to the future, so we use **will**: **air pollution will decrease**. **Must** does not fit a prediction, and the past **stopped** does not fit a future time.

19. _____ still puzzles me.
✓ **B) Where they got the idea from**
The subject of **puzzles** must be a noun clause, such as a **wh**-clause with normal word order: **Where they got the idea from**. Not **How can they beat us**, because that is question order. Simple sentences like **He has got a lot of money** cannot be a subject without **that**.

20. I don't know much about art but I know _____.
✓ **A) what I like**
After **I know**, we use a what-clause with normal word order: **what I like**. The sentence means the speaker isn't an expert but knows their own taste. Not **what do I like**, **what is it like** or **why are people paying**, because these use question order.

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