ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Clauses (Intermediate / Upper-Intermediate) Test 5

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Explanations

1. Do you think _____ man will travel to Mars in this century?
✔ **B) it is possible that**
After **Do you think**, the next part is a statement, so it uses normal word order: subject + verb, **it is possible that**. Not **is it possible that**, because question word order is not used inside another question.

2. Mike must explain his idea. It is important. It is important that Mike _____ his idea.
✔ **A) explain**
After **It is important that**, we can use the subjunctive: the base form of the verb for every person, so **Mike explain**. Not **explained**, because the sentence is about something necessary now, not about the past.

3. Why is it necessary that _____?
✔ **C) he consult an expert**
After **it is necessary that**, we use the subjunctive, which is the base form of the verb for every person: **he consult an expert**. Not **for him to study**, because the word **that** must be followed by a full clause with a subject and a verb, not by **for** + infinitive.

4. He advised that she _____ the bad news.
✔ **A) not be told**
After **advise that**, we use the subjunctive. In the negative, **not** comes before the base form: **not be told**, with no **to**. Not **not to be told**, because **to** is not used in a that-clause.

5. He asked us whom we would visit.

He asked us, “Whom _____?”
✔ **A) will you visit**
In reported speech, **will** changes to **would**. So in direct speech **we would visit** goes back to **will you visit**, with question word order and **you** instead of **we**. Not **did you visit**, because that would be reported as **whom we had visited**.

6. The teacher insisted on the students’ arriving punctually for their lessons.

The teacher insisted that the students _____ punctually for their lessons.
✔ **B) should arrive**
After **insist that**, we use **should** + base form, or just the base form: **the students should arrive**. This means the same as **insisted on the students' arriving**. Not **would arrive**, because **insist** expresses a demand, not a prediction.

7. Most people don’t even know _____.
✔ **C) what good music is**
An indirect question after **know** uses statement word order: **what good music is**. The other options use question word order, for example **has he** and **was he**, which is wrong in a noun clause.

8. I refused to believe her having told me the truth.

I refused to believe that she _____ me the truth.
✔ **C) had told**
The perfect gerund **having told** shows an action that happened before the main verb. After the past verb **refused**, this earlier action is in the past perfect: **she had told**. Not **would tell**, because that refers to a later action.

9. They proposed that a new highway _____.
✔ **D) be built**
After **propose that**, we use the subjunctive. The highway does not build itself, so we need the passive: **be built**. Not **should build**, because that is active; the correct form would be **should be built**.

10. It is desirable that no one else _____ about the problem.
✔ **B) know**
After **It is desirable that**, we use the subjunctive, which is the base form: **no one else know**. Not **doesn't know**, because **no one** is already negative, so this would be a double negative.

11. That she was chosen Miss Turkey _____.
✔ **A) made me happy**
The noun clause **That she was chosen Miss Turkey** is the subject of the sentence, so it needs a verb next: **made me happy**. The other options add a new subject, such as **nobody** or **everybody**, which leaves the that-clause without a verb.

12. Whether they do it or not _____.
✔ **B) depends on various factors**
A **whether** clause can be the subject of a sentence, and it takes a singular verb: **depends on various factors**. Not **don't make** or **cause**, because these are plural forms.

13. I am satisfied _____.
✔ **A) that she came third in the competition**
Satisfied can be followed directly by a that-clause with a subject and a verb: **I am satisfied that she came third**. Not **that our victory against our enemies**, because this clause has no verb. Not **what you promised to do**, because this needs a preposition: **satisfied with what you promised**.

14. The fact that they blamed us for the accident _____.
✓ **B) was surprising**
The fact that they blamed us for the accident is the subject of the sentence, so it needs a main verb: **was surprising**. Not **which was not our fault**, because a relative clause adds information but does not give the sentence a verb.

15. _____ is a fact.
✓ **A) That the poor have a hard life**
A full statement can be the subject of a sentence only if it is introduced by **that**: **That the poor have a hard life is a fact**. **The world is round** and **He came first** have no **that**, so the sentence would have two main verbs. **What is he saying** uses question word order; a noun clause needs statement order (**What he is saying**).

16. Did _____ help him in his career?
✓ **A) the fact that his father was a professor**
In a question, the subject after **Did** must be a noun phrase. **the fact that his father was a professor** works as a noun. Not **that he won a scholarship**, because a that-clause cannot follow the auxiliary in a question.

17. It is incredible that _____.
✓ **D) he has passed his exams**
It is incredible that is about a real fact, so it uses a normal verb form: **he has passed his exams**. The subjunctive forms **she study** and **he undergo** are used after words of necessity, like **necessary**, not after **incredible**.

18. It is necessary that everyone _____ here on time.
✓ **B) be**
After **It is necessary that**, we use the subjunctive, which is the base form: **everyone be here**. Not **are**, because **everyone** is singular, and the subjunctive needs **be** anyway.

19. "If I were you, I'd open a bank account because interest is high now," I told her.

I suggested that she _____ a savings account.
✓ **C) open**
After **suggest that**, we use the subjunctive, which is the base form: **she open**. Another correct form is **she should open**. Not **would open**, because **suggest** is not followed by **would**.

20. Our teacher wishes he _____ another profession.
✓ **B) had chosen**
To express regret about the past, we use **wish** + past perfect: **he wishes he had chosen another profession**. He chose his job in the past. Not **chose**, because **wish** + past simple is about the present.



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