ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Clauses (Intermediate / Upper-Intermediate) Test 10

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Explanations

1. We won't go unless the weather _____ fine.
✔ **B) is**
After **unless** (= if not) we use the present simple for the future, not **will**. **We won't go unless the weather is fine** means we won't go if the weather isn't fine. Not **isn't**, because unless already contains the negative idea.

2. I was on vacation; _____, I didn't get your letter.
✔ **A) therefore**
Therefore introduces a result. Being on vacation is the reason, and not getting the letter is the result. Not **however**, which shows contrast, not result.

3. Dr. King gives interesting lectures; _____, he is very popular with his students.
✔ **B) consequently**
Consequently (= as a result) links a cause and its result. His lectures are interesting, so as a result he is popular. Not **however**, because there is no contrast between the two ideas.

4. Robert didn't study for the test; _____, he did very well.
✔ **D) nevertheless**
Nevertheless (= but still, despite this) shows a surprising contrast. He didn't study, but he still did very well. Not **consequently** or **therefore**, which show an expected result.

5. Robert didn't study for the test; _____, he did very badly.
✔ **A) consequently**
Consequently (= as a result) introduces an expected result. He didn't study, so as a result he did very badly. Not **nevertheless** or **however**, which show contrast, and there is no contrast here.

6. He found everything rather strange, as he _____ abroad before.
✔ **B) had never been**
The past perfect **had never been** shows an action before another past time. Before that trip he had no experience of going abroad, so everything felt strange. Not **has never been**, because the main clause is in the past (**found**).

7. _____ coal reserves are abundant, taking advantage of them requires an active program of development.
✔ **A) Even though**
Even though joins two clauses with a contrast: there is a lot of coal, but using it still needs work. Not **Nevertheless**, which is an adverb that starts a second sentence or clause, not a subordinate clause before a comma.

8. _____ the price of petrol is so high, I can't afford to run a car any more.
✔ **B) Now that**
Now that means 'because now': it gives a reason connected to a new situation. Petrol is now very expensive, so I can't run a car any more. Not **Even though**, because there is no contrast.

9. _____ the bridge remained closed, the villagers could not reach the town easily.
✔ **C) As long as**
As long as can mean 'for the whole time that' or 'while'. For the whole time the bridge was closed, the villagers couldn't reach the town easily. Not **Provided**, which introduces a condition for something good to happen.

10. Doctors often use X-rays _____ they can see inside the body.
✔ **A) so that**
So that introduces purpose, often with **can/could**. Doctors use X-rays for this purpose: to be able to see inside the body. Not **provided**, which introduces a condition, not a purpose.

11. Within another hundred years we will have to find alternative sources of energy, _____ the world's reserves of oil will not last that long.
✔ **B) since**
Since here means 'because' and gives a reason. We will need new energy sources because oil will not last. Not **while**, which shows time or contrast.

12. An airline pilot and a racing driver are similar _____ they must possess good judgment and the ability to react quickly in a crisis.
✔ **C) in that**
In that means 'in the way that' or 'because' and explains how two things are similar. Pilots and racing drivers are alike because both need good judgment and fast reactions. Not **so that**, which shows purpose.

13. They built a high fence around the building _____ no one could get out.
✔ **B) so that**
So that shows purpose: they built the fence in order to stop people getting out. Not **because**, which would make 'no one could get out' the reason for the fence, not its aim.

14. The old woman had to stand all the way _____ no one let her sit down on the bus.
✔ **C) since**
Since here means 'because' and gives the reason: she stood because nobody offered her a seat. Not **so that**, which shows purpose.

15. He stole the money _____ I warned him not to.
✓ **D) although**
Although shows contrast: I warned him, but he still stole the money. Not **because**, since the warning was not the reason for stealing.

16. We were _____ late _____ we missed the plane to Istanbul.
✓ **A) so / that**
We use **so + adjective + that** to show a result: **so late that we missed the plane**. Not **too … to**, which is followed by an infinitive, not a clause.

17. I had to work until midnight _____ I was very tired.
✓ **A) although**
Although shows contrast: I was very tired, but I still had to work until midnight. Not **so that**, which shows purpose.

18. _____ I took an aspirin, I still have a headache.
✓ **A) Even though**
Even though introduces a contrast in a clause before the main clause: I took an aspirin, but I still have a headache. The word **still** is the clue. Not **Nevertheless**, which cannot start a subordinate clause like this.

19. A: You studied hard. Did you pass the test?

B: No, _____ I studied hard, I didn't pass the test.
✓ **C) even though**
Even though shows a surprising contrast: B studied hard but didn't pass. Not **because**, since studying hard is not a reason for failing.

20. It was cold; _____ we went on a picnic.
✓ **B) nevertheless**
Nevertheless (= despite this) introduces a contrast after a semicolon: it was cold, but we still went on a picnic. Not **so**, which would show a result, and cold weather is not a reason for a picnic.

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