ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Clauses (Intermediate / Upper-Intermediate) Test 12

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Explanations

1. Mike decided to become an anthropologist _____.
✓ **C) after he saw a documentary film on a primitive tribe**
The time clause **after he saw** explains what led to his decision. Both verbs are in the past simple, so the sentence tells a clear story. Not **although**, because the film was the reason for his decision, not something that worked against it.

2. "Having seen that film before, she wants to see a different one." means: _____
✓ **B) Because she's seen that film before, she wants to go to a different one.**
The perfect participle **Having seen** gives a reason that happened earlier, so it means **Because she's seen**. The main verb **wants** is present, so the answer must stay in the present. Not the option with **she'd seen … wanted**, because it changes the sentence to the past.

3. "Having worked all day, I was tired last night." means: _____.
✓ **A) As I had worked all day, I was feeling tired last night.**
Having worked shows a reason that happened before the past moment **last night**, so it means **As I had worked**. The past perfect **had worked** comes before **was tired**. Not **Since I've worked … I am tired now**, because the original sentence is about last night, not now.

4. "I got to the airport at 9.15. My plane left ten minutes later." means: _____.
✓ **C) I got to the airport just before my plane left.**
The speaker arrived at 9.15 and the plane left ten minutes later, at 9.25. So the speaker got to the airport **just before** the plane left. Not **Before I got to the airport, my plane had taken off**, because the plane left after the speaker arrived, not before.

5. Since he's not interested in classical music, he _____.
✓ **A) hasn't gone to the concert**
Since means **because** here, and the reason is in the present (**he's not interested**). The present perfect **hasn't gone** gives a matching present result. Not **had decided**, because the past perfect does not fit a present reason.

6. _____ the semester is finished, I'm going to rest a few days and then take a trip.
✓ **B) Now that**
Now that means **because something has just become true**: **Now that the semester is finished, I can rest.** Not **In spite of** or **In order to**, because they must be followed by a noun or a verb, not a full clause.

7. This is _____ book that I don't think I'll finish it.
✓ **A) such a boring**
Use **such a + adjective + singular noun + that** to show a result: **such a boring book that…**. Not **so boring**, because **so** comes before an adjective on its own (**The book is so boring that…**), not before **adjective + noun**.

8. I can't repair the dishwasher myself _____.
✓ **C) so I will get someone to do it for me**
So introduces a result: I can't do it myself, **so** I will get someone else to do it. The structure **get someone to do something** means to arrange for another person to do it.

9. I've gained _____ weight that I can't wear any of my old clothes.
✓ **C) so much**
Weight is uncountable, so we use **much**, and **so much … that** shows a result. Not **too much**, because **too** is not followed by a **that** clause.

10. I've met _____ people in the last few days that I can't possibly remember all of their names.
✓ **A) so many**
People is a plural countable noun, so we use **many**, and **so many … that** shows a result. Not **too many**, because **too** is not followed by a **that** clause.

11. Ever since I was a child, I _____ afraid of dogs.
✓ **C) have been**
Ever since + a past time means the situation started in the past and is still true now, so we use the present perfect: **have been**. Not **was**, because the speaker is still afraid of dogs.

12. Janet's contact lens popped out while she _____.
✓ **A) was playing**
Use the past continuous after **while** for a longer action that was in progress when a short action (**popped out**) happened: **while she was playing**. The present forms do not fit the past verb **popped**.

13. Be sure to reread your composition for errors before you _____ it in to the teacher tomorrow.
✓ **B) hand**
In time clauses after **before**, **when** and **until**, we use the present simple for the future: **before you hand it in tomorrow**. Not **are handed**, because you give the composition yourself, so the verb is active.

14. By the time I leave this city, I _____ here for ten years.
✓ **D) will have lived**
By the time + a future moment needs the future perfect, **will have lived**. It shows that ten years will be complete at that point. Not **have lived**, because the ten years end in the future, not now.

15. “We can’t leave now. We have to wait for Peggy.” means: _____.
✓ D) We must stay here until Peggy arrives.
Wait for someone means to stay until they arrive, so the meaning is **We must stay here until Peggy arrives**. Not **Peggy is waiting**, because in the sentence we are the ones waiting, not Peggy.

16. _____ the terrible weather, we enjoyed ourselves.
✓ A) In spite of
In spite of is followed by a noun phrase (**the terrible weather**) and shows a contrast. Not **Although**, because it needs a full clause: **Although the weather was terrible…**.

17. “My roommate walked into the room. Immediately, I knew that something was wrong.” means: _____ I knew that something was wrong.
✓ A) As soon as my roommate entered the room,
Immediately shows that one thing happened right after the other, which is the meaning of **as soon as**. Not **After**, because it doesn't show that it happened at once.

18. _____ the harm she’s done him, he still loves her.
✓ A) In spite of
In spite of + a noun phrase (**the harm she's done him**) shows a contrast. Not **Although** or **Even though**, because they need a full clause with a subject and a verb.

19. _____ hard I try, I still can’t do it.
✓ D) However
However + adjective/adverb means **it doesn't matter how**: **However hard I try** = **No matter how hard I try**. Not **Although**, because it can't come directly before **hard**.

20. _____ quickly you work, you’ll never catch up.
✓ D) However
However + adverb means **no matter how**: **However quickly you work** = **No matter how quickly you work**. Not **Even though**, because it needs a full clause and can't come directly before **quickly**.

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