ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Clauses (Intermediate / Upper-Intermediate) Test 14

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

Explanations

1. I'd have married her even if _____.
✓ **C) she had been penniless**
Even if introduces a condition that would not change the result. A third conditional (**I'd have married**) needs the past perfect in the if-clause: **even if she had been penniless**. Not **her parents had given their consent**, because consent would help the marriage, so 'even if' makes no sense.

2. He grabbed me and shook me till _____.
✓ **A) my teeth rattled**
Till (until) shows when the action stopped. The main verb is in the past (**shook**), so the till-clause is past too: **till my teeth rattled**. Not **the police have arrived**, because the present perfect does not fit a past story.

3. Long before you return _____.
✓ **C) she will have forgotten you**
Time clauses with **before** use the present simple for the future (**before you return**). The main clause uses the future perfect for an action finished by that time: **she will have forgotten you**. Not **everybody has already left**, because the main clause needs a future form.

4. I had no sooner checked in to the hotel _____.
✓ **B) than he arrived with the appropriate documents**
No sooner is always followed by **than**: **I had no sooner checked in than he arrived**. It means one action happened immediately after the other. Not **when**, which goes with **hardly/scarcely**, not with **no sooner**.

5. Hardly had he uttered the words _____.
✓ **B) when he began laughing**
Hardly (and **scarcely**) are followed by **when**: **Hardly had he uttered the words when he began laughing**. It means the second action happened immediately after the first. Not **than**, which goes with **no sooner**.

6. Nobody gets anything unless _____.
✓ **B) he has enough money**
Unless means 'if not' and takes the present simple even when it refers to the future: **unless he has enough money**. Not **they will ask for it**, because we don't use **will** after **unless**. Not **they don't work harder**, because **unless** is already negative.

7. I get an electrician to check all my electrical appliances every autumn whether or not _____.
✓ **A) they are giving trouble**
Whether or not means 'in either case'. The electrician checks the appliances every year **whether or not they are giving trouble**, meaning both when they have problems and when they don't. Not **they don't need checking**, because a negative verb after **whether or not** is confusing and illogical.

8. "They built a statue of him lest people should forget what he had done." means: _____.
✓ **A) They built a statue of him so that people would not forget what he had done.**
Lest is a formal word that means **so that … not** or **in order to prevent**. It gives the purpose of the statue: **so that people would not forget**. Not **because people wouldn't forget**, because **because** gives a reason, not a purpose.

9. Tourism is a good thing inasmuch as _____.
✓ **D) it brings people into contact with other nations**
Inasmuch as is formal and means 'to the extent that' or 'because'. It introduces the reason why tourism is good: **it brings people into contact with other nations**. Not **foreign exchange is concerned**, because that ending fits **as far as**, not **inasmuch as**.

10. I used to love listening to her, even though _____.
✓ **D) I could only understand about half of what she said**
Even though introduces a surprising contrast. The speaker loved listening to her, which is surprising because **I could only understand about half of what she said**. Not **she was a good friend of mine**, because that is a reason for listening, not a contrast.

11. Nobody said a thing except that _____.
✓ **A) one or two asked me if I was better**
Except that introduces a full clause that gives the only exception: nobody said anything, **except that one or two asked me if I was better**. The past tense matches **said**. Not **a man who has been involved…**, because that is not a full clause.

12. In Turkey, _____, you come across ceremonies.
✓ **C) wherever you go**
Wherever means 'in every place that'. **Wherever you go** is an adverb clause before the main clause **you come across ceremonies**. Not **where is rich in history**, because **where** cannot be the subject of **is**; we need **which is** or **where there is**. **I'm sure you'll enjoy it** and **its people are very hospitable** are full sentences and cannot be joined to the main clause with only commas.

13. I was never allowed to do the things _____.
✓ **A) the way I wanted to do them**
The way + clause describes manner: **do the things the way I wanted to do them**. The past tense **wanted** matches **was never allowed**. Not **I'm very keen on carrying them out**, because a relative clause cannot repeat the object (**them**), and the present tense doesn't fit.

14. She felt as if _____.
✓ **C) she had a fever**
After **felt as if** we use a past tense to describe how something seemed: **She felt as if she had a fever**. Not **she is a stranger**, because the present tense does not match the past verb **felt**.

15. His hair looked as if _____.
✓ **B) it had been combed with his fingers**
Looked as if is followed by the past perfect when the action happened earlier: **it had been combed with his fingers**. Not **it hasn't been cut for ages**, because the present perfect does not fit after the past verb **looked**.

16. I felt as if _____.
✓ **C) I were the center of the universe**
As if can be followed by **were** for an unreal comparison: **I felt as if I were the center of the universe**. Not **I would have fainted**; for a feeling about the next moment we say **as if I would faint**.

17. He behaved as though _____.
✓ **A) it was nothing to be ashamed of**
Behaved as though is followed by a past tense that matches **behaved**: **as though it was nothing to be ashamed of**. Not **he lost all his money**, because an earlier action would need the past perfect (**had lost**).

18. Our aim is to recruit the most qualified person, _____.
✓ **C) no matter where he is from**
No matter where means 'it is not important where': **the most qualified person, no matter where he is from**. The present tense fits the present aim. Not **whether or not we liked them**, because the past tense **liked** doesn't fit **Our aim is**.

19. I'd do anything to get that contract, but it is highly unlikely _____.
✓ **B) that my firm will get it**
It is unlikely that + clause talks about a future chance: **it is highly unlikely that my firm will get it**. Not **my firm would have got it**, because that refers to the past. The contract is still in the future.

20. They decided to postpone the match, _____ the weather conditions were better than they had expected.
✓ **C) even though**
Even though joins two clauses that contrast: they postponed the match **even though** the weather was better than expected. Not **despite**, because it must be followed by a noun or **-ing** form, not a clause. **Nevertheless** is an adverb and needs a new sentence or a semicolon.

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