ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

# Noun Clauses and Auxiliaries Advanced Level Test – Quiz (Online Exercise With Answers) 1

Noun Clauses Tests · 25 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/noun-clauses-and-auxiliaries-advanced-level-test-quiz-online-exercise-with-answers-1/

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| 1 | **B** | 2 | **B** | 3 | **A** | 4 | **E** | 5 | **E** | 6 | **C** | 7 | **E** | 8 | **C** | 9 | **C** | 10 | **A** |
| 11 | **B** | 12 | **E** | 13 | **A** | 14 | **A** | 15 | **E** | 16 | **D** | 17 | **E** | 18 | **E** | 19 | **C** | 20 | **A** |
| 21 | **A** | 22 | **D** | 23 | **A** | 24 | **E** | 25 | **C** | | | | | | | | | | |

## Explanations

**1.** We were really hoping that Antalya would be a cheap city, but it turned out to be expensive, _____?
✔ **B) didn't it**
A question tag matches the subject and auxiliary of the last main clause, here **it turned out**. **Turned out** is past simple and positive, so the tag uses negative **did**: **didn't it?** Not **weren't we**, because the tag refers to **it** (the city), not to the earlier clause **we were hoping**.

**2.** During exploration, problems that we can't solve on our own can arise, _____?
✔ **B) can't they**
The subject of the main clause is **problems** and the auxiliary is **can**. A positive statement takes a negative tag, and the pronoun for **problems** is **they**: **can't they?** Not **can we**, because **we** is the subject of the relative clause **that we can't solve**, not of the main clause.

**3.** She hardly ever joins in such social activities when she is here, _____?
✔ **A) does she**
**Hardly ever** gives the sentence a negative meaning, so the tag must be positive. The verb **joins** is present simple, so the tag uses **does**: **does she?** Not **doesn't she**, which would only follow a positive statement.

**4.** My brother no longer trusted me after I hadn't been able to finish his translations on time, and _____ anyone else in my family.
✔ **E) neither did**
**No longer trusted** is a negative idea in the past simple, so we add another person with **neither/nor + did + subject**: **and neither did anyone else**. Not **nor had**, because the main verb **trusted** is past simple, not past perfect; the past perfect **hadn't been able** is only in the time clause.

**5.** I don't think she will be considering changing her job after she gets the promotion she has so long wanted, _____?
✔ **E) will she**
With **I don't think** / **I don't believe** + clause, the tag refers to the reported clause, not to **I**. The negative is moved onto **think**, so the clause **she will be considering** counts as negative and takes a positive tag: **will she?** Not **do I**, because the speaker is giving an opinion, not asking about himself.

**6.** You wouldn't mind if I turned the volume up a little, _____?
✔ **C) would you**
The main clause is **You wouldn't mind**. It is negative with the auxiliary **would**, so the tag is positive: **would you?** Not **did you**: the past form **turned** is in the **if**-clause (unreal past for a polite request) and does not decide the tag.

**7.** The child looked around for a moment and said, "I think they are crazy, _____?"
✔ **E) aren't they**
After **I think + clause**, the tag usually refers to the clause after **think**: **they are crazy**. The clause is positive present with **are**, so the tag is **aren't they?** Not **weren't they**, because the quoted words are in the present tense, even though the reporting verb **said** is past.

**8.** John works more carefully than Bill _____.
✔ **C) does**
In comparisons we often repeat the verb with an auxiliary. **Works** is present simple, third person singular, so **Bill** takes **does**: **John works more carefully than Bill does.** Not **do**, because **Bill** is singular.

**9.** Trains were delayed because of the bad weather, _____.
✔ **C) so were the planes**
To add a similar positive fact we use **so + auxiliary + subject**. The first clause uses **were** (passive past **were delayed**), so the addition is **so were the planes**. Not **neither did the buses**, because **neither** follows a negative statement and **did** doesn't match **were**.

**10.** He passed away quietly at four o'clock, _____.
✔ **A) as his father did**
**As + subject + auxiliary** compares two people doing the same thing. **Passed away** is past simple, so the auxiliary is **did**: **as his father did** (= in the same way his father had died). The other options are ungrammatical or don't match the tense.

**11.** He is a very narrow-minded person, _____.
✔ **B) so is his wife**
The main verb is **is**, so we add another person with **so is + subject**: **so is his wife**. Not **so do his father**, because the auxiliary must match **is** (and **father** would need **does**).

**12.** He explained he couldn't see him at that moment because he was too busy, _____?
✔ **E) didn't he**
The tag refers to the main clause, **He explained**, not to the reported clause. **Explained** is positive past simple, so the tag is **didn't he?** Not **could he**, because **couldn't** belongs to the reported clause.

**13.** It wasn't an accident. The window was broken on purpose, _____?
✔ **A) wasn't it**
**The window was broken** is a positive passive sentence with **was**, so the tag is **wasn't it?** Not **didn't it**, because the auxiliary in the statement is **was**, not **did**.

**14.** Just as Bill is a fine student, _____.
✔ **A) so is his sister**
The structure **Just as X ..., so + auxiliary + subject** shows two similar facts. The verb is **is**, so we say **so is his sister**. The other options don't complete the **Just as ..., so ...** pattern.

**15.** Dortmund could not play very well _____.
✔ **E) and neither could Schalke**
After a negative statement we add another subject with **neither + auxiliary + subject**. The auxiliary must match the first clause: **could not play → neither could Schalke**. The other options either use the wrong auxiliary or don't express 'also not'.

**16.** Don't forget to call Jenny, _____?
✔ **D) will you**
After an imperative, especially a negative one like **Don't forget ...**, the usual tag is **will you?** It makes the instruction sound like a friendly reminder. Not **do you**, because imperatives don't take **do** tags.

**17.** Everybody loves the new film about the hero who tried to find the man who had cheated his own father, _____?
✔ **E) don't they**
With **everybody, everyone, somebody** the tag pronoun is **they**. The main verb **loves** is positive present simple, so the tag is **don't they?** Not **didn't he**, because the tag refers to the main clause **Everybody loves**, not to the relative clause about the hero.

**18.** He still hasn't learned the most important lesson of this economic crisis, _____ is _____ a competitive economy requires competitive public schools.
✔ **E) which / that**
The first gap starts a non-defining relative clause about **the most important lesson**, so we need **which**, after a comma. The second gap introduces a noun clause after **is**, so we need **that**: **which is that a competitive economy requires ...** Not **what**, because **what** can't follow a noun as a relative pronoun.

**19.** Everybody told us all about his experiences, _____?
✔ **C) didn't they**
The subject **Everybody** takes the pronoun **they** in a tag. **Told** is positive past simple, so the tag is **didn't they?** Not **didn't he**: **his** belongs to the object, not the subject.

**20.** Sam seldom participates in such events, _____?
✔ **A) does he**
**Seldom** makes the sentence negative in meaning, so the tag is positive. **Participates** is present simple, so we use **does he?** Not **doesn't he**, which would only follow a positive statement.

**21.** Watson, who was the first person to examine human behaviour in detail, established a theory concerning it, _____?
✔ **A) didn't he**
The main clause is **Watson ... established a theory**; the part between commas is a relative clause. **Established** is positive past simple, so the tag is **didn't he?** Not **wasn't he**, because **was** belongs to the relative clause **who was the first person**.

**22.** I recall an uncle, who, when I was still a child, _____ me that since I was interested in science, I _____ an engineer when I grew up.
✔ **D) told / should become**
The uncle's advice is a single finished event in the past, so the first gap is past simple **told**. In reported speech, advice (**You should become an engineer**) keeps **should**: **I should become an engineer**. Not **will become**, because after a past reporting verb **will** changes to **would**.

**23.** Bickford said the species recently explored _____ the first frog known to science without lungs and _____ a short list of amphibians with an unusual trait.
✔ **A) is / joins**
After **said**, we can keep the present tense when the fact is still true. The frog is still the first lungless frog known to science and still belongs to a short list, so we use **is / joins**. Not **was / had joined**: the joining happens at the same time as the discovery, so the past perfect is wrong.

**24.** Publishers _____ to make sure that they _____ from the digitisation of their product.
✔ **E) are determined / will benefit**
**Be determined to do something** is an adjective pattern meaning 'have firmly decided', so we say **Publishers are determined**. The result they want is in the future, so **will benefit** fits after **make sure that**. Not **are determining**, because **determine** in this sense isn't used in the continuous.

**25.** After the meeting, it _____ that the information given in the paper _____ unreliable.
✔ **C) was understood / was**
The impersonal passive **it was understood that ...** describes what people realised after the meeting. The information was unreliable at that time, so the noun clause uses past simple **was**: **it was understood that the information ... was unreliable**. Not **had understood**: **it** cannot understand, so the verb must be passive.