ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Relative Clauses (Adjective Clauses) Advanced Level Test – Quiz (Online Exercise With Answers) 1

Relative Clauses (Adjective Clauses) Tests · 25 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
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11	**E**	12	**A**	13	**E**	14	**B**	15	**E**	16	**A**	17	**D**	18	**C**	19	**D**	20	**B**
21	**B**	22	**A**	23	**C**	24	**C**	25	**D**										

Explanations

1. The stories of my grandmother, most _____ have never been heard, should have been made into a book by now.
✔ **A) of which**
The pattern quantifier + **of which** (**most of which**, **some of which**) starts a non-defining clause about things. Here **which** refers to **the stories**. Not **of whom**: **whom** is for people, and the stories, not the grandmother, have never been heard.

2. The full impact of the strike will not be felt till next week, by _____ time present stocks will have been exhausted.
✔ **D) which**
By which time means 'and by that time'. Here **which** works as a relative determiner before a noun and refers back to **next week**. Not **when**: **when** cannot follow a preposition or come before a noun, so **by when time** is impossible.

3. Vivaldi's The Four Seasons, _____ was composed around 1720 for solo violin and orchestra, is still among the masterpieces of classical music today.
✔ **C) which**
The commas show a non-defining relative clause about a thing (a piece of music), so we use **which**. Not **that**: **that** cannot introduce a non-defining clause after a comma. **Who** is for people, **when** for times and **where** for places, and none of them can be the subject of **was composed** here.

4. Pictures _____ showed the brutality of war entered the living rooms of millions of Americans on the nightly news.
✔ **D) that**
This is a defining relative clause about things (**pictures**), and the pronoun is the subject of **showed**, so **that** (or **which**) is used. **Who** is only for people, and **what** already contains its own antecedent ('the thing that'), so it cannot follow a noun.

5. One of the worrying problems is what to do for those _____ education is so poor that they can only manage simple, repetitive jobs _____ are now tending to disappear as automation takes over.
✔ **D) whose / that**
First gap: **those whose education** shows possession (their education), so we need **whose**. Second gap: **jobs that are now tending to disappear** is a defining clause about things, and the pronoun is the subject, so **that** (or **which**) is correct. Not **whom / that**: **whom** is an object pronoun and cannot come before a noun like **education**.

6. In my opinion, you must find a really qualified carpenter for a job like this, _____ seems to require a large amount of talent.
✔ **B) which**
After the comma we need a non-defining relative clause about **a job like this**, a thing, so **which** is correct. Not **that**: it cannot follow a comma in a non-defining clause. Not **who**: the job, not the carpenter, requires talent.

7. There was a time _____ philosophy included almost every kind of knowledge _____ human beings were capable of.
✔ **E) when / which**
First gap: after a noun of time (**a time**) we use **when**. Second gap: **which** refers to **knowledge**, and the preposition stays at the end (**capable of**). The formal version would be **knowledge of which human beings were capable**. Not **where**, which is for places, not times.

8. Within thirty years, this planet will experience survival tensions the like _____ have never existed before.
✔ **B) of which**
The like of which (also **the likes of which**) is a fixed formal phrase meaning 'things similar to which'. Example: **a storm the like of which had never been seen**. Here **which** refers to **survival tensions**. None of the other options fits this idiom.

9. There used to be a huge stadium in _____ is now a modern leisure centre _____ attracts a lot of people especially at the weekends.
✔ **B) what / which**
First gap: **in what is now…** uses **what** to mean 'the place that'. It contains its own antecedent, so it can follow the preposition **in** directly. Second gap: **which attracts a lot of people** is a relative clause about the leisure centre, with **which** as the subject. Not **which / that**: **in which is now…** has no noun for **which** to refer to.

10. There are some parts of the world _____ even now people cannot write.
✔ **D) where**
Where introduces a relative clause after a noun of place (**parts of the world**). It means 'in which', and the clause **people cannot write** is already complete. Not **which** or **that**: they would need a gap in the clause, e.g. **parts which people visit**.

11. Leif Ericsson is only one of many early voyagers _____ discovered America long before the days of Columbus.
✔ **E) who**
The antecedent **voyagers** refers to people, and the pronoun is the subject of **discovered**, so **who** is used. Not **which**: it is for things.

12. A lama is a Tibetan monk, _____ is famed for wisdom and saintliness.
✔ **A) who**
The comma introduces a non-defining relative clause about a person (**a Tibetan monk**), so **who** is correct. Not **that**: it cannot be used after a comma in a non-defining clause. Not **which**: it is for things.

13. It was a day _____ everything seemed to go wrong.
✔ **E) when**
After a noun of time (**a day**), **when** introduces a relative clause meaning 'on which'. The clause **everything seemed to go wrong** is complete. Not **which**: without a preposition (**on which**) it cannot replace a time expression here.

14. On the granite summit of Percy Peak are small pockets of soil _____ topazes can be found.
✔ **B) where**
Where (= in which) follows a noun of place (**pockets of soil**) and introduces a complete clause: **topazes can be found there**. Not **which** or **that**: they would need a preposition, as in **in which topazes can be found**.

15. The “philosophers’ stone”, _____ medieval alchemists searched, could supposedly change cheap metals to gold.
✔ **E) for which**
The verb here is **search for** (try to find), so the relative clause needs its preposition: **the stone for which alchemists searched** (= **which alchemists searched for**). Not plain **which**: **searched which** would mean the alchemists examined the stone. Not **that**: it cannot follow a comma.

16. Virginia City is a ghost town _____ visitors can wander down a perfectly preserved main street of the early west.
✔ **A) where**
Where follows a noun of place (**a ghost town**) and introduces a complete clause: **visitors can wander down a main street there**. Not **which** or **that**: they would need a preposition (**in which visitors can wander**).

17. The hand _____ rocks the cradle is the hand _____ rules the world.
✔ **D) that / that**
Both gaps are defining relative clauses about a thing (**the hand**), and the pronoun is the subject each time, so **that** is used twice. This is the well-known proverb. Not **who / that**: **who** is for people, not for a hand.

18. On Friday nights, I can often be found at the Ropy, _____ shows the best Westerns in town.
✔ **C) which**
The Ropy (a cinema) is the subject of **shows**, so the non-defining clause needs the subject pronoun **which**. Not **where** or **in which**: they would need a separate subject, e.g. **where they show the best Westerns**.

19. Bad officials are elected by good citizens _____ don’t vote.
✔ **D) who**
The antecedent **good citizens** refers to people, and the pronoun is the subject of **don't vote**, so **who** is correct. Not **whom**: it is an object form and cannot be the subject of a verb.

20. Mr Marshall, _____ everyone respects, decided to retire in order to return to his village.
✔ **B) whom**
Mr Marshall is the object of **respects** (**everyone respects him**), so the formal object pronoun **whom** is used in this non-defining clause. Not **that**: it cannot follow a comma. Not **whose**: it must come before a noun.

21. You should go to a chemist’s shop _____ you will find something for your headache.
✔ **B) where**
Where (= at which) follows a noun of place (**a chemist's shop**) and introduces a complete clause: **you will find something there**. Not **which** or **that**: the clause already has an object, so they would need a preposition (**at which**).

22. As your father, I have the right to know the friends _____ you are spending the weekend.
✔ **A) with whom**
The verb phrase is **spend time with someone**, so the preposition comes before the relative pronoun: **the friends with whom you are spending the weekend**. After a preposition, people take **whom**, not **who** or **that**. Not **who**: without **with** the sentence is incomplete.

23. The Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge, _____ was designed by Othmar Ammann, joins Brooklyn to Staten Island.
✔ **C) which**
The commas show a non-defining relative clause about a thing (a bridge), and the pronoun is the subject of **was designed**, so **which** is used. Not **who**: the bridge is not a person.

24. The first thing _____ I saw when I entered the art gallery was a notice _____ saying: “Do not touch the exhibits!”
✔ **C) _____ / _____**
First gap: **I** is the subject, so the object pronoun can be left out: **the first thing I saw**. Second gap: **saying** is a reduced relative clause (= **which said**), so no pronoun is used. Not **which / that**: **a notice that saying** mixes a full relative clause with an -ing participle.

25. Musical concerts, _____ popular music of various kinds, have become one of the most common forms of entertainment in the United States.
✔ **D) which feature**
This is a non-defining relative clause between commas. It needs **which** plus a finite verb in agreement with the plural **concerts**: **which feature**. The reduced form would be **featuring** alone. Not **which featuring**: a relative pronoun cannot combine with an -ing participle.