ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Relative Clauses (Adjective Clauses) Advanced Level Test – Quiz (Online Exercise With Answers) 2

Relative Clauses (Adjective Clauses) Tests · 25 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
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1	**A**	2	**D**	3	**C**	4	**E**	5	**D**	6	**A**	7	**B**	8	**D**	9	**B**	10	**E**
11	**D**	12	**A**	13	**B**	14	**C**	15	**D**	16	**E**	17	**E**	18	**E**	19	**E**	20	**E**
21	**C**	22	**A**	23	**A**	24	**C**	25	**B**										

Explanations

1. The report from the hospital said a study following a group of 354 girls found those _____ were fatter at age 3 and _____ gained weight during the next three years reached puberty by age 9.
✔ **A) who / that**
Both gaps are subject relative pronouns that refer to people (**those** = those girls). **Who** is the usual choice for people, and **that** is also possible in a defining clause, so **those who were fatter … and that gained weight** works. **Which** is not used for people, and **whom** cannot be the subject of **gained**.

2. He is the man _____ we have heard so much.
✔ **D) about whom**
The verb pattern is **hear about someone**: **we have heard so much about him**. In formal English the preposition moves in front of the relative pronoun, and after a preposition we use **whom**: **the man about whom we have heard so much**. Not plain **whom**, because the preposition **about** would then be missing.

3. Dickens held the mirror up to nature and, of its reflected fragments, composed a fresh world, _____ the men and women differ from real people only in _____ they live in a literary medium.
✔ **C) where / that**
The first gap refers to the place **a fresh world**, so it needs **where** (= **in which**): **a fresh world, where the men and women differ …**. The second gap completes the fixed conjunction **in that**, which means **because** or **in the respect that**: **they differ only in that they live in a literary medium**. Not **which** in the second gap: **only in which they live** has no noun for **which** to refer to, so it makes no sense.

4. The great ship, _____ is called Titanic, sailed for New York from Southampton on April 10th, 1912.
✔ **E) which**
This is a non-defining relative clause between commas, and it refers to a thing (the ship), so we use **which**. **That** cannot be used in non-defining clauses, and **who** is for people.

5. It is often impossible to identify a 'cause' in many people and this can be distressing for people _____ want to understand the reasons _____ they are ill.
✔ **D) who / for which**
The first gap is the subject of **want** and refers to people, so it needs **who** (or **that**). **Whom** is an object form, and **which** is not used for people. After **reason(s)** the formal relative is **for which**, which means the same as **why**: **the reasons for which they are ill** = **the reasons why they are ill**. Not **of which** or **in which**, because we speak of a reason **for** something.

6. Verrazzano, an Italian _____ little is known, sailed into New York Harbour in 1524 and named it Angoulême.
✔ **A) about whom**
The pattern is **know (little) about someone**: **little is known about him**. In a formal relative clause the preposition comes before the pronoun, and after a preposition we use **whom** for a person: **an Italian about whom little is known**. Not **whom** alone, because the preposition **about** is needed.

7. Even the Discovery Channel, _____ is set to air the controversial documentary on Sunday, March 4, seemed confused by Feuerverger's calculations.
✔ **B) which**
The clause between commas is non-defining and refers to a thing (the Discovery Channel, a company), and the pronoun is the subject of **is set to air**. So we need **which**. **That** is not used in non-defining clauses, and **in which**, **where** and **when** cannot be the subject of a verb.

8. They haven't got many interests _____ they share.
✔ **D) which**
The relative pronoun is the object of **share** (**they share interests**) and refers to things, so **which** is correct. In a defining clause like this it could also be left out: **interests they share**. Not **in which**, because we share interests; we do not share **in** them here.

9. Satisfaction is an emotion _____ captures the uniquely human need to impart meaning to one's activities.
✔ **B) that**
The gap is the subject of **captures** and refers to a thing (**an emotion**), so a defining relative pronoun **that** (or **which**) is needed. **Who** and **whom** are for people, and **in which** or **when** cannot be the subject of a verb.

10. Franklin was one of the “Founding Fathers,” the only one _____ put his name to some documents of the States _____ we still live.
✔ **E) who / in which**
The first gap refers to a person (**the only one** = Franklin) and is the subject of **put**, so **who** is used. The second gap refers to **the States**, where we live, so it needs a preposition + **which**: **the States in which we still live** (= **where we still live**). Not **that** or **which** alone, because **live** needs the preposition **in**.

11. The writer gave full vent to his wit in his favourite form of literary composition, the hoax, _____ he pretended to be someone else.
✔ **D) in which**
The clause refers to **the hoax**, a form of writing. The writer pretended to be someone else **in** the hoax, so we need **in which**. Not **which** alone, because **he pretended to be someone else** is already a complete clause and needs the preposition. **That** cannot follow a comma in a non-defining clause.

12. He conveyed to others in his lifetime a sense of _____ he was _____ made and makes him worth knowing just for himself.
✔ **A) who / that**
The first gap starts a noun clause about identity: **a sense of who he was** (= his personality). The second gap is a defining relative pronoun referring back to **a sense**, and it is the subject of **made and makes**: **a sense … that made and makes him worth knowing**. Not **how**, because **how he was** would describe his health or condition, not his character.

13. There is no writer, in my opinion, _____ is so much a painter and a black-and-white artist as Dickens.
✔ **B) that**
The gap refers to **writer** (a person) and is the subject of **is**, so we need a subject relative pronoun. **That** is common after negative or general words like **no writer**, **nobody**, **the only**. **Whom** is an object form, and **whose** would need a noun after it.

14. Keats's letters reveal the sense of enjoyment _____ he wrote, and reflect the active searching of a youthful and ever-developing mind.
✔ **C) with which**
The collocation is **write with enjoyment**: **he wrote with enjoyment**. In a formal relative clause the preposition goes before the pronoun: **the sense of enjoyment with which he wrote**. Not **which** or **that** alone, because **wrote** needs the preposition **with** here.

15. Companies in countries _____ use historical cost accounting — recording only the original purchase price of assets — do not usually record an estimated market value — the price at which something could be sold today.
✔ **D) which**
The gap is the subject of **use** and refers to **countries** (things), so we need **which**. Not **where**: **where** is an adverb and cannot be the subject of a verb. Compare **countries where companies use …** with **countries which use …**.

16. Hamlet reveals his personal perceptions of the events _____ take place in his homeland and _____ are either indirectly or directly tied to his father’s murder.
✔ **E) that / which**
Both gaps are subject relative pronouns referring to **the events** (things): **events that take place …** and **which are … tied to his father's murder**. **That** and **which** are both possible in defining clauses. **Who** is only for people, and **where** cannot be the subject of **take place**.

17. There are few companies _____ can deliver an end-to-end customised solution specific to a healthcare environment, _____ is what the owners have done.
✔ **E) that / which**
The first gap is a defining relative pronoun referring to **companies** and acting as subject of **can deliver**, so **that** works. The second gap refers to the whole idea before it (delivering such a solution), and this needs a comma + **which**: **…, which is what the owners have done**. Not **what**: **what** already contains its own noun (= the thing that), so it cannot refer back to a previous clause.

18. In a world _____ obesity is becoming one of the most frequent issues, studies show that high consumption of cholesterol is harmful.
✔ **E) where**
A world is treated as a place, and the clause after it is complete (**obesity is becoming …** has its own subject), so we need the relative adverb **where** (= **in which**). Not **which** or **that**: they would have to be the subject or object of the clause, but the clause already has both.

19. The tablet tells the story of an ancient king of Uruk _____ may have actually existed, and _____ name is on the Sumerian King List.
✔ **E) who / whose**
The first gap refers to a person (**a king**) and is the subject of **may have existed**, so we use **who**. The second gap shows possession before a noun (**his name**), so we use **whose**: **and whose name is on the Sumerian King List**. Not **of which**: it is used for things and cannot come directly before **name** like this.

20. Formerly a halt on the caravan route between the Aegean and Konya, Afyon remains an important junction _____ cereals are brought for onward shipment.
✔ **E) to which**
The verb pattern is **bring something to a place**: **cereals are brought to the junction**. In a formal relative clause the preposition moves before the pronoun: **a junction to which cereals are brought** (= **where cereals are brought**). Not **whose**, because there is no possession: the cereals do not belong to the junction.

21. The retina converts the light rays into impulses _____ are sent to the brain, _____ they are recognized as images.
✔ **C) that / where**
The first gap is a defining relative pronoun referring to **impulses** and acting as subject of **are sent**, so **that** fits. The second gap refers to a place (**the brain**) and introduces a complete clause (**they are recognized as images**), so we need **where**. Not **when**, because the brain is a place, not a time.

22. Acne is a very common skin disorder _____ most young people get in early puberty.
✔ A) that
The pronoun is the object of **get** (**young people get the disorder**) and refers to a thing, so **that** (or **which**, or no pronoun) is correct. Not **in which** or **where**, because nobody gets something **in** a disorder; the disorder itself is what they get.

23. It is only your own actions _____ you may take responsibility and credit.
✔ A) for which
The collocations are **take responsibility for** and **take credit for** something. In formal English the preposition goes before the relative pronoun: **actions for which you may take responsibility and credit**. Not **that** alone, because **for** would then be missing; you would have to say **that you may take responsibility and credit for**.

24. Nash is the attorney _____ John Fitzgerald counts as his firm's top malpractice litigator and the lawyer who, Fitzgerald himself says, would be "the last person in the world he'd want to try a case against."
✔ C) whom
The pattern is **count someone as something**: **Fitzgerald counts him as his firm's top litigator**. The relative pronoun replaces **him**, the object of **counts**, so the formal object form **whom** is correct. Not **whose**, because there is no noun after the gap to show possession, and **which** is not used for people.

25. Start with a free walking tour in the centre, _____ you'll be impressed by the scale of the huge central plaza.
✔ B) where
The clause refers to a place (**the centre**) and is complete on its own (**you'll be impressed …** has a subject and verb), so the relative adverb **where** is needed. Not **which**, because **which** would need to be the subject or object of the clause, and that clause already has both.

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