ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Relative Clauses (Adjective Clauses) Advanced Level Test – Quiz (Online Exercise With Answers) 3

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

Explanations

1. After seeing the city's wild side, it is worth exploring the wide array of local museums, most _____ charge $4.
✔ **C) of which**
In a non-defining clause, a quantifier + **of which** refers to things: **most of which** = most of the museums. Not **of whom**, because **whom** is only for people, and museums are things.

2. Petroleum is the outcome of a period during _____ herbage in the interstices of rocks is exposed to the chemical effects of bacteria.
✔ **C) which**
After a preposition, the relative pronoun for a thing (here **a period**) is **which**: **during which** = during that period. Not **when**, because **when** cannot follow a preposition (**during when** is wrong), though **a period when** alone would be fine.

3. Violence was found to be more likely in urban areas, in households _____ the wife considered earnings inadequate, and _____ women earned more than 50 per cent of the income.
✔ **B) where / where**
Where introduces a relative clause after a noun of place or situation. Here it means 'in which': **households where the wife considered…** and **(households) where women earned…**. Both gaps are followed by a complete clause with its own subject and object, so **which/that/whom** cannot be used.

4. The rules are set out in the Eighth Amendment to the club's constitution, under _____ the president has considerable discretionary authority.
✔ **A) which**
After a preposition, use **which** for things: **under which** = under the Eighth Amendment. Not **that**, because **that** can never come directly after a preposition (**under that** is wrong here).

5. None of the explanations they have made could excuse the way _____ the firm carried out its finance policy.
✔ **A) that**
After **the way**, a relative clause is introduced by **that**, **in which** or no word at all: **the way (that) the firm carried out its policy**. Not **what**, because **what** already contains its own noun (= the thing that), and it cannot follow **the way**.

6. The visas _____ required for this trip have to be obtained in advance of travel to the countries concerned.
✔ **D) (no word)**
This is a reduced relative clause: **the visas (which are) required** becomes **the visas required**. The past participle alone can follow the noun. Not **which**, because **which required** would need **are**: **which are required**.

7. In cultures _____ patriarchy is accepted as the only proper family structure, boys and girls may be trapped in a pattern of relationships and dependencies _____ can frustrate them both.
✔ **B) where / that**
The first gap is followed by a complete clause (**patriarchy is accepted**), so it needs **where** (= in which cultures). The second gap needs a subject pronoun for **a pattern of relationships**, so **that** (or **which**) fits: **a pattern … that can frustrate them both**. Not **which / which**, because **cultures which patriarchy is accepted** lacks a preposition.

8. Many cultures maintain a traditional patriarchal system _____ men are the primary decision-makers in family and social relationships.
✔ **A) in which**
The clause after the gap is complete (**men are the primary decision-makers**), so you need preposition + **which**: **a system in which** = a system where. Not **that**, because **that** would need a missing subject or object in the clause.

9. The Scandinavian Peninsula is a geographic region in northern Europe, _____ principally of the mainland territories of Norway and Sweden.
✔ **E) consisting**
This is a reduced relative clause with an active verb: **a region, which consists of…** becomes **a region, consisting of…**. Not **consists**, because a second finite verb cannot follow without **which** or **and**. Note that **consist** is never passive, so **to be consisted** is impossible.

10. Endangered languages are the languages, _____ are on the brink of extinction, much like endangered species of plants or animals.
✔ **E) which**
The gap comes after a comma, and **that** cannot introduce a clause after a comma. So the subject pronoun for things here is **which**: **…languages, which are on the brink of extinction**. **On which** and **in which** are wrong because the clause needs a subject, not a place.

11. In the settlement _____ extends to any label or other entity, those entities _____ practices are controlled by Universal executives are prohibited from buying advertisements.
✔ **C) that / whose**
The first gap needs a subject pronoun for **the settlement**: **the settlement that extends to…**. The second gap is followed by a noun (**practices**), so it needs the possessive **whose**: **entities whose practices** = entities and their practices. Not **where**, because the clause is about possession, not place.

12. A partnership between publishers and institutions will constitute a solid buttress _____ to tackle the cultural richness in all its width and depth.
✔ **B) with which**
A formal structure is preposition + **which** + to-infinitive: **a buttress with which to tackle** = a buttress that we can tackle it with. Only a preposition + **which/whom** can come before the infinitive. **That to tackle** is impossible.

13. Cardiovascular disease has a mortality rate, _____ in industrialized nations is usually the highest in the nation, yet the underlying process has only recently been better understood.
✔ **A) which**
The clause after the comma is non-defining and needs a subject for **a mortality rate**, so **which** is used: **…a mortality rate, which … is usually the highest**. Not **that**, because **that** is not used after a comma in non-defining clauses.

14. The kings' comings and goings did not affect the state or nation _____ they ruled.
✔ **B) that**
Rule takes a direct object (**they ruled the nation**), so the relative pronoun is simply **that** (or **which**): **the nation that they ruled**. Not **of which**, because **rule** does not take **of**.

15. The love affair _____ the reassignment of the government's well-known minister made a swift change in the cabinet.
✔ **D) causing**
The main verb is **made**, so the gap needs a reduced active relative clause: **the love affair (which caused) the reassignment** becomes **the love affair causing the reassignment**. Not **caused**, because it would make a second finite verb. Not **being caused**, because the affair caused the change; it was not caused by it.

16. Their finding implies that in the Arctic at least, plants may be able to shift long distances to follow the climate conditions _____ they are best adapted as those conditions move under the influence of human-caused global warming, the researchers and some independent experts said.
✔ **B) to which**
The preposition comes from the verb in the relative clause: plants are **adapted to** conditions, so the clause is **the conditions to which they are best adapted**. Not **that**, because **that** would leave out the needed **to**. **In which** changes the meaning to a place, not the thing the plants are adapted to.

17. The poet, the information about _____ early life isn't certain, spent most of his life far from crowds.
✔ **C) whose**
A noun follows the gap (**early life**), and it belongs to **the poet**, so the possessive **whose** is needed: **the information about whose early life** = the information about his early life. Not **of which**, because that refers to things and would need a different word order (**the early life of which**).

18. It was suggested that civilization is very much an immature experiment, the success _____ is by no means yet proven.
✔ **B) of which**
In formal English, **noun + of which** can replace **whose** for things: **an experiment, the success of which** = an experiment whose success. Not **which** alone, because **the success which is…** would make **success** the subject of a separate clause and lose the link to **experiment**.

19. The city has sixteen universities, half _____ are connected with each other through their curriculums.
✔ **C) of which**
With quantifiers (**half, most, some, all**) before a non-defining relative clause about things, use **of which**: **half of which** = half of the universities. Not **whose**, because no noun follows the gap. Not **of that**, because **that** cannot follow a preposition.

20. Culture is the ability to invent new behaviours _____ by the population group and _____ along to succeeding generations.
✔ **E) adopted / passed**
Both gaps are reduced passive relative clauses: **behaviours (which are) adopted by the group and (which are) passed along** becomes **behaviours adopted … and passed along**. Not **are adopted / passed**, because a finite verb would need **which**. Not **having adopted**, because that is active, and the behaviours are adopted by people.

21. A bee has compound eyes, each _____ has 5000 tiny lenses.
✔ **C) of which**
Each of which refers back to the compound eyes one by one: **compound eyes, each of which has 5000 lenses** = each of the eyes has 5000 lenses. Not **whose**, because no noun follows the gap.

22. Some managers see their roles only in terms of the extent _____ they are dominant or passive.
✔ **A) to which**
Extent combines with **to**: **to a certain extent**. So the relative form is **the extent to which** = how far, how much. Not **that**, because the preposition **to** is needed and **that** cannot follow it.

23. According to some research, men's minds are raised to the level of the women _____ they associate.
✔ **E) with whom**
The verb is **associate with** someone, and the people are **the women**, so the form is **with whom**: **the women with whom they associate**. Not **whom** alone, because the preposition **with** is missing. Not **which**, because it is used for things.

24. Sweden is a country the main exports _____ include machinery, vehicles and paper products.
✓ C) of which
With the structure **noun + _____**, the formal pattern is **the main exports of which** = whose main exports. Not **whose**, because **whose** must come before the noun (**a country whose main exports…**), not after it.

25. We found a cat _____ by its owners when they moved away.
✓ E) abandoned
This is a reduced passive relative clause: **a cat (which had been) abandoned by its owners** becomes **a cat abandoned by its owners**. The agent **by its owners** shows that a passive meaning is needed. Not **having abandoned**, because it is active and would mean the cat abandoned someone.

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