ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Adjectives and Adverbs MCQ Exercise 3

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

Explanations

1. It was the _____ trip I have ever been on, yet it was _____ to get home.
✓ **B) most relaxing / good**
The ... I have ever needs a superlative, so we say **the most relaxing trip**. After **it was**, an adjective follows the pattern **it was good to get home**. Not **relaxed**: it describes how a person feels, not the trip, and it is not a superlative.

2. The _____ exercises will help you to get into shape before the race.
✓ **D) following**
The following exercises means the exercises that come next or are listed below. The other words do not make sense with something that will help you get fit.

3. He presented a _____ argument in support of the new proposal.
✓ **A) convincing**
A **convincing** argument makes people believe it is true. It is a common collocation: **a convincing argument**. **Quarrel** is a noun, and **revived**, **understood** and **referred** do not describe an argument in this way.

4. The mountain climbers lost in the storm were found _____ but in need of _____ care.
✓ **E) alive / urgent**
After a verb like **found**, we use **alive**, not **live** or **living**: **They were found alive. Urgent care** means care that is needed immediately. Not **live**: it goes before a noun (**live animals**), not after a verb.

5. I can't afford a coat that is _____ that one.
✓ **B) as expensive as**
As expensive as compares two equal things: the speaker cannot pay for a coat with the same high price. Not **cheaper**: it needs **than** (**cheaper than**), and it makes no sense to be unable to afford something cheaper.

6. The _____ east you go, the _____ the countryside becomes.
✓ **A) further / lovelier**
The pattern **the + comparative ..., the + comparative ...** shows that two things change together: **the further east you go, the lovelier** it becomes. Both gaps need comparatives, so **further / lovelier** is the only correct pair.

7. Have you heard the _____ news about the _____ competition at the school?
✓ **D) latest / swimming**
The latest news means the most recent news. An **-ing** form can describe a noun: a **swimming competition** is a competition for swimming. Not **new news**: we don't say this; we use **the latest news**.

8. The _____ you study, the _____ your grades will be.
✓ **C) harder / better**
The pattern **the + comparative ..., the + comparative ...** needs two comparatives: **the harder you study, the better your grades**. Not **more / good**: **good** is not a comparative.

9. My favourite dessert is _____.
✓ **B) strawberry ice cream**
A dessert is sweet food eaten after a meal, so **strawberry ice cream** fits. Not **apple pies**: it is plural, and the singular **is** needs one thing (**apple pie**).

10. It is _____ to attempt to swim in those _____ currents.
✓ **E) dangerous / wild**
Dangerous means it could hurt you, and **wild currents** are strong and out of control. **Hazard** is a noun, not an adjective, and **calm** currents would not make swimming dangerous or useless.

11. I'm _____ to say that my _____ conditions do not allow me to invest at this time.
✓ **B) sorry / financial**
I'm sorry to say that ... is a polite way to give bad news. Before the noun **conditions** we need the adjective **financial**, not the noun **finance**. Not **afraid of**: we say **I'm afraid to say**, without **of**.

12. I was _____ that someone was following me.
✓ **E) unaware**
Be unaware that means not to know something: **I was unaware that someone was following me. Certainly** and **unhappily** are adverbs, and **inform** is a verb, so they cannot follow **I was** here.

13. My brother is an _____ young man who believes that it is his responsibility to help out at home.
✓ **A) old-fashioned**
Old-fashioned means having traditional ideas, and helping at home as a duty is a traditional value. It also starts with a vowel sound, so it matches **an**. **Confidence** and **anxiety** are nouns, not adjectives.

14. He is _____ and, at the same time, he is _____.
✔ **E) rude / selfish**
The sentence needs two simple adjectives that describe the same person: **rude** (not polite) and **selfish** (thinking only of yourself). Not **ruder**: a comparative needs **than**.

15. The new students in school are _____. They moved here from China several weeks ago.
✔ **D) Chinese**
To describe people from China we use the adjective **Chinese**. **China** is the name of the country, not a word that describes people.

16. It has been an _____ struggle trying to complete the plans for the _____ house.
✔ **B) uphill / new**
An uphill struggle is an idiom for a task that is very difficult. A house that is being planned is a **new house**. Not **hard**: we would need **a hard struggle**, not **an**.

17. "Don't you think it would be _____ to wait until the rain has stopped?"

"No, that is not _____."
✔ **A) better / necessary**
Wouldn't it be better to ...? is a common way to suggest something, and the reply **that is not necessary** refuses it. Not **best / unnecessary**: **not unnecessary** means it IS necessary, which contradicts **No**.

18. The environment should be protected. In addition to this, we should be _____ with the way _____ resources are being used.
✔ **C) careful / natural**
Be careful with means to use something with attention so you don't waste it. Before the noun **resources** we need the adjective **natural**, not the adverb **naturally**.

19. The rate of production at our _____ factory is _____. We are extremely pleased with the _____ work the new _____ manager is doing. He has reorganised the _____ programme.
✔ **B) textile / more than satisfactory / good / assistant / entire**
The speakers are **extremely pleased**, so production must be **more than satisfactory** and the work **good**. **Textile factory**, **assistant manager** and **the entire programme** are natural phrases. Not option 3: **not good** contradicts **pleased**.

20. In the middle of the night, I _____ remembered that I hadn't paid the rent.
✔ **B) suddenly**
Suddenly means quickly and without warning, which is how you remember something in the night. **Bare** and **hasty** are adjectives, so they cannot describe the verb **remembered**.

21. He is an extremely _____ person. Everyone likes him.
✔ **E) friendly**
Friendly means kind and pleasant to others, which is why everyone likes him. **Cordiality** is a noun, not an adjective.

22. He has been doing very _____ in school. I'm sure he will graduate with honours.
✔ **D) well**
After the verb **doing**, we need an adverb: **doing very well**. Not **better**: we cannot say **very better**.

23. I'll expect you for dinner _____.
✔ **A) on Sunday evening**
We use **on** with days, and also with a day plus a part of the day: **on Sunday evening**, **on Monday morning**. On its own, a part of the day takes **in**: **in the evening**. Not **in home**: we say **at home**, and the sentence needs a time, not a place.

24. She _____ takes the bus to work, but _____ John will give her a lift.
✔ **E) generally / occasionally**
Generally (usually) and **occasionally** (sometimes) are adverbs of frequency that contrast well with **but**. Not **sometime / on occasion**: **sometime** means at an unknown time, not how often.

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