ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Advanced Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 12

Advanced English Grammar Tests · 17 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/advanced-grammar-test-12/

1	**B**	2	**D**	3	**A**	4	**C**	5	**C**	6	**D**	7	**B**	8	**D**	9	**A**	10	**A**
11	**C**	12	**A**	13	**B**	14	**B**	15	**A**	16	**A**	17	**D**						

Explanations

1. Luckily, nobody was hurt in the car _____.
✔ **B) crash**
The fixed collocation is **car crash**, meaning an accident in which a car hits something. **Blow**, **shock** and **hit** do not combine with **car** in this sense. **Hit** can be a verb (**the car hit a tree**), but **a car hit** is not a noun phrase for an accident.

2. All the hotels in the town were full up so we stayed in a _____ village.
✔ **D) nearby**
Nearby works as an adjective before a noun and means 'not far away': **a nearby village**. **Near** is rarely used before a noun in this way, so **a near village** sounds wrong. **Close** would need a different structure (**a village close by**). **Neighbor** is a noun; the adjective would be **neighbouring**.

3. He won the first _____ in the competition.
✔ **A) prize**
A **prize** is what you win in a competition: **first prize**. Don't confuse it with **price**, which is the money something costs. A **reward** is given for good behaviour or help, not for coming first in a contest.

4. Sixty per cent of television viewers chose him as their _____ actor.
✔ **C) favourite**
Your **favourite** actor is the one you like best, so it is the natural word for viewers' choices: **their favourite actor**. Not **preferable**: it means 'better or more suitable' and is not used before a noun for a person you like. **Popular** describes what many people like, so 'their popular actor' makes no sense. **Favored** means 'given an advantage', not 'liked best'.

5. We've been _____ with that firm for many years.
✔ **C) dealing**
Deal with a company means do business with it: **We've been dealing with that firm for years.** The correct collocation is **do business with**, not **make business**. **Supply** takes a direct object (**supply a firm with goods**), and **treat with** is not used for business.

6. I can't give you an answer yet. I'd like _____ more time to consider my decision.
✔ **D) rather**
Rather can modify comparatives and **more**, meaning 'somewhat': **rather more time**, **rather better**. **Quite** and **fairly** are not normally used before **more** in this way. **Hardly** means 'almost not', which makes no sense here.

7. I learnt to _____ a bicycle when I was six years old.
✔ **B) ride**
You **ride** a bicycle, a motorbike or a horse, because you sit on it. You **drive** a car, bus or lorry. **Guide** and **conduct** are not used for vehicles in this way.

8. The lady who had invited us heard me telling my wife that the dinner was terrible so I was _____.
✔ **D) embarrassed**
Embarrassed describes the awkward, self-conscious feeling you have after a social mistake, such as being overheard criticising your host's dinner. Not **shameful**: it describes an action that causes shame (**shameful behaviour**), not how a person feels; the feeling is **ashamed**. **Nervous** means worried before something happens.

9. Sometimes a bus _____ gets on the bus and checks the tickets.
✔ **A) inspector**
A ticket **inspector** gets on public transport from time to time to check that passengers have valid tickets. The clue is **sometimes gets on the bus**. Not **conductor**: a conductor stays on the bus for the whole journey and sells or collects fares.

10. - Where do you _____ the writing paper?

- In this desk.
✔ **A) keep**
Keep means store something in a regular place: **Where do you keep the writing paper?** – **In this desk. Hold** means have something in your hands. **Maintain** means keep something in good condition, and **guard** means protect it.

11. PTO stands _____ "Please turn over" — the page, of course.
✔ **C) for**
The fixed phrase **stand for** explains what an abbreviation means: **PTO stands for "Please turn over"**. **As**, **like** and **by** are not used with **stand** in this meaning.

12. He'll soon get _____ his disappointment and be quite cheerful again by the morning.
✔ **A) over**
The phrasal verb **get over** something means recover from it, such as a disappointment, an illness or a shock: **He'll soon get over it.** Not **get through**: that means survive a difficult period while it is happening, not recover afterwards. **Get out of** means avoid doing something.

13. In this series of questions, three words have the same sound but one does not. Choose one that does not.
✔ **B) phrase**
In **case**, **base** and **lace**, the ending **-ase/-ace** is pronounced /eɪs/, with an unvoiced /s/. In **phrase** it is /eɪz/, with a voiced /z/ sound, so **phrase** is the odd one out.

14. In this series of questions, three words have the same sound but one does not. Choose one that does not.
✔ **B) height**
In **eight**, **weight** and **freight**, the letters **eigh** are pronounced /eɪ/. In **height** they are pronounced /aɪ/ (/haɪt/), so **height** is the odd one out.

15. In this series of questions, three words have the same sound but one does not. Choose one that does not.
✔ **A) wrong**
Young, **sung** and **tongue** all have the vowel /ʌ/: /jʌŋ/, /sʌŋ/, /tʌŋ/. **Wrong** has /ɒ/ in British English (/rɒŋ/), so it is the odd one out. Note that **tongue** rhymes with **sung** despite its unusual spelling.

16. In this series of questions, three words have the same sound but one does not. Choose one that does not.
✔ **A) lower**
Shower, **tower** and **power** have the sound /aʊə/. **Lower** (the opposite of **higher**, or the verb 'to move down') is pronounced /'ləʊə/, so it is the odd one out.

17. In this series of questions, three words have the same sound but one does not. Choose one that does not.
✔ **D) owned**
Sound, **ground** and **drowned** are all pronounced with /aʊnd/; the spelling of **drowned** is different, but it rhymes with the others. **Owned** is pronounced /əʊnd/, so it is the odd one out.

Practise more on englishtestsonline.com
Take this test online, download its questions PDF, and find thousands of free English tests:
englishtestsonline.com · scan the code for this test
englishtestsonline.com