ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Advanced Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 13

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Explanations

1. **(Please note: The following questions are part of a cloze test. They are interrelated, meaning that the information provided in each question is connected to the others.)**

One crossing of the Atlantic is very much like _____, and people who cross it frequently do not _____ for the _____ of its interest.
✓ C) another
The sentence compares one crossing with any second, unspecified crossing, so we need **another** (= one more of the same kind): **One crossing is very much like another.** Not **the other**: it would mean the second of only two crossings, and the Atlantic is crossed countless times. **Other** cannot stand alone as a singular pronoun, and **one other** sounds unnatural here.

2. One crossing of the Atlantic is very much like _____, and people who cross it frequently do not _____ for the _____ of its interest.
✓ B) make the voyage
A **voyage** is a long journey by sea, so it fits an Atlantic crossing, and the fixed collocation is **make a voyage/journey**. Not **make the travel**: **travel** is uncountable and general, so it is not used with **the** for a single trip, and **do** does not collocate with either noun here.

3. One crossing of the Atlantic is very much like _____, and people who cross it frequently do not _____ for the _____ of its interest.
✓ D) sake
The fixed phrase **for the sake of something** means 'for the purpose of enjoying or getting it': frequent travellers do not cross **for the sake of its interest**, because the trip is no longer interesting to them. **Reason**, **motive** and **cause** are followed by **for** (**the reason for**), and none of them forms this idiom.

4. Most of us are quite happy when we feel _____ to go to bed and pleased when the journey _____.
✓ A) tired enough
Enough comes after an adjective: **tired enough to go to bed**. Not **enough tired**: **enough** goes before nouns (**enough time**), not before adjectives. **Feel** is not reflexive here, so **ourselves** is wrong.

5. Most of us are quite happy when we feel _____ to go to bed and pleased when the journey _____.
✓ C) is over
Be over means 'be finished': **pleased when the journey is over**. Not **finish**: the singular subject **the journey** would need **finishes**. A journey is not 'achieved', and **is in the end** is not English.

6. On the first night this time, I felt especially lazy and went to bed _____ earlier than usual.
✓ B) rather
Before a comparative such as **earlier**, the natural degree word here is **rather** (= somewhat): **rather earlier than usual**. Not **quite** or **fairly**: they are not normally used before comparatives (**quite earlier** and **fairly earlier** are wrong). **Somehow** means 'in some way' and does not express degree.

7. When I _____ my cabin, I was surprised _____ that I _____ a companion during my trip.
✓ A) arrived in
Arrive takes a preposition (**in** or **at**) before a place, while **reach** takes a direct object with no preposition (**reached my cabin**). So **reached to** and **reached at** are wrong, and **arrive to** is a common learner error. Only **arrived in my cabin** is grammatical.

8. When I _____ my cabin, I was surprised _____ that I _____ a companion during my trip.
✓ D) to see
An adjective of feeling is followed by a to-infinitive for the cause of the feeling: **I was surprised to see that…**. Not **at seeing**: **surprised at** is normally followed by a noun (**surprised at the news**), not by **seeing that** + clause. **For seeing** is wrong, and **that I saw** leaves two **that**-clauses in a row.

9. When I _____ my cabin, I was surprised _____ that I _____ a companion during my trip.
✓ C) would have
This is the future seen from the past: in past narration **will have** becomes **would have** (**I saw that I would have a companion**). Not **should have had**: that refers to a past obligation or expectation, not a future fact. **Am to have** is in the wrong tense, and **ought to have** expresses duty.

10. I had expected _____ but there was a suitcase _____ mine in the opposite corner.
✓ D) to be alone
Expect is followed by a to-infinitive (**expect to do**), so the **-ing** options are wrong. **Alone** (= without anyone else) contrasts with the other person's suitcase in the cabin. Not **to be lonely**: **lonely** describes an unhappy feeling, not simply having no company.

11. I had expected _____ but there was a suitcase _____ mine in the opposite corner.
✔ **A) like**
To compare things we use the preposition **like** + noun or pronoun: **a suitcase like mine**. Not **as**: as a preposition it means 'in the role of', and as a conjunction it needs a clause. The correct forms are **similar to** and **the same as**, so **similar than** and **the same that** are wrong.

12. I wondered who _____.
✔ **B) he could be and what he would be like**
In indirect questions after **wondered**, the word order is the same as in a statement, with no inversion: **who he could be**. To ask about someone's character we use **what is he like?**, which becomes **what he would be like**. Not **could he be… what would he be like**: that keeps the direct-question word order.

13. Soon afterwards he came in. He was the sort of man you might meet _____, except that he was wearing _____ good clothes that I made up my mind that we would not _____, _____, and did not say _____.
✔ **D) anywhere**
Anywhere (= in any place at all) describes a very ordinary man: **the sort of man you might meet anywhere**. Not **somewhere**: it means one particular, unknown place, so it does not show how ordinary he was. **In each place** and **for all parts** are not idiomatic.

14. He was the sort of man you might meet _____, except that he was wearing _____ good clothes that I made up my mind that we would not _____, _____, and did not say _____.
✔ **D) such**
Before an adjective + noun we use **such**, and this leads to a result clause with **that**: **such good clothes that…**. **Clothes** is plural, so there is no article: not **such a**. Not **so**: **so** is used before an adjective on its own (**his clothes were so good that…**).

15. He was the sort of man you might meet _____, except that he was wearing _____ good clothes that I made up my mind that we would not _____, _____, and did not say _____.
✔ **C) get on well together**
Get on (well) together/with someone is a phrasal verb meaning 'have a friendly relationship': **we would not get on well together**. The other verbs do not form this meaning with **together**.

16. He was the sort of man you might meet _____, except that he was wearing _____ good clothes that I made up my mind that we would not _____, _____, and did not say _____.
✔ **A) whoever he was**
Whoever he was means 'it didn't matter who he was'. Like other clauses with **-ever**, it uses statement word order (**he was**), so **whoever was he** is wrong. **However** refers to manner or degree, not to a person's identity.

17. He was the sort of man you might meet _____, except that he was wearing _____ good clothes that I made up my mind that we would not _____, _____, and did not say _____.
✔ **C) a single word to him**
Say takes the thing said as its object and the listener after **to**: **say a single word to him**. Not **say him a word**: unlike **tell**, **say** cannot take the person as an indirect object. The sentence already has **did not**, so **not one word to him** would add a second negative.

18. I suppose I slept for several hours because when I woke up it was the middle of the night. I felt cold but covered _____ _____ and tried to _____.
✔ **D) myself up**
With a phrasal verb, a pronoun object goes between the verb and the particle: **covered myself up**. The subject is **I**, so the reflexive pronoun **myself** is needed. Not **up myself**: a pronoun cannot follow the particle, and **me** is not used for the subject's own action here.

19. I felt cold but covered _____ _____ and tried to _____.
✔ **B) as well as I could**
As well as I could means 'to the best of my ability' and uses the comparison pattern **as + adverb + as**. Not **so well as**: in modern English **so… as** is used mainly after a negative (**not so well as**). The **that** options express result or purpose, which makes no sense here.

20. I felt cold but covered _____ _____ and tried to _____.
✔ **A) go back to sleep**
Go back to sleep is the fixed expression for starting to sleep again after waking. Here **sleep** is a noun, as in **go to sleep**, so **go back to sleeping** sounds unnatural. **Put myself to sleep again** is not idiomatic in this situation.

21. Then I realized that a draught was coming from somewhere. I got up _____ the door but found it already locked from the inside.
✔ **A) to shut**
A to-infinitive shows purpose: **I got up to shut the door**. Not **for shutting**: we do not use **for + -ing** for a person's purpose. **In order that I shut** is awkward and in the wrong tense, and **so as for shutting** is not English (the correct form is **so as to shut**).

22. The cold air was coming from the window opposite. I crossed the room and _____, the moon shone through it on to the other bed.
✔ **C) as I did so**
Do so replaces an action already mentioned (crossing the room), and **as** means 'while/at the moment that': **as I did so, the moon shone…**. Not **as I did like that**: **do like that** cannot replace an earlier verb phrase. **At doing so** is not English.

23. _____ there.
✔ **B) There was no one**
To say that something does or does not exist in a place, we use **there is/was**: **There was no one there.** Not **It was no one**: **it** refers to something already known. **It was any one** and **There was any one** are wrong because **any** in a statement needs a negative verb (**There wasn't anyone**).

24. It took me a minute or two to _____ the door myself.
✔ **D) remember locking**
Remember + -ing means recalling an action you did earlier: the narrator suddenly recalls that he had locked the door himself, so nobody could have left that way. Not **remember to lock**: that means not forgetting to do something in the future. **Remind** needs a person as its object (**remind someone to do**).

25. I realized that my companion _____ through the window into the sea.

✓ C) must have jumped

Must have + past participle is a confident conclusion about the past. The door was locked from the inside and the window was open, so the only explanation is that he **must have jumped**. Not **had to jump**: that means he was forced to. **Was to have jumped** means a plan that did not happen, and **could be jumped** is a wrong passive form.

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