ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Advanced Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 14

Advanced English Grammar Tests · 8 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
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1	A	2	D	3	C	4	C	5	B	6	A	7	D	8	B				

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.)**

"_____ I ask the waiter for the bill, darling, when you _____ your coffee?"
✓ A) Shall
To offer to do something or ask for someone's wishes, we use **Shall I…?**: **Shall I open the window?** Here the speaker offers to ask for the bill. Not **Will I**, because in British English **Will I…?** asks about the future and does not make an offer. **Am I going** would need **to ask**, and **Ought** would need **to**.

2. "_____ I ask the waiter for the bill, darling, when you _____ your coffee?"
✓ D) have finished
After time words such as **when**, **after** and **as soon as**, we use a present tense for the future, not **will**. The present perfect **have finished** shows the coffee will be finished first, and then the bill is requested. **will finish** and **shall finish** break this rule, and **will have finish** is not a correct form.

3. "Yes, I think you _____.
✓ C) had better
had better (+ bare infinitive) gives advice or says what is the sensible thing to do: **You'd better go.** In this short answer, **you had better** means 'you should ask for the bill'. Not **would rather**, which expresses preference (**I'd rather stay**) and makes no sense as advice. **had rather** and **would better** are not standard.

4. I _____ this film for such a long time that I _____ any of it."
✓ C) have been looking forward to seeing
for such a long time shows an action that started in the past and is still continuing, so we need the present perfect continuous: **have been looking forward**. In **look forward to**, **to** is a preposition, so it is followed by the **-ing** form: **looking forward to seeing**. Not **have been looking forward to see**, because a bare infinitive cannot follow this preposition.

5. I _____ this film for such a long time that I _____ any of it."
✓ B) wouldn't like to miss
would like is followed by a **to**-infinitive: **I wouldn't like to miss any of it.** We cannot say **would like that** + clause in English, so **wouldn't like that we miss/missed** is wrong. **wouldn't miss** changes the meaning to a prediction, not the speaker's wish.

6. "Waiter! The bill, please. Oh dear, I haven't got my wallet. I _____ it in my other jacket.
✓ A) must have left
must have + past participle expresses a logical deduction about the past: the speaker has no wallet, so he is almost certain he **left** it in the other jacket. Not **should have left**, which would mean that leaving it there was the right thing to do. **had to leave** means it was necessary, and **ought have left** is missing **to**.

7. I wish I _____ it before we came out."
✓ D) had checked
For a regret about the past, we use **wish** + past perfect: **I wish I had checked it before we came out.** The clue is **before we came out**, which refers to the past. Not **would have checked**, because **would** is not used after **wish** with the same subject (**I wish I…**) to talk about the past.

8. "Good heavens! Now I suppose they'll make us _____."
✓ B) wash up
In the active voice, **make** + object is followed by the bare infinitive (no **to**): **They'll make us wash up.** Not **to wash up**, which is only used in the passive (**We were made to wash up**). **the washing up** would need a verb: **make us do the washing up**.

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