ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Advanced Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 17

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1	A	2	B	3	B	4	A	5	D	6	A	7	C	8	D				

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 have been looking for this office since I arrived at the station. It _____ be in the main street.
✓ A) should
Should + bare infinitive expresses what we expect to be true according to what we have been told: **It should be in the main street** means 'it is supposed to be there'. The speaker has been told where the office is but still cannot find it. Not **ought**, because it needs **to** (**ought to be**). Not **must have**, because that refers to the past and needs a past participle (**must have been**).

2. I _____ me a hotel, please." "Certainly, sir.
✓ B) would like you to find
The pattern is **would like** + object + **to**-infinitive: **I would like you to find me a hotel**. **Would like** is never followed by a **that**-clause or an **-ing** form when it names a specific wish. Not **am wanting**, because **want** is a stative verb and is not normally used in the continuous here.

3. But you _____ so far.
✓ B) needn't have walked
Needn't have + past participle describes something that was actually done but was unnecessary. The man did walk a long way, and the walk was not needed: **you needn't have walked so far**. Not **needn't walk**, because that refers to the present or future, not to a past action. **Must not have walked** is a negative deduction, which makes no sense here, and **were not to walk** means 'were not allowed to walk'.

4. If you'd turned left at the station, you _____ it straightaway.
✓ A) would have found
This is a third conditional about an imaginary past: **If** + past perfect (**you'd turned**), then **would have** + past participle (**would have found**). Not **would find**, because the result belongs to the past, not the present. **Had found** cannot be used in the main clause of a conditional.

5. Now, _____ see if we can find you something suitable?"
✓ D) shall we
Shall we…? is the standard way to make a suggestion or offer that includes the speaker: **Shall we see if we can find you something?** Not **will we**, because that asks about future fact rather than making a suggestion. **Let's to** is ungrammatical, because **let's** takes a bare infinitive (**let's see**).

6. "I only want a room for one night but I cannot stand sleeping in noisy rooms." "All the hotels here are near the main road. You _____ come home with me, sir.
✓ A) had better
Had better + bare infinitive gives strong advice about what is best in a particular situation: **You had better come home with me**. **Would better** and **had rather** do not exist as fixed forms. Not **would rather**, because it expresses the subject's own preference (**I'd rather stay**), not advice to someone else.

7. You'll be more comfortable. In fact, when you _____ my wife's cooking, you'll realize you _____ have come to a better place."
✓ C) taste
In time clauses introduced by **when**, **as soon as**, **after**, etc., we use the present simple for future meaning, not **will** or **shall**. So we say **when you taste my wife's cooking, you'll realize…**. The future form (**you'll realize**) goes only in the main clause.

8. In fact, when you _____ my wife's cooking, you'll realize you _____ have come to a better place."
✓ D) couldn't
Couldn't have + past participle combined with a comparative is a fixed way of saying something is the best possible: **you couldn't have come to a better place** means 'this is the best place you could have come to'. Not **cannot**, which would wrongly suggest a logical impossibility. **Might** and **may not** express only uncertainty, so they lose the meaning of 'the best possible'.

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