ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Advanced Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 02

Advanced English Grammar Tests · 8 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/advanced-grammar-test-2/

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

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.)**

Hello, Mary! I _____ you before now but I _____ so hard at the office that I didn't have time.
✓ **A) should have rung**
Should have + past participle criticises a past action that did not happen. Here the writer is criticising herself: **I should have rung you before now**, meaning I didn't ring, and that was wrong. Not **must have rung**, because that is a deduction about the past, and the writer knows she didn't ring. **Had to ring** expresses past obligation, and **ought to ring** refers to the present or future, so neither fits **before now**.

2. I _____ you before now but I _____ so hard at the office that I didn't have time.
✓ **C) have had to work**
Have had to work is the present perfect of **have to**. It describes an obligation over a period up to now, which matches **before now** earlier in the sentence: **I have had to work so hard that I didn't have time.** Not **must have worked**, because that is a guess about the past, and you don't guess about your own work. **Must work** and **ought to work** refer to the present or future, not to a period up to now.

3. My boss _____ on holiday tomorrow and he _____ arrange everything before he _____.
✓ **B) is going**
We use the present continuous (**is going**) for a future arrangement that is already fixed. The time word **tomorrow** and a planned holiday show it is an arrangement: **My boss is going on holiday tomorrow.** Not **will go**, because **will** is for predictions and sudden decisions, not plans already made. **Shall go** and **shall be going** are not used with a third-person subject in this way.

4. My boss _____ on holiday tomorrow and he _____ arrange everything before he _____.
✓ **D) wants me to**
The verb **want** is followed by an object + **to**-infinitive: **He wants me to arrange everything.** Not **wants that I**, because **want** cannot take a **that**-clause in English, although this pattern is common in other languages. **Would like that I** is wrong for the same reason. **Would that I** is an old-fashioned way of expressing a wish and makes no sense here.

5. My boss _____ on holiday tomorrow and he _____ arrange everything before he _____.
✓ **A) leaves**
In time clauses after **before**, **after**, **when** and **until**, we use the present simple for future meaning, not **will** or **shall**: **before he leaves**. Not **will leave**, because future forms are not used after **before**. **Is leaving** is also unnatural in this time clause.

6. If he had given me sensible instructions, I could have done the work next week. But you _____ the same problems with your boss.
✓ **D) must have**
Must + infinitive expresses a confident deduction about the present. The writer is sure that Mary also has trouble with her boss: **you must have the same problems**. Here **have** is the main verb, not a perfect auxiliary. Not **can have**, because **can** is not used for deductions in affirmative sentences. **Ought to have** means a duty, not a deduction, and **have to have** means obligation.

7. Anyway, _____ two tickets for the new play at the Grand Theatre on Saturday.
✓ **B) I have been given**
With verbs that take two objects, such as **give**, the person usually becomes the subject of the passive: **I have been given two tickets.** The present perfect shows that the action is recent and still relevant now. Not **they have been given to me**, because the sentence already names the tickets after the gap, so **they** would repeat them. **I am given** is a present simple passive, which describes something that happens regularly, not one recent event.

8. _____ and see it together?
✓ **C) Shall we go**
Shall we...? is the usual way to make a suggestion in British English: **Shall we go and see it together?** Not **Do you like to go**, because that asks about a habit; an invitation would be **Would you like to go...? May we go** asks for permission, and **Will we go** asks about the future rather than making a suggestion.