ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Elementary Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 12

Elementary English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
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1	**A**	2	**C**	3	**D**	4	**B**	5	**C**	6	**A**	7	**D**	8	**B**	9	**C**	10	**A**
11	**D**	12	**C**	13	**A**	14	**B**	15	**D**	16	**A**	17	**D**	18	**D**	19	**B**	20	**C**

Explanations

1. Are my shoes in the box?

No, there _____ in the box.
✓ **A) isn't anything**
In negative sentences we use **not … anything**: **There isn't anything in the box.** We don't use two negative words together, so **isn't nothing** is wrong.

2. Have you got any apples?

Yes, I've got _____.
✓ **C) two small ones**
We use **one/ones** so we don't repeat a noun. **Two small ones** means **two small apples**. **Two small** alone is not complete.

3. Whose are those dogs?

They're _____.
✓ **D) theirs**
With no noun after it, we use the pronoun **theirs**: **They're theirs. Their** needs a noun after it: **They're their dogs.**

4. Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct.
✓ **B) How old are you?**
To ask about age in English, we say **How old are you?** We don't use **have** for age.

5. Who _____ on Saturdays?
✓ **C) do you help**
In present simple questions, the word order is **question word + do + you + verb**: **Who do you help on Saturdays?**

6. 572 is _____.
✓ **A) five hundred and seventy-two**
In British English we say **hundred** (not **hundreds**) and add **and**: **five hundred and seventy-two**. **Five hundred and twenty-seven** is 527, not 572.

7. Molly is the girl _____ brown hair.
✓ **D) with a lot of**
We use **with** to describe how someone looks: **the girl with brown hair**. **Hair** is uncountable here, so we say **a lot of**, not **many**.

8. What time _____ breakfast?
✓ **B) does Mary have**
In present simple questions, use **does** + base verb: **What time does Mary have breakfast?** We say **have breakfast** without **the**.

9. His mother will come at 8 o'clock _____ evening.
✓ **C) this**
We don't use a preposition before **this**: **this evening**, **this morning**. Not **on this** or **at this**.

10. I feel very well because I went to bed very early _____.
✓ **A) last night**
The verb **went** is in the past, so we need **last night** (yesterday evening). **Tonight** is today's evening, which hasn't happened yet.

11. What is Mary like?

She _____.
✓ **D) is very pretty**
What is she like? asks about a person's character or appearance, so the answer is **She is very pretty.** Not **is very well**, which answers **How is she?**

12. Have the people got the money now?

Yes, the police gave _____.
✓ **C) it to them**
Money is uncountable, so we use **it**. **The people** are plural, so we use **them**: **gave it to them**.

13. Terry is behind Belinda.

Yes, Belinda is _____ Terry.
✓ **A) in front of**
If Terry is **behind** Belinda, then Belinda is **in front of** Terry. They are opposites.

14. Pauline is _____ radio.
✓ **B) listening to the**
We say **listen to** something, and we say **the radio**: **Pauline is listening to the radio.**

15. Are those books in the car?

Yes, Alice _____ yesterday.
✓ **D) put them in**
Yesterday shows the past, and **put** is the same in the past. **Put them in** is complete. Not **put them into**, because **into** needs a place after it (**into the car**).

16. _____ to Scotland last month?
✓ **A) Did Andrew go**
Last month is a finished time, so we use the past simple: **Did Andrew go…?** Not **Has Andrew been**, because the present perfect is not used with **last month**.

17. This is an old photograph of me when I _____.
✔ **D) had short hair**
The photo is old, so we use the past: **had**. **Hair** on your head is uncountable, so we say **short hair**, not **hairs**.

18. Whose is that?

It's _____.
✔ **D) ours**
With no noun after it, we use **ours** (= belonging to us): **It's ours. My** needs a noun after it: **It's my bag.**

19. My brother was _____ all week.
✔ **B) at home**
We say **at home** without **the**: **My brother was at home all week.**

20. Barry never eats potatoes and _____.
✔ **C) neither does Molly**
To agree with a negative sentence (**never eats**), we use **neither + does + subject**: **neither does Molly**. Not **neither doesn't**, because **neither** is already negative.

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