ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Elementary Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 23

Elementary English Grammar Tests · 12 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
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1	**A**	2	**D**	3	**B**	4	**C**	5	**C**	6	**B**	7	**D**	8	**A**	9	**B**	10	**D**
11	**C**	12	**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.)**

"Peter _____ back from the shop," said Mr James.
✔ **A) has just come**
Use the present perfect with **just** for something that happened a very short time ago: **has just come**. **Just** goes between **has** and the verb.

2. "He _____ some new football boots, but he _____ find any that were right for him."
✔ **D) wanted to buy**
We say **want to** + verb: **He wanted to buy** some boots. The story is in the past, so we use **wanted**.

3. "He _____ some new football boots, but he _____ find any that were right for him."
✔ **B) wasn't able to**
Wasn't able to + verb means **couldn't**: **he wasn't able to find any**. Not **couldn't to**, because **could** is never followed by **to**.

4. "_____ the same?" I asked.
✔ **C) Were they all**
In a past question, **were** comes before the subject, and **all** comes after **they**: **Were they all the same?** The visit to the shop is finished, so we use the past simple, not **have been**.

5. "He said they showed _____ but he _____ any of them."
✔ **C) him different pairs**
After **show**, the person comes first, with no **to**: **showed him different pairs**. We can also say **showed different pairs to him**, but not **showed to him different pairs**.

6. "He said they showed _____ but he _____ any of them."
✔ **B) didn't like**
The sentence uses the past simple (**showed**), so the negative is also past simple: **didn't like**. We don't usually use **like** in the continuous form, so **wasn't liking** is wrong.

7. "What _____ do about his boots, then?" I asked.
✔ **D) is Peter going to**
For plans, we use **be going to** + verb. In a question, **is** comes before the subject: **What is Peter going to do?** Don't forget **to**.

8. "Well, the shop told _____ next week.
✔ **A) him to come back**
We say **tell someone to do something**: **told him to come back**. **Tell** has no **to** before the person.

9. It's not a big problem because he _____ to have them before the new school term.
✔ **B) doesn't need**
Doesn't need to means it isn't necessary: **he doesn't need to have them** yet. Not **mustn't**, because that means it is not allowed.

10. But he _____ to arrange his things early.
✔ **D) always begins**
Always goes before the main verb: **he always begins**. We use the present simple for habits.

11. For example, he _____ late for school."
✔ **C) has never been**
Use the present perfect to talk about all his life until now: **he has never been late**. **Never** goes after **has**.

12. "My daughter is different," I said. "I _____ throw her out when it's time for school."
✔ **C) have to**
Have to means it is necessary: her daughter is slow, so she **has to** make her leave. **Need** would need **to** (**need to throw**).

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