ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

ELEMENTARY Test 33

Elementary English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/elementary-test-10-33/

1	**B**	2	**C**	3	**C**	4	**C**	5	**B**	6	**B**	7	**B**	8	**B**	9	**C**	10	**D**
11	**C**	12	**C**	13	**A**	14	**A**	15	**C**	16	**B**	17	**A**	18	**C**	19	**A**	20	**B**

Explanations

1. My parents _____ a new stereo.
✔ **B) have**
My parents means **they**, so we use **have**. **Has** is only for he, she or it.

2. Does your sister _____ a fiancé?
✔ **C) have**
After **does** we always use the base verb: **Does she have…?** Not **has**, because **does** already shows he/she/it.

3. I don't _____ a problem with this exercise.
✔ **C) have**
After **don't** we use the base verb: **I don't have**. Not **to have**, because **don't** is not followed by **to**.

4. Do you have _____ homework?
✔ **C) any**
In questions we usually use **any** with uncountable nouns like **homework**: **Do you have any homework?** Not **many**, because homework is uncountable.

5. I've got _____ pencils than you.
✔ **B) more**
Than tells us we are comparing, so we need **more**: **more pencils than you**.

6. The Plaza is the _____ hotel in town.
✔ **B) cheapest**
The … in town shows we compare with all the hotels, so we use the superlative: **the cheapest hotel**. Not **the cheapest**, because **the** is already in the sentence.

7. Claridge's is the _____ hotel in town.
✔ **B) oldest**
The … in town shows we compare with all the hotels, so we use the superlative: **the oldest hotel**. Not **the oldest**, because **the** is already in the sentence.

8. The Plaza _____ a swimming pool.
✔ **B) has got**
The Plaza is one hotel (it), so we use **has got**. **Have got** and **have** are for I, you, we and they.

9. I _____ for a walk in the country and _____ a farm.
✔ **C) went / saw**
Both actions are finished in the past, so both verbs are in the past: **went** and **saw**.

10. Yesterday was _____ than today.
✔ **D) much hotter**
Than shows a comparison, so we need **hotter**. **Much** makes it stronger: **much hotter**. Not **more hot**, because short words like **hot** take **-er**.

11. She's _____ than her brother.
✔ **C) taller**
We compare two people with **than**, so we use **taller**.

12. She is smaller _____ her sister.
✔ **C) than**
After a comparison like **smaller** we use **than**. Not **then**, which is about time.

13. I'm the _____ in the class.
✔ **A) youngest**
The … in the class shows a superlative: **the youngest**. Not **most youngest**: we never use **most** and **-est** together.

14. Last week was _____ than this week.
✔ **A) busier**
Than shows a comparison. **Busy** ends in **-y**, so it becomes **busier**.

15. He _____ got any sisters.
✔ **C) hasn't**
With **he** we say **has got**, so the negative is **hasn't got**. Not **doesn't**, because we don't use **do/does** with **got**.

16. Do you _____ any bread?
✔ **B) have**
After **Do you** we use the base verb **have**: **Do you have any bread?**

17. My homework is the _____ in class.
✔ **A) worst**
The … in class needs a superlative. **Bad** is irregular: **bad – worse – the worst**.

18. This exercise is _____ difficult in the book.
✔ **C) the most**
Long words like **difficult** form the superlative with **the most**: **the most difficult in the book**.

19. I'm the most _____.
✔ **A) intelligent**
Long words like **intelligent** use **the most**: **the most intelligent**. Not **cleverest**, because we never use **most** and **-est** together.

20. Its university, founded _____ 1365, is one of the oldest in Europe.
✔ **B) in**
We use **in** with years: **in 1365**. Not **on**, which is for days and dates (**on Monday**, **on 5 May**).