ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

# ELEMENTARY Test 32

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

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

## Explanations

**1.** You are _____ me.
✔ **C) older than**
To compare two people, use **older than**: **You are older than me.** Not **then**, which is about time.

**2.** New York is _____ Paris.
✔ **B) dirtier than**
We compare two cities, so we need **dirtier than**. Dirty → **dirtier** (y becomes i + er).

**3.** Prague is one of the _____ cities in Europe.
✔ **A) most beautiful**
After **one of the**, use the superlative: **one of the most beautiful cities**. Not **the most beautiful**, because **the** is already in the sentence.

**4.** How many children _____ they _____?
✔ **A) have / got**
Questions with **have got**: **How many children have they got?** With **they**, use **have**, not **has**.

**5.** The country is quieter _____ a city.
✔ **C) than**
After a comparative like **quieter**, use **than**: **quieter than a city**.

**6.** The house is 50 metres _____ the sea.
✔ **D) from**
To say the distance between two places, use **from**: **50 metres from the sea**.

**7.** He spends his time _____ the banks of the river.
✔ **D) on**
We say **on the banks of the river**, like **on the beach**. The bank is the land next to the river.

**8.** She came _____ the garage.
✔ **C) out of**
Before a place, use **out of**: **She came out of the garage. Out** alone needs **of** here.

**9.** He jumped _____ the lake.
✔ **A) into**
**Into** shows movement from outside to inside: **He jumped into the lake.**

**10.** He walked _____ the hill.
✔ **D) up**
**Up** shows movement to a higher place: **He walked up the hill.**

**11.** The country is _____ than a city.
✔ **B) cheaper**
Short adjective + **-er** before **than**: cheap → **cheaper**. Not **more cheaper**: never use **more** and **-er** together.

**12.** A city is _____ than the country.
✔ **C) more exciting**
Long adjectives use **more** before **than**: **more exciting than**.

**13.** Your class is _____ than my class.
✔ **C) noisier**
Noisy → **noisier** (y becomes i + er). Don't use **more** with **-er**.

**14.** Life in the country is _____ in a city.
✔ **B) slower than**
We compare two things, so we need **slower than**. **Slower** alone has no **than**, and **slowly** is not an adjective.

**15.** Brian's car is _____ in our district.
✔ **C) the fastest**
**In our district** means it is compared with all cars, so use the superlative **the fastest**.

**16.** Paris is _____ Madrid.
✔ **C) bigger than**
Big → **bigger** (double g), then **than**: **bigger than Madrid**.

**17.** Madrid is much _____.
✔ **B) cheaper**
**Much** goes before a comparative: **much cheaper**. Madrid is compared with Paris.

**18.** Why did you leave London? You had a _____ job.
✔ **A) better**
Good → **better** (irregular). The old job is compared with the new one. Not **gooder**: this word doesn't exist.

**19.** London _____ got a lot of parks.
✔ **A) has**
London is one thing (it), so use **has got**: **London has got a lot of parks.**

**20.** Our school _____ a library, but it doesn't _____ any computers.
✔ **A) has / have**
**Our school** = it, so **has**. After **doesn't**, use the base form **have**: **it doesn't have**.