ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

# English Grammar Level Test MCQ With Answers – Advanced Part 4

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## Explanations

**1.** Yes, I thought this morning I might need a new watch, but they just changed the battery in my old watch and it was working perfectly after all. So, I _____ a new one.
✔ **E) didn't need to buy**
**Didn't need to** + infinitive means something was not necessary, and usually that we did not do it. The speaker only changed the battery, so no new watch was bought. Not **needn't have bought**: that means you did buy one, but it was unnecessary.

**2.** It is Meltem's birthday party. Nil, a close friend, asks her:
**NİL:** How come Aysel isn't here? Didn't you send her an invitation?
**MELTEM:** I _____ send her one, but I think it _____ in the mail.
✔ **D) did / must have got lost**
Emphatic **did** + base verb (**I did send**) stresses that the action really happened, in answer to Nil's doubt. **Must have got lost** is a confident guess about the past: the speaker is almost sure the invitation was lost. **May get lost** and **must be lost** do not refer clearly to a completed past event.

**3.** I understand you did send him an e-mail message, but somehow it got lost on the way and he didn't turn up for the interview. I think you _____ him instead.
✔ **A) ought to have phoned**
**Ought to have** + past participle criticises a past action that did not happen: phoning would have been the better choice, but you sent an e-mail. Not **must have phoned**, which is a deduction (= I'm sure you phoned), not advice about the past.

**4.** Have you heard the news, Abdullah? The man _____ refused your proposal last year has been arrested.
✔ **D) whose daughter**
**Whose** shows possession in a relative clause: the man's daughter refused the proposal, so **the man whose daughter refused**. Not **whom**: it is an object pronoun and cannot be the subject of **refused**.

**5.** You don't believe every citizen ***is*** born free and equal and shares the same inherent human dignity, _____?
✔ **E) do you**
The question tag follows the main clause **You don't believe**, not the clause after **believe**. A negative main clause takes a positive tag: **You don't believe..., do you?** Not **doesn't he or she**: **every citizen** is only in the reported part.

**6.** _____ AIDS threatens to spread further in the near future was discussed in a recent meeting.
✔ **E) Whether or not**
A full clause (**AIDS threatens to spread**) can be the subject of a sentence when it begins with **whether (or not)**: **Whether or not AIDS threatens to spread was discussed.** Not **If**: **if** cannot start a noun clause in subject position. **The question of** would need **whether** after it to work.

**7.** You _____ another job pretty soon. I have a feeling that you're going to get fired before long.
✔ **E) 'd better start looking for**
**Had better** (**'d better**) is followed by the bare infinitive without **to**: **You'd better start looking**. It gives strong advice, here a kind of warning. Not **had better to start**: **to** is never used after **had better**.

**8.** _____, he went to collect his payment.
✔ **A) Having finished his work successfully**
A perfect participle clause (**Having finished...**) shows that one action was finished before the next: he finished the work, then went to collect his payment. Not **Although he had completed...**: there is no contrast between finishing work and getting paid.

**9.** It seems to me that they never gave a thought to probable future problems when the plans _____ five years ago.
✔ **E) were being laid down**
The past continuous passive (**were being laid down**) describes the period while the plans were being made, with **five years ago** as the time clue. During that time, nobody thought about future problems. Not **had been laid down**: the past perfect would put the planning before the moment of not thinking, which doesn't fit.

**10.** Haven't you heard the news? Some of the astronauts, _____ objected to the new regulations, have asked to be dropped from the Apollo program.
✔ **D) whose wives**
**Whose** + noun shows possession: the astronauts' wives objected, so **the astronauts, whose wives objected**. Not **that**: it cannot introduce a non-defining clause between commas. Not **who has**: the verb must be **have** to agree with **astronauts**.

**11.** On top of the hill _____.
✔ **C) stood an enormous Ottoman citadel**
After a fronted adverbial of place (**On top of the hill**), the verb can come before the subject: **stood an enormous Ottoman citadel**. This full inversion uses the main verb itself, not **did**. The adjective order is opinion/size before origin: **enormous Ottoman citadel**, not **Ottoman enormous citadel**.

**12.** He dyed his hair and wore dark glasses _____ people wouldn't recognize him.
✔ **B) so that**
**So that** + clause (often with **would/could**) expresses purpose: he changed his look so that people wouldn't recognize him. Not **in order to**: it must be followed by an infinitive, not a subject and verb.

**13.** _____ rich people are, they always seem anxious to make _____ more money.
✔ **A) No matter how / still**
**No matter how** + adjective + subject + verb means 'however rich they are'. **Still more** (= even more) stresses an even greater amount. Not **So rich people are**: **so** cannot introduce a concessive clause like this.

**14.** I'm surprised to hear that you've seen him here in Izmir because he is supposed _____ abroad for some time now.
✔ **B) to have been**
**Be supposed to** can mean 'be believed to'. The phrase **for some time now** needs a perfect meaning (from the past up to now), so we use the perfect infinitive: **is supposed to have been abroad**. Not **to be**: it does not go with **for some time now**.

**15.** I remember _____ to a big mosque in Istanbul as a small child.
✔ **C) being taken**
**Remember** + -ing refers to a memory of a past event. The speaker was the one taken somewhere, so we need the passive gerund: **being taken**. Not **to be taken**: **remember to** means not forgetting a future duty.

**16.** The doctor recommended that I _____ more careful with my diet.
✔ **A) be**
After verbs like **recommend, suggest, insist**, formal English uses the subjunctive, which is the base form for every person: **recommended that I be**. British English also allows **should be**, but **will be, am, was** and **were** are not used here.

**17.** Never before in my life _____ before a cruel tyrant!
✔ **A) have I had to bow**
When a negative adverbial such as **Never before** starts the sentence, the auxiliary comes before the subject: **have I had to**. The present perfect fits **in my life** (up to now). Not **I had bowed**: it has no inversion.

**18.** They were wondering what _____.
✔ **D) it was that the man wanted to have**
In an indirect question after **wondering what**, we use normal statement word order, not question order: **what it was that the man wanted**. Not **was it that...** or **did the man want...**: those use question order, which is wrong in reported questions.

**19.** Choose the correct question form:
✔ **A) Who waited for you?**
When **who** is the subject of the question, we use normal word order and no auxiliary **do**: **Who waited for you?** (= Somebody waited for you. Who?). The other options mix up word order. After **did**, the verb must be the base form, so **did you waited** is also wrong.

**20.** Oh, I am really sorry. I wish I _____ that vase.
✔ **A) had never attempted to lift**
For a regret about the past we use **wish** + past perfect: **I wish I had never attempted to lift that vase** (I tried, and it broke). Not **wouldn't have broken**: standard English does not use **would have** after **wish** for your own past actions.

**21.** Oh, how I wish I _____ there with you last night!
✔ **C) had been**
**Last night** shows a past situation, so **wish** takes the past perfect: **I wish I had been there**. Not **were/was**: these express a wish about the present.

**22.** They had the poor man _____ the toilets twice a day.
✔ **E) clean**
Causative **have** + person + bare infinitive means making or arranging for someone to do something: **had the poor man clean**. Not **cleaned**: **have** + object + past participle is used when the object is a thing that receives the action (**had the toilets cleaned**).

**23.** O.K., boys. It's high time we all _____ home now.
✔ **E) went**
**It's (high) time** + subject + past simple is used to say that something should happen now: **It's high time we went home**. The past form has a present meaning here. Not **go**: the present tense isn't used after **It's high time we**.

**24.** Not only _____ our display windows, but they also choose the different kinds of materials to be used in the background.
✔ **C) do professional interior decorators design**
When **Not only** begins a sentence, the clause after it takes question word order: auxiliary + subject + main verb, so **do professional interior decorators design**. Not **design do...** or **do design...**: the subject must come between the auxiliary and the main verb.

**25.** Choose the correct sentence:
✔ **B) Is that huge thing man-made?**
In a yes/no question with **be**, the order is **Is** + subject (**that huge thing**) + complement (**man-made**). Not **Is that huge man-made thing?**: it has no complement, so it is an incomplete question.