ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

English Grammar MCQ Test With Answers Intermediate – 06

Intermediate English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/english-grammar-mcq-test-with-answers-intermediate-06/

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

Explanations

1. "Are they going to repair the machine?"

"Yes, _____ they have been called in."
✓ **A) that's why**
That's why gives the result of a reason already known: they are going to repair it, and **that is why** they have been called in. Not **it's because**, because being called in is the result here, not the reason.

2. The new system is more efficient and _____ than the old one.
✓ **A) less expensive**
The sentence compares two things with **than**, so both adjectives must be comparative: **more efficient and less expensive**. Not **cheap**, because it is not a comparative form.

3. My friend can climb trees _____ a monkey.
✓ **D) like**
Use **like** + noun to say that someone does something in the same way as someone else: **climb trees like a monkey**. Not **as**, because **as a monkey** means 'in the role of a monkey'.

4. The work had _____ under extremely difficult conditions.
✓ **E) to be done**
Had to shows necessity in the past, and the work is done by people, so we need the passive infinitive: **had to be done**. **Had done** or **had completed** would wrongly make 'the work' the doer.

5. **FARUK:** _____ did you two meet last night?

FATMA: How many times must I tell you? **We didn't**!
✓ **A) Where**
Faruk asks about the place: **Where did you two meet?** Fatma answers that they did not meet at all. **Tell me when did you…** and **Please explain why did you…** are wrong, because after **tell me** / **explain** we use normal word order (**when you met**).

6. _____ crowded place this is!
✓ **B) What a**
In exclamations, use **What a** + adjective + singular countable noun: **What a crowded place this is!** Not **How a**, because **how** goes with an adjective alone (**How crowded this place is!**).

7. _____ beautifully she dances tonight!
✓ **D) How**
In exclamations, use **How** + adjective or adverb + subject + verb: **How beautifully she dances!** Not **What**, because **what** is followed by a noun.

8. _____ 1999 that somebody first pointed out the probable future problems this scheme would involve.
✓ **D) It was in**
This is a cleft sentence used for emphasis: **It was** + time phrase + **that…**. A year needs **in**, so we say **It was in 1999 that…**. Not **It was**, because **1999** needs the preposition **in**.

9. Nobody loves you _____ I do.
✓ **D) like**
Like I do means 'in the same way as I do': **Nobody loves you like I do.** Not **than**, because **than** needs a comparative before it (**more than I do**).

10. Oh, I'm exhausted. _____ you give me a hand with this heavy box and help me carry it upstairs?
✓ **D) Would**
Would you…? is a polite way to ask someone for help: **Would you give me a hand?** Not **Do you**, because that asks about a habit, not a request.

11. Let's forget all about it for the time being, _____?
✓ **D) shall we**
The question tag after **Let's** is always **shall we?**: **Let's forget about it, shall we?** Not **won't we**, because **let's** suggestions do not use **will** tags.

12. You must all look after _____ on your trip back home.
✓ **A) yourselves**
You all is plural, so the reflexive pronoun is **yourselves**, written as one word. Not **yourself**, because that is for one person.

13. He's surely _____ ill to go to work today; you'd better call the doctor.
✓ **D) too**
Use **too** + adjective + **to**-infinitive when something is more than enough to stop an action: **too ill to go to work**. Not **enough**, because it comes after the adjective (**ill enough to…**) and means the opposite idea.

14. Don't you think she is old _____ to decide on this matter for herself?
✓ **E) enough**
Enough comes after an adjective: **old enough to decide** means she has the necessary age. Not **too**, because it comes before the adjective (**too old**) and means 'more than is good'.

15. May I have a little bit more coffee, _____? *[Pause]* I may have a little bit more coffee, _____?
✓ **C) please / may I not**
The first sentence is already a question, so it ends with **please**. The second is a statement with **may**, so the tag is negative **may I not?** (formal; **mayn't** is very rare and old-fashioned). Not **mayn't I** in the first gap, because a question cannot take a question tag.

16. Did your friend formerly _____ live here?
✔ **B) use to**
In questions with **did**, **used to** loses its **-d**: **Did your friend use to live here?** Not **used to**, because after **did** the verb is in the base form.

17. What a fantastic book _____!
✔ **E) this new book of yours is**
An exclamation with **What a** + noun is followed by subject + verb in normal order: **What a fantastic book this new book of yours is!** Not **is it**, because exclamations do not use question word order.

18. I haven't seen you for such a long time. Where have you _____ all this time?
✔ **D) been hiding yourself**
Where have you been hiding yourself? is an idiom meaning 'Where have you been? I haven't seen you.' The present perfect continuous **have been hiding** fits **all this time**. Not **gone**, because **have gone** means the person is still away.

19. My uncle was _____ businessman to fall into that trap.
✔ **A) too shrewd a**
The pattern is **too** + adjective + **a** + noun + **to**-infinitive: **too shrewd a businessman to fall into that trap**. **Shrewd** means clever and hard to trick. Not **shrewd enough a**, because **enough** cannot be used in this pattern.

20. It was definitely _____ that you meant, _____?
✔ **A) his father / wasn't it**
This is a cleft sentence: **It was** + person + **that you meant**. The tag repeats the main verb **was** with the subject **it**: **wasn't it?** Not **him / wasn't him**, because a question tag must use a subject pronoun (**it**), not **him**.

Practise more on englishtestsonline.com
Take this test online, download its questions PDF, and find thousands of free English tests:
englishtestsonline.com · scan the code for this test
englishtestsonline.com