ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Grammar and Structure Revision MCQ Test With Answers – Odd One Out Exercise 4

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1	**C**	2	**E**	3	**A**	4	**E**	5	**D**	6	**C**	7	**B**	8	**C**	9	**D**	10	**D**

Explanations

1. **Choose the sentence that is grammatically or structurally incorrect.**
✓ C) A lawyer advised me not to do.
The verb **do** needs an object here, so the sentence is incomplete. The correct version is **A lawyer advised me not to do it.** The other sentences are correct: **who she is speaking to** and **what the world is coming to** are normal indirect questions with the preposition at the end.

2. **Choose the sentence that is grammatically or structurally incorrect.**
✓ E) Eat whatever you like it.
Whatever is already the object of **like**, so adding **it** repeats the object. Say **Eat whatever you like.** The other sentences use **whoever**, **wherever** and **whenever** correctly to introduce clauses.

3. **Choose the sentence that is grammatically or structurally incorrect.**
✓ A) You can stay here as long as you are quite.
The adjective meaning 'not noisy' is **quiet**. **Quite** is an adverb meaning 'fairly' or 'completely', so it cannot be used alone after **are**. Say **You can stay here as long as you are quiet.** Expressions like **Not that I know of**, **for all I care** and **as far as I'm concerned** are all used correctly in the other sentences.

4. **Choose the sentence that is grammatically or structurally incorrect.**
✓ E) For it's nearly bedtime, we must finish the game soon.
Unlike **because**, **since** and **as**, the conjunction **for** (meaning 'because') must come after the main clause. It cannot start the sentence. Say **We must finish the game soon, for it's nearly bedtime.** or **As it's nearly bedtime, we must finish the game soon.**

5. **Choose the sentence that is grammatically or structurally incorrect.**
✓ D) Your friend climbs trees as a monkey.
To say that something is similar to something else, use **like** + noun: **He climbs trees like a monkey.** **As** + noun means 'in the role of': **He works as a teacher.** Your friend is not a monkey, so **as a monkey** is wrong. The other sentences use **as I recall it**, **in that** and **the way** correctly.

6. **Choose the sentence that is grammatically or structurally incorrect.**
✓ C) No matter how bad things are, because we had never given up hope completely.
A **no matter how** clause must be followed by a main clause. Here **because** turns the second part into another subordinate clause, so the sentence has no main clause. The tenses also don't match. Say **No matter how bad things were, we never gave up hope completely.**

7. **Choose the sentence that is grammatically or structurally incorrect.**
✓ B) The person who I am going to talk about him now is somebody you all know.
In a relative clause, the relative pronoun (**who/whom/that**, or no pronoun) already acts as the object of **about**. Adding **him** repeats the object. Say **The person who I am going to talk about now is somebody you all know.** All the other versions are correct, including the ones that leave out the relative pronoun.

8. **Choose the sentence that is grammatically or structurally incorrect.**
✓ C) It's time you buy yourself a new pair of shoes.
After **It's time** + subject, we use the past simple to talk about the present or future: **It's time you bought yourself a new pair of shoes.** You can also say **It's time for you to buy …**. The other sentences are correct: **be given** is the subjunctive after **suggest**, and **is to be manned** means 'must be manned'.

9. **Choose the sentence that is grammatically or structurally incorrect.**
✓ D) The thief was given a fair trial to him and sent to prison.
In the passive **was given a fair trial**, the person receiving the trial is already the subject (**the thief**). Adding **to him** repeats it. Say **The thief was given a fair trial and sent to prison.** The other sentences are correct passives, including **be looked into** and **be laughed at**.

10. **Choose the sentence that is grammatically or structurally incorrect.**
✓ D) "Who does want a sandwich?" "I do."
When **who** is the subject of the question, we don't use the auxiliary **do/does**: **Who wants a sandwich?** Compare it with an object question: **Who do you want to see? Who does want …?** is only possible with heavy emphasis, which doesn't fit this neutral offer. The other exchanges are correct short replies.