ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Mixed Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 013

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/grammar-test-13/

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

Explanations

1. A: I wonder why my watch isn't working.

B: You _____ it.
✓ **A) must have dropped**
We use **must have** + past participle when we are almost sure about something in the past. The watch isn't working now, so B guesses what happened before: **You must have dropped it.** Not **should have dropped**, because that means it was a good idea to drop it.

2. He is getting his latest novel _____ next month.
✓ **C) published**
Get something done (get + object + past participle) means someone else does it for you. A publisher will publish the novel, so **getting his novel published**. Not **be published**, because this pattern needs only the past participle.

3. Although Ali is quite short, _____ reach the apples on the tree.
✓ **C) he's tall enough to**
Although shows a surprising contrast: he is short, but he can still reach the apples. **Tall enough to** + verb means he has the height he needs. **He just can't** and **he's too short to** give no contrast, so they don't fit after **although**.

4. You can buy almost anything in this supermarket; _____, it has a cafeteria serving good cheap meals.
✓ **B) moreover**
Moreover adds another positive point to the first one (= also, in addition). The supermarket sells almost everything, and it also has a good cafeteria. Not **however**, because there is no contrast here.

5. If I had known that the book was so boring, _____
✓ **B) I wouldn't have bought it**
This is the third conditional for an imaginary past: **If** + past perfect, **would have** + past participle. The speaker bought the book and now regrets it: **I wouldn't have bought it.** Not **I wouldn't buy it**, because that refers to the present, not the past.

6. A: How did the water feel?

B: _____.
✓ **A) Warm**
After **feel**, we use an adjective, not an adverb: **The water felt warm. Warmth** is a noun and **warmly** is an adverb.

7. A manager should have a good knowledge of labour _____.
✓ **B) organization**
After **labour** we need a noun to make a compound noun: **labour organization** (how work and workers are organized). **Organizer** is a noun too, but it means a person, which doesn't fit **knowledge of labour …**.

8. Petroleum _____ are getting more and more expensive every day.
✓ **B) products**
We need a plural noun because the verb is **are**: **petroleum products** (things made from oil, like petrol and plastic). **Production** and **productivity** are uncountable, so they don't go with **are**.

9. We had a very _____ time at the football match yesterday.
✓ **C) exciting**
Adjectives ending in **-ing** describe the thing that causes the feeling: **an exciting time**. Adjectives ending in **-ed** describe how a person feels: **We were excited.**

10. He had to pay the library for the _____ book.
✓ **B) lost**
Before the noun **book** we need an adjective. **Lost** (past participle) works as an adjective: **the lost book** = the book that he lost. **Loss** is a noun.

11. Stop talking and _____ with your work.
✓ **A) get on**
Get on with something means to continue doing it, especially work: **Get on with your homework.** Not **get back**, because we say **get back to** your work.

12. _____ the radio; I can't hear what you're saying.
✓ **D) Turn down**
Turn down means to make the sound quieter. The radio is too loud, so the speaker can't hear you. **Turn up** means the opposite: make it louder.

13. I am sorry I am so late. My car _____.
✓ **C) broke down**
Break down is used when a machine or car stops working: **My car broke down on the motorway. Break up** means to end a relationship, and **break in** means to enter a building illegally.

14. Will you _____ the baby this morning while I do my shopping?
✓ **D) look after**
Look after means to take care of someone: **Can you look after my dog? Look up** means to find information, for example in a dictionary.

15. Did Alice _____ to live here?
✓ **B) use**
In questions with **did**, we use the base form: **Did she use to live here?** The **-d** disappears because **did** already shows the past. Not **used**, because we don't use two past forms together.

16. A: Are you still employed at the airport?

B: Yes, I _____ there since 1978.
✓ **C) have been working**
We use the present perfect continuous with **since** for an action that started in the past and is still going on: **I have been working there since 1978.** Not **am working**, because the present continuous can't be used with **since**.

17. A: You mean there was no food left when you got to the reception?

B: Exactly, by the time I got there, they _____ everything up.
✓ **B) had eaten**
We use the past perfect (**had** + past participle) for an action that was finished before another moment in the past. **By the time I got there** is the clue: the eating was already over when the speaker arrived, so **they had eaten everything up**. Not **ate**, because the past simple doesn't fit with **by the time** for an action that was already complete. Not **have eaten**, because the story is in the past, not connected to now.

18. - Wasn't he really doing any work at home?

- No, I found him _____ in an armchair.
✓ **C) sleeping**
After **find** + person, we use the **-ing** form for an action in progress when we saw it: **I found him sleeping.** Not **to sleep**, because **find** is not followed by **to** + verb here.

19. A: Which shoe of this pair did you say was too tight?

B: _____; both of them fit me perfectly.
✓ **B) Neither**
Neither means not one and not the other of two things. A pair of shoes has two, so **Neither** is right. Not **None**, because we use it for three or more.

20. You look tired. What _____?
✓ **C) have you been doing**
We use the present perfect continuous to ask about a recent activity whose result we can see now: **You look tired. What have you been doing?** Not **you have done**, because a question needs the auxiliary before the subject.

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