ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Mixed Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 020

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Explanations

1. A: I speak English.

B: So _____.
✔ **C) do my brothers**
To agree with a positive sentence, use **so + auxiliary + subject**: **So do my brothers.** The verb **speak** is present simple, so the auxiliary is **do**. Not **my brothers do**, because after **so** the auxiliary comes before the subject.

2. I went to New York. So _____.
✔ **C) did my friend**
To agree with a positive sentence, use **so + auxiliary + subject**. **Went** is past simple, so we use **did**: **So did my friend.**

3. I can't speak French, and my friend can't _____.
✔ **B) either**
To agree with a negative sentence, use **either** at the end: **my friend can't either**. Not **neither**, because **can't neither** has two negatives. **Neither** goes at the start: **neither can my friend**.

4. Tom's mother sent _____ a letter.
✔ **A) him**
With **send somebody something**, the person comes straight after the verb with no preposition: **sent him a letter**. With **to**, the person goes at the end: **sent a letter to him**.

5. A: _____ can design computers?

B: Engineers can.
✔ **B) Who**
The answer is a group of people (**Engineers**), so we ask with **Who**. Here **who** is the subject of the question. Not **Whom**, because **whom** is only for the object, never the subject.

6. _____ do you write to about the job?
✔ **C) Whom**
We ask about the person you write to, which is the object of the preposition **to**. So we use **Whom**, a formal word for the object (in everyday English, **Who** is also common). **What** is for things, not people.

7. Kathy is wearing a hat _____ is red.
✔ **C) that**
That starts a relative clause about the hat: **a hat that is red**. Not **it**, because that would make two sentences joined with no linking word.

8. Helen has a friend _____ plays football.
✔ **A) who**
Who starts a relative clause about a person: **a friend who plays football**. Not **he**, because you can't join two clauses with a pronoun alone.

9. She showed me some pictures _____ were very interesting.
✔ **A) that**
That starts a relative clause about the pictures: **pictures that were very interesting**. Not **they**, because **they** can't join the two clauses.

10. Do you know where _____ a good dinner?
✔ **C) we can get**
In an indirect question after **Do you know where…**, use normal statement word order (subject before verb): **where we can get**. Not **can we get**, because that is direct question order.

11. Is it difficult _____ English?
✔ **A) to learn**
After **it is + adjective**, use **to** + base verb: **Is it difficult to learn English?** Not **speak** alone, because **to** is missing.

12. I don't understand how _____ the homework.
✔ **D) to do**
After **how** in this kind of sentence, use **to** + base verb: **I don't understand how to do the homework.** We say **do homework**, not **write** or **read** homework.

13. This is my friend _____ house is near mine.
✔ **B) whose**
Whose shows possession: the house belongs to my friend, so **my friend whose house is near mine**. Not **who's**, because that means **who is**.

14. Do you know _____ car that is?
✔ **D) whose**
We are asking who owns the car, so we use **whose** + noun: **Do you know whose car that is?** Not **how fast**, because **how fast car that is** is not correct English. You would need **how fast that car is**.

15. It _____ this morning when I woke up.
✔ **C) was raining**
Use the past continuous (**was raining**) for an action in progress at a moment in the past (**when I woke up**). Not **is raining**, because **this morning… woke up** is in the past.

16. I was sleeping _____ the alarm rang.
✔ **A) when**
When links a longer past action (**was sleeping**) with a short action that interrupted it (**the alarm rang**).

17. If Frank had more time, he _____ to see more movies.
✔ **B) would be able**
This is the second conditional: **if** + past simple, then **would** + base verb. Before **to see**, we need **would be able**. Not **would**, because **would to see** is wrong; **would** is followed by a verb without **to**.

18. We will work on the problem _____ we solve it.
✔ **C) until**
Until means 'up to the time when': we will keep working, and we will stop when we solve it. Not **by**, because **by** is followed by a time or noun, not a clause like **we solve it**.

19. I look forward _____ you soon.
✔ **B) to visiting**
In **look forward to**, the word **to** is a preposition, so it is followed by the **-ing** form: **I look forward to visiting you.** Not **to visit**, a very common mistake.

20. He is _____ to understand my instructions.
✔ **C) too stupid**
Too + adjective + to + verb means the quality is so great that something is not possible: **too stupid to understand**. Not **stupid enough**, because **enough** means he has as much of the quality as is needed, which makes no sense here.

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