ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Mixed Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 026

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/grammar-test-26/

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Explanations

1. I _____ here for five years so far.
✓ **B) have worked**
Use the **present perfect** (**have worked**) for an action that started in the past and continues now. The clues are **for five years** and **so far**. Not **worked**, because the past simple shows a finished time.

2. George must go home now, but he wishes _____.
✓ **D) he didn’t have to**
Wish + past simple expresses a wish about the present. The past of **must** (obligation) is **had to**, so we say **he wishes he didn't have to**. Not **hadn't had to**, because that refers to the past and has no subject.

3. The teacher told us _____ any mistakes.
✓ **C) not to make**
In reported commands we use **tell someone (not) to + verb**: **told us not to make**. Not **don't make**, because direct imperatives change to the infinitive in reported speech.

4. I took a taxi so that I _____ miss the train.
✓ **B) wouldn’t**
After **so that** in a past sentence, we use **would/could**: **so that I wouldn't miss the train**. The main verb **took** is past. Not **won't**, because that is used for present or future purposes.

5. The _____ names are David and Samuel.
✓ **B) men’s**
Two names show there are two people, so we need the plural possessive **men's** (the names of the men). Not **man's**, because that is for one man.

6. You never saw him, _____ you?
✓ **A) did**
Never makes the sentence negative, so the question tag is positive. The verb is past simple (**saw**), so the tag is **did you?** Not **didn't**, because a negative sentence takes a positive tag.

7. They walked _____ the hospital.
✓ **B) as far as**
As far as shows distance to a place: **They walked as far as the hospital.** Not **until**, because **until** is used for time, not place.

8. Who _____?
✓ **C) did you wait for**
In questions with **who** as the object, use **did** + subject + verb, and the preposition goes at the end: **Who did you wait for?** The verb is **wait for someone**.

9. There’s a boy over there, _____?
✓ **D) isn’t there**
With **there is**, the question tag repeats **there**: **There's a boy over there, isn't there?** Not **isn't it**, because the subject is **there**, not **it**.

10. He’ll take _____.
✓ **A) them off**
Take off is a phrasal verb. When the object is a pronoun (**them**), it goes between the verb and the particle: **take them off**. Not **take off them**, because a pronoun cannot come after the particle.

11. We’ll get _____ here.
✓ **C) on the bus**
We say **get on the bus** (get on + the + vehicle). Not **on bus**, because we need the article **the** here.

12. She has been with us _____ ten years.
✓ **C) for**
Use **for** with a period of time (**for ten years**) and **since** with a starting point (**since 2015**). **Ten years** is a period, so **for** is right.

13. We must be very careful when we drive, _____ we?
✓ **A) mustn’t**
A positive sentence takes a negative question tag with the same modal verb: **We must..., mustn't we?** Not **oughtn't**, because the tag must repeat **must**.

14. It’s been rainy all afternoon, _____ it?
✓ **C) hasn’t**
It's been means **it has been** (present perfect), so the tag uses **has**: **hasn't it?** Not **isn't**, because **'s** here is **has**, not **is**.

15. Children often hurt _____ while playing in the garden.
✓ **A) themselves**
When the subject and object are the same people, use a reflexive pronoun. **Children** is plural, so we use **themselves**. Not **himself**, because that is for one male person.

16. New York is _____ important city in the USA.
✓ **B) the most**
Use the superlative **the most** + adjective to compare one thing with all others in a group (**in the USA**). Not **the more**, because the comparative compares only two things.

17. I am interested _____ flying kites.
✓ **D) in**
The adjective **interested** is always followed by **in**: **I am interested in flying kites.** After a preposition, the verb takes **-ing**.

18. The temperature is about 35°C today, _____ it?
✓ **A) isn’t**
A positive sentence with **is** takes the negative tag **isn't**: **The temperature is..., isn't it?** Not **doesn't**, because the main verb is **be**, not an ordinary verb.

19. His father told him _____ careful.
✓ **B) to be**
In reported commands we use **tell someone to + verb**: **His father told him to be careful.** Not **be**, because after **tell someone** we need **to**.

20. She told him where _____.
✓ **A) she lived**
In reported questions and after **where** in a statement, we use normal word order (subject + verb), not question order: **where she lived**. Not **did she live**, because there is no question inversion here.

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