ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Mixed Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 029

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/grammar-test-29/

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

Explanations

1. We are very busy at the office. I must _____ my holiday for a while.
✓ **C) put off**
Put off means to postpone, or move something to a later time. They are busy, so the holiday must wait: **I must put off my holiday**.

2. We have an extra room in our house. We will gladly _____ you _____ for a week or two.
✓ **A) put / up**
Put someone up means to let someone stay in your home for a short time. The clue is **an extra room in our house**.

3. How do you find your new neighbours? I've heard they are difficult to _____.
✓ **B) get on with**
Get on with someone means to have a friendly relationship with them. Difficult neighbours are **difficult to get on with**. Not **get over**, which means to recover from something.

4. I tried to telephone my family several times last night, but I just couldn't _____.
✓ **D) get through**
Get through means to manage to make contact with someone by phone. The clue is **tried to telephone … several times**.

5. Who do you think will _____ when he resigns?
✓ **A) take over**
Take over means to take control of a job or responsibility from someone else. When he resigns, someone will **take over** his position. Not **take up**, which means to start a hobby or activity.

6. With her blue eyes she seems to _____ her aunt.
✓ **A) take after**
Take after means to look or behave like an older family member. She has her aunt's blue eyes, so she **takes after her aunt**.

7. There was so much noise I could hardly _____ what he was saying.
✓ **A) make out**
Make out means to manage to hear, see or understand something with difficulty. The noise made it hard to **make out** his words.

8. Despite the snowstorm, we decided to _____ Chicago instead of sleeping in the car.
✓ **B) make for**
Make for means to go towards a place. Instead of sleeping in the car, they decided to **make for Chicago**. Not **make off**, which means to run away, often after a crime.

9. After the operation one of the nurses stayed at his bedside, waiting for him to _____.
✓ **B) come around**
Come around (British also **come round**) means to become conscious again. After an operation, a patient **comes around** from the anaesthetic.

10. He's full of wonderful plans, but they very seldom _____.
✓ **C) come off**
Come off means to succeed or happen as planned: his plans **very seldom come off**. Not **come about**, which means 'happen, occur' and is used for events (**How did the accident come about?**), not for plans succeeding.

11. He got a low mark, but he _____ to have answered most of the questions correctly.
✓ **B) claims**
Claim to have done means to say that something is true, even if others may doubt it. His low mark suggests his answers were not correct, but he **claims** they were.

12. She was fifteen minutes late because she was _____ by a traffic jam.
✓ **D) delayed**
Delayed means made late. A traffic jam **delays** you, so she was late. Not **troubled**, which means worried or bothered, not made late.

13. Teachers like _____ students.
✓ **B) conscientious**
Conscientious means hard-working and careful to do things well. Not **conscious**, which means awake or aware, and not **conscience**, which is a noun for your sense of right and wrong.

14. Her parents will never _____ such outrageous behavior.
✓ **D) tolerate**
Tolerate means to accept or allow something unpleasant. Not **put up**, because the phrasal verb needs **with**: **put up with such behaviour**.

15. After trying for some time, he gave _____ working on it.
✓ **B) up**
Give up + **-ing** means to stop trying to do something: **he gave up working on it**. Not **gave in**, which means to stop resisting or to agree after pressure, and is not followed by an **-ing** verb.

16. Are you any good _____ making soup?
✓ **C) at**
We say **good at** something or **good at** doing something: **Are you good at making soup?**

17. _____ for his great courage, all lives would have been lost.
✓ **C) Had it not been**
This is an inverted third conditional: **Had it not been for** = **If it had not been for**. It talks about an imagined past: without his courage, all lives would have been lost. Not **It had not been**, because the sentence needs **if**, or the inverted form **had it**, to make a condition.

18. Yes, I know you're tired this morning, but _____ to the party, you wouldn't have come home late.
✓ **B) if you hadn't gone**
This is a third conditional about the past: **if** + past perfect (**if you hadn't gone**), then **would have** + past participle. Not **if you would have gone**, because **would** is not used in the **if** clause.

19. Unless he's offered more money elsewhere, _____ this job.
✓ **C) he'll accept**
Unless means **if not**. This is a first conditional (present tense + **will**): if he isn't offered more money elsewhere, **he'll accept** this job. Not **he won't accept**, because **unless** already gives the negative meaning.

20. If I'd realized this before, I _____ in such a mess now.
✓ **B) wouldn't be**
This is a mixed conditional: a past condition (**If I'd realized**) with a present result. The word **now** shows the result is in the present, so we use **would** + base verb: **I wouldn't be in such a mess now**. Not **wouldn't have been**, which describes a past result.

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