ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Mixed Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 037

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/grammar-test-37/

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

Explanations

1. Turks _____ in Anatolia for a thousand years by 2099.
✓ **C) will have lived**
By 2099 is a point in the future, and **for a thousand years** gives the length of time up to that point. For an action that continues up to a future moment we use the future perfect: **will have lived**. Not **will live**, because that does not show the time leading up to 2099.

2. A: What does Mary's mother do?

B: _____.
✓ **B) She teaches English**
What does she do? asks about someone's job. **She teaches English** gives her job. The other answers tell us what she is like or how she is, not what work she does.

3. What would you have done if you _____ a lot of money?
✓ **C) had had**
Would have done shows a third conditional, which talks about an imaginary past. The if-clause needs the past perfect: **if you had had**. Not **had**, because that refers to the present, not the past.

4. Istanbul is _____ in Turkey.
✓ **A) the most important city**
The superlative needs **the** before it: **the most important city**. We do not use **a** with a superlative, and we cannot leave out **the**.

5. _____ four years in the country, he came back healthier than ever.
✓ **A) Having spent**
The perfect participle **Having spent** shows that one action was completed before the next one (he came back). **After** must be followed by **-ing** (**After spending**), so **After spent** and **After spend** are wrong.

6. Mary suggested that she _____ a party next week.
✓ **B) should have**
After **suggest that** we use **should** + base verb (or just the base verb): **She suggested that she should have a party**. Not **will have**, because **suggest that** is not followed by **will**.

7. A: What was happening at the TV studio when you visited it?

B: Programs _____ and recordings _____.
✓ **D) were being produced / were being made**
What was happening asks about an action in progress in the past. Programs and recordings do not act themselves; people make them. So we need the past continuous passive: **were being produced** and **were being made**. Not **were producing**, because that is active and would mean the programs produced something.

8. The teacher wrote our names down _____ she should forget.
✓ **C) lest**
Lest means 'so that ... not' or 'in case'. It is followed by a clause, often with **should**: **lest she should forget**. Not **so as not to**, because it must be followed by a verb (**so as not to forget**), not by a subject like **she**.

9. The Government published health warnings on cigarettes _____ people would become aware of the dangers of smoking.
✓ **B) so that**
So that introduces a purpose: the warnings were published so that people **would** become aware of the dangers. Not **in case**, because it means 'as a precaution if something happens', and it is not used with **would** here.

10. How can you leave him because of _____?
✓ **A) his poverty**
Because of must be followed by a noun or noun phrase: **because of his poverty**. A full clause like **he is poor** needs **because**, not **because of**.

11. If she ever decides to get married, I'm sure I will be the last person _____.
✓ **B) to find out about it**
After **the last person**, **the first person** or **the only person** we often use a **to**-infinitive: **the last person to find out**. The phrasal verb is **find out about**, so **found about** is wrong.

12. Susan was introduced to Mr. Baker, _____ had died in a car accident.
✓ **A) whose younger son**
Whose shows possession in a relative clause: Mr Baker's younger son had died, so we say **whose younger son**. **Whom** and **who** cannot be followed directly by a noun like this.

13. The students didn't study for the exam. They _____ studied because most of them _____ passed.
✔ **C) should have / might have**
Should have + past participle criticises something that did not happen: they **should have studied**. **Might have** + past participle shows a past possibility that did not happen: if they had studied, most of them **might have passed**. Not **might have / should have**, because they clearly did not study, so 'they might have studied' makes no sense.

14. Only when every possible treatment had been tried _____ decide on an operation.
✔ **B) did they**
When a sentence begins with **Only when …**, we use inversion in the main clause, like a question: **did they decide**. The meaning is positive, so **didn't they** is wrong. **They did** has no inversion.

15. A: Did they type the letters in time?

B: Yes, _____ in time.
✔ **B) the letters were typed**
The question is in the past simple (**Did they type…?**), so the answer uses the past simple passive: **the letters were typed**. **The letters typed** is wrong because letters cannot type; it needs **were**.

16. I don't mind your _____ it but I don't like you _____ it.
✔ **C) thinking / saying**
Mind and **like** in this pattern are followed by a possessive or object + **-ing** form: **your thinking it**, **you saying it**. The base forms **think** and **say** are not possible after them here.

17. My uncle is an engineer and _____ my aunt.
✔ **A) so is**
To say 'my aunt is an engineer too', we use **so** + the same auxiliary + subject. The first verb is **is**, so we say **so is my aunt**. Not **so does**, because the verb is **be**, not an ordinary verb.

18. It's difficult to make both ends meet these days, the taxes _____ so high.
✔ **C) being**
This is an absolute (participle) phrase that gives a reason: **the taxes being so high** = because the taxes are so high. Not **are**, because two full clauses would need a linking word such as **because**. (**With the taxes so high** is also correct, but **with** would have to come before **the taxes**.)

19. Our teacher is opposed _____ students read novels written 200 years ago.
✔ **D) to making**
In **be opposed to**, **to** is a preposition, so it is followed by an **-ing** form: **opposed to making**. Not **to make**, because this **to** is not part of an infinitive.

20. A: Have they taken the car to the garage?

B: Yes, _____ to the garage.
✔ **D) the car has been taken**
The question uses the present perfect (**Have they taken…?**), so the answer uses the present perfect passive: **the car has been taken**. The car does not take anything itself; someone takes it. Not **the car has taken**, because that is active and needs **been**. **Have been taken** is wrong because **car** is singular.

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