ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Mixed Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 042

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/grammar-test-42/

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Explanations

1. I can’t find that book _____.
✔ **D) anywhere**
In negative sentences we use **anywhere**: **I can't find it anywhere.** Not **everywhere**, because we don't use it with **can't** here.

2. That book is not Helen’s. It is _____.
✔ **C) his**
After **It is** we need a word like **his**, **hers** or **mine**: **It is his.** Not **her**, because **her** needs a noun after it (**her book**).

3. Is there _____ on the meat?
✔ **B) anything**
In questions we use **anything** for things: **Is there anything on the meat? Anybody** is for people.

4. The _____ house is on Taylor Street.
✔ **C) Browns'**
The Browns means the Brown family. To show that something belongs to them, we add an apostrophe after the s: **the Browns' house**. Not **Bill's**, because we don't say **the** before a person's name.

5. This is _____ friend.
✔ **B) Helen’s**
We add **'s** to a name to show who something belongs to: **Helen's friend**. **One of Helen's** would need **friends**.

6. My friend and _____ went for a walk.
✔ **D) I**
The people doing the action come before the verb, so we use **I**: **My friend and I went.** Not **me**, because **me** comes after the verb.

7. Did she _____ anything strange there?
✔ **C) see**
After **did** we use the base form of the verb: **Did she see…?** Not **saw**, because **did** already shows the past.

8. What has _____?
✔ **B) been done**
Has been done is the present perfect passive: **What has been done?** Not **being done**, because after **has** we need **been**.

9. Maria _____ at home yesterday.
✔ **C) was**
Yesterday shows the past, and with one person we use **was**: **Maria was at home.** Not **were**, which is for **you**, **we**, **they**.

10. They _____ football now.
✔ **D) are playing**
Now shows an action happening at this moment, so we use **are playing** with **they**. Not **is playing**, which is for **he**, **she**, **it**.

11. They _____ at the King’s Restaurant last night.
✔ **D) ate**
Last night is a finished time in the past, so we use the past simple: **ate**. Not **have eaten**, because we don't use it with **last night**.

12. He _____ today.
✔ **B) is working**
Today is happening now, so we use **is working** with **he**. Not **are working**, which is for **they**, **we**, **you**.

13. Nancy _____ speak French.
✔ **D) can**
Can is followed by a verb without **to**: **Nancy can speak French. Wants** would need **to** (**wants to speak**).

14. Peter _____ the dinner although he was ordered to.
✔ **A) didn’t prepare**
Peter is the person who did not do the action, so we need an active past form: **didn't prepare**. Not **wasn't prepared**, because that is passive and means someone else prepared Peter.

15. A: Does Anne like music?

B: Yes, she _____.
✔ **C) does**
Short answers repeat the helping verb from the question: **Does…? – Yes, she does.** Not **do**, because with **she** we use **does**.

16. He _____ at that office for a long time.
✔ **C) has been working**
For a long time shows an action that started in the past and is still going on, so we use **has been working**. Not **works**, because the present simple is not used with **for a long time** like this.

17. Mary has been _____ English for three years.
✔ **C) studying**
After **has been** we use the **-ing** form: **has been studying**. Not **studied**, because **has been studied** is passive.

18. I _____ go shopping tomorrow.
✔ **B) may**
May is followed by a verb without **to** and means it is possible: **I may go shopping. Want** would need **to** (**want to go**).

19. A man who is very healthy _____ to see a doctor frequently.
✔ **B) doesn’t have**
A very healthy man does not need to see a doctor often, so we use **doesn't have to** (it is not necessary). **Should go** and **ought** don't make sense here.

20. Unfortunately, I _____ wash the dishes now.
✓ C) have to
Unfortunately shows I don't want to do it, but it is necessary, so we use **have to**: **I have to wash the dishes.** Not **like to**, because that doesn't fit **unfortunately**.

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