ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Mixed Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 046

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Explanations

1. _____ is going to the party.
✔ **B) Everyone**
Everyone means all the people. It takes a singular verb: **Everyone is going**. Not **All**, because we say **All of them are going**.

2. Tom cut _____ while he was shaving this morning.
✔ **C) himself**
Tom did it to Tom, so we use **himself**: **Tom cut himself**.

3. The food is on the table. Please help _____ to meat.
✔ **D) yourself**
Help yourself (to something) means take some food or drink without asking. Example: **Help yourself to some cake.**

4. We came out of the swimming pool and dried _____ carefully.
✔ **C) ourselves**
We dried our own bodies, so we use **ourselves**: **We dried ourselves**.

5. Tom and Martha are learning judo so that they can protect _____ if necessary.
✔ **D) themselves**
Tom and Martha want to protect their own bodies, so we use **themselves**. Not **them**, because that would mean other people.

6. My pen must be _____ but I can’t find it.
✔ **B) somewhere**
Somewhere means in a place we don't know. The pen is in some place, but I can't find it. Not **anywhere**, because we use it mainly in negatives and questions.

7. There isn’t _____ at the door.
✔ **A) anyone**
After a negative verb (**isn't**) we use **anyone**. Not **no one** or **nobody**, because English does not use two negatives together.

8. The government _____ is in danger of falling.
✔ **A) itself**
Itself after a noun gives emphasis: **the government itself** means the government, not just one person in it.

9. Mary and Tom _____ the house.
✔ **B) are looking at**
Mary and Tom are two people, so we use **are**. We **look at** something, so we need **at**: **are looking at the house**.

10. Do they live in England?
✔ **B) No, they don’t.**
A question with **Do** gets a short answer with **do/don't**: **No, they don't.** Not **Yes, they are**, because the question uses **do**, not **are**.

11. What is his sister doing?
✔ **C) She’s reading**
His sister is a woman, so we say **She's reading**. Not **He's**, because **he** is for a man.

12. Where is the book?
✔ **B) It’s here.**
For a thing like a book, we use **it**: **It's here.** Not **He's**, because **he** is for a man.

13. Allan _____ his trip carefully.
✔ **B) had been planning**
The sentence needs a full verb after **Allan**. **Had been planning** is the past perfect continuous: he planned for some time before a past moment. **Planning** alone is not a full verb.

14. Bruce _____ driving safely before the accident.
✔ **A) hadn’t been**
Before the accident shows an action over time before a past event, so we use the past perfect continuous: **hadn't been driving**. **He was** is wrong because the sentence already has **Bruce** as the subject.

15. We often _____ dinner at six.
✔ **D) have**
Often shows a habit, so we use the present simple: **We often have dinner at six**. Not **has**, because the subject is **we**.

16. She _____ play tennis yesterday because it was raining.
✔ **C) couldn’t**
Yesterday and **because it was raining** show that she was not able to play, so we use **couldn't**. Not **won't**, because it is for the future.

17. Carlos heard that you _____ in town.
✔ **C) were**
In reported speech after a past verb (**heard**), **are** usually changes to **were**: **you were in town**. Not **was**, because with **you** we always use **were**.

18. He promised that they _____ the following Saturday.
✔ **C) would come**
In reported speech after **promised**, **will** changes to **would**: **they would come**. **The following Saturday** is also a clue for reported speech.

19. The tree is _____ the door.
✓ **C) beside**
Beside means next to. Not **in front** or **next**, because they need **of** and **to**: **in front of**, **next to**.

20. Tom is in front of Helen. Helen is _____ Tom.
✓ **B) behind**
If Tom is in front of Helen, then Helen is **behind** Tom. **Behind** is the opposite of **in front of**.

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