ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Mixed Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 048

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/grammar-test-48/

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Explanations

1. How _____ to the station from here?
✔ **B) do you go**
In present simple questions we put **do** before the subject: **How do you go …?** Here **you** means people in general.

2. Where _____
✔ **C) does Ali work?**
A present simple question with **he/she** uses **does** + subject + base verb: **Where does Ali work?** Not **Ali works?**, because a question needs **does** before the subject.

3. What's that man?
✔ **D) He's a pilot.**
What's that man? asks about his job, so the answer is a job: **He's a pilot.** Not **He's Tom.**, because that answers **Who's that man?**

4. Do you dance or draw?
✔ **C) I dance, but I don't draw.**
The question uses the present simple, so it asks about habits. We answer the same way: **I dance, but I don't draw.**

5. If Mr. White _____ mayor, he will save the city park.
✔ **B) becomes**
This is the first conditional: **if** + present simple, **will** + verb. After **if**, use **becomes**, not **will become**.

6. They _____ raise animals if they lived on a farm.
✔ **D) could**
This is the second conditional about an unreal situation (**if they lived**). The main clause uses **would** or **could** + verb, so **could** is right. Not **can**, because it does not go with the past tense **lived**.

7. If he had more time, he _____ take piano lessons.
✔ **C) would**
Second conditional: **if** + past simple (**had**), then **would** + verb. Not **will**, because the situation is imaginary.

8. If I were you, I _____ take the bus.
✔ **D) would**
We use **If I were you, I would …** to give advice. Not **will**, because **If I were you** is an imaginary situation.

9. They will work overtime if they _____ for it.
✔ **A) get paid**
First conditional: after **if** we use the present simple (**get paid**), not **will**, even when we talk about the future.

10. We expect them _____ at nine o'clock.
✔ **C) to come**
The pattern is **expect** + person + **to** + verb: **We expect them to come.**

11. In cold countries people wear thick clothes _____ warm.
✔ **C) to keep**
To say why people do something, we use **to** + verb: **wear thick clothes to keep warm**. Not **for keeping** or **for to keep**.

12. The movie _____ interesting at the end.
✔ **B) gets**
Get + adjective means **become**: **The movie gets interesting at the end.** Not **goes**, which is used only with some adjectives, like **go crazy**.

13. The flowers smell _____.
✔ **C) good**
After **smell**, **look**, **taste** and **sound** we use an adjective, not an adverb: **smell good**. Not **well**, because it is an adverb here.

14. The theater seems _____ small for all the people.
✔ **B) to be too**
The pattern is **seem to be** + adjective, and **too small** means smaller than needed: **seems to be too small**. Not **too much**, because we don't say **too much small**.

15. Jean enjoys jogging and _____.
✔ **C) swimming**
After **enjoy** we use the **-ing** form, and both verbs must match: **enjoys jogging and swimming**.

16. Edmond enjoys hiking and _____.
✔ **C) fishing**
After **enjoy** we use the **-ing** form, and both verbs should match: **hiking and fishing**. Not **to climb mountains**, because **enjoy** is not followed by **to**.

17. Tomorrow I'll go to the library _____.
✔ **A) and study**
Go and **study** are both base verbs after **I'll**, joined by **and**: **I'll go to the library and study.** Not **and studying**, because the two verbs must match.

18. The cake is delicious, but I can't eat _____ more.
✔ **C) any**
In negative sentences we use **any**: **I can't eat any more.** Not **no**, because **can't** is already negative.

19. _____ people take the bus.
✔ **C) A lot of**
People is plural and countable, so we use **a lot of** (or **many**). Not **much** or **little**, which are used with uncountable nouns.

20. They don’t have _____ clothes.
✓ **D) many**
Clothes is plural, so in a negative sentence we use **many**: **They don't have many clothes.** Not **much**, which is for uncountable nouns.

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