ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Mixed Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 050

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Explanations

1. Do you know where _____?
✔ **D) the hotel is**
In an indirect question (after **Do you know…**), we use normal word order: subject + verb. So we say **where the hotel is**, not **where is the hotel**.

2. The telephone rang _____ I was going out of the house.
✔ **B) just as**
Just as means 'at exactly the same moment as'. It joins two actions that happen together: the phone rang at the moment I was leaving. **Just** alone cannot join two clauses.

3. Peter isn't very tall. _____ is John.
✔ **B) Neither**
To agree with a negative sentence (**isn't very tall**), we use **Neither** + auxiliary + subject: **Neither is John**. Not **So**, because **so** agrees with positive sentences.

4. They don't have much free time. Neither _____.
✔ **B) do we**
After **Neither**, we repeat only the auxiliary, in question word order: **Neither do we**. The first sentence uses **don't**, so the auxiliary is **do**, not **are**.

5. She is hungry, and _____ am I.
✔ **A) so**
To agree with a positive sentence (**She is hungry**), we use **so** + auxiliary + subject: **so am I**. **Nor** and **neither** are for negative sentences.

6. This is the restaurant _____ we used to eat.
✔ **B) where**
Where is used for places and means 'at which': **the restaurant where we used to eat**. Not **which** or **that**, because they would need a preposition: **the restaurant which we used to eat at**.

7. Many people _____ Muhammad Ali is the greatest boxer of all time.
✔ **B) believe**
Believe is a state verb, so we use the present simple, not the continuous (**are believing**). The subject **many people** is plural, so the verb has no -s: **believe**, not **believes**.

8. There _____ news tonight.
✔ **B) is not much**
News is uncountable and takes a singular verb, so we use **is** and **much**: **There is not much news**. **Many** is only for plural countable nouns.

9. Albert is hungry. He _____ to have dinner now.
✔ **C) wants**
With **he**, the present simple verb needs -s: **He wants to have dinner now**. Not **likes**, because it talks about a general habit, not what he wants at this moment.

10. Please call Gloria when you _____ home.
✔ **A) get**
After **when** talking about the future, we use the present simple, not **will**: **when you get home**. We say **get home** without **to**.

11. May I ask a favor _____ you?
✔ **A) of**
The fixed phrase is **ask a favour of someone** (American spelling **favor**): **May I ask a favor of you?** Not **from** or **for**.

12. We are going _____ a party tomorrow.
✔ **A) to have**
Be going to + base verb talks about future plans: **We are going to have a party tomorrow**. Not **to go a party**, because **go** would need **to**: **go to a party**.

13. Betty couldn't help _____ when Oscar fell down.
✔ **D) laughing**
Can't help means 'can't stop yourself from', and it is followed by the -ing form: **couldn't help laughing**. Not **to laugh**.

14. He took a shower before _____ dressed.
✔ **C) getting**
After a preposition like **before**, we use the -ing form: **before getting dressed**. Not **he gets**, because the sentence is in the past.

15. I enjoy _____ music.
✔ **C) listening to**
Enjoy is followed by the -ing form, and we always say **listen to** music: **I enjoy listening to music**. Not **listening**, because **to** is missing.

16. Would you mind _____ the window?
✔ **C) opening**
Would you mind is followed by the -ing form: **Would you mind opening the window?** Not **to open**.

17. The doctor made me _____ in bed for a week.
✔ **D) stay**
Make someone do something uses the base verb without **to**: **The doctor made me stay in bed**. Not **to stay**.

18. I don't mind _____ for you.
✔ **B) waiting**
Don't mind is followed by the -ing form: **I don't mind waiting**. Not **to wait**.

19. I can't stand _____ the bus to work.
✔ **A) riding**
Can't stand means 'really dislike', and here it is followed by the -ing form: **I can't stand riding the bus**. Not **sitting**, because we would need **sitting on the bus**.

20. Sam likes to _____ on the weekends.
✓ C) go fishing
For many free-time activities we use **go** + -ing: **go fishing, go swimming, go shopping**. Not **go fish** or **do fishing**.

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