ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Mixed Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 052

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/grammar-test-52/

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

Explanations

1. I never _____ coffee.
✔ **A) drink**
Never shows a habit, so we use the present simple: **I never drink coffee.** Not **am drinking**, because this is not happening right now.

2. Barbara and Tony _____ to the beach last Sunday.
✔ **B) went**
Last Sunday is in the past, so we use the past simple **went** (from **go**). Not **were**, because we need the verb **go**, not **be**.

3. Don't forget to give him the message when you _____ him.
✔ **A) see**
After **when** about the future, we use the present simple: **when you see him**. Not **will see**, because we don't use **will** after **when**.

4. Did Anne wash the dishes? Yes, she _____.
✔ **A) did**
A short answer repeats only the helping verb from the question: **Did…? → Yes, she did.**

5. Did they have dinner at home? No, they _____.
✔ **C) didn't**
A short answer uses only the helping verb: **Did…? → No, they didn't.** Not **didn't have**, because we don't repeat the main verb in a short answer.

6. We _____ a good movie last week.
✔ **A) saw**
Last week is a finished past time, so we use the past simple **saw**. Not **have seen**, because the present perfect is not used with **last week**.

7. - Have you been to the post office?

- Yes, I _____.
✔ **B) have**
The question uses **Have you…?**, so the short answer is **Yes, I have.** Not **did**, because the question is not in the past simple.

8. Nancy _____ to play tennis tomorrow.
✔ **B) is going**
For a plan for the future (**tomorrow**), we use **be going to**: **Nancy is going to play tennis.**

9. They _____ to the park yet.
✔ **C) haven't gone**
Yet is used with the present perfect in negative sentences: **They haven't gone to the park yet.** Not **didn't go**, because we use **yet** with **have/has**.

10. They _____ the dishes when she left.
✔ **B) were washing**
The past continuous shows an action in progress when something else happened: **They were washing the dishes when she left. They** takes **were**, not **was**.

11. He's taking _____ some chocolates.
✔ **A) her**
After a verb, we use the object pronoun **her**: **He's taking her some chocolates.** Not **to her**, because **to** is only used after the thing: **taking some chocolates to her**.

12. She doesn't know _____ about sports.
✔ **A) anything**
In negative sentences (**doesn't**), we use **anything**. Not **nothing**, because **doesn't** is already negative.

13. Albert has a good radio. He doesn't need _____.
✔ **D) another one**
Another one means one more of the same thing (another radio). Not **other one**, because we must say **another one** or **the other one**.

14. A: Whose is that? B: It's _____.
✔ **B) ours**
After **It's**, with no noun after it, we use a possessive pronoun like **ours** (= our thing). Not **my**, because **my** needs a noun after it (**my bag**).

15. I didn't call the police. My son didn't call _____.
✔ **A) them, either**
The police is plural, so we use **them**. In negative sentences, we use **either**, not **too**: **He didn't call them, either.**

16. Both of those men are tall. _____ of them is short.
✔ **B) Neither**
For two people or things, we use **neither** (= not one and not the other). Not **None**, because **none** is for three or more.

17. The girls are washing _____ clothes.
✔ **C) their**
Their comes before a noun and shows who something belongs to: **their clothes**. **There** is about a place.

18. Marie has two radios. _____ of them are good.
✔ **C) Both**
For two things together, we use **both**: **Both of them are good.** Not **One**, because the verb is **are**, not **is**.

19. Albert likes Linda. He brought _____ a bar of chocolate yesterday.
✓ D) her
After **brought**, the person comes first with no preposition: **brought her a bar of chocolate**. **For her** is only used after the thing: **brought a bar of chocolate for her**.

20. I don’t know _____ at the bank.
✓ A) anyone
In negative sentences (**don't**), we use **anyone**: **I don't know anyone at the bank.** Not **nobody**, because **don't** is already negative.

Practise more on englishtestsonline.com
Take this test online, download its questions PDF, and find thousands of free English tests:
englishtestsonline.com · scan the code for this test
englishtestsonline.com