ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Mixed Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 006

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/grammar-test-6/

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Explanations

1. Tom _____ already left when you arrived.
✔ **C) had**
This is the past perfect: **had** + past participle (**had left**). It shows that Tom left before you arrived. **Already** goes between **had** and **left**.

2. I _____ working until you came.
✔ **C) had been**
The past perfect continuous (**had been** + -ing) describes an action that continued up to a moment in the past. Here that moment is **until you came**.

3. The landlord _____ just rented the apartment when I got there.
✔ **D) had**
The past perfect **had rented** shows that the renting happened before **I got there**. Not **have**: the subject is singular and the time is past. Not **had been**: **had been rented** would be passive.

4. _____ they rented it before you called?
✔ **D) Had**
To make a past perfect question, put **had** before the subject: **Had they rented it…?** Not **Did**, because **did** is followed by the base form (**Did they rent…?**), not **rented**.

5. _____ you like to go to the movies tonight?
✔ **C) Would**
Would you like…? is the polite way to invite someone or offer something: **Would you like to go to the movies tonight?**

6. I _____ rather study in the library.
✔ **A) would**
Would rather + base verb means 'prefer to': **I would rather study in the library.** No other verb is used with **rather** in this way.

7. _____ it be possible to go next week?
✔ **A) Would**
Would it be possible to…? is a common polite way to ask about a plan or request. Not **May** or **Can**: we don't say **May it be possible** or **Can it be possible** when making a request.

8. No, I _____ like to go then.
✔ **C) wouldn't**
Wouldn't like to is the negative of **would like to**. It politely says you don't want to do something. Not **can't**: we don't say **can't like**.

9. If my car _____ start, I will be late.
✔ **B) doesn't**
This is the first conditional: **if** + present simple, **will** + verb. **My car** is singular, so we use **doesn't**. Not **didn't**: the past doesn't go with **will be late**.

10. Leonard won't come _____ it rains tomorrow.
✔ **B) if**
This is a first conditional. **If** introduces the condition, and the verb after it stays in the present (**rains**) even though it talks about tomorrow. Not **because**: we don't say **because it rains tomorrow** about a future possibility.

11. If I _____ a chef, I'd make a great meal.
✔ **B) were**
This is the second conditional, for an imaginary situation: **if** + past simple, **would** + verb. **If I were** is the standard form for all persons. Not **would be**: we don't use **would** in the **if** part.

12. If it _____ cold outside, Linda would go to the beach.
✔ **A) weren't**
This is a second conditional (**would go** in the result part), so the **if** part needs the past simple. **If it weren't** is the standard form. Not **isn't**: the present simple goes with **will**, not **would**.

13. Jim _____ study harder if he had more time.
✔ **D) would**
In the second conditional, the **if** part is in the past (**had**), so the result part uses **would** + base verb: **would study**. Not **will**: it belongs in the first conditional.

14. Many cameras _____ in Japan.
✔ **D) are made**
This is the present simple passive: **am/is/are** + past participle. Cameras don't make anything; people make them. So we say **are made**. Not **are making**: that is active and would mean the cameras do the making.

15. Watson _____ needed here tomorrow.
✔ **B) isn't**
This is a passive with **is** + past participle (**needed**). **Watson** is one person, so we use **isn't**, not **aren't**. Plans and schedules for tomorrow can use the present simple.

16. The computer _____ guaranteed by the company.
✔ **A) is**
This is the present simple passive: **is** + past participle. **The computer** is singular, so we use **is**. Not **it's**: the subject **the computer** is already there.

17. These packages are _____ special care because they're fragile.
✔ **C) given**
This is a passive: **are** + past participle (**given**). The packages receive the special care. Not **giving**: **are giving** would be active and would mean the packages give care.

18. When the door _____, Frank was very surprised.
✓ **C) was opened**
The sentence is in the past (**Frank was very surprised**), so we need the past simple passive: **was opened**. Not **is opened**: it is present.

19. “The letter _____ last week,” Helen said.
✓ **B) was sent**
Last week shows the past, and a letter doesn't send itself, so we use the past simple passive: **was sent**. Not **sent**: **The letter sent last week** would mean the letter did the sending.

20. These houses _____ by settlers many years ago.
✓ **B) were built**
Many years ago shows the past, and **by settlers** shows who did the action. So we need the past simple passive: **were built**. Not **built**: without **were**, the houses would be doing the building.

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