ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Mixed Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 060

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/grammar-test-60/

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11	**B**	12	**D**	13	**D**	14	**B**	15	**B**	16	**A**	17	**C**	18	**A**	19	**D**	20	**A**

Explanations

1. Many adult students of English wish they _____ their language studies earlier.
✔ **D) had started**
To express regret about the past, use **wish + past perfect**: **I wish I had started earlier.** The students are sorry about something they did not do in the past. Not **would have started**, because **wish** is not followed by **would have**.

2. Did they tell you whether or not they _____ there at 10 o'clock?
✔ **A) would be**
In reported speech after a past verb (**Did they tell you…?**), **will** usually changes to **would**: **They said, 'We will be there.'** → **They said they would be there. Were gone** does not fit with a time like **at 10 o'clock**.

3. They'll work on the problem _____ they solve it.
✔ **C) until**
Until means 'up to the time when'. They will keep working, and they will stop when they solve the problem.

4. Have you ever thought _____ psychology?
✔ **C) of studying**
We say **think of/about + -ing**: **Have you ever thought of studying psychology?** After a preposition, the verb takes the **-ing** form. Not **to study**, because **think** in this meaning is not followed by **to + verb**.

5. Tina was afraid of _____ home by herself.
✔ **B) going**
After a preposition like **of**, use the **-ing** form: **afraid of going**.

6. I look forward _____ you soon.
✔ **B) to visiting**
In **look forward to**, **to** is a preposition, so it is followed by the **-ing** form: **I look forward to visiting you.** Not **to visit**, because this **to** is not part of an infinitive.

7. Before _____ to the meeting, Harry was at his office.
✔ **D) coming**
After **before** used as a preposition, use the **-ing** form: **Before coming to the meeting, …** The subject (Harry) is the same in both parts, so we can shorten the clause this way.

8. Have you met the new secretary _____ last week?
✔ **A) hired**
Hired last week is a reduced relative clause: **the new secretary (who was) hired last week**. The past participle **hired** describes the secretary. Not **was hired**, because it needs **who** before it.

9. _____ of the students gave their views on the subject.
✔ **C) All**
All of the students means every student in the group. Not **Every**, because **every** cannot be followed by **of**; we say **every student** or **every one of the students**. **Much** is used with uncountable nouns, not with **students**.

10. Neither Nancy nor Lorna remembered to bring _____ camera.
✔ **A) their**
After **neither … nor**, we often use **their** to refer back to the two people: **Neither Nancy nor Lorna remembered to bring their camera.** Not **hers**, because **hers** is a pronoun that stands alone (**The camera is hers**); it cannot come before a noun.

11. I fell and hurt _____.
✔ **B) myself**
When the subject and object are the same person, use a reflexive pronoun: **I** → **myself**.

12. You didn't damage the car, _____?
✔ **D) did you**
A question tag uses the same auxiliary and subject as the sentence. A negative sentence takes a positive tag: **You didn't damage the car, did you?** Not **didn't you**, because a negative sentence cannot have a negative tag. Not **do you**, because the sentence is in the past (**didn't**).

13. _____ of the students did well on their test.
✔ **D) Most**
Most of the students means the largest part of the group. Not **Every**, because **every** cannot be followed by **of**. **Either** is used for two people, mostly in questions and negatives, and **much** is used with uncountable nouns.

14. Before I woke up, the burglars _____ most of my possessions.
✔ **B) had taken**
Use the **past perfect** (**had taken**) for an action that finished before another past action. The burglars took the things first, and then I woke up. Not **have taken**, because the story is in the past.

15. Thomas _____ his vacation for several months.
✔ **B) had been planning**
The **past perfect continuous** (**had been planning**) shows an action that continued for a period (**for several months**) up to a time in the past. Not **is planning**, because the present continuous is not used with **for** + a period of time.

16. The dog _____ bit me wasn't mad, fortunately.
✓ **A) that**
Use **that** or **which** as a relative pronoun for animals and things: **The dog that bit me…** Here the relative pronoun is the subject of **bit**, so it cannot be left out. Not **whose**, because **whose** shows possession (**the dog whose owner…**).

17. Tell me about the differences _____ this city and the one you come from.
✓ **C) between**
We say **the differences between A and B**. Not **from**, because we say **different from**, but **the difference between**.

18. There are many differences _____ the styles of these two writers.
✓ **A) between**
Differences between is used when comparing two things: **the differences between the styles of these two writers**.

19. It was nice _____ to remember my mother's birthday.
✓ **D) of you**
To praise someone's behaviour, we use **It is/was nice (kind, good) of + person + to do**: **It was nice of you to remember.** Not **for**, because **for** alone has no person after it, and with **nice** we use **of you** when we talk about someone's kind behaviour.

20. The child grew _____ when his father entered the room.
✓ **A) silent**
Grow here means 'become', so it is followed by an adjective, not an adverb: **grew silent** (became quiet). Not **silently**, because **become** verbs take adjectives.

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