ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Mixed Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 064

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/grammar-test-64/

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

Explanations

1. The European countries didn't stop the war, _____?
✓ **B) did they**
A question tag uses the same auxiliary as the main sentence. A negative sentence takes a positive tag. **didn't stop → did they?** Not **didn't they**, because the main sentence is already negative.

2. Sandy likes the green dress. She's _____ now.
✓ **B) trying it on**
Try on is a separable phrasal verb meaning to put on clothes to see if they fit. With a pronoun, the pronoun goes between the verb and the particle: **trying it on**. **It** refers to one dress. Not **trying on it**, because a pronoun can't come after the particle.

3. We were at the train station _____ meet our father.
✓ **A) to**
We use the **to**-infinitive to give the purpose of an action: **We were at the station to meet our father.** Not **for**, because **for** is not followed by a bare verb.

4. Albert has gone to the market _____ some eggs.
✓ **C) to buy**
To show why someone does something, use **to** + verb: **to buy some eggs**. Not **for buying**, because **for** + -ing doesn't express a person's purpose here.

5. It's no use _____. Nobody will take any notice of you.
✓ **B) complaining**
The expression **It's no use** is followed by the -ing form: **It's no use complaining.** It means that doing something won't help. Not **to complain**, which is not the standard pattern.

6. Isn't it about time _____ taking life seriously?
✓ **A) you started**
After **It's (about) time** + subject, we use the past simple to talk about the present or future: **It's about time you started.** The past form shows that the action should already have happened.

7. I'd rather _____ in tonight. There is too much pollution outside.
✓ **A) stay**
Would rather (**'d rather**) is followed by the bare infinitive, with no **to**: **I'd rather stay in.** Not **to stay**, because **would rather** never takes **to**.

8. There's no point _____ with him.
✓ **C) in arguing**
The fixed pattern is **There's no point (in)** + -ing: **There's no point in arguing.** It means it is useless to do it. Not **of arguing**, because the preposition with **point** here is **in**.

9. _____ you stop that noise or I will.
✓ **A) Either**
Either … or gives two choices: **Either you stop that noise or I will.** The word **or** later in the sentence tells you to use **Either** at the start.

10. _____ Gordon or Sam will help you.
✓ **C) Either**
Either … or means one of the two people: **Either Gordon or Sam will help you.** Not **Neither**, because it goes with **nor**, not **or**.

11. _____ you leave now, or you'll miss the bus.
✓ **C) Either**
Either … or can present two possibilities, often as a warning: **Either you leave now, or you'll miss the bus. Neither** and **Nor** would make the sentence negative and don't go with **or**.

12. _____ the child nor her mother could play the violin.
✓ **D) Neither**
Neither … nor means not one and not the other: **Neither the child nor her mother could play.** The clue is **nor** later in the sentence. Not **Either**, which goes with **or**.

13. Neither of the boys brought _____ lunch.
✓ **A) his**
Neither of the boys means not one boy and not the other, so it is singular. The possessive for a boy is **his**: **Neither of the boys brought his lunch.** Not **he** or **him**, because we need a possessive word before **lunch**.

14. Each of the countries sent _____ representative to the international conference.
✓ **B) its**
Each of the countries is singular, and a country is referred to as **it**. The possessive determiner is therefore **its**: **Each country sent its representative.** Not **theirs**, because a possessive pronoun can't stand before a noun.

15. Please tell us about some of the dangers a detective _____ to face in his work.
✓ **C) has**
Have to means must. With a singular subject (**a detective**), the form is **has to**: **the dangers a detective has to face**. Not **have**, because the subject is singular. **Will** and **can** can't be followed by **to**.

16. His choice of words _____ very good.
✓ **A) is**
The subject is **choice**, which is singular. **Of words** only describes it, so the verb is **is**. Not **are**: the verb agrees with **choice**, not with **words**.

17. _____ does Helen behave foolishly.
✓ D) Never
When a negative adverb like **Never** starts a sentence, we use inversion: auxiliary + subject (**Never does Helen behave…**). **Always**, **Sometimes** and **Usually** don't cause this inversion, so **does Helen behave** wouldn't be correct after them.

18. _____ to become a film star.
✓ B) Not every child wants
Every child is singular, so the verb needs -s: **Not every child wants to become a film star.** Not **Not every child want**, because the verb must agree with a singular subject.

19. Next month you _____.
✓ A) will be as old as I am
To say two things are equal, use **as + adjective + as**: **as old as I am**. **So … as** is used only in negative sentences (**not so old as**), so the options with **so** are wrong here.

20. They need some envelopes. They don’t have _____ left.
✓ B) any
In negative sentences we use **any**: **They don't have any left.** Not **much**, because **envelopes** are countable.

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