ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Mixed Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 065

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/grammar-test-65/

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

Explanations

1. She runs _____ than her brother.
✓ **A) faster**
The word **than** shows we are comparing two people, so we need the comparative form. **Fast** is a short word, so we add -er: **faster**. Not **more fast**, because short words don't take **more**.

2. Ships are fun, but _____ to travel by plane.
✓ **C) it is faster**
It is faster to travel by plane uses **it** as an empty subject for the infinitive phrase **to travel by plane**. Not **they aren't as fast as**, because **as fast as** must be followed by a noun or pronoun (**as fast as planes**), not by **to travel**.

3. Peter’s essay was different _____ Paul’s.
✓ **D) from**
The usual preposition after **different** is **from**: **My answer is different from yours.** Not **with**, because we don't say **different with**.

4. They live _____ than we do.
✓ **B) more comfortably**
We need an adverb, because it describes the verb **live**, and the word **than** shows a comparison. Long adverbs form the comparative with **more**: **more comfortably**. Not **comfortably**, because it doesn't compare.

5. She isn’t _____ to run a big business.
✓ **D) old enough**
Enough comes after an adjective: **old enough**, **tall enough**. Not **enough old**, because the word order is wrong.

6. Men _____ work is good receive high wages.
✓ **C) whose**
Whose shows possession in a relative clause: the men's work becomes **men whose work**. Not **who**, because the work belongs to the men; **who** cannot show that.

7. Children _____ behaviour is bad may be punished.
✓ **D) whose**
Whose shows possession: the children's behaviour becomes **children whose behaviour**. Not **who**, because a noun (**behaviour**) follows, and we need to say whose behaviour it is.

8. Is that the man _____ sells newspapers?
✓ **D) who**
Who is the subject of the relative clause **who sells newspapers**, which describes the man. The other options add extra words that leave **sells** without a proper subject.

9. Now that I’ve bought a car, I _____ walk to work.
✓ **C) needn’t**
Needn't means it is not necessary. Now that I have a car, walking to work isn't necessary. Not **mustn't**, because that means it is not allowed.

10. They are giving away _____ of their old furniture.
✓ **D) some**
Furniture is uncountable, and this is a positive sentence, so we use **some**. Not **many** or **few**, because these go with plural countable nouns.

11. The author still works hard, but not quite as _____ as he used to.
✓ **C) hard**
The pattern is **as + adverb + as**. The adverb of **work hard** is **hard**: **not as hard as he used to**. Not **hardly**, because it means 'almost not'.

12. The film was _____ boring that we walked out in the middle.
✓ **B) so**
We use **so + adjective + that** to show a result: **so boring that we walked out**. Not **such**, because **such** is followed by a noun phrase (**such a boring film**).

13. He drove so _____ that he lost his job.
✓ **A) badly**
So + adverb + that shows a result. We need an adverb to describe **drove**: **badly**. Not **quick**, because it is an adjective, not an adverb.

14. After _____, I washed my face.
✓ **B) getting up**
After a preposition like **after**, we use the -ing form of the verb: **after getting up**. Not **got up**, because a past form cannot follow a preposition.

15. How _____ from Leeds to Liverpool?
✓ **B) far is it**
To ask about distance we say **How far is it from A to B?**, with **it** as the subject. Not **far is there**, because we use **it**, not **there**, for distance.

16. Don’t you think he’s still _____ young to stay out so late?
✓ **C) far too**
Too + adjective + to-infinitive means 'more than is acceptable': **too young to stay out**. **Far** makes **too** stronger: **far too young**. Not **extremely**, because it does not work in this **to**-infinitive pattern.

17. Jimmy took a book from the shelf a few minutes ago. He’s putting _____ now.
✓ **C) it back**
With phrasal verbs like **put back**, a pronoun must go between the verb and the particle: **put it back**. Not **back it**, because a pronoun cannot follow the particle.

18. Tom has never been to Turkey. _____.
✓ **C) Neither has Helen**
To agree with a negative sentence, use **Neither + auxiliary + subject**. The auxiliary must match the first sentence: **has never been → Neither has Helen**. Not **Neither is Helen**, because the verb is **has**, not **is**.

19. It would be polite _____ to write and thank Martha for the gift.
✓ **B) of you**
After adjectives describing a person's behaviour (**polite, kind, nice**), we use **of + person + to-infinitive**: **It would be polite of you to write.** Not **of you a letter**, because **to write** already completes the sentence.

20. It was good _____ to return my tools.
✓ **C) of you**
Good of you means 'kind of you'. The pattern is **It was good of you to + verb**. Not **for you**, because **good for you** means 'healthy or useful for you'.

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