ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

# Mixed Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 068

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/grammar-test-68/

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

## Explanations

**1.** Jim and Andrew can't come tomorrow, and _____.
✓ **C) neither can we**
To agree with a negative sentence, use **neither** + auxiliary + subject: **neither can we**. Not **so can't we**, because **so** is used only after positive sentences.

**2.** Rita wants to visit Nebraska, and _____.
✓ **A) Clive does too**
To agree with a positive sentence, use subject + auxiliary + **too**. **Wants** is present simple, so the auxiliary is **does**: **Clive does too**. Not **Clive wants too**, because **want** needs an object or **to** + verb here.

**3.** John doesn't like cheese, and Mary _____.
✓ **C) doesn't either**
To agree with a negative sentence, use a negative auxiliary + **either**: **Mary doesn't either**. Not **does neither**, because **neither** goes before the auxiliary (**neither does Mary**).

**4.** My friend has graduated from a college, and _____.
✓ **B) so have I**
**Has graduated** is present perfect, so the short answer uses **have**: **so have I**. Not **so did I**, because **did** goes with the past simple.

**5.** Your house is not comfortable, and _____.
✓ **C) neither is mine**
The first part is negative (**is not**), so we agree with **neither** + **is** + subject: **neither is mine**. The word order after **neither** is auxiliary before subject, so **neither mine is** is wrong.

**6.** A: Do you think our team will win the big game on Sunday?

B: I don't know. They _____ win.
✓ **D) might**
**I don't know** shows B is not sure, so we use **might** for a future possibility: **They might win**. Not **will**, because **will** sounds certain.

**7.** Before the invention of the automobile, people _____ use horses for transportation.
✓ **D) used to**
**Used to** + base verb describes a past habit that is no longer true: **people used to use horses**. Not **always**, because **always use** is present tense, but the sentence is about the past.

**8.** _____ it be possible to go next week if they were here?
✓ **D) Would**
This is a second conditional (**if they were here**), so the main clause needs **would**: **Would it be possible...?** Not **Can**, because **can** does not go with an unreal past condition.

**9.** "Would you like _____?" he asked.
✓ **C) to dance**
**Would like** is followed by **to** + base verb: **Would you like to dance?** Not **dancing**, because **like** + -ing is used for general likes (**I like dancing**), not with **would like**.

**10.** Mr. Jasper _____ to be a basketball player.
✓ **B) used**
**Used to** + base verb means something was true in the past but is not true now: **Mr. Jasper used to be a basketball player**. Not **was used**, because **be used to** means 'be accustomed to' and is followed by a noun or -ing.

**11.** I shall not waste time _____ to his letter.
✓ **B) replying**
**Waste time** is followed by the -ing form: **waste time replying to his letter**. Remember that **reply** needs **to** before the thing you answer. Not **to reply**, because **waste time** does not take to + verb.

**12.** It's nearly lunchtime. Why don't we stop _____ a bite to eat?
✓ **A) to have**
**Stop to do** means stop one activity in order to do something else: **stop to have a bite to eat**. Not **having**, because **stop having** would mean stop eating, which makes no sense here.

**13.** We had to stand up _____ a better view of the game.
✓ **A) to get**
We use **to** + verb to show purpose (why we did something): **stand up to get a better view**. Not **for getting**, because purpose with a verb is shown with **to**, not **for** + -ing.

**14.** They earned a living by _____ old cars.
✓ **D) selling**
After a preposition like **by**, we use the -ing form: **by selling old cars**.

**15.** Mr. White is telling his wife _____ him tea.
✓ **A) to make**
**Tell** someone + **to** + verb is used for instructions: **telling his wife to make him tea**. Not **make**, because **tell** needs **to** before the verb.

**16.** Suzie's mother allowed her _____ to the party last night.
✓ **B) to go**
**Allow** someone + **to** + verb: **allowed her to go**. Not **go**, because **allow** needs **to** before the verb (unlike **let**: **let her go**).

**17.** He kept on _____ the same mistakes.
✔ **C) making**
**Keep on** is followed by the -ing form, and the fixed phrase is **make a mistake**: **kept on making the same mistakes**. Not **doing**, because we never say **do a mistake**.

**18.** Don’t be nervous. I want you _____.
✔ **B) to relax**
**Want** someone + **to** + verb: **I want you to relax**. Not **relax**, because **want** needs **to** before the verb.

**19.** Excuse me, officer. I’d like you _____ me.
✔ **C) to help**
**Would like** someone + **to** + verb: **I'd like you to help me**. Not **help**, because **would like** needs **to** before the verb.

**20.** There aren’t enough men, _____ the work might take a long time.
✔ **D) so**
**So** introduces a result: there aren't enough men, **so** the work will be slow. Not **since**, because **since** gives a reason, and the reason is already in the first part.

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