ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Mixed Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 069

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/grammar-test-69/

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Explanations

1. She took time to help me _____ she was very busy.
✓ **C) although**
Although joins two ideas that contrast: she helped me, but she was very busy. Not **because** or **since**: being busy is not a reason for helping.

2. Not only did he call on time, _____ he also left an important message.
✓ **C) but**
The fixed pair is **not only … but (also)**. When **Not only** starts the sentence, the verb is inverted (**did he call**), and the second part begins with **but**. Not **and**, because it does not complete this pattern.

3. The mechanic can’t fix the car, and _____.
✓ **D) neither can I**
To agree with a negative sentence, use **neither** + auxiliary + subject: **can't fix … neither can I**. Not **I can either**: **either** needs a negative verb (**I can't either**).

4. Alexander plays basketball very well, and _____.
✓ **B) so do I**
To agree with a positive sentence, use **so** + auxiliary + subject. **Plays** is present simple, so the auxiliary is **do**: **so do I**. Not **so I do**, because the word order must be inverted.

5. We won’t leave _____ we do all there is to do.
✓ **B) until**
Until means 'up to the time when'. We will stay, and we will leave only when everything is done. Not **by**: it is a preposition and cannot introduce a clause like **we do all there is to do**.

6. She dances as _____ as a professional dancer does.
✓ **B) well**
Dances is a verb, so we need an adverb: **well**. In the pattern **as … as**, use the base form, not a comparative or superlative: **as well as a professional dancer does**. Not **better** or **worse**: these are comparatives and go with **than** (**better than**).

7. Our dog eats everything. He is _____ dog I have ever seen.
✓ **C) the greediest**
I have ever seen compares the dog with all others, so we need the superlative: **the greediest**. Short adjectives ending in **-y** change **y** to **i** and add **-est**. Not **greedier**, because the comparative compares only two things and needs **than**.

8. I didn’t _____ like Chinese food, but now I am fond of it.
✓ **A) use to**
In negatives and questions with **did**, use the base form: **didn't use to**. **Used to** is for positive sentences: **I used to like it**. Not **used to** here, because **didn't** already shows the past.

9. It was _____ that we felt exhausted when we finally arrived at the camp.
✓ **A) such a long journey**
The pattern is **such a** + adjective + noun + **that**: **such a long journey that we felt exhausted**. With **so**, the adjective comes straight after it: **so long that**. **A long journey so** has the wrong word order.

10. Tom plays the piano _____ Arthur.
✓ **C) a lot better than**
We compare two people, so we need the comparative of **well**: **better than**. **A lot** makes the comparison stronger. Not **much more**: it needs **than**, and **well** has its own comparative, **better**.

11. My brother usually speaks _____ than I do.
✓ **B) more quickly**
Than shows a comparison, so we need the comparative adverb. **Quickly** has more than one syllable, so its comparative is **more quickly**. **Very quickly** and **too quickly** cannot be followed by **than**.

12. All of those oranges are ripe. _____ of them are green.
✓ **D) None**
If all the oranges are ripe, no orange is green: **None of them**. Not **Some** or **Many**, because they would mean that some oranges are not ripe.

13. I think _____ took your umbrella.
✓ **D) someone**
In a positive sentence, we use **someone** for a person we don't know. Not **anyone**: it is used in questions and negatives, so **anyone took your umbrella** is wrong here.

14. Dr. Barnard has a lot of books. _____ of them were written in the Middle Ages.
✓ **A) Some**
In a positive sentence, use **some of them** for part of a group: only part of his many books are very old. Not **Both** or **Neither**: they are used only for two things. Not **Any**: it is used in questions and negatives.

15. None of those glasses are clean. _____ of them are as dirty as can be.
✓ **B) All**
If none of the glasses are clean, then every glass is dirty: **All of them**. **Both** and **Neither** are used only for two things, and **None** already shows a group of more than two. **Any** is not used like this in a positive sentence.

16. I don’t think there’s _____ home.
✓ **D) anyone**
In a negative sentence (**I don't think …**), use **anyone** for a person: **there's anyone home**. Not **someone**: it is used in positive sentences. Not **any people**, because **there's** needs a singular word.

17. The _____ lamp is in the bedroom.
✓ **A) other**
The other + noun means the second one of two, or the last one left: **the other lamp**. Not **another**: it already contains **an**, so we cannot say **the another**.

18. When would you like _____ you?
✓ **C) me to call**
The pattern is **would like** + object + **to** + verb: **Would you like me to call you?** Not **that I call**: **would like** is not followed by a **that**-clause.

19. Be careful with that knife. You might cut _____.
✓ **A) yourself**
The person who cuts and the person who gets hurt are the same, so we use a reflexive pronoun: **you** → **yourself**. Not **you**, because **cut you** would mean another person.

20. She taught _____ to play the piano.
✓ **D) herself**
Teach yourself means learn without a teacher. The object comes straight after the verb, with no preposition: **She taught herself to play**. Not **by herself**: **taught by herself** has no object for **taught**.

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