ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Mixed Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 076

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

Explanations

1. I insisted that he _____ me the money.
✓ **D) pay**
After verbs like **insist**, **demand** and **suggest**, we can use the subjunctive: the base form of the verb for every person, with no -s and no past form. **I insisted that he pay me the money.** Not **pays** or **was paying**, because the subjunctive does not change for person or tense.

2. It is imperative that air pollution _____.
✓ **C) be eliminated**
After **It is imperative / essential / vital that**, we use the subjunctive: the base form. In the passive this is **be** + past participle: **air pollution be eliminated**. Not **was eliminated**, because the subjunctive has no past form.

3. It is essential that she _____ smoking.
✓ **A) give up**
After **It is essential that**, we use the subjunctive, which is the base form of the verb with no -s: **she give up smoking**. Not **gave up**, because the subjunctive has no past form.

4. I don't enjoy _____ at by other people.
✓ **B) being laughed**
Enjoy is followed by the -ing form. Other people laugh at me, so the meaning is passive: **being** + past participle, **being laughed at**. Not **laughing**, because that would mean I am the one who laughs.

5. It is easy _____ by his lies.
✓ **A) to be fooled**
After **It is easy** we use the to-infinitive. People are fooled by his lies, so we need the passive infinitive: **to be fooled**. Not **to fool**, because 'by his lies' shows a passive meaning.

6. It is _____ to study for a test and then to fail it.
✓ **A) frustrating**
An adjective ending in **-ing** describes the thing that causes a feeling: studying and then failing is **frustrating**. Not **frustrated**, because the **-ed** form describes how a person feels.

7. She felt great _____ at not being able to ride a horse.
✓ **A) frustration**
After the adjective **great**, we need a noun: **great frustration** (a strong feeling of being annoyed and disappointed). Not **frustrated**, because that is an adjective, not a noun.

8. Usually a bird species gains public recognition _____ faces the danger of extinction.
✓ **B) only when it**
The gap needs a conjunction plus a subject for the verb **faces**: **only when it faces the danger**. **It** refers to the bird species. Not **only when**, because the verb **faces** would have no subject.

9. Why _____ at a given time is not known.
✓ **B) a drought should occur**
Why ... at a given time is an indirect question used as the subject of the sentence, so it takes normal word order (subject + verb), not question order: **Why a drought should occur ... is not known**. Not **does a drought occur**, because indirect questions do not use inversion.

10. It _____ the Titanic sank while crossing the Atlantic.
✓ **D) was in 1912 that**
This is a cleft sentence that emphasises the time: **It was + in 1912 + that ...**. The past tense **was** matches the past event. Not **is 1912 when**, because the event is in the past and **in** is missing.

11. _____ 1980 that Voyager transmitted photographs of Saturn to earth.
✓ **D) It was in**
A cleft sentence that emphasises a time uses **It was + in + year + that ...**: **It was in 1980 that Voyager transmitted ...**. Not **It was**, because we need the preposition **in** before a year.

12. It was in 1901 _____ Roosevelt became President of the United States.
✓ **C) that**
In the cleft pattern **It was + phrase + that ...**, we use **that** even when the emphasised part is a time: **It was in 1901 that Roosevelt became President**. Not **when**, because the phrase already has **in**, and the fixed pattern uses **that**.

13. He must run very fast _____ he wants to catch the bus.
✓ **B) because**
The second clause gives the reason why he must run: **because he wants to catch the bus**. Not **so that**, because **so that** introduces a purpose, and 'so that he wants' makes no sense.

14. Father is not going to light the bonfire _____ we have gathered enough wood, as it is too windy.
✓ **B) although**
Although shows a contrast: there is enough wood, but he still won't light the fire, because of the wind. Not **because**, since having enough wood is not a reason for not lighting it.

15. "I will come to the meeting," Tom said to me.

Tom promised me that _____.
✓ **D) he would come to the meeting.**
In reported speech after a past verb (**promised**), **will** usually changes to **would**, and **I** changes to **he** because Tom is now the person we talk about: **he would come**. Not **I would come**, because the pronoun must change to refer to Tom.

16. “I will help you,” Bob said to me.

Choose the correct reported sentence.
✓ **A) Bob told me he would help me.**
In reported speech, **will** becomes **would** and the pronouns change: **I** becomes **he** (Bob), and **you** becomes **me** (the listener): **Bob told me he would help me**. Not **he would help you**, because 'you' in Bob's words means me.

17. _____ was more than mere nervousness: it was a real phobia.
✓ **B) His fear of flying**
The subject of **was** must be a noun phrase: **His fear of flying was more than mere nervousness**. Not **He was afraid of flying**, because that is a full clause and the sentence would then have two main verbs.

18. It was Albert Einstein who developed the theory _____ relativity.
✓ **A) of**
We say **the theory of** something: **the theory of relativity**, **the theory of evolution**. Not **that**, because **the theory that** must be followed by a full clause.

19. The icy conditions made road travel dangerous, so _____ going by car we took the subway.
✓ **B) instead of**
Instead of + -ing means 'in place of': they did not go by car; they took the subway. Not **in spite of**, because that shows a contrast, not a replacement.

20. _____ the many hardships they had to face, the balloonists managed to reach their destination.
✓ **A) Despite**
Despite + noun shows a contrast: they had many hardships, but they still reached their destination. Not **Because of**, because hardships are not a reason for success.

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