ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Mixed Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 084

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

Explanations

1. My mother, _____ you never met, works in a hospital.
✔ **C) who**
This is a non-defining relative clause: it comes between commas and adds extra information about **my mother**. For a person we use **who**. In a non-defining clause we cannot use **that** or leave the pronoun out. Not **which**, because **which** is for things, not people.

2. Helen's sister, for _____ we work, is really a good manager.
✔ **D) whom**
After a preposition, the relative pronoun for a person is **whom**: **for whom we work**. Not **who** or **that**, because neither can follow a preposition directly.

3. Houses for _____ people pay high prices aren't always well built.
✔ **C) which**
After a preposition, the relative pronoun for a thing is **which**: **houses for which people pay high prices**. Not **that**, because **that** can never follow a preposition. **Whom** is only for people.

4. Goods _____ we have paid for have not been delivered.
✔ **A) that**
This is a defining relative clause about things (**goods**), so we use **that**: **Goods that we have paid for…**. Not **what**, because **what** means 'the thing(s) which' and cannot follow a noun.

5. The room in _____ Peter works is very small.
✔ **B) which**
After the preposition **in**, use **which** for a thing or place: **the room in which Peter works**. Not **that**, because it cannot follow a preposition.

6. The girl to _____ I spoke comes from Italy.
✔ **D) whom**
After the preposition **to**, the relative pronoun for a person is **whom**: **the girl to whom I spoke**. Not **who**, because a preposition must be followed by **whom**.

7. The letter _____ I wrote to him was foolish.
✔ **C) _____**
In a defining clause, the relative pronoun can be left out when it is the object: **The letter (that) I wrote to him**. Here **I** is the subject, so nothing is needed. **Who** is for people, and **to which** doesn't fit, because the verb is **wrote** (not **wrote to**).

8. Although he has money, with _____ he can do most things, he is rather unhappy.
✔ **C) which**
After a preposition, use **which** for a thing: **money, with which he can do most things**. This is also a non-defining clause (between commas), so **that** is impossible.

9. Manuel asked _____ to the project.
✔ **B) to be assigned**
The passive infinitive **to be assigned** means Manuel asked someone to give him a place on the project: **assign someone to a project**. **To work** would need **on** (**work on the project**), and **for a job** doesn't fit with **to the project**.

10. The mechanic expects the car _____ by noon.
✔ **C) to have been repaired**
We use **expect + object + perfect passive infinitive** (**to have been repaired**) because the car will be repaired by someone, and the job will be finished before noon. **By noon** is the clue. Not **have fixed**, because **expect** needs **to** + infinitive after the object.

11. What happened when the recipes _____ presented?
✔ **A) were being**
The question is about the past (**What happened**), so we need a past passive. The past continuous passive **were being presented** describes what was happening at that moment. Not **have been** or **will be**, because they don't match the past tense **happened**.

12. I expect all the arrangements _____ by tomorrow.
✔ **A) to have been made**
The pattern is **expect + object + perfect passive infinitive**: the arrangements will be made by someone and finished before tomorrow. **By tomorrow** is the clue. Not **have been made**, because a finite verb can't follow **expect** + object here; you would need **will have been made** in a that-clause.

13. Irma wants _____ an opportunity to explain.
✔ **B) to be given**
Want is followed by a **to**-infinitive. Irma receives the opportunity, so the infinitive must be passive: **to be given**. Not **being given**, because **want** doesn't take an -ing form here.

14. This book is said _____ in the fourteenth century.
✔ **B) to have been written**
In the pattern **be said + to-infinitive**, a past event needs the perfect infinitive. Because the book was written by someone, it is passive: **is said to have been written**. The clue is **in the fourteenth century**, which is in the past.

15. One of the primary causes of traffic accidents _____.
✔ **A) is reckless driving**
The sentence has a subject (**One of the primary causes…**) but no verb. Only **is reckless driving** gives it a verb, and **is** is singular to agree with **One**. The other options have no verb that links to the subject.

16. Land _____ in large cities that architects conserve space by designing skyscrapers.
✓ C) is so expensive
The pattern is **so + adjective + that** (result): **Land is so expensive… that architects conserve space**. Not **is more expensive**, because it doesn't connect to the **that** clause of result.

17. _____ is to visit Asia and Africa.
✓ C) What I'd like to do
A **what**-clause can be the subject of a sentence: **What I'd like to do is (to) visit Asia and Africa**. This structure gives emphasis. The other options can't be followed by **is**: **It would be exciting is…** has two verbs.

18. _____ I am talking about does not really concern you.
✓ A) What
What here means 'the thing that', and the clause **What I am talking about** is the subject of **does not concern you**. Not **That's what**, because it adds an extra verb and breaks the sentence.

19. _____ requires a lot of patience to learn a second language.
✓ D) It
Here **It** is a preparatory subject: it stands for the real subject that comes later (**to learn a second language**). **It requires a lot of patience to learn… = Learning a second language requires a lot of patience**. **That** can't be used this way.

20. _____ to know is the address of Tim's house.
✓ A) What I will need
A **what**-clause can be the subject of the sentence: **What I will need to know is the address**. It means 'the thing that I will need to know'. Not **That I will need**, because **that** cannot mean 'the thing which'.

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