ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

# Mixed Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 098

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

## Explanations

**1.** Most tarantulas, _____ occur in the temperate zone, live in the tropics.
✓ **C) several species of which**
A non-defining relative clause can begin with a quantity phrase plus **of which** for things, as in **several species of which**. It means 'several species of them' and links back to **tarantulas**. Not **some of them**: that would join two full sentences with only a comma.

**2.** _____ two years ago, Rita's car costs five thousand dollars.
✓ **A) Purchased less than**
A past participle can start a sentence to give extra information about the subject. **Purchased less than two years ago** means 'which was bought less than two years ago' and describes **Rita's car**. The other options do not describe the car correctly.

**3.** Mrs. Smith answers all the letters _____ to her husband.
✓ **A) sent**
**Sent** is a reduced relative clause: **the letters sent to her husband** = **the letters which are sent to her husband**. The meaning is passive, so we need the past participle. Not **are sent**, because the relative pronoun **which** is missing.

**4.** I have two cars, _____.
✓ **B) both of which are old**
**Both of which** refers to two things and starts a relative clause: **two cars, both of which are old**. Not **all of them**, because **all** is used for three or more, and **them** cannot start a relative clause.

**5.** Ronald Eliot, _____, is in my English class.
✓ **B) whose brother is a pilot**
**Whose** shows possession in a relative clause: **Ronald Eliot, whose brother is a pilot** = his brother is a pilot. Not **who's**, which means **who is**, and not **his brother is a pilot**, which would be a second sentence joined only by commas.

**6.** Anyone _____ in taking the course can enrol next week.
✓ **C) interested**
**Anyone interested in** is a reduced relative clause, short for **anyone who is interested in**. Not **wanting**, because we say **want to do**, not **want in doing**.

**7.** "Sunflowers" is one of many beautiful pictures _____ by Vincent van Gogh.
✓ **A) painted**
**Painted by** is a reduced passive relative clause: **pictures painted by Van Gogh** = **pictures which were painted by Van Gogh**. Not **was painted**, because the relative pronoun **which** is missing.

**8.** Raymond has two brothers, _____.
✓ **A) both of whom live in Turkey**
For people, we use **of whom** after a quantity word: **two brothers, both of whom live in Turkey**. Not **both of them live**, because **them** cannot start a relative clause, so the sentence would join two full sentences with only a comma.

**9.** _____ only two elderly people who were enjoying the beautiful weather.
✓ **C) There were**
**There were** + plural noun says that something existed: **There were only two elderly people**. Not **There was**, because **people** is plural and needs **were**.

**10.** There were twenty people near the scene, _____ saw the accident.
✓ **A) all of whom**
**All of whom** starts a relative clause about people: **twenty people, all of whom saw the accident**. Not **whom** alone, because the clause needs a subject form, and **whom** is an object form. Not **both of them**, because there are twenty people, not two.

**11.** Two men _____ on the bridge were injured yesterday afternoon.
✓ **A) working**
**Working** is a reduced active relative clause: **two men working on the bridge** = **two men who were working on the bridge**. Not **were working**, because the sentence already has a main verb, **were injured**.

**12.** She bought many beautiful objects in Japan, _____ is this painting.
✓ **A) an example of which**
**An example of which** means 'one example of these objects' and introduces a relative clause: **an example of which is this painting**. The verb **is** is singular, so we need **an example**, not **examples**. Not **example of which**, because the countable noun needs **an**.

**13.** According to doctors, _____ the most serious health problem in the country.
✓ **C) smoking is**
The sentence needs a subject and a verb: **smoking is the most serious health problem**. Not **it is smoking**, because it adds an extra subject, and not **smoking which is**, because that makes a relative clause with no main verb.

**14.** The interest on savings accounts at HSBC Bank is _____ Bank of Rome.
✓ **B) higher than that of**
In a comparison, we must compare like with like: interest with interest. **That of** replaces **the interest**, so **higher than that of Bank of Rome** means 'higher than the interest of Bank of Rome'. Not **higher than** alone, because that would compare interest with a bank.

**15.** Fresh fruit costs twice _____ canned fruit.
✓ **D) as much as**
With multipliers we use **twice / three times + as much as**: **Fresh fruit costs twice as much as canned fruit.** Not **more expensive than**, because **costs** already gives the meaning of price, and **twice** is not used with **more … than** in this pattern.

**16.** She was _____ I met at the party.
✓ **A) the one**
After **She was** we need a noun phrase: **She was the one (that) I met at the party.** The relative pronoun is left out because **the one** is the object of **met**. Not **who** or **that**, because a relative pronoun needs a noun before it.

**17.** _____ she needs is a good rest.
✓ **B) What**
**What** means 'the thing that' and can be the subject of a sentence: **What she needs is a good rest.** Not **The thing what**, because we say **the thing that**.

**18.** Is this _____ looking for?
✓ **C) what you were**
**What** = 'the thing that': **Is this what you were looking for?** There is no noun before the gap, so **that** or **which** cannot be used.

**19.** The police have closed a factory which _____ to produce fake designer handbags.
✓ **D) is claimed**
The passive reporting structure **be claimed + to-infinitive** means 'people say': **a factory which is claimed to produce fake bags**. Not **it is claimed**, because **which** is already the subject, so **it** would be an extra subject.

**20.** My father, _____ knows two languages, works for a publisher.
✓ **C) who**
**Who** is the subject relative pronoun for people: **My father, who knows two languages, …**. Not **that**, because **that** cannot be used in a non-defining clause with commas. Not **whom**, because the clause needs a subject, and **whom** is an object form.

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