ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Intermediate Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 24

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Explanations

1. She's very fond _____ modern art.
✓ **B) of**
The adjective **fond** always takes the preposition **of**: **be fond of something**. We don't use **the** before general ideas such as **modern art**. Not **to**, because **fond to** is not correct English.

2. "I went to the cinema last night."

"So _____."
✓ **D) did I**
To agree with a positive sentence, we use **So + auxiliary + subject**. The first sentence is in the past simple (**went**), so the auxiliary is **did**: **So did I**. Not **I did**, because the word order after **So** must be inverted.

3. I won't allow you _____ for the meal.
✓ **C) to pay**
The pattern is **allow + someone + to + infinitive**: **I won't allow you to pay**. Not **paying**, because **allow** is followed by the -ing form only when there is no object (**They don't allow smoking**).

4. She hasn't written to me _____.
✓ **C) since last month**
With the present perfect (**hasn't written**) we use **since** + a point in time: **since last month**. Not **for**, because **for** goes with a period of time (**for a month**), and **ago** is used with the past simple.

5. It was _____ that we felt tired when we arrived.
✓ **C) such a long journey**
The pattern is **such a + adjective + countable noun + that**: **such a long journey**. **Journey** is countable, but **travel** is usually uncountable, so **a long travel** is wrong. **A so long** is never correct; we say **so long** or **such a long**.

6. Is this _____ looking for?
✓ **D) what you were**
What here means **the thing that**: **Is this what you were looking for?** Inside this clause we use normal word order (subject + verb): **you were**. Not **what were you**, because that is question word order.

7. That's the man _____ chased my cat.
✓ **A) whose dog**
We use **whose** + noun to show possession in a relative clause: **the man whose dog chased my cat** (= the man's dog). Not **which dog** or **the dog of whom**, because these are not used to show possession after a person.

8. I learnt how to _____ a bicycle when I was six years old.
✓ **B) ride**
We **ride** a bicycle, a motorbike or a horse, where we sit on top. We **drive** a car, a bus or a lorry.

9. I don't think I could _____ another night without sleep.
✓ **A) stand**
Stand here means **bear** or **put up with** something unpleasant: **I can't stand the noise.** Not **put up**, because the phrasal verb needs **with**: **put up with another night**.

10. They _____ on holiday in Switzerland and became good friends.
✓ **C) met**
Meet means to see and get to know someone for the first time: **They met on holiday**. Not **knew**, because **know** is a state and doesn't describe the moment you first see someone.

11. They were very happy when they _____ the end of their journey.
✓ **C) arrived at**
We say **arrive at** a place or point (**arrive at the end**, **arrive at the station**) and **arrive in** a city or country. **Reach** needs no preposition: **reached the end**, not **reached at**.

12. He _____.
✓ **D) stole my coat from me**
We **steal something (from someone)**: **He stole my coat from me**. We **rob someone (of something)**: **He robbed me of my coat**. So **robbed me my coat** and **robbed my coat from me** are wrong.

13. _____ at the door before you come into the room.
✓ **B) Knock**
We **knock at** or **on** a door to tell people we are there. **Hit** and **strike** mean using force, so they are not used for a polite knock.

14. If you don't _____ smoking you'll never get better.
✓ **D) give up**
Give up means to stop doing a habit: **give up smoking**. **Give off** means to produce a smell or heat, and **give out** means to hand things out.

15. In this series of questions, three words have the same sound but one does not. Choose the one that does not.
✓ **B) move**
Love, **above** and **glove** all have the short vowel /ʌ/, as in **cup**. **Move** has the long sound /u:/, as in **food**.

16. In this series of questions, three words have the same sound but one does not. Choose the one that does not.
✔ **A) gone**
Bone, **stone** and **own** all have the sound /əʊ/, as in **go**. **Gone** has the short sound /ɒ/, as in **hot**.

17. In this series of questions, three words have the same sound but one does not. Choose the one that does not.
✔ **A) want**
In British English, **plant**, **aunt** and **can't** all have the long sound /ɑː/, as in **car**. **Want** has the short sound /ɒ/, as in **hot**.

18. In this series of questions, three words have the same sound but one does not. Choose the one that does not.
✔ **C) break**
Weak, **peak** and **speak** all have the sound /iː/, as in **see**. **Break** is different: it has the sound /eɪ/, as in **day**.

19. In this series of questions, three words have the same sound but one does not. Choose the one that does not.
✔ **B) cow**
Low, **grow** and **slow** all have the sound /əʊ/, as in **go**. **Cow** has the sound /aʊ/, as in **now**.

20. In this series of questions, three words have the same sound but one does not. Choose the one that does not.
✔ **C) price**
All four words have the vowel /aɪ/, but **eyes**, **rise** and **dies** end in the sound /z/. **Price** ends in the sound /s/, so it is different.

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