ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Intermediate Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 30

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Explanations

1. They live _____ the other side of the road.
✔ **B) on**
We use **on** with **side**: **on the other side of the road**, **on the left side**. Not **in**, because we don't say **in the other side** when we talk about the sides of a road or street.

2. He isn't _____ to reach the ceiling.
✔ **D) tall enough**
Enough comes after an adjective: **tall enough**, **old enough**. It comes before a noun: **enough money**. Not **enough tall**, because the word order is wrong.

3. They treated him _____ a king when he won all that money.
✔ **C) like**
Like + noun means 'in the same way as': **They treated him like a king** (he is not really a king). Not **as**, because **as a king** means he really is a king, in his role as king.

4. I've told him several times but he _____ doesn't understand.
✔ **D) still**
Still shows that a situation continues, often when we expect it to have changed: **he still doesn't understand**. It goes before the main verb or **doesn't**. Not **yet**, because **yet** usually comes at the end: **he doesn't understand yet**.

5. _____ did you go in the car this morning?
✔ **A) How far**
We use **How far** to ask about distance: **How far did you go?** – **About 50 kilometres.** Not **How long**, which asks about time, and **How much far** is not correct English.

6. He'd done that before, _____?
✔ **C) hadn't he**
He'd done is **he had done** (past perfect), so the question tag uses **had**: positive sentence, negative tag – **hadn't he?** Not **wouldn't he**, because here **'d** means **had** (it is followed by the past participle **done**).

7. _____ of them understood him.
✔ **A) None**
We use **None of** + plural noun/pronoun: **None of them understood him.** Not **No one**, because we don't normally say **no one of them**; **no one** is used alone: **No one understood him.**

8. It's _____ mountain in the world.
✔ **C) the highest**
In the world shows we are comparing one thing with all the others, so we need the superlative: **high – higher – the highest**. Not **the higher**, because that is the comparative, used for two things.

9. I'm going to a concert tomorrow evening. So _____.
✔ **B) am I**
To agree with a positive sentence we use **So** + auxiliary + subject. The first sentence uses **am** (**I'm going**), so the answer is **So am I**. Not **So I am**, which has the wrong word order and means 'Yes, that's true'.

10. That's the firm _____.
✔ **B) we've been dealing with**
This is a relative clause without **that/which**: **the firm (that) we've been dealing with**. **Deal with** a firm means do business with it. Not **what**, because **what** cannot follow a noun like **the firm**.

11. She let the children _____ to play.
✔ **D) go out**
After **let** + object we use the base form of the verb without **to**: **let the children go out**. Not **to go out**, because **let** never takes **to** (compare **allow them to go out**).

12. It was _____ that he couldn't finish it alone.
✔ **C) such a difficult job**
We use **such a** + adjective + countable noun: **such a difficult job**. **So** goes before an adjective alone: **so difficult**. Not **such a difficult work**, because **work** is uncountable and cannot take **a**.

13. I _____ photographs.
✔ **A) enjoy taking**
Enjoy is followed by the -ing form: **I enjoy taking photographs.** Not **enjoy to take**, because **enjoy** never takes **to** + verb. **Amuse** means 'make someone laugh' and needs an object.

14. I _____ me what happened.
✔ **B) would like you to tell**
The pattern is **would like** + object + **to** + verb: **I would like you to tell me.** Not **would like you tell** or **would like you telling**, because **would like** needs the **to**-infinitive.

15. _____ he wasn't hungry, he ate a big meal.
✔ **A) Although**
Although joins two ideas that contrast: he wasn't hungry, but he ate a big meal. Not **In spite**, because it needs **of** and a noun or -ing form: **In spite of not being hungry**. **Even** needs **though**: **Even though**.

16. In this series of questions, three words have the same sound but one does not. Choose one that does not.
✔ **D) heard**
Cleared, **feared** and **beard** all have the sound /ɪə/ (like **ear**). **Heard** is different: it has the sound /ɜː/, like **bird**.

17. In this series of questions, three words have the same sound but one does not. Choose one that does not.
✓ **A) shoes**
Goes, **blows** and **knows** all have the sound /əʊ/ (like **go**). **Shoes** is different: it has the long sound /uː/, like **too**.

18. In this series of questions, three words have the same sound but one does not. Choose one that does not.
✓ **D) heat**
Wait, **state** and **great** all have the sound /eɪ/ (like **day**). **Heat** is different: it has the long sound /iː/, like **see**. **Great** is the tricky one: it is spelled with **ea** but sounds like **grate**.

19. In this series of questions, three words have the same sound but one does not. Choose one that does not.
✓ **B) wrong**
Among, **rung** and **sung** all have the sound /ʌ/ (like **sun**). **Wrong** is different: it has the sound /ɒ/, like **long**.

20. In this series of questions, three words have the same sound but one does not. Choose one that does not.
✓ **A) broad**
Load, **showed** and **road** all have the sound /əʊ/ (like **go**). **Broad** is different: it has the long sound /ɔː/, like **door**, even though it is spelled with **oa**.

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