ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Intermediate Grammar MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 07

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Explanations

1. **(Please note: The following questions are part of a cloze test. They are interrelated, meaning that the information provided in each question is connected to the others.)**

"Hello, Jill. How nice to see you here," said Jack. "_____ here often?"
✓ **C) Do you come**
We use the present simple for habits and things that happen regularly. The word **often** is the clue: **Do you come here often?** Not **Are you coming**, because the present continuous is for actions happening now, not habits. We say **come here**, not **go here**, because Jack is already in the place.

2. "Not as much as I'd like. I often used to meet my friends here, but now I live a long way away," Jill explained. "In fact, it's exactly three years _____."
✓ **B) since we moved**
The pattern is **It's (time) since + past simple**: **It's three years since we moved. Since** introduces the moment the period started. **That we moved us** is wrong because **move** does not take **us** here, and **since then we moved** repeats the time idea.

3. "Well," said Jack, "tell me what _____ here today, then."
✓ **A) you're doing**
This is an indirect question (after **tell me what**), so we use normal statement word order: **what you're doing**, not **what do you do**. The present continuous fits because Jack is asking about Jill's reason for being there today.

4. "Last week, my mother had an accident in her car. She _____ when it happened.
✓ **C) was going along Oxford Street**
We use the past continuous (**was going**) for an action in progress when something else happened (**when it happened**). The preposition comes before the place: **along Oxford Street**. Street names do not take **the**, so **along the Oxford Street** is wrong.

5. Suddenly, a motorcycle came out of another street and she _____ stop very quickly, and she _____ another car from behind.
✓ **B) had to**
The story is in the past, and she was forced to stop, so we need the past of obligation: **had to stop**. **Must** has no past form for a completed past obligation. **Had better** is for advice, not for something that actually happened.

6. Suddenly, a motorcycle came out of another street and she _____ stop very quickly, and she _____ another car from behind.
✓ **D) was hit by**
This is the passive voice, and the person or thing that does the action is introduced with **by**: **She was hit by another car.** Cars **hit** other cars; **beaten** means defeated or struck many times, often by a person.

7. She banged her head on the car roof." "_____ her safety belt on at the time?" Jack asked.
✓ **B) Did she have**
Have something on means to be wearing it. In the past simple question we use **Did she have ... on?** Not **Was she having**, because **have** meaning possess or wear is not normally used in the continuous form.

8. "No, she never wears one. I don't think _____ in that car," Jill explained.
✓ **B) there were any**
We use **there were** to say that something existed, and **any** alone replaces **any safety belts**: **I don't think there were any in that car. They were** is wrong because we are not describing particular things, and **any ones** is not used in English.

9. "I hope your mother _____," said Jack.
✓ **A) wasn't badly hurt**
We use the adverb **badly** with **hurt** to talk about how serious an injury is: **She wasn't badly hurt. Hurt bad** uses an adjective instead of an adverb, and **so much hurt** or **too much hurt** are not natural.

10. "No, thank goodness, but the doctor said she _____ stay in hospital _____ completely better," explained Jill.
✓ **C) should**
The doctor is giving advice, so we use **should** + base verb: **she should stay in hospital**. **Ought** needs **to** (**ought to stay**), and **need** without **to** is only used in negatives and questions. **Would rather** is never followed by **to**.

11. "No, thank goodness, but the doctor said she _____ stay in hospital _____ completely better," explained Jill.
✓ **A) until she is**
After time words like **until**, **when** and **as soon as**, we use the present simple to talk about the future: **until she is completely better**. Not **until she will be**, because **will** is not used after **until** in this kind of clause.

12. "And so you _____ see her now?"
✓ **D) have just been to**
Have been to means someone went somewhere and has come back: **You have just been to see her.** Not **have just gone to**, because **gone** means the person is still there, and Jill is here talking to Jack.

13. Jack wanted to know. “Yes,” said Jill, “every day someone goes to the hospital _____.

✓ D) to see her

We use the **to**-infinitive to show purpose (why someone does something): **someone goes to the hospital to see her**. Not **for seeing her** or **for to see her**; in English we don't use **for** to express the purpose of an action like this.

14. She’s a lot better now.” “I’m glad to hear that,” said Jack. “Anyway, _____ coffee.”

✓ C) let me pay for your

Let is followed by the base verb without **to**: **let me pay**. We **pay for** something we buy: **let me pay for your coffee**. Not **let me to pay**, because **to** is never used after **let**.

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