

FIVE-MINUTE QUIZZES

with answers and explanations



Adjective order

1. a _____ dress that the movie star wore.
 - a) silk, long, gorgeous, red
 - b) red, long, silk, gorgeous
 - c) gorgeous, long, red, silk
 - d) long, gorgeous, silk, red
2. a pair of _____ boots that were kept in the stable.
 - a) smart, brown, leather, riding
 - b) brown, smart, riding, leather
 - c) leather, brown, smart, riding
 - d) riding, smart, brown, leather
3. a _____ glass which we used for special occasions.
 - a) tall, Czech, drinking, crystal, rare
 - b) rare, tall, Czech, crystal, drinking
 - c) drinking, Czech, crystal, rare, tall
 - d) Czech, rare, crystal, drinking, tall
4. the _____ beach we walked along hand in hand.
 - a) wind swept, sandy, Cornish, vast
 - b) Cornish, sandy, vast, wind swept
 - c) vast, wind swept, sandy, Cornish
 - d) Cornish, vast, sandy, wind swept
5. a _____ scarf knitted by my grandmother.
 - a) stripy, warm, winter, woollen
 - b) winter, woollen, warm, stripy
 - c) woollen, winter, stripy, warm
 - d) warm, stripy, woollen, winter
6. a _____ cake that was in the baker's window.
 - a) chocolate, delicious, round, mouth wateringly
 - b) round, mouth wateringly, delicious, chocolate
 - c) mouth wateringly delicious, round, chocolate
 - d) mouth wateringly, chocolate, delicious, round

ANSWERS:

1. a _____ dress that the movie star wore.
 - a) silk, long, gorgeous, red
 - b) red, long, silk, gorgeous
 - c) gorgeous, long, red, silk
 - d) long, gorgeous, silk, red
2. Correct adjective order is opinion, length, color, material. Try again!
3. Correct adjective order is opinion, length, color, material. Try again!
4. This is the correct answer. Well done!
5. Correct adjective order is opinion, length, color, material. Try again!
2. a pair of _____ boots that were kept in the stable.
 - a) smart, brown, leather, riding
 - b) brown, smart, riding, leather
 - c) leather, brown, smart, riding
 - d) riding, smart, brown, leather
3. This is the correct answer. Well done!
4. Correct adjective order is opinion, color, material, purpose. Try again!
5. Correct adjective order is opinion, color, material, purpose. Try again!
6. Correct adjective order is opinion, color, material, purpose. Try again!
3. a _____ glass which we used for special occasions.
 - a) tall, Czech, drinking, crystal, rare
 - b) rare, tall, Czech, crystal, drinking
 - c) drinking, Czech, crystal, rare, tall
 - d) Czech, rare, crystal, drinking, tall
- a. Correct adjective order is opinion, height, origin, material, purpose. Try again!
- b. Well done! This is the correct answer.
- c. Correct adjective order is opinion, height, origin, material, purpose. Try again!
- d. Correct adjective order is opinion, height, origin, material, purpose. Try again!
4. the _____ beach we walked along hand in hand.
 - a) wind swept, sandy, Cornish, vast
 - b) Cornish, sandy, vast, wind swept
 - c) vast, wind swept, sandy, Cornish
 - d) Cornish, vast, sandy, wind swept
- a. Correct adjective order is opinion, material, origin. Clue: there could be two adjectives of opinion! Try again!
- b. Correct adjective order is opinion, material, origin. Clue: there could be two adjectives of opinion! Try again!
- c. Well done! This is the correct answer. Wind swept and vast are both adjectives of opinion so you could say a wind swept, vast, sandy Cornish beach or a vast, wind swept, sandy, Cornish beach.
- d. Correct adjective order is opinion, material, origin. Clue: there could be two adjectives of opinion! Try again!

5. a _____ scarf knitted by my grandmother.

- a) stripy, warm, winter, woollen
- b) winter, woollen, warm, stripy
- c) woollen, winter, stripy, warm
- d) warm, stripy, woollen, winter

- a. Correct adjective order is opinion, pattern, material, purpose. Try again!
- b. Correct adjective order is opinion, pattern, material, purpose. Try again!
- c. Correct adjective order is opinion, pattern, material, purpose. Try again!
- d. This is the correct answer. Well done!

6. a _____ cake that was in the baker's window.

- a) chocolate, delicious, round, mouth wateringly
- b) round, mouth wateringly, delicious, chocolate
- c) mouth wateringly delicious, round, chocolate
- d) mouth wateringly, chocolate, delicious, round

- a. There is an adverb here (adverbs are used to describe verbs or, as in this case, adjectives). Try again!
- b. There is an adverb here (adverbs are used to describe verbs or, as in this case, adjectives). Try again!
- c. This is the correct answer. Well done!
- d. There is an adverb here (adverbs are used to describe verbs or, as in this case, adjectives). Try again!

The Biggest, The Best

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. Did you know, 9 of the 10 _____ years on record occurred in 1995 or later?
 - a. hottest
 - b. most hot
 - c. more hot
 - d. hottest

2. This is _____ steak I've ever eaten!
 - a. worse
 - b. the worse
 - c. worst
 - d. the worst

3. That was the _____ test she's ever give us!
 - a. the easiest
 - b. the easiest
 - c. easiest
 - d. easiest

4. Last year, film legend Audrey Hepburn was named _____ woman of all time.
 - a. the more beautiful
 - b. the beautifullest
 - c. the most beautiful
 - d. the most beautifullest

5. Phillip works _____ when he's under pressure.
 - a. more well
 - b. weller
 - c. better
 - d. more good

6. Asia boasts some of _____ architecture in the world.
 - a. the most modern
 - b. the most modernest
 - c. the modernest
 - d. the mostest modern

The Biggest, The Best

Answers

1. Did you know, 9 of the 10 _____ years on record occurred in 1995 or later?
 - a. hottest - Hottest is the superlative form, but how is it spelled?
 - b. most hot - If the adjective is one syllable, use adjective + -est.
 - c. more hot - If the adjective is one syllable, use adjective + -est.
 - d. **hottest - If the adjective ends in vowel + consonant, double the final letter. Correct**

2. This is _____ steak I've ever eaten!
 - a. worse - Worse is the comparative form, e.g. My result was worse than I expected.
 - b. the worse - The worse is not correct.
 - c. worst - Worst is the superlative form but remember to use 'the'.
 - d. **the worst - The worst is correct - use 'the' with superlative forms. Correct**

3. That was the _____ test she's ever give us!
 - a. the easiest - If an adjective ends in 'y' change it to 'i' and add -er / est.
 - b. **the easiest - The easiest is correct - if an adjective ends in 'y' change it to 'i' and add -er / est. Correct**
 - c. easiest - If an adjective ends in 'y' change it to 'i' and add -er / est, and, don't forget to use 'the'.
 - d. easiest - If an adjective ends in 'y' change it to 'i' and add -er / est, and, don't forget to use 'the'.

4. Last year, film legend Audrey Hepburn was named _____ woman of all time.
 - a. the more beautiful - With superlatives, use 'the most'.
 - b. the beautifullest - With longer (3 syllable) adjectives use the most + adjective.
 - c. **the most beautiful - This is the correct answer, with longer adjectives use the most + adjective. Correct**
 - d. the most beautifullest - Don't use 'the most' and '-est'. With longer adjectives use the most + adjective.

5. Phillip works _____ when he's under pressure.
 - a. more well - The comparative form of 'well' is irregular.
 - b. weller - The comparative form of 'well' is irregular.
 - c. **better - The comparative form of 'well' is better - this is irregular. Correct**
 - d. more good - The comparative form of 'well' is irregular.

6. Asia boasts some of _____ architecture in the world.
 - a. **the most modern - With 2 syllable adjectives (not ending in 'y') use 'the most + adjective. Correct**
 - b. the most modernist - With 2 syllable adjectives (not ending in 'y') use 'the most + adjective.
 - c. the modernist - With 2 syllable adjectives (not ending in 'y') use 'the most + adjective.
 - d. the mostest modern - With 2 syllable adjectives (not ending in 'y') use 'the most + adjective.

Adjective endings

1. I really liked the book but the film was a bit _____. The ending was completely different.
 - a) disappointly
 - b) disappointed
 - c) disappointing
 - d) disappointedly
2. I started to introduce her to everyone and then realized I couldn't remember her name. I was really _____.
 - a) embarrassed
 - b) embarrassing
 - c) embarrass
 - d) embraced
3. The lecture was so _____ I fell asleep and only woke up when it had finished.
 - a) boardly
 - b) bored
 - c) boring
 - d) board
4. The journey was very long and _____. I was absolutely exhausted by the time I got home.
 - a) tired
 - b) tire
 - c) tire
 - d) tiring
5. The party was _____! I never expected to have so much fun.
 - a) amazes
 - b) amazing
 - c) amazed
 - d) amaze
6. I was always very _____ in medicine at school which is why I went on to become a doctor.
 - a) interested
 - b) interests
 - c) interesting
 - d) interestingly

ANSWERS:

1. I really liked the book but the film was a bit _____. The ending was completely different.
 - a) There is no such word in English. Try again.
 - b) I was disappointed in the film. But you need a different adjective to describe the film. Try again.
 - c) **This is the correct answer. Well done!**
 - d) This is an adverb (it describes a verb). The correct answer is an adjective (which describes the noun, 'film').

2. I started to introduce her to everyone and then realized I couldn't remember her name. I was really _____.
 - a) **Correct. This means I felt uncomfortable.**
 - b) This is not the correct word. The '-ing' ending refers to a situation, not to how a person feels.
 - c) This is a verb. The correct answer is an adjective.
 - d) This means 'held someone tightly with both arms.' Try again.

3. The lecture was so _____ I fell asleep and only woke up when it had finished.
 - a) This word doesn't exist in English. It sounds like the correct answer but the correct one is spelt differently.
 - b) This is not the correct word. The 'ed' ending refers to how a person feels, not a situation (like, a lecture, for example).
 - c) **This is the correct answer. Well done!**
 - d) This word means 'a thin flat piece of wood', so is not the correct answer. Try again.

4. The journey was very long and _____. I was absolutely exhausted by the time we got home.
 - a) I was tired but you need an adjective with a different ending to describe the journey. Try again.
 - b) A tire is a rubber wheel on a car or bicycle, so it's not the right word here.
 - c) This is a verb. The correct answer is an adjective.
 - d) **Well done, this is the correct answer.**

5. The party was _____! I never expected to have so much fun.
- a) and d) This is not the correct word. It's a verb. The correct answer is an adjective.
 - b) **This is the correct answer. It describes the party, not how I felt about it.**
 - c) This is not the correct word. The 'ed' ending refers to how a person feels, not a situation (like a party, for example).
6. I was always very _____ in medicine at school which is why I went on to become a doctor.
- a) **This is the correct answer. Well done!**
 - b) This is a verb. The correct answer is an adjective.
 - c) This is not the correct word. The '-ing' ending refers to a situation, not to how a person feels.
 - d) This is an adverb (it describes a verb). The correct answer is an adjective (which describes how I feel about medicine).

Adjectives and prepositions

1. He's very worried _____ his business just now. It's hardly making any profit at all.
 - a) from
 - b) about
 - c) of
 - d) with
2. We were all completely amazed _____ the magician. His card tricks were brilliant.
 - a) about
 - b) by
 - c) with
 - d) of
3. I'm really terrified _____ needles. I hate getting injections.
 - a) for
 - b) to
 - c) of
 - d) in
4. He's really interested _____.
 - a) in cooking
 - b) in learning to cook
 - c) in learning cooking
 - d) all of the above
5. Sorry. It was stupid _____ the train.
 - a) of me to miss
 - b) about me of missing
 - c) of me about missing
 - d) in me to miss
6. I can't do anything with my broken arm. It's very kind _____. Thanks.
 - a) by you in helping me
 - b) with you to help me
 - c) of you by helping
 - d) none of the above

ANSWERS:

1. He's very worried _____ his business just now. It's hardly making any profit at all.
a. from

b. about

c. of

d. with

a) This is the wrong preposition. Try again.

b) **Correct. This is the right preposition with *worried*.**

c) This is the wrong preposition. Try again.

d) This is the wrong preposition. Try again.

2. We were all completely amazed _____ the magician. His card tricks were brilliant.

a) about

b) **by**

c) with

d) of

a) This is the wrong preposition. Try again.

b) **Well done! This is the right preposition with *amazed*.**

c) This is the wrong preposition. Try again.

d) This is the wrong preposition. Try again.

3. I'm really terrified _____ needles. I hate getting injections.

a) for

b) to

c) **of**

d) in

a) This is the wrong preposition. Try again.

b) This is the wrong preposition. Try again.

c) **Well done! This is the right preposition with *terrified/frightened/afraid/scared* etc.**

d) This is the wrong preposition. Try again.

4. He's really interested _____.

- a) in cooking
- b) in learning to cook
- c) in learning cooking
- d) **all of the above**

- a) Although this option is correct, there are also other answers that are right too. Try again.
- b) Although this option is correct, there are also other answers that are right too. Try again.
- c) Although this option is correct, there are also other answers that are right too. Try again.
- d) **Well done! All these options are correct.**

5. Sorry. It was stupid _____ the train.

- a) **of me to miss**
- b) about me of missing
- c) of me about missing
- d) in me to miss

- a) **Well done! This is the correct pattern after stupid/silly/good/bad/polite/rude/kind etc.**
- b) This isn't the correct. Try again.
- c) This isn't the correct. Try again.
- d) This isn't the correct. Try again.

6. I can't do anything with my broken arm. It's very kind _____. Thanks.

- a) by you in helping me
- b) with you to help me
- c) of you by helping
- d) **none of the above**

- a) This isn't the correct. Try again.
- b) This isn't the correct. Try again.
- c) This isn't the correct. Try again.
- d) **Correct. All of these options are incorrect. It should be *of you to help me*.**

Quiz topic: Adjectives with ing and ed

1. I m not very _____ in history.

- a) interest
- b) interesting
- c) interested
- d) none of the above

2. I don t like romantic movies. They _____ me.

- a) bore
- b) boring
- c) bored
- d) none of the above

3. We never eat at that restaurant. We think the food is _____ .

- a) disgust
- b) disgusting
- c) disgusted
- d) none of the above

4. I don t like the way she laughs. She laughs very _____ .

- a) annoy
- b) annoying
- c) annoyed
- d) none of the above

5. This film isn t suitable for children. It s too _____ .

- a) frighten
- b) frightened
- c) frightening
- d) none of the above

6. You ve got a new job? You must be very _____ !

- a) excite
- b) excited
- c) exciting
- d) none of the above

Answers

1. I m not very _____ in history.

- a) interest
- b) interesting
- c) interested**
- d) none of the above

a) interest is a noun or a verb. We need an adjective here.

b) History is not very interesting. I am not very _____ in history.

c) interested is the correct answer.

d) ne of these answers is correct!

2. I don t like romantic movies. They _____ me.

- a) bore**
- b) boring
- c) bored
- d) none of the above

a) bore is the correct answer.

b) boring is an adjective. We need a verb here.

c) bored is an adjective or a verb in the simple past tense. We need a verb in the simple present tense.

d) ne of these answers is correct!

3. We never eat at that restaurant. We think the food is _____ .

- a) disgust
- b) disgusting**
- c) disgusted
- d) none of the above

a) disgust is a noun or a verb. We need an adjective here.

b) disgusting is the correct answer.

c) We are disgusted. The food is _____ .

d) ne of these answers is correct!

4. I don't like the way she laughs. She laughs very _____ .

- a) annoy
- b) annoying
- c) annoyed
- d) none of the above**

a) annoy is a verb. We need an adverb here.
b) annoying is an adjective. We need an adverb here.
c) annoyed is an adjective or a verb in the simple past tense. We need an adverb here.
d) None of the above is the correct answer. We need the adverb form annoyingly .

5. This film isn't suitable for children. It's too _____ .

- a) frighten
- b) frightened
- c) frightening**
- d) none of the above

a) frighten is a verb. We need an adjective here.
b) The children are frightened. The film is _____ .
c) frightening is the correct answer.
d) none of these answers is correct!

6. You've got a new job? You must be very _____ !

- a) excite
- b) excited**
- c) exciting
- d) none of the above

a) excite is a verb. We need an adjective here.
b) excited is the correct answer.
c) The new job is exciting. You are _____ .
d) none of these answers is correct!

Description & adjectives

Quiz topic: Description and adjectives

1. It was a _____ day for a picnic; blue skies and a gentle wind.
 - a) glorious
 - b) gorgeous
 - c) beautiful
 - d) all of the above answers

2. My parents live in a _____ in the country.
 - a) old beautiful house
 - b) beautiful old house
 - c) house beautiful old
 - d) all of the above answers

3. He bought a _____ blue shirt and a new pair of jeans.
 - a) dark
 - b) light
 - c) pale
 - d) any of the above answers

4. Mmmmm! This bread is delicious; is it _____?
 - a) home made
 - b) home worked
 - c) home done
 - d) home cooked

5. I love the new album by Beyonce; it s absolutely _____.
 - a) terrible
 - b) terrifying
 - c) terrific
 - d) terrified

6. Did you hear about the thieves who stole a _____ diamond from the museum?
 - a) precious
 - b) priceless
 - c) valuable
 - d) all of the above answers

ANSWERS

Quiz topic: description and adjectives

1. It was a _____ day for a picnic; blue skies and a gentle wind.

- a) glorious
- b) gorgeous
- c) beautiful

d) all of the above answers

a) You can say it was a glorious/gorgeous/beautiful day – all the answers have a similar meaning.

b) You can say it was a glorious/gorgeous/beautiful day – all the answers have a similar meaning.

c) You can say it was a glorious/gorgeous/beautiful day – all the answers have a similar meaning.

d) You can say it was a glorious gorgeous beautiful day – all the answers are have a similar meaning.

2. My parents live in a _____ in the country.

- a) old beautiful house
- b) beautiful old house**
- c) house beautiful old
- d) all of the above answers

a) The adjectives must go in a specific order.

b) The adjectives must go in a specific order before the noun first the adjective giving your opinion (beautiful) followed by adjectives describing age.

c) The adjectives must go in a specific order *before* the noun.

d) Only one of the answers is correct.

3. He bought a _____ blue shirt and a new pair of jeans.

- a) dark
- b) light
- c) pale

d) any of the above answers

a) You can describe colors as dark, light or pale – pale and light have the same meaning and dark has the opposite meaning.

b) You can describe colors as dark, light or pale – pale and light have the same meaning and dark has the opposite meaning.

c) You can describe colors as dark, light or pale – pale and light have the same meaning and dark has the opposite meaning.

d) You can describe colors as dark light or pale – pale and light have the same meaning and dark has the opposite meaning.

4. Mmmmm! This bread is delicious; is it _____?

a) home-made

b) home worked

c) home done

d) home cooked

a) If something is produced or created in someone's house it is home-made .

b) How do we describe something that's produced or created in someone's house?

c) How do we describe something that's produced or created in someone's house?

d) We cook food but bake bread; which of the words can be used in this case?

5. I love the new album by Beyonce; it's absolutely _____.

a) terrible

b) terrifying

c) terrific

d) terrified

a) If something is very bad or awful, we can say it is terrible .

b) If something is very frightening, we can say it is terrifying .

c) If something is very good we can say it is terrific .

d) If you are very scared or frightened of something, you are terrified .

6. Did you hear about the thieves who stole a _____ diamond from the museum?

a) precious

b) priceless

c) valuable

d) all of the above answers

a) If something is precious, it is usually very unusual or rare, is of great importance to the owner and is worth a huge amount of money – but too much to say a price.

b) If something is priceless, it is of great importance to its owner and is worth a huge amount of money – but too much to say a price.

c) If something is valuable, it is of great importance to its owner and is worth a huge amount of money.

d) If something is precious, priceless or valuable it is worth a huge amount of money and if it is precious or priceless it's also of great importance to its owner.

Adjectives Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

1. Look at that giant man. Have you ever seen a ____ one?
A) smaller
B) huge
C) tall
D) tallest
E) taller
2. Look at that skyscraper. Have you ever seen a ____ one?
A) small
B) tall
C) taller
D) longest
E) longer
3. "I am ____ today" means I didn't come on time.
A) punctual
B) high time
C) early
D) late
E) hurry
4. He is a(n) ____ friend of mine. I am very happy to see him again.
A) old
B) early
C) ancestor
D) brand - new
E) long time
5. He is ____ interested in what we are talking about. He may be a spy of the other team.
A) not
B) partly
C) unentirely
D) very much
E) ignoringly
6. Firstly macaroni is put into the ____ water and then fried in a pan.
A) boiled
B) spoiled
C) evaporating
D) heating
E) boiling
7. The teacher is ____ for all the students in the class.
A) responsibility
B) careless
C) responsible
D) possible
E) taking care of
8. I was very rude to you and still feel very ____ of myself.
A) sorry
B) forgive
C) forsake
D) apologetic
E) ashamed
9. More information becomes ____ through the use of computers.
A) available
B) possible
C) acceptable
D) funnier
E) unreachable
10. That people always fear the things they don't know well is a ____ fact.
A) good
B) complete
C) similar
D) suitable
E) well-known

Adjectives Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

11. We don't know the exact dimensions: how ____ the pool and how ____ the skyscraper is.
- A)** long / long
 - B)** wide / wide
 - C)** deep / wide
 - D)** deep / tall
 - E)** deep / long
12. That watch was very important for me because it was ____.
- A)** handmade
 - B)** less cheap
 - C)** unvaluable
 - D)** absurd
 - E)** stolen
13. They gave me a ____, bright, clean room with sea sight.
- A)** amusing
 - B)** boring
 - C)** dark
 - D)** dishonest
 - E)** beautiful
14. ____ of this country are fed by some cookhouses.
- A)** The exploited
 - B)** Poors
 - C)** The poor
 - D)** The rich
 - E)** Young
15. Commercial relationships with Iraq are growing to a ____ position. The petrol pipeline has been opened recently.
- A)** least
 - B)** less
 - C)** fast
 - D)** better
 - E)** rapidly
16. There were ____ deaths last year than there are this year.
- A)** so fewe
 - B)** much more
 - C)** many more
 - D)** the least
 - E)** the more
17. These goods are on sale. Thus, these are ____ than the others.
- A)** much cheap
 - B)** the least cheap
 - C)** the cheaper
 - D)** much cheaper
 - E)** the cheapest
18. Price of bread is getting ____ and ____ expensive in Turkey.
- A)** less / more
 - B)** more / less
 - C)** less / lesser
 - D)** more / the most
 - E)** more / more
19. The place is ____ away than we expected it to be.
- A)** many more
 - B)** many fewer
 - C)** a little
 - D)** a lot
 - E)** far more
20. My room is ____ than anybody else's room.
- A)** so clean
 - B)** as clean
 - C)** cleaner
 - D)** the cleanest
 - E)** the tidiest

Adjectives Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

21. Your hair is completely ____ from mine.
- A) different
 - B) exaggerated
 - C) more different
 - D) distinguished
 - E) styled
22. I have a friend just like that man. They are ____ the same.
- A) a little
 - B) some
 - C) quiet
 - D) doubtfully
 - E) exactly
23. The Turkish national anthem is ____ beautiful poem I can ever read in my life.
- A) more
 - B) any more
 - C) much more
 - D) far more
 - E) the most
24. More use could be made of subjects such as ____ studies, history and geography.
- A) environmental
 - B) exciting
 - C) entire
 - D) customers
 - E) heritage
25. My bicycle's ____ tires are flat since I haven't pumped ____ air for a long time.
- A) both / any
 - B) all / some
 - C) either / plenty of
 - D) neither / much
 - E) none / no
26. The things she prepared for the dinner were ____ the meal I prepared for the lunch.
- A) the best of**
 - B) any good than**
 - C) never the same**
 - D) no better than**
 - E) less good**
27. The smile on his face didn't reflect his ____ feelings.
- A) internal**
 - B) export**
 - C) inner**
 - D) external**
 - E) exterior**
28. The invention of new forms of sport and the conversion of play into sport were two of the ____ marks of the last century; the transformation of tennis and golf into tournament spectacles in our days is an example.
- A) separating**
 - B) sorting**
 - C) discriminative**
 - D) distinguish**
 - E) distinctive**
29. In the latest forms of mass - sport, like air races and motor races, the thrill of the spectacle is intensified by the promise of immediate death or ____ injury
- A) fragile**
 - B) fatal**
 - C) vital**
 - D) emotional**
 - E) spiritual**

Adjectives Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

30. Sport, which began perhaps as a ____ reaction against the machine, has become one of the most organized aspects of the machine age.
- A)** spontaneous
 - B)** obligatory
 - C)** effective
 - D)** materialistic
 - E)** professionalized
31. The excitement sport is a temporary and only a ____ release.
- A)** natural
 - B)** splendid
 - C)** effective
 - D)** superficial
 - E)** precise
32. The croaking of frogs, the singing of birds, the howling of monkeys, and even the language of dolphins certainly play a role in establishing ____ claims and social statutes
- A)** beneficial
 - B)** paradoxical
 - C)** territorial
 - D)** exploiting
 - E)** destructive
33. Social organization limits the severity of conflicts within the group, and in many cases, it prevents ____ combat except in unusual situations.
- A)** social
 - B)** laboratory
 - C)** acceptable
 - D)** destructive
 - E)** primitive
34. In this mechanized society, sport is no longer a mere game empty of any reward other than the playing; it is a ____ business: millions are invested in arenas.
- A)** benefit
 - B)** profitable
 - C)** athletic
 - D)** exhibitionistic
 - E)** ambitious
35. Civilized human societies, and probably most ____ human societies as well, tend to regard the individual person as the significant biological unit.
- A)** developed
 - B)** sophisticated
 - C)** primitive
 - D)** intimate
 - E)** hierarchical
36. It is a very ____ and important fact that "fighting" in animals usually consists of threatening or bluff.
- A)** fierce
 - B)** savage
 - C)** ordinary
 - D)** striking
 - E)** available
37. In zoos, especially in old, poorly designed ones, where animals are crowded, they have little opportunity for exploring and for the ____ enterprise they normally exercise in the wild.
- A)** entire
 - B)** exaggerated
 - C)** social
 - D)** restrictive
 - E)** individualistic

Adjectives Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

38. The cry of horror that escapes from the crowd when a motor car overturns is not one of surprise but of ____ expectation.
- A)** horrifying
 - B)** desperate
 - C)** dangerous
 - D)** thrilling
 - E)** fulfilled

Adjectives Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

Answer Key:

1: E	20: C
2: C	21: A
3: D	22: E
4: A	23: E
5: D	24: A
6: E	25: A
7: C	26: D
8: E	27: C
9: A	28: E
10: E	29: B
11: D	30: A
12: A	31: D
13: E	32: C
14: C	33: D
15: D	34: B
16: C	35: C
17: D	36: D
18: E	37: E
19: E	38: E

Grammar Adverbs

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. After attending a summer school in Brighton, José spoke English much more _____.

- a. fluently
- b. confidently
- c. accurately
- d. completely

2. I had to drive very _____ because the snow was coming down _____.

- a. slowly / heavily
- b. slow / heavy
- c. slowly / heavy
- d. slow / heavily

3. Which one is NOT correct? The whole team had to work _____ to meet the deadline.

- a. quickly
- b. quick
- c. fast
- d. hard

4. Which of the following is NOT an adverb?

- a. badly
- b. quietly
- c. friendly
- d. carefully

5. All the following are correct - but which one is only American English?

Brian was _____ angry about losing his job.

- a. real
- b. terribly
- c. incredibly
- d. really

6. She came home crying - she had driven so _____ on her test and failed again!

- a. bad
- b. worse
- c. the worst
- d. badly

Grammar Adverbs

Answers

1. After attending a summer school in Brighton, José spoke English much more _____.

- a. fluently - 'He spoke English fluently' without stopping to think of words or grammar.
- b. confidently - 'He spoke English confidently' he didn't feel nervous or shy when speaking.
- c. accurately - 'He spoke English accurately' he didn't make many mistakes.
- d. completely - 'Speak a language completely' is a not a collocation (the words don't go together). Correct**

2. I had to drive very _____ because the snow was coming down _____.

a. slowly / heavily - Drive slowly (verb + adverb) / coming down heavily (verb + adverb). Correct

- b. slow / heavy - Slow and heavy are adjectives, what are the adverbs?
- c. slowly / heavy - Slowly is an adverb, but what is the adverb made from heavy?
- d. slow / heavily - Heavily is an adverb, but what is the adverb made from slow?

3. Which one is NOT correct? The whole team had to work _____ to meet the deadline.

- a. quickly - Work quickly is a verb + regular adverb.
- b. quick - Quick is an adjective e.g. he was a quick worker. Correct**
- c. fast - Fast is an adjective or adverb e.g. he was a fast worker OR he works fast.
- d. hard - Hard is an irregular adverb e.g. He works very hard ('hardly' has a different meaning)

4. Which of the following is NOT an adverb?

- a. badly - This is an adverb, e.g. He did badly on the test.
- b. quietly - This is an adverb, e.g. she spoke too quietly - I couldn't hear her.
- c. friendly - This is an adjective, e.g. she was a friendly little girl - always having lots of friends. Correct**
- d. carefully - This is an adverb, e.g. she addressed the envelope very carefully

5. All the following are correct - but which one is only American English?

Brian was _____ angry about losing his job.

- a. real - In American English you can say 'real + adjective'. Correct**
- b. terribly - Adverbs are also used to describe adjectives.
- c. incredibly - Adverbs are also used to describe adjectives.
- d. really - Adverbs are also used to describe adjectives.

6. She came home crying - she had driven so _____ on her test and failed again!

- a. bad - Bad is an adjective, e.g. she was a bad driver.
- b. worse - Worse is a comparative adjective, e.g. her husband was a worse driver than her.
- c. the worst - The worst is a superlative adjective, e.g. she was the worst driver in the world!
- d. badly - Badly is an adverb, e.g. She drove badly. Correct**

Quiz topic: Adverbs

or each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. I lost my wallet last week, but _____ I didn't have any money or credit cards in it at the time.

- a) luckily
- b) hopefully
- c) generally
- d) unfortunately

2. I waited ages for the bus; one _____ came an hour later!

- a) generally
- b) presumably
- c) ideally
- d) eventually

3. I've studied hard, so _____ I'll pass the exam.

- a) originally
- b) hopefully
- c) generally
- d) apparently

4. My grandad _____ has a little sleep after lunch.

- a) eventually
- b) generally
- c) hopefully
- d) originally

5. Have you heard the news? _____ she's left her husband for a younger man!

- a) luckily
- b) presumably
- c) potentially
- d) apparently

6. If he's found guilty he could _____ go to prison for a very long time.

- a) potentially
- b) originally
- c) eventually
- d) luckily

Quiz Topic: Adverbs

Answers:

Quiz topic:

or each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. I lost my wallet last week, but _____ I didn't have any money or credit cards in it at the time.

- a) **luckily**
- b) hopefully
- c) generally
- d) unfortunately

' Luckily' means it was lucky or fortunate e.g. I forgot to lock my car but luckily it wasn't stolen

'Hopefully' refers to something in the future which I hope will happen.

'Generally' refers to something which happens usually or often, e.g. I generally get to work about o'clock.

'Unfortunately' means it was unlucky.

2. I waited ages for the bus; one _____ came an hour later!

- a) generally
- b) presumably
- c) ideally
- d) **eventually**

' Generally' refers to something which happens usually or often, e.g. I generally get to work about o'clock.

' Presumably' refers to something which I assume will happen or is true, e.g. resumably he'll call me when he arrives.

'Ideally' is used to describe something that I think is the best or perfect e.g. ur new flatmate will ideally clean and tidy around the house.

'Eventually' refers to something which took longer than expected to happen.

3. I've studied hard, so _____ I'll pass the exam.

- a) originally
- b) **hopefully**
- c) generally
- d) apparently

' Originally' refers to how something was at a time before it changed e.g. He was originally a teacher before he became a T presenter.

'Hopefully' refers to something in the future which I hope will happen.

' Generally' refers to something which happens usually or often, e.g. I generally get to work about o'clock.

'Apparently' refers to something which appears to be true but I'm not 1sure (it's often used for gossip!) e.g. Mary was saying that apparently he's in trouble with the police.

4. My grandad _____ has a little sleep after lunch.

- a) eventually
- b) generally**
- c) hopefully
- d) originally

'Eventually' refers to something which took longer than expected to happen.

' Generally' refers to something which happens usually or often e.g. I generally get to work about o'clock.

'Hopefully' refers to something in the future which I hope will happen.

' Originally' refers to how something was at a time before it changed e.g. He was originally a teacher before he became a T presenter.

5. Have you heard the news? _____ she's left her husband for a younger man!

- a) luckily
- b) presumably
- c) potentially
- d) apparently**

' Luckily' means it was lucky or fortunate e.g. I forgot to lock my car but luckily it wasn't stolen!

' Presumably' refers to something which I assume will happening or is true, e.g. resumably he'll call me when he arrives.

' Potentially' refers to something that might happen e.g. hil's new business deal is potentially worth millions!

'Apparently' refers to something which appears to be true but I'm not sure (often used for gossip) e.g. ary was saying that apparently he's in trouble with the police.

6. If he's found guilty he could _____ go to prison for a very long time.

- a) potentially**
- b) originally
- c) eventually
- d) luckily

' potentially' refers to something that might happen e.g. hil's new business deal is potentially worth millions

' originally' refers to how something was at a time before it changed e.g. He was originally a teacher before he became a T presenter.

'Eventually' refers to something which took longer than expected to happen.

' luckily' means it was lucky or fortunate e.g. I forgot to lock my car but luckily it wasn't stolen!

Adverbs Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

1. He can run ____ better than I do. He is a professional runner.
A) more
B) far
C) too
D) very
E) a little
2. He ____ committed the crime, but the evidence is not convincing.
A) perhaps
B) probably
C) possibly
D) undoubtedly
E) honestly
3. The teacher spoke ____ to me.
A) kind
B) kinder
C) generously
D) kindness
E) kindly
4. He has been living ____ since the war started in his country.
A) anywhere
B) nowhere
C) farther
D) nearly
E) abroad
5. Wait for me here. I'll ____ be back.
A) recently
B) then
C) now
D) soon
E) tomorrow
6. "I rarely go there means" I do not ____ go there.
A) sometimes
B) frequently
C) hardly
D) never
E) ever
7. "He doesn't understand it yet" means the negative action of not understanding ____ continues.
A) yes
B) never
C) still
D) however
E) somehow
8. "He ____ eats meat" means he doesn't eat meat at any time habitually.
A) rarely
B) hardly any
C) never
D) sometimes
E) perhaps
9. "I have ____ 10 dollars" means I have not more than 10 dollars with me.
A) hardly
B) some more
C) fewer than
D) almost
E) only
10. ____ he is a good runner but I have never watched him run a race.
A) Apparently
B) Luckily
C) Fortunately
D) Doubtfully
E) By looking

Adverbs Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

11. ____, we managed to reach the top of Mt. Everest.
- A)** Unfortunately
 - B)** Probably
 - C)** Luckily
 - D)** Undoubtedly
 - E)** Obviously
12. ____, he was that sort of a man who was not suited for this job. He couldn't succeed.
- A)** Actually
 - B)** Happily
 - C)** Surely
 - D)** Luckily
 - E)** Fortunately
13. This room is not big ____ for both of us to study our lessons.
- A)** at all
 - B)** nearly
 - C)** just
 - D)** so
 - E)** enough
14. He is very punctual. He is ____ on time for school.
- A)** rarely
 - B)** often
 - C)** sometimes
 - D)** never
 - E)** always
15. So, if this is the best that can be said for liberty of opinion, that a man must tolerate his opponents because everyone has a "right" to say what he pleases, then we shall find that liberty of opinion is a luxury, safe only in pleasant times when men can be tolerant because they are not deeply and ____ concerned.
- A)** unconsciously
 - B)** exclusively
 - C)** fortunately
 - D)** eventually
 - E)** vitally
16. ____ you go to the theatre is a matter of personal preference.
- A)** How long
 - B)** When
 - C)** How far
 - D)** Why
 - E)** What time
17. You should give me ____ information about his identity in case I don't recognize him.
- A)** far
 - B)** a little
 - C)** further
 - D)** many more
 - E)** less
18. ____ the dog bit the stranger although it looked very friendly.
- A)** Unexpectedly
 - B)** Fortunately
 - C)** Admittedly
 - D)** Naturally
 - E)** Honestly

Adverbs Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

19. What have you done ____?
- A)** nowadays
 - B)** these days
 - C)** recently
 - D)** still
 - E)** up to date
20. I can ____ remember his name, it's been years since I spoke to him last.
- A)** quite
 - B)** frankly
 - C)** hardly
 - D)** simply
 - E)** badly
21. The judge sentenced him to be executed as he had ____ attempted to kill a man.
- A)** unlikely
 - B)** deliberately
 - C)** occasionally
 - D)** elaborately
 - E)** unwillingly
22. Most scientists admit that it is not ____ possible to build the Pyramids in those ages.
- A)** probably
 - B)** unfortunately
 - C)** miraculously
 - D)** humanly
 - E)** clearly
23. Our English teacher is like a dictionary because he is said to be looking up a dictionary ____.
- A)** frequently
 - B)** unnecessarily
 - C)** scarcely
 - D)** gradually
 - E)** occasionally
24. It was ____ your fault to allow the children to play in the street; you are indirectly the killer of that child.
- A)** rapidly
 - B)** precisely
 - C)** complete
 - D)** deliberately
 - E)** desperately
25. He explains the subject so ____ that you must be a professor of the branch if you want to understand him.
- A)** inferentially
 - B)** afterwards
 - C)** directly
 - D)** industriously
 - E)** inescapably
26. ____ the committee is planning to finish and actualize the project by the end of this year.
- A)** Mourningly
 - B)** Willingly
 - C)** Hopefully
 - D)** Lately
 - E)** Conditionally
27. History and contemporary events ____ leave no doubt that man is a killer. No type of creature in addition to man engages in a systematic destructive war against other groups of the same species.
- A)** deliberately
 - B)** reluctantly
 - C)** elaborately
 - D)** luckily
 - E)** unfortunately

Adverbs Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

28. The criminal, according to the average man, is simply a scoundrel who has ____ chosen to break the law.
- A)** deliberately
 - B)** reluctantly
 - C)** elaborately
 - D)** luckily
 - E)** potentially
29. It is misleading to suppose there's any basic difference between education and entertainment; this distinction ____ relieves people of the responsibility of looking into the matter.
- A)** merely
 - B)** availability
 - C)** recently
 - D)** unpleasantly
 - E)** extensively

Adverbs Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions With Answers -

Answer Key:

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1: B | 16: D |
| 2: B | 17: C |
| 3: E | 18: A |
| 4: E | 19: C |
| 5: D | 20: C |
| 6: B | 21: B |
| 7: C | 22: C |
| 8: C | 23: E |
| 9: E | 24: B |
| 10: A | 25: A |
| 11: C | 26: C |
| 12: A | 27: E |
| 13: E | 28: A |
| 14: E | 29: A |
| 15: E | |

AGREEING

1. Which of the following is a correct response to show he has similar tastes in movies? **She loves horror films!**

- a) So he loves.
- b) So does he.
- c) So he does.
- d) Neither does he.

2. Which of the following is a correct way of saying you also don't like hot food? **I don't like spicy food.**

- a) Neither do I.
- b) So do I.
- c) So don't I.
- d) Neither do I like.

3. Which of the following is a correct way of saying your swimming experience was similar? **I couldn't swim until I was 7.**

- a) So could I.
- b) So couldn't I.
- c) Neither could I.
- d) Nor couldn't I.

4. Which of the following is a correct way to say they are German too? **She comes from Germany.**

- a) So do they.
- b) They also come.
- c) Nor do they.
- d) None of the above

5. Which of the following is a correct way to say we aren't going on a foreign holiday as well? **They won't be going abroad this year.**

- a) Neither will we.
- b) Nor will we.
- c) We won't either.
- d) All of the above

6. Which of the following is a correct way to say my dad has similar tastes to my mum? **My mum loves chocolate.**

- a) Nor does my dad.
- b) And neither does my dad.
- c) My dad loves her too.
- d) And so does my dad.

ANSWERS:

1. Which of the following is a correct response to show he has similar tastes in movies? **She loves horror films!**

b) Well done, this is correct!

a), c) and d) This is not the right answer. Try again!

2. Which of the following is a correct way of saying you also don't like hot food? **I don't like spicy food.**

a) This is the right answer.

b) - d) This is not the right answer. Try again!

3. Which of the following is a correct way of saying your swimming experience was similar? **I couldn't swim until I was 7.**

a), b) and d) This isn't correct. Try again!

c) Well done, this is correct!

4. Which of the following is a correct way to say they are German too? **She comes from Germany.**

a) Well done, this is correct!

b) and c) This is not the right answer. Try again!

d) One of these answers is correct. Try again!

5. Which of the following is a correct way to say we aren't going on a foreign holiday as well? **They won't be going abroad this year.**

a) - c) This is correct but there are also some other options that are correct too. Try again!

d) Well done, this is correct!

6. Which of the following is a correct way to say my dad has similar tastes to my mum? **My mum loves chocolate.**

a) - c) This answer isn't correct. Try again!

d) Well done, this is correct!

APOSTROPHE

1. My _____ health is the most important thing to me.
 - a) children
 - b) children's
 - c) childrens'
 - d) child's

2. Those are my _____ over there.
 - a) boot
 - b) boots
 - c) boot's
 - d) boots'

3. Don't go in there Peter, that's the _____ changing room.
 - a) lady
 - b) ladys
 - c) ladys'
 - d) ladies'

4. _____ book is this?
 - a) Who's
 - b) Whos
 - c) Whose
 - d) Whose's

5. _____ not a very good car, but at least _____ mine.
 - a) It's / it's
 - b) Its / its
 - c) It's / its
 - d) Its / it's

6. If you want to leave your job you must give at least four _____ notice.
 - a) week
 - b) weeks
 - c) week's
 - d) weeks'

ANSWERS:

1. My _____ health is the most important thing to me.

- a) children – this is not correct. It needs a possessive 's'.
- b) **children's – this is correct. 'Children' is a plural. The apostrophe comes before the possessive 's'.**
- c) childrens' – this is not correct. 'Children' is a plural. The apostrophe comes before the possessive 's'.
- d) child's – this is not correct. Child is singular. The apostrophe comes before the possessive 's'.

2. Those are my _____ over there.

- a) boot – this is not correct. There is more than one boot. It should be a plural form.
- b) **boots – this is correct. It's a plural form.**
- c) boot's – this is not correct. It's a singular possessive and it should be a plural form.
- d) boots' – this is not correct. It's a plural possessive and it should be just a plural form.

3. Don't go in there Peter, that's the _____ changing room.

- a) lady – this is not correct. The changing room doesn't have a sex!
- b) ladys – this is not correct. This is not a correct plural form.
- c) ladys' – this is not correct. It's not a correct plural form.
- d) **ladies' – this is correct. It's a plural possessive.**

4. _____ book is this?

- a) Who's – this isn't correct. The right answer isn't a possessive or contraction.
- b) Whos – this isn't correct. This isn't a word in English.
- c) **Whose – this is correct.**
- d) Whose's – this isn't correct. This isn't a possible form in English.

5. _____ not a very good car, but at least _____ mine.

- a) **It's / it's – this is correct. In each case the apostrophe is needed to show there is a contracted form. Here, it's = it is.**
- b) Its / its – this isn't correct. In each case the apostrophe is needed to show there is a contracted form. Here, it's = it is.
- c) It's / its – this isn't correct. The first answer is right but the second also needs an apostrophe to show there is a contracted form. Here, it's = it is.
- d) Its / it's – this isn't correct. The second answer is right but the first also needs an apostrophe to show there is a contracted form. Here, it's = it is.

6. If you want to leave your job you must give at least four _____ notice.

- a) week – this isn't correct. You need a plural possessive.
- b) weeks – this isn't correct. You need a plural possessive.
- c) week's – this isn't correct. You need a plural possessive.
- d) **weeks' – this is correct. You need a plural possessive.**

Articles – a, an, the, nothing

1. Who do you think is _____ best football team in the world?

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d)

2. Have you ever seen _____ U _____ ?

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d)

3. I saw James walking down _____ Oxford St the other day.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d)

4. What's your _____ email address?

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d)

5. I'm just popping out to _____ post office.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d)

6. Drinking a lot of _____ water is good for you.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d)

Quiz topic: Articles – a an the nothing

1. Who do think is _____ best football team in the world?

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the**
- d)

a) When we talk about superlatives (the biggest, the best) we use 'the'.

b) When we talk about superlatives (the biggest, the best) we use 'the'.

c) When we talk about superlatives (the biggest the best) we use 'the'.

d) When we talk about superlatives (the biggest, the best) we use 'the'.

2. Have you ever seen _____ U ?

- a) a**
- b) an
- c) the
- d)

a) F begins with a ' ' but it sounds like 'you'.

b) U begins with a 'U' but it sounds like 'you' so don't use 'an'.

c) Use 'a' or 'an' for single countable nouns.

d) Use 'a' or 'an' for single countable nouns.

3. I saw _____ James walking down _____ Oxford St the other day.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) ---**

a) If we talk about named roads or streets we don't use an article.

b) If we talk about named roads or streets we don't use an article.

c) If we talk about named roads or streets we don't use an article.

d) If we talk about named roads or streets we don't use an article.

4. What's your _____ email address?

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) ---**

a) If we use a possessive pronoun (my, your, his her etc) we don't use an article.

b) If we use a possessive pronoun (my, your, his her etc) we don't use an article.

c) If we use a possessive pronoun (my, your, his her etc) we don't use an article.

d) If we use a possessive pronoun (my your his her etc) we don't use an article.

5. I'm just popping out to _____ post office.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the**
- d)

- a) If we talk about local places (post office, pub, library etc) we use 'the'.
- b) If we talk about local places (post office, pub, library etc) we use 'the'.
- c) If we talk about local places (post office pub library etc) we use 'the'.**
- d) If we talk about local places (post office, pub, library etc) we use 'the'.

6. Drinking a lot of _____ water is good for you.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) ---**

- a) When we talk about things in general we don't use any article e.g. I love cats.
- b) When we talk about things in general we don't use any article e.g. I love cats.
- c) When we talk about things in general we don't use any article e.g. I love cats.
- d) When we talk about things in general we don't use any article e.g. I love cats.**

As ... as

1. He's two years younger than his sister but he can run _____ she can.
 - a) too fast as
 - b) as fast
 - c) as fast as
 - d) fast as

2. If you say, '**He's as clever as his sister**,' what do you mean?
 - a) He is less clever than her.
 - b) She is more intelligent than him.
 - c) He is more intelligent than her.
 - d) Both of them are equally clever.

3. John _____ Nick.
 - a) isn't as handsome as
 - b) isn't as handsome so
 - c) is as not handsome so
 - d) All of the above

4. The food was delicious but she didn't eat _____ I did.
 - a) as much cakes so
 - b) as tasty as
 - c) as many cakes as
 - d) as much cakes as

5. Now I want all you children to _____ today. No shouting, no pushing and no running!
 - a) be as good as gold
 - b) be as polite as gold
 - c) be as good as golden
 - d) be as good as the gold

6. She doesn't need to go on a diet. _____.
 - a) She's already as thin as a house
 - b) She's already as thin as a rake
 - c) She already eats like a horse
 - d) She's already as big as a house

ANSWERS:

1. He's two years younger than his sister but he can run _____ she can.

a) You can say he runs *too fast* but you can't use *too* in a comparison with *as ... as*.

b) and d) There is one word missing here.

c) We can use *as ... as* to say that two things or people are equal in some way.

2. If you say, '**He's as clever as his sister**,' what do you mean?

a), b) and c) This means she is more clever than him. The correct answer means that they are equally clever.

d) We use *as ... as* to say that two things or people are equal in some way.

3. John _____ Nick.

a) This means that John is less handsome than Nick. Well done!

b) and c) If you want to say that John is less handsome than Nick, the correct pattern is *isn't as ... as*. Try again.

d) Only one of these options is correct. Try again.

4. The food was delicious but she didn't eat _____ I did.

a) and d) To compare a countable noun (like *cakes*), you can use the pattern *as many ... as*. Try again.

b) You can say *these cakes are as tasty as those ones*, for example. But here, the correct way pattern is *as many ... as*.

c) To compare a countable noun (like *cakes*), you can use the pattern *as many ... as*.

5. Now I want all you children to _____ today. No shouting, no pushing and no running!

a) This is the correct expression to tell the children you want them to behave very well.

b) It's true you might want the children to be polite but this is not the correct fixed expression if you want to ask them to behave well. Try again.

c) and d) The first four words of this answer are correct but the whole answer isn't correct. Try again.

6. She doesn't need to go on a diet. _____.

a) The fixed expression with *house* is she's *as big as a house*. This means she's fat. The correct answer is a fixed expression which means she's very slim. Try again.

b) **This is the correct fixed expression to say that she is very slim. Well done!**

c) This means she eats a lot. The correct answer is a fixed expression which means she's very slim. Try again.

d) This means she's fat. The correct answer is a fixed expression which means she's very slim. Try again.

The causative and 'need' + 'ing'-form

1. You go to the hairdressers to...
 - a) cut your hair
 - b) have your hair cut
 - c) your hair needs cutting
 - d) had your hair cut

2. Last month I took my car to the garage because...
 - a) it needed servicing
 - b) have it serviced
 - c) it needs servicing
 - d) to service it myself

3. I bought some paint and put on old clothes to...
 - a) have the house decorated
 - b) the house needs decorating
 - c) decorate the house
 - d) decorated the house

4. John was watching TV, so I had to...
 - a) having the dinner cooked
 - b) cook the dinner myself
 - c) the dinner needed cooking
 - d) cooking the dinner himself

5. Yesterday we noticed a hole in the roof, so now...
 - a) the roof needed fixing
 - b) we had the roof fixed
 - c) we fixed the roof ourselves
 - d) we're having the roof fixed

6. I'm going to the dentist tomorrow because...
 - a) my tooth needs filling
 - b) have a filling done
 - c) fill my tooth
 - d) my tooth needed filling

ANSWERS:

1. You go to the hairdressers to...

- a) cut your hair
- b) have your hair cut**
- c) your hair needs cutting
- d) had your hair cut

a) You don't usually cut your hair, a hairdresser cuts it for you. Try again!

b) Well done This is the correct answer.

c) We need a verb after 'to' here, not the subject, 'your hair'. Try again!

d) The main clause is in the present simple. This clause is in the past. They don't match! Try again!

2. Last month I took my car to the garage because...

- a) it needed servicing**
- b) have it serviced
- c) it needs servicing
- d) to service it myself

a) Well done This is the correct answer.

b) We need the subject of the sentence here, not a verb. Try again!

c) The main clause is in the past simple. This clause is in the present. They don't match! Try again!

d) We need the subject of the sentence here, not a verb.

3. I bought some paint and put on old clothes to...

- a) have the house decorated
- b) the house needs decorating
- c) decorate the house**
- d) decorated the house

a) This is grammatically correct, but it means that someone else is decorating the house, not you. The sentence suggests that I will decorate the house because I put on old clothes. Try again!

b) We need a verb after 'to' here, not the subject. Try again!

c) Well done This is the correct answer.

d) We need the infinitive form of the verb here, after 'to'. This is called the infinitive of purpose. It explains **why** we do something. e.g. I went to the supermarket **to buy** some food. The infinitive here is a short form of the more formal expression 'in order to'. E.g., please call this number in order to claim your free prize. Try again!

4. John was watching TV, so I had to...

- a) having the dinner cooked
- b) cook the dinner myself**
- c) the dinner needed cooking
- d) cooking the dinner himself

5. This is grammatically incorrect. We need an infinitive after 'to'. Try again!

6. Well done This is the correct answer. We add my / I here to emphasise that I cooked. We can also just say I cooked it myself.

7. We need a verb after 'to' here, not the subject. Try again!

8. This is grammatically incorrect. We need an infinitive after 'to'. Try again!

5. Yesterday we noticed a hole in the roof, so now...

- a) the roof needed fixing
- b) we had the roof fixed
- c) we fixed the roof ourselves
- d) we re having the roof fixed**

- a) The word *o* in the main clause means that we need to use the present tense here, not the past simple. Try again!
- b) The word *o* in the main clause means that we need to use the present tense here, not the past simple. Try again!
- c) The word *o* in the main clause means that we need to use the present tense here, not the past simple. Try again!
- d) This is the correct answer. Well done**

6. I m going to the dentist tomorrow because...

- a) my tooth needs filling**
- b) have a filling done
- c) fill my tooth
- d) my tooth needed filling

- a) This is the correct answer. Well done**
- b) We need the subject of the sentence here, not a verb. Try again!
- c) We need the subject of the sentence here, not a verb. Try again!
- d) The main clause talks about an action in the future: I m going to the dentist *o orro* because I have a problem with my tooth *o* . We need to use the present simple, not the past simple.

Common English Mistakes

1. There are _____ people living here than there used to be. They've moved to other towns.
 - a) few
 - b) less
 - c) fewer
 - d) no
2. I go to work _____ at the same time.
 - a) someday
 - b) some day
 - c) everyday
 - d) every day
3. My _____ clothes are a suit and tie.
 - a) every day
 - b) everyday
 - c) this day
 - d) one day
4. It must _____ been raining here last night.
 - a) have
 - b) to
 - c) of
 - d) for
5. These days I make _____ mistakes in English.
 - a) lesser
 - b) fewer
 - c) less
 - d) a
6. Roland and _____ work for the same company.
 - a) me
 - b) myself
 - c) I
 - d) us

ANSWERS:

1. There are _____ people living here than there used to be. They've moved to other towns.

a) few - Sorry, you need a comparative here.

b) less - Sorry, this is the wrong comparative. It's used with uncountable nouns.

c) fewer – Well done, this is correct!

2. I go to work _____ at the same time.

c) everyday - No, this isn't correct. 'Everyday' is an adjective.

d) every day - Well done, this is correct

3. My _____ clothes are a suit and tie.

a) every day - Sorry, this isn't correct. You need an adjective here.

b) everyday - Well done. This is the correct answer!

4. It must ____ been raining here last night.

a) have – Well done, this is correct

5. These days I make _____ mistakes in English.

b) fewer – Well done, this is correct.

c) less – Sorry, 'less' is used for uncountable nouns.

6. Roland and _____ work for the same company.

a) me – Sorry, you need a subject pronoun

c) I – Well done, this is correct.

d) us – Sorry, you need a subject pronoun.

Conditional Structures

1. I wish I _____ all that money, or I would have enough left to buy a new car.

- a) hadn t spent
- b) didn t spend
- c) wouldn t have spent
- d) won t spend

2. If you _____ to follow me, I ll show you to your table.

- a) like
- b) will like
- c) are like
- d) would like

3. If it hadn t been for the last question, she _____ a perfect score on the test.

- a) will get
- b) would get
- c) got
- d) would have got

4. If only the neighbors _____ their music down!

- a) turn
- b) will turn
- c) would turn
- d) were turn

5. _____ you have any further questions, please contact us at the address above.

- a) would
- b) will
- c) could
- d) should

6. As long as the weather _____ good, I m sure the picnic will be a success,

- a) was
- b) will be
- c) is
- d) would be

ANSWERS:

1. I wish I _____ all that money, or I would have enough left to buy a new car.

a) hadn t spent

b) didn t spend

c) wouldn t have spent

d) won t spend

a) orrect A mixed conditional structure is necessary in this sentence as it deals with two different time periods (past then present).

b) This is incorrect – think about which time the sentence refers to (past, present or future) and try again.

c) This grammatical structure doesn t work here – try again!

d) This is incorrect – think about which time the sentence refers to (past, present or future) and try again.

2. If you _____ to follow me, I ll show you to your table.

a) like

b) will like

c) are like

d) would like

a) Try again!

b) This is grammatically impossible – try again!

c) Try again!

d) orrect If you would like to... is a special structure normally used for making offers or requests.

3. If it hadn t been for the last question, she _____ a perfect score on the test.

a) will get

b) would get

c) got

d) would have got

a) This is incorrect. Is the test in the future or the past?

b) This is incorrect. Is the test in the future or the past?

c) This is incorrect. In fact, she didn t get a perfect score in the test. Try again!

d) orrect The second part of this sentence requires a third conditional structure.

4. If only the neighbors _____ their music down!

- a) turn
- b) will turn
- c) would turn**
- d) were turn

a) This is incorrect – try again!

b) This is incorrect – try again!

c) correct When we use the if only structure to describe present or future situations we use would with the first form of the verb.

d) This is incorrect – try again!

5. _____ you have any further questions, please contact us at the address above.

- a) would
- b) will
- c) could
- d) should**

a) This is incorrect – try again!

b) This is incorrect – try again!

c) This is incorrect – try again!

d) correct Should you have in this sentence is a more formal way to say if you have .

6. As long as the weather _____ good, I m sure the picnic will be a success.

- a) was
- b) will be
- c) is**
- d) would be

a) This is incorrect. Is the picnic in the past or the future?

b) This is incorrect. remember we need to use a conditional grammar structure here!

c) correct This sentence uses a first conditional structure to talk about a future situation.

d) This is incorrect. Which conditional structure do we need in this sentence?

Quiz topic: Conditionals and Modals

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. I wish it _____ stop raining!

- a) would
- b) will
- c) won't
- d) does

2. If only I _____ crashed the car!

- a) had
- b) hadn't
- c) did
- d) didn't

3. He wouldn't have been late for the exam if he _____ earlier.

- a) leave
- b) left
- c) had left
- d) hadn't left

4. Where is he? He should _____ home hours ago.

- a) be
- b) were
- c) have been
- d) had been

5. I decided not to do it at the last minute because I might _____ myself.

- a) had been hurt
- b) hurted
- c) have hurt
- d) had hurt

6. He must _____ it, he was the only one who had a key.

- a) steal
- b) stole
- c) have stolen
- d) had stolen

Quiz topic: Conditionals and Modals

Answers:

1. I wish it _____ stop raining!

- a) **would - It won't stop raining, but use 'would' after 'wish'. Correct**
- b) will - It won't stop raining, but use 'would' after 'wish'.
- c) won't - It won't stop raining, but use 'would' after 'wish'.
- d) does - It won't stop raining, but use 'would' after 'wish'.

2. If only I _____ crashed the car!

- a) had - The reality is 'I crashed the car', the wish expresses the opposite to the reality.
- b) **hadn't - The reality is 'I crashed the car', therefore the wish is 'I wish I hadn't done it' Correct**
- c) did - The reality is 'I crashed the car', therefore the wish is 'I wish I hadn't done it'
- d) didn't - The reality is 'I crashed the car', therefore the wish is 'I wish I hadn't done it'

3. It wouldn't have been late for the exam if he _____ earlier.

- a) Leave - In this kind of unreal situation in the past we use a subjunctive form (had + past participle) to describe the situation.
- b) Left - In this kind of unreal situation in the past we use a subjunctive form (had + past participle) to describe the situation.
- c) **had left - In this kind of unreal situation in the past we use a subjunctive form (had + past participle) to describe the situation. Correct**
- d) hadn't left - In this kind of unreal situation in the past we use a subjunctive form (had + past participle) to describe the situation.

4. Where is he? He should _____ home hours ago.

- a) be - 'Should' is a modal. Modals are followed by an infinitive without 'to'.
- b) were - 'Should' is a modal. Modals are followed by an infinitive without 'to'.
- c) **have been - 'Should' is a modal. Modals are followed by an infinitive without 'to'.**
Correct
- d) had been - 'Should' is a modal. Modals are followed by an infinitive without 'to'.

5. I decided not to do it at the last minute because I might _____ myself.

- a) hurt - 'Might' is a modal. Modals are followed by an infinitive without 'to'.
- b) Hurted - 'Might' is a modal. Modals are followed by an infinitive without 'to'.
- c) **have hurt - 'Might' is a modal. Modals are followed by an infinitive without 'to'.**
Correct
- d) had hurt - 'Might' is a modal. Modals are followed by an infinitive without 'to'.

6. He must _____ it, he was the only one who had a key.

- a) **have stolen - 'Must' is a modal. Modals are followed by an infinitive without 'to'.**
Correct
- b) Stole - 'Must' is a modal. Modals are followed by an infinitive without 'to'.
- c) has stolen - 'Must' is a modal. Modals are followed by an infinitive without 'to'.
- d) had stolen - 'Must' is a modal. Modals are followed by an infinitive without 'to'.

Confusing Verbs

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer:

1. Nobody died in the accident, but 20 people were _____.

a. damaged
b. injured
c. spoiled
d. broken

2. Look at this advertisement Mary, it _____ there's 50% of everything at Yvonne's boutique – shall we go?

a. says
b. notices
c. advises
d. writes

3. I've been studying English for 2 years now, and I still can't _____ it very well.

a. talk
b. say
c. tell
d. speak

4. Ken's _____ is not what it used to be, he's always forgetting where he's put things.

a. remember
b. memoirs
c. memory
d. souvenirs

5. She _____ her children, she gives them whatever they want.

a. damages
b. ruins
c. spoils
d. hurts

6. The government is encouraging everyone to _____ water by not washing their cars.

a. waste
b. save
c. spend
d. use

Confusing Verbs

Answers

1. Nobody died in the accident, but 20 people were _____.

a. damaged - An object might be damaged, but not a person.

b. injured - If a person is hurt, we can say injured e.g. a broken arm. Correct

c. spoiled - If you can't use something because it is damaged it is spoiled.

d. broken - A person can break their arm or leg, but not themselves.

2. Look at this advertisement Mary, it _____ there's 50% of everything at Yvonne's boutique – shall we go?

a. says - If you talk about written information, you can use the verb 'say'. Correct

b. notices - The advert is a kind of notice, but 'notice' is not the correct verb.

c. advises - If something advises you to do something it may say 'You should...'

d. writes - The information is written, but this is not the correct verb.

3. I've been studying English for 2 years now, and I still can't _____ it very well.

a. talk - 'Talk a language' is not correct, you talk about something.

b. say - 'Say a language' is not correct, you say something to somebody.

c. tell - 'Tell a language' is not correct, you tell somebody something.

d. speak - 'Speak a language' is correct.

4. Ken's _____ is not what it used to be, he's always forgetting where he's put things.

a. remember - 'Remember' is a verb – the opposite of forget.

b. memoirs - If you are someone in the public eye, you might write your memoirs – the story of your life.

c. memory - Memory is your ability to remember things, e.g. he has a good memory for faces. Correct

d. souvenirs - Souvenirs are objects you might get on holiday to help you remember somewhere you've visited.

5. She _____ her children, she gives them whatever they want.

a. damages - 'Damage' is not correct.

b. ruins - 'Ruin' is not correct.

c. spoils - If you never say 'no' to your children, you spoil them. Correct

d. hurts - 'Hurt' is not correct.

6. The government is encouraging everyone to _____ water by not washing their cars.

a. waste - What's the opposite of 'waste' something?

b. save - Everyone should use less water i.e. save it. You can also save money, time or energy. Correct

c. spend - What's the opposite of 'spend' something?

d. use - In fact the opposite is true, you shouldn't use water, what should you do?

CONFUSING WORDS

1. I'm tired – I think I'm going to put my feet up and _____ some T. .
 - a) look at
 - b) watch at
 - c) look
 - d) watch
2. Why do all young people love _____ loud music?
 - a) listening
 - b) listening to
 - c) hearing
 - d) hearing to
3. Can you _____ to go to the dentist tomorrow? I forgot my appointment last week and don't want to forget again!
 - a) remember
 - b) remember me
 - c) remind
 - d) remind me
4. The company was _____ in 1 3 by my great great grandfather.
 - a) find
 - b) finded
 - c) found
 - d) founded
5. She's so _____, she cries at anything!
 - a) sensitive
 - b) sensible
 - c) senseless
 - d) sensational
6. I'm going on a business _____ to Istanbul next week.
 - a) journey
 - b) trip
 - c) travel
 - d) voyage

Quiz topic:

Answers:

1. I'm tired – I think I'm going to put my feet up and _____ some T. .
 - a) look at You can't 'look at T. ' as the T. . picture is moving. You can only look at things which don't change or move.
 - b) watch at The verb 'watch' is not followed by a preposition.
 - c) look 'look' is followed by preposition 'at' and does not go with T. .
 - d) **watch - 'Watch T ' is correct. We watch things which 'move' e.g. a T. . program or a football match. correct**

2. Why do all young people love _____ loud music?
 - a) listening 'listening' is always followed by preposition 'to'.
 - b) **listening to - 'listening' is always followed by preposition 'to' and we listen to music. correct**
 - c) hearing 'Hearing' is more passive in nature. You only hear something if it is not through choice.
 - d) hearing to You only hear something if it is not through choice. Also it is not followed by a preposition.

3. Can you _____ to go to the dentist tomorrow? I forgot my appointment last week and don't want to forget again!
 - a) remember remember is the opposite of forget. You can't remember someone to do something.
 - b) remember me You can't remember someone to do something and is not followed by an object.
 - c) remind remind someone to do something is correct, but it is followed by the object.
 - d) **remind me - Remind someone to do something is correct see how it is followed by the object. correct**

4. The company was _____ in 1933 by my great great grandfather.
 - a) find Which verb means to start a company?
 - b) finded Which verb means to start a company?
 - c) found Which verb means to start a company?
 - d) **founded - 'To found a company' means to start a company. correct**

5. She's so _____, she cries at anything!
 - a) **sensitive - If you are sensitive you are very emotional and get upset easily. correct**
 - b) sensible If you are sensible, you have good reason and judgement.
 - c) senseless If something is senseless, it has no reason or intelligence, e.g. a senseless death.
 - d) sensational If something is sensational, it is either very good or very shocking.

6. I'm going on a business _____ to Istanbul next week.

- a) journey When you go from A to B you make a journey – but not a business journey.
- b) trip - You can go on a day trip or a business trip. correct**
- c) travel Travel is a verb, e.g. I'd like to travel around the world.
- d) voyage A voyage is a journey made at sea.

Conjunctions Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

1. ____ you give up smoking ____ you will develop cancer.
A) Neither / nor
B) Both / and
C) Either / or
D) Either / nor
E) Whether / so
2. He couldn't get the job ____ his qualifications.
A) though
B) moreover
C) even though
D) despite the fact that
E) despite
3. The house wasn't very beautiful. I liked the garden, ____.
A) but
B) still
C) still
D) in spite of
E) though
4. He is very clever and hardworking ____ he can't pass his exams.
A) in spite of
B) despite
C) both
D) provided that
E) nevertheless
5. ____ it rained a lot we enjoyed our weekend.
A) In spite of
B) For fear that
C) Even though
D) Despite
E) Therefore
6. ____ I was feeling very tired, I went to bed early.
A) Although
B) Otherwise
C) As
D) Besides
E) Yet
7. You know my address exactly from now on so you can come to see me ____ you like.
A) so
B) still
C) although
D) however
E) whenever
8. The thief was arrested ____ he was trying to break into a house.
A) as
B) where
C) otherwise
D) as long as
E) now that
9. The teacher didn't punish the cheating student ____ he would never do it again.
A) in case
B) for fear that
C) provided that
D) moreover
E) otherwise
10. I will never forget your help in my hard days ____ I live.
A) during
B) as
C) no sooner
D) as long as
E) ever since

Conjunctions Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

11. ____ had I left the house than I remembered the key.
- A)** As
 - B)** Although
 - C)** No sooner
 - D)** Besides
 - E)** Still
12. I worked very hard, but I was a freeman so I worked ____ a slave.
- A)** like
 - B)** as
 - C)** similar
 - D)** unlike
 - E)** as near as
13. As I don't have a car, I have to walk a long way to the office. ____ I had one.
- A)** In case
 - B)** If only
 - C)** Only if
 - D)** Lest
 - E)** Hence
14. He was very hungry ____ he refused to join our dinner.
- A)** therefore
 - B)** seeing that
 - C)** nevertheless
 - D)** except that
 - E)** as if
15. ____ you study, you will always fail.
- A)** If
 - B)** As if
 - C)** Unless
 - D)** Lest
 - E)** Therefore
16. You have to study hard ____ you will fail.
- A)** only if
 - B)** therefore
 - C)** no sooner
 - D)** consequently
 - E)** otherwise
17. I'll draw a map for him ____ he can't find my address.
- A)** if
 - B)** unless
 - C)** in case
 - D)** provided that
 - E)** therefore
18. You can borrow my car ____ you drive carefully.
- A)** unless
 - B)** all the time
 - C)** in case
 - D)** as far as
 - E)** as long as
19. He didn't get our message ____ he can't know where we are now.
- A)** on the contrary
 - B)** as a result
 - C)** otherwise
 - D)** unless
 - E)** as though
20. ____ we arrived there, he had already gone away.
- A)** While
 - B)** No sooner
 - C)** Since
 - D)** Because
 - E)** By the time

Conjunctions Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

21. We are in November, those hot days are far away ____ cold days are going to start soon.
- A)** otherwise
 - B)** as if
 - C)** consequently
 - D)** since
 - E)** immediately
22. ____ my husband and I work full time and have two children in daycare, we are very much like a '90s family.
- A)** Moreover
 - B)** As far as
 - C)** As though
 - D)** Since
 - E)** Until
23. ____ astronomers have discovered more than 300 objects that could cross Earth's orbit, though none is predicted to hit any time soon.
- A)** So far
 - B)** As
 - C)** Provided that
 - D)** Nonetheless
 - E)** On condition that
24. ____ I was told I would get a medal for it, it hadn't occurred to me that my work was anything exceptional.
- A)** Then
 - B)** As
 - C)** Whenever
 - D)** Unless
 - E)** Until
25. All men are born equal ____ the tough job is to outgrow it.
- A)** so
 - B)** but
 - C)** unless
 - D)** while
 - E)** therefore
26. ____ he had free time, he sat in his cabin, making the shape of a mortar.
- A)** Additionally
 - B)** Such
 - C)** Whenever
 - D)** In case
 - E)** Even though
27. ____ making cars smaller and lighter, they will be making them better in a number of ways.
- A)** Like
 - B)** Once
 - C)** As far as
 - D)** Consequently
 - E)** Besides
28. ____ you find it, please, let me know where it is because I need it urgently.
- A)** No sooner
 - B)** Before
 - C)** Whether
 - D)** If
 - E)** So that
29. In the sports arena, the spectator has the illusion of being completely mobilized and utilized; ____, the spectacle itself is one of the richest satisfactions for the esthetic sense.
- A)** yet
 - B)** moreover
 - C)** despite
 - D)** in case
 - E)** although

Conjunctions Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

30. The romantic movements were important as a corrective to the machine ____ they called attention to essential elements in life that were left out of the mechanical world-picture.

- A)** but
- B)** whether
- C)** unless
- D)** therefore
- E)** because

31. Public transportation facilities are very good but taxis should be avoided ____.

- A)** so they are considered to be rare there
- B)** as they are extremely expensive
- C)** when you are out of town
- D)** in order that they can get you where you want
- E)** walking down the streets of the city

Conjunctions Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

Answer Key:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1: C | 17: C |
| 2: E | 18: E |
| 3: E | 19: B |
| 4: E | 20: E |
| 5: C | 21: C |
| 6: C | 22: D |
| 7: E | 23: A |
| 8: A | 24: E |
| 9: C | 25: B |
| 10: D | 26: C |
| 11: C | 27: E |
| 12: D | 28: D |
| 13: B | 29: B |
| 14: C | 30: E |
| 15: C | 31: B |
| 16: E | |

Contrasting Information

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. Phillipa is really thin _____ eating like a horse!

- a. however
- b. in spite of
- c. although
- d. in addition to

2. I didn't really enjoy myself. Steve, _____, seemed to be having the time of his life.

- a. however
- b. although
- c. in spite of
- d. despite

3. Whenever they go on holiday John likes to drive, _____ Susan prefers to fly – she says it's quicker.

- a. although
- b. in spite of
- c. despite
- d. whereas

4. In spite of never having played cards before, she _____ won all the money!

- a. yet
- b. never
- c. didn't
- d. still

5. Sue went to work _____ feeling ill.

- a. despite
- b. although
- c. whereas
- d. however

6. Kevin's been a vegetarian for years, _____ he still eats fish!

- a. despite
- b. in spite of
- c. although
- d. however

Contrasting Information

Answers

1. Phillipa is really thin _____ eating like a horse!

a. however - However is used to contrast information but it must go in a separate sentence.

b. in spite of - Use 'in spite of' to contrast information - it must be followed with a noun or 'ing' form. Correct

c. although - Use 'although' to contrast information - it must be followed by a subject + verb.

d. in addition to - Use 'in addition to' to add a second piece of information to support the first.

2. I didn't really enjoy myself. Steve, _____, seemed to be having the time of his life.

a. however - However is used to contrast information, it must go in a separate sentence. Correct

b. although - 'Although' must go at the beginning of the clause.

c. in spite of - Use 'in spite of' to contrast information - it must be followed with a noun or 'ing' form.

d. despite - If you use 'despite', it must be followed with a noun or 'ing' form.

3. Whenever they go on holiday John likes to drive, _____ Susan prefers to fly – she says it's quicker.

a. although - 'Although' suggests a surprising contrast – not the case here.

b. in spite of - 'In spite of' suggests a surprising contrast and must be followed by a noun or 'ing' form.

c. despite - 'Despite' suggests a surprising contrast and must be followed by a noun or 'ing' form.

d. whereas - 'Whereas' is used to contrast information where there is no surprise. Correct

4. In spite of never having played cards before, she _____ won all the money!

a. yet - 'Yet' is not correct.

b. never - 'Never' is not logical as 'in spite of' + surprising contrast suggests she won.

c. didn't - 'Didn't' is not logical as 'in spite of' + surprising contrast suggests she won.

d. still - Use 'still' to emphasize the contrast. Correct

5. Sue went to work _____ feeling ill.

a. despite - 'Despite' suggests a surprising contrast and must be followed by a noun or 'ing' form. Correct

b. although - Use 'although' to contrast information - it must be followed with a subject + verb.

c. whereas - 'Whereas' is used to contrast information where there is no surprise.

d. however - 'However' is used to contrast information but it must go in a separate sentence.

6. Kevin's been a vegetarian for years, _____ he still eats fish!

a. despite - If you use 'despite', it must be followed with a noun or 'ing' form.

b. in spite of - If you use 'in spite of', it must be followed with a noun or 'ing' form.

c. although - Use 'although' to show that the second fact is surprising. Correct

d. however - 'However' is used to contrast information but it must go in a separate sentence.

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

1. Did you have a good holiday? What was your _____ like?
 - a) accommodations
 - b) hotels
 - c) accommodation
 - d) all of the above

2. Did you have _____ on your wedding day?
 - a) good weather
 - b) a good weather
 - c) good weathers
 - d) a good weathers

3. What kind of _____ do you like?
 - a) a music
 - b) musics
 - c) music
 - d) none of the above

4. I've got _____ to tell you. I've got a new job!
 - a) some good newes
 - b) a good news
 - c) some good news
 - d) all of the above

5. Waiter! _____ in my soup. I can't eat it. Take it back to the kitchen at once!
 - a) There are some hairs
 - b) There's a hair
 - c) There's some hair
 - d) all of the above

6. Even though I had only one small _____, the porter insisted on helping me with it.
He said it was his job to help hotel guests with their _____.
 - a) suitcase / luggage
 - b) suitcases / luggages
 - c) suitcases / luggage
 - d) suitcase / luggages

ANSWERS:

1. Did you have a good holiday? What was your _____ like?

- a) accommodations – The correct answer is an uncountable noun.
- b) hotels – 'Hotels' is a plural countable noun which doesn't match with the singular 'was' in the question. You need an uncountable noun here from the options available.
- c) **accommodation – This is the correct answer. 'Accommodation' is uncountable.**
- d) all of the above – Only one of these options is correct. Try again.

2. Did you have _____ on your wedding day?

- a) **good weather – This is the correct answer. 'Weather' is uncountable.**
- b) a good weather – 'Weather' is an uncountable noun. We don't say 'a good weather'. Try again.
- c) good weathers – 'Weather' is an uncountable noun. The correct answer is an uncountable noun.
- d) a good weathers – 'Weather' is an uncountable noun. We don't say 'a good weathers'. Try again.

3. What kind of _____ do you like?

- a) a music – 'Music' is an uncountable noun. We don't say 'a music'.
- b) musics – This word doesn't exist in English. The correct answer is an uncountable noun. Try again.
- c) **music – This is the correct answer. 'Music' is uncountable.**
- d) none of the above – One of these options is correct. Try again.

4. I've got _____ to tell you. I've got a new job!

- a) some good newses – The word 'newses' doesn't exist in English. The correct answer has an uncountable noun in it.
- b) a good news – 'News' is an uncountable noun. We don't say 'a news'. Try again.
- c) **some good news – This is the correct answer. 'News' is uncountable.**
- d) all of the above – Only one of these answers is correct.

5. Waiter! _____ in my soup. I can't eat it. Take it back to the kitchen at once!

a) There are some hairs – 'Hair' is a countable and uncountable noun. So this option is correct.

However, there are other options here which are also correct. Try again.

b) There's a hair – 'Hair' is a countable and uncountable noun. So this option is correct.

However, there are other options here which are also correct. Try again.

c) There's some hair – 'Hair' is a countable and uncountable noun. So this option is correct.

However, there are other options here which are also correct. Try again.

d) all of the above – 'Hair' can be both a countable and uncountable noun, so each of these options is correct. Well done!

6. Even though I had only one small _____, the porter insisted on helping me with it.

He said it was his job to help hotel guests with their _____.

a) suitcase / luggage – The first answer is countable and the second one is uncountable.

Well done!

b) suitcases / luggages – Neither of these answers is correct. Try again.

c) suitcases / luggage – The second answer is correct but the first one isn't.

d) suitcase / luggages – The first answer is correct but the second one isn't.

Countables and Uncountables

1. The _____ are in the cupboard on the left.

- a) milk
- b) bread
- c) rice
- d) beans

2. Which of the following is N T correct? Would you like another slice of _____?

- a) bread
- b) milk
- c) cake
- d) ham

3. There were _____ mistakes in my homework this week.

- a) fewer
- b) less
- c) much
- d) little

4. Which of the following is N T correct? The guidebook was full of useful _____, like where to find a good restaurant or a cheap place to stay

- a) advices
- b) advice
- c) pieces of advice
- d) tips and advice

5. Which of the following is a countable noun?

- a) Music
- b) Money
- c) Information
- d) job

6. Which of the following is N T correct? Would you like _____ wine?

- a) some
- b) a
- c) a glass of
- d) a little

Quiz topic: Countables uncountables (the answers)

1. The _____ are in the cupboard on the left.

- a) milk
- b) bread
- c) rice
- d) beans**

- a) Milk is uncountable so you cannot say 'are'. You can have 2 glasses of milk or 2 pints of milk, but you cannot have 2 milks.
- b) Bread is uncountable so you cannot say 'are'. You can have 2 loaves of bread, but not 2 breads.
- c) ice is uncountable so you cannot say 'are'. You can have 5 grammes of rice, but not 5 rice.
- d) beans are countable and here they are plural so we say 'are'.**

2. Which of the following is NOT correct? Would you like another slice of _____?

- a) bread
- b) milk**
- c) cake
- d) ham

- a) When you cut bread, you cut it into slices.
- b) You cannot slice milk – it's a liquid**
- c) When you cut cake, you cut it into slices.
- d) When you cut ham, you cut it into slices.

3. There were _____ mistakes in my homework this week.

- a) fewer**
- b) less
- c) much
- d) little

- a) When using a countable noun like 'mistakes' you should say 'fewer' e.g. fewer people**
- b) When using an uncountable you should say 'less' e.g. less water
- c) Much is not correct
- d) little is not correct

4. Which of the following is N T correct? The guidebook was full of useful _____, like where to find a good restaurant or a cheap place to stay

a) advices

- b) advice
- c) pieces of advice
- d) tips and advice

a) Advice is uncountable so you cannot say 'advices'.

- b) Advice is uncountable – so this is correct.
- c) To make advice countable, we say a piece of advice – this is correct.
- d) A tip is a small handy piece of advice – this is correct.

5. Which of the following is a countable noun?

- a) Music
- b) Money
- c) Information

d) job

a) Music is uncountable – you can say 'What lovely music' or 'What a lovely piece of music'

b) Money is uncountable – you can say 'I haven't got much money'

c) Information is uncountable – you can say 'They didn't give much information'

d) ob is countable – You can say 'What a great job' compare this with 'work' which is uncountable 'What terrible work'

6. Which of the following is N T correct? Would you like _____ wine?

- a) some
- b) a**
- c) a glass of
- d) a little

a) When we offer something to someone we usually use 'some'.

b) We can say 'a beer' 'a coffee' but we usually don't say 'a wine'

c) You can offer someone 'a glass of wine'.

d) It's very usual to offer someone 'a little wine'

Dependent Prepositions

1. You really remind me _____ someone I used to know.

- a) of
- b) to
- c) for
- d) on

2. How can you fire me, after I've devoted my life _____ this company?

- a) on
- b) in
- c) at
- d) to

3. The professor said that, despite the growing environmental crisis, there is hope _____ the future.

- a) to
- b) for
- c) of
- d) at

4. Detective Smith specializes _____ murder cases.

- a) on
- b) of
- c) in
- d) for

5. Dr. Hughes made great contributions _____ the field of microbiology.

- a) of
- b) at
- c) for
- d) to

6. _____ later life, Professor Hughes became very interested in butterflies.

- a) in
- b) at
- c) to
- d) for

ANSWERS

1. You really remind me _____ someone I used to know.

a) of

b) to

c) for

d) on

a) This is correct Well done.

b) This preposition isn't possible here. Try again!

c) This preposition isn't possible here. Try again!

d) This preposition isn't possible here. Try again!

2. How can you fire me, after I've devoted my life _____ this company?

a) on

b) in

c) at

d) to

a) This preposition isn't possible here. Try again!

b) This preposition isn't possible here. Try again!

c) This preposition isn't possible here. Try again!

d) Well done This is the correct answer.

3. The professor said that, despite the growing environmental crisis, there is hope _____ the future.

a) to

b) for

c) of

d) at

a) This preposition isn't possible here. Try again!

b) Well done This is the correct answer.

c) This preposition isn't possible here. Try again!

d) This preposition isn't possible here. Try again!

4. Detective Smith specializes _____ murder cases.

- a) on
- b) of
- c) in**
- d) for

- a) This preposition isn't possible here. Try again!
- b) This preposition isn't possible here. Try again!
- c) Well done This is the correct answer.**
- d) This preposition isn't possible here. Try again!

5. Dr. Hughes made great contributions _____ the field of microbiology.

- a) of
- b) at
- c) for
- d) to**

- a) This preposition isn't possible here. Try again!
- b) This preposition isn't possible here. Try again!
- c) This preposition isn't possible here. Try again!
- d) Well done This is the correct answer.**

6. _____ later life, Professor Hughes became very interested in butterflies.

- a) in**
- b) at
- c) to
- d) for

- a) Well done This is the correct answer.**
- b) This preposition isn't possible here. Try again!
- c) This preposition isn't possible here. Try again!
- d) This preposition isn't possible here. Try again!

Describing Change Synonymous Sentences

1. **Choose the synonymous statement.** There has been an increase in the number of foreign publications translated into Turkish.
A) Turks want to broaden their horizons upon the outside world.
B) Turks want to narrow their horizons upon the outside world.
2. We are in the middle of December.
A) In the southern hemisphere, the days are continuing to get shorter.
B) In the southern hemisphere, the days are continuing to get longer.
3. The government is making plans to tighten up the border controls.
A) Life will be much easier for smugglers.
B) Life will be much harder for smugglers.
4. There has been marked progress in her English.
A) Her English is unquestionably better now.
B) It is obvious that her progress has plateaued off.
5. There has been a dramatic increase in the number of students attending that course.
A) There has occurred a tremendous slump in the number of students attending that course.
B) The number of students attending that course has trebled this term.
6. It is obvious that there is a steady decrease in the number of people out of work.
A) We cannot fail to observe that unemployment is continuing to drop by about 1% each year.
B) We are witnessing that more and more people are losing their jobs year by year.
7. There has been a marked deterioration in the company's customer support services.
A) Recently, there has been a noticeable increase in the customer complaints against the company's after-sale services.
B) The company's customer support services are now better organized than ever.
8. There has been a noticeable weakening of the YTL in recent months.
A) Turkish travelers can now buy less foreign currency with the same amount of YTLs.
B) Turkish travelers can now buy more foreign currency with the same amount of YTLs.
9. The number of tickets bought by school children has risen by almost 50%.
A) School children are now buying almost twice as many tickets as they did before.
B) There has been a dramatic decline in the number of tickets bought by school children.
10. There has been a general improvement in the standard of living.
A) We live in better houses, eat higher-quality food, have more leisure and travel more than we used to just ten years ago.
B) Things are incomparably worse for us now.
11. There has been a constant rise in the rate of inflation for the past six years.
A) Prices have gone up by almost 12% each and every year since 2002.
B) Prices have shown no consistency for the past six years.

Describing Change Synonymous Sentences

12. The daytime mean temperature in the region was 0.12 centigrade lower this year than it was last year.
- A) This year, a sharp fall was noticed in the daytime mean temperature throughout the region.
 - B) The daytime mean temperature in the region was almost the same this year as it was last year
13. Plans are being made to reduce the percentage of conventional weapons in the armed forces.
- A) Plans are being made to bolster up the armed forces with more and more conventional weapons.
 - B) There are plans to lessen the country's investment in conventional weapons in favor of the more sophisticated weapons of warfare.
14. Business growth has got to the point where customers are coming to us rather than us having to go to them.
- A) Obviously, we are entering a period of recession.
 - B) Our sales are booming.
15. The rules are to be enforced more vigorously.
- A) There will be a vigorous relaxation of the rules.
 - B) The rules will be implemented more strictly than they are now.
16. Last year, almost 40% of our students took part in musical activities and only 25% opted for our painting classes. This year, the percentages are 35% and 30%, respectively.
- A) There has been a widening of the gap between the two student groups.
 - B) There has been a narrowing of the gap between the two student groups.
17. Some management positions in the company are going to be phased out this year.
- A) Some of the present management positions in the company will no longer exist next year.
 - B) Next year, there will be new opportunities for people to apply for some of the management positions in the company.
18. In recent years, there has been an upward trend in the number of people shopping in small local stores.
- A) Less people are shopping at large supermarkets rather than in small local stores.
 - B) More people are shopping at large supermarkets rather than in small local stores.
19. Our company has opened new facilities in Konya, Denizli, and Malatya in the last five years.
- A) To be frank, the future looks dim for our company.
 - B) Things are certainly looking up for our company.

Describing Change Synonymous Sentences

20. The government is to curtail its funding of the healthcare services next year.

A) There are going to be cuts in healthcare spending next year.

B) Funding of the healthcare service will be accelerated next year.

Describing Change Synonymous Sentences

Answer Key:

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

Determiners, Articles, Quantifiers

1. We saw _____ positive results from our investigation on aggressive human breast cancer cells.
A) the number of
B) quite a few
C) a good deal
D) lots
E) many a
2. Astronomers suggest that there are two separate universes, one made out of matter, our own, and _____ made out of antimatter.
A) the other
B) another
C) other
D) others
E) each
3. There are issues that needed _____ attention before the disaster.
A) a great deal of
B) a great many
C) several of
D) many
E) the number of
4. With those scrutinizing the election saying they found _____ widespread evidence of vote-rigging, there would seem to be _____ chance of the result being reversed.
A) a little / many
B) plenty / none
C) no / little
D) every/much
E) a lot of/none
5. Under torture a person will say _____ his captors want to hear.
A) something
B) whichever
C) anything
D) nothing
E) each other
6. _____ of the past three recessions has been successively weaker and shorter as policy missteps have lessened.
A) Every
B) One
C) Some
D) The other
E) Each
7. How does one go about making sure adults discharge responsibilities when they are _____ unaware of what _____ can do?
A) theirs / they
B) themselves / they
C) they / theirs
D) them / he
E) us / we
8. In the play, the two players cannot see or hear _____, but they are seated at interconnected computers.
A) each other
B) one another
C) themselves
D) another
E) the others
9. He asked me _____ questions every _____ minutes.
A) several / many
B) the number of / other
C) less / a few
D) many / one another
E) a number of / few

Determiners, Articles, Quantifiers

10. The infection can spread easily in a school, where many young live in close proximity to ____.
- A)** one another
B) themselves
C) another
D) the other
E) others
11. Eating healthy tomatoes is only one small way to take care of ____, ____ community and the planet.
- A)** yours / mine
B) themselves / my
C) me / his
D) yourself / your
E) them / theirs
12. Rescue efforts resumed in Beichuan after ____ entire city was evacuated amid fears that it could be engulfed by a river bursting ____ banks.
- A)** the / its
B) - / themselves
C) an / their
D) the / their
E) the / our
13. Both the Alliance elements in Afghanistan and the Shiite factions in Iraq had been recipients of Iranian support before the US interested ____ in ____ causes.
- A)** itself / their
B) them / its
C) theirs / some
D) its / theirs
E) it / its
14. Radiation doesn't cause less DNA damage in cancer stem cells than in ____ tumor cells.
- A)** other
B) others
C) the others
D) another
E) every
15. The experts use ____ different strategies to convince parents to send children back to school.
- A)** the number of
B) a number of
C) a great deal of
D) a great amount of
E) a good quantity of
16. As China and America ____ draw up military budgets with ____ in mind, there is the threat of a growing mutual suspicion that will be hard to ratchet down.
- A)** each / the other
B) both / themselves
C) the other / the others
D) neither / others
E) either / each other
17. As for George Bush's calls for democracy in the wider Middle East, ____ Americans thought this was a good idea, but ____ thought it would succeed.
- A)** most / few
B) several / all
C) many / a lot of
D) plenty of / a great deal
E) few / no

Determiners, Articles, Quantifiers

18. ____ which feels that the worm will help in securing the system while ____ is of the opinion that a worm is a worm after all and has to be eradicated.
- A)** Some / others
 - B)** One / the other
 - C)** Few / other
 - D)** Many / another
 - E)** One / other
19. As a child grows older, he becomes more convinced that science could do ____ or nothing to explain the world of spirituality.
- A)** few
 - B)** little
 - C)** some
 - D)** a few
 - E)** a little
20. In December last year, the health secretary and five ____ cabinet ministers signed a concordat proposing a transformation of social care.
- A)** the other
 - B)** others
 - C)** the others
 - D)** other
 - E)** another
21. The artists of the Spanish Market work with many different kinds of materials. ____ weave cloth on looms. ____ make their own pottery or carve objects out of bone.
- A)** All / None
 - B)** Most / Half
 - C)** Whole / Others
 - D)** Many / The other
 - E)** Some / Others
22. It is true that we, all nations, live elbow to elbow with ____ all the way from the Caspian Sea to the western end of the Mediterranean.
- A)** another
 - B)** each others
 - C)** the other
 - D)** other
 - E)** one another
23. Some people with depression may have thoughts about hurting themselves or ____, and they may even think about killing ____.
- A)** the others / themselves
 - B)** other / them
 - C)** others / themselves
 - D)** anothers / theirs
 - E)** others / theirs

Determiners, Articles, Quantifiers

24. The merits of ensuring that the world's poorest have access to the internet are questionable — _____ say it can help lift them out of poverty, _____ that the impact is marginal.

A) most / a great many
B) the whole / others
C) none / the others
D) some / others
E) each / other

25. It's never too early to begin thinking and planning for the Silent Auction, _____ as a donor or consumer or _____.

A) neither / either
B) either /both
C) not / neither
D) either / neither
E) either / none

Determiners, Articles, Quantifiers

Answer Key:

1: B	14: A
2: A	15: B
3: A	16: A
4: C	17: A
5: C	18: B
6: E	19: B
7: B	20: D
8: A	21: E
9: E	22: E
10: A	23: C
11: D	24: D
12: A	25: B
13: A	

Determiners, Articles, Quantifiers

1. Very few will have learnt of ____ before and he will not hang around long enough to make a name for ____.
A) us / ourselves
B) him / himself
C) themselves / ours
D) theirs / herself
E) him / its
2. ____ wants to expose _____. People often hide their feelings.
A) Everybody / themselves
B) Somebody / himself
C) Anybody / themselves
D) Nobody / themselves
E) Somebody / themselves
3. The officer rode 70 km to ____ home city and then turned a gun on ____, the reporter told.
A) our / him
B) his / herself
C) my / itself
D) her / herself
E) us / ourselves
4. The gangs emanate terror. Every town, ____ say is under ____ control.
A) they / their
B) we / our
C) they / themselves
D) you / theirs
E) us / my
5. ____ elder people's pulse rate is less than 2 beats per second.
A) Much
B) A few of
C) Most
D) The whole
E) Every
6. It will be advisable to quit ____ alcohol and smoking during pregnancy.
A) each
B) every
C) all
D) a number of
E) some
7. The wildlife of ____ region is under threat and ____ rare animal species may become extinct.
A) all / a large amount of
B) each / others
C) another / both
D) every / either
E) the whole / some
8. The place was spacious with ____ room for relaxation surrounded by restaurants.
A) no
B) a
C) any
D) lots of
E) little
9. There were some people on the street that fought with ____.
A) one another
B) themselves
C) another
D) other
E) the other

Determiners, Articles, Quantifiers

10. After ____ years passed, I decided to have an operation to have ____ the wrinkles taken away from around my eyes.
- A)** many / a good many
B) the whole / both
C) some / many
D) all / all of
E) several / all
11. ____ of us managed to do it separately, but fortunately together we did it.
- A)** Neither
B) Both
C) Some
D) All
E) Each
12. Before the gathering that night, there was ____ more clearing up in the house to do as usual.
- A)** a few
B) some
C) several
D) a great many
E) a number of
13. Her husband tried to convince her to reject it, but she would have ____ of it.
- A)** some
B) no
C) none
D) neither
E) many
14. We had ____ room so none of us had any problems with accommodation.
- A)** little
B) few
C) enough
D) the number of
E) a
15. I really want to know what kind of feeling it is to have a relative that hates you that ____.
- A)** most
B) much
C) a lot
D) a good many
E) a little
16. Things happen in ____ stadium and ours is no different than ____.
- A)** any / the other
B) every / others
C) the others / the others
D) each / each other
E) one / one another
17. We have realized that ____ has brought ____ worths buying.
- A)** everybody / anything
B) somebody / nothing
C) anybody / everything
D) nobody / anything
E) anybody / something
18. We hope doctors may someday be able to diagnose lung cancer with ____ more than a quick swab of the mouth.
- A)** everything
B) nothing
C) something
D) anything
E) somewhere

Determiners, Articles, Quantifiers

19. Not only graduate but also undergraduate students find _____ in a troublesome position that can not be got rid of.
- A)** themselves
 - B)** one another
 - C)** them
 - D)** the others
 - E)** each other
20. I spend _____ my time thinking about you at nights.
- A)** a good deal of
 - B)** a great many of
 - C)** a plenty number of
 - D)** a number of
 - E)** almost
21. In our country, there are well-known spectacle places, _____ after _____, especially in the West.
- A)** one / the others
 - B)** some / other
 - C)** several / others
 - D)** the other / the others
 - E)** one / another
22. He sprang forward _____ meters towards the trenches but soon hesitated.
- A)** no
 - B)** a few
 - C)** a great quantity of
 - D)** plenty of
 - E)** quite a few
23. _____ in my brain a light bulb slowly started to twinkle towards the given question.
- A)** Everything
 - B)** Nothing
 - C)** Somewhere
 - D)** Anyone
 - E)** Nowhere
24. To _____ that are acquainted with them, they don't appear to be an ideal couple.
- A)** nowhere
 - B)** anybody
 - C)** nobody
 - D)** somebody
 - E)** none

Determiners, Articles, Quantifiers

25. ____ was in the name of Reynar; ____ Daze.

- A)** Some / other
- B)** Another / some
- C)** One / the other
- D)** Each other / the other
- E)** Other / the others

Determiners, Articles, Quantifiers

Answer Key:

1: B	14: C
2: D	15: B
3: D	16: B
4: A	17: D
5: C	18: B
6: C	19: A
7: E	20: A
8: D	21: E
9: A	22: B
10: E	23: C
11: A	24: B
12: B	25: C
13: A	

Determiners - Quantifiers - Articles

1. We had ____ other choice apart from deciding to cease trading, or we would have gone bankrupt.
A) some
B) no
C) many
D) each
E) any
2. ____ who enjoys jazz music will enjoy this festival, tickets for which can be bought at ____ good music shop.
A) Nobody / some
B) Anyone / several
C) Everybody / all
D) Somebody / both
E) Anybody / every
3. Slimming bars claim to provide ____ the vitamins and minerals the body needs, but eating them cannot be as healthy as a meal containing plenty of fruit and vegetables, which can also supply ____ nutrients required by the body.
A) whole / all
B) all / other
C) plenty of / another
D) every / any
E) both / each
4. ____ child will be given a role, however small, in the play.
A) Several
B) The whole
C) Both
D) Each
E) Many
5. Because there have been ____ accidents at that road junction, the council are going to install traffic lights there.
A) too much
B) plenty
C) so many
D) much more
E) a great deal of
6. I didn't believe him when he said that it was hailing in June, so I went out on the balcony to see it for ____.
A) myself
B) himself
C) mine
D) him
E) itself
7. ____ bus we were travelling on stopped suddenly because ____ tree had fallen across the road.
A) A / the
B) The / -
C) The / the
D) The / a
E) A / a
8. ____ that we accomplished was to find a suitable date for the next meeting.
A) Each
B) Every
C) The whole
D) Others
E) All

Determiners - Quantifiers - Articles

9. Although ____ in the group knew that ____ had ever tried to climb the mountain by this path before, they all seemed very confident.
- A)** someone / nowhere
B) no one / anywhere
C) everyone / no one
D) anyone / somebody
E) everything / anyone
10. As the number of students attending the universities ____, most employers ____ for higher and higher qualifications from new employees.
- A)** is increasing / are asking
B) are increasing / will ask
C) increase / is asking
D) have increased / have asked
E) increased / has asked
11. ____ of the soldiers was given two complete uniforms, ____ of which they were expected to keep spotlessly clean.
- A)** All / some
B) Every / either
C) Each / both
D) Some / all
E) The whole / many
12. There is an amount of wisdom in ____ old sayings, such as "Don't cry over spilt milk".
- A)** a number of
B) a little
C) a great deal of
D) every
E) the whole
13. When the winners arrived at the award ceremony, the mayor ____ was there to greet ____.
- A)** ourselves / him
B) themselves / ours
C) myself / their
D) itself / ourselves
E) himself / them
14. When I woke up this morning, there was ____ heavy dew covering ____ long green summer grass in our garden.
- A)** the / a
B) - / the
C) some / a
D) the / -
E) a / a
15. It's getting late. I'll feel better when we have found ____ to stay for the night, and, at this hour, I'm not looking for a luxury place. ____ clean and tidy will do.
- A)** somewhere / Anywhere
B) everywhere / Somebody
C) something / Nowhere
D) nowhere / Somewhere
E) anything / Something
16. I wish he would give ____ more consideration to those around him.
- A)** enough
B) a lot of
C) a little
D) several
E) a few

Determiners - Quantifiers - Articles

17. This ship has ____ experienced crew, all of whom have been at ____ sea on and off for more than six years.
- A)** the / the
B) an / a
C) an / -
D) - / -
E) some / the
18. Politicians from the Opposition are constantly criticizing the government, but they don't say what they would do ____ to improve things if they were in ____ position.
- A)** us / our
B) themselves / our
C) them / themselves
D) theirs / us
E) ours / theirs
19. As ____ of the proposals seems to provide a complete solution on ____ I suggest we continue working on this.
- A)** both / themselves
B) either / our own
C) each / ourselves
D) none / his own
E) neither / its own
20. When ____ manager disagrees with ____, our board meetings can go on for hours.
- A)** a / other
B) - / the other
C) the / each other
D) one / another
E) none / the other
21. Each of ____ will develop a revision method that will suit ____ individual strengths and weaknesses.
- A)** they / theirs
B) us / our
C) we / ours
D) you / yours
E) her / hers
22. I don't think that's the only dry cleaner's around here. I think there is ____ next to the bus station.
- A)** another
B) others
C) other
D) the other
E) the others
23. I think that buying ____ own photocopier would save ____ money.
- A)** us / ours
B) him / his
C) ourselves / our
D) themselves / theirs
E) their / them
24. Since ____ seems eager to give me a hand with these, I have no other choice but to do ____ by myself.
- A)** something / everywhere
B) someone / anything
C) no one / everything
D) anybody / nowhere
E) nothing / something
25. ____ has got a packed lunch, a torch and a waterproof coat, haven't ____?
- A)** Everybody / they
B) Everywhere / it
C) No one / you
D) Someone / we
E) Anybody / them

Determiners - Quantifiers - Articles

26. Men, women and children in ____ part of the world wear some sort of jewellery, either as ornaments or because of superstitions.
- A) all
B) every
C) whole
D) some
E) neither
27. There are ____ ways to get from my house to work, but ____ of them is very comfortable.
- A) plenty / one
B) more / several
C) several / none
D) a few / neither
E) much / all
28. There are ____ Indian restaurants available in England, whereas, in Istanbul, your options are ____.
- A) some / several
B) so much / only one
C) the other / little
D) many / another
E) a lot of / a few
29. Normally, airlines serve their passengers ____ cooked dinner during ____ flight.
- A) the / a
B) - / a
C) a / the
D) a / some
E) another / -
30. The lawyer for the people who ____ in the fire at the shopping center ____ the judge for compensation.
- A) were injured / is going to ask
B) is injured / has been asking
C) are injured / would ask
D) was injured / are going to ask
E) have been injured / have asked
31. We have 120 post-graduate students at our university and almost two-thirds of ____ from abroad.
- A) themselves / comes
B) their / are coming
C) theirs / were coming
D) them / come
E) they / has come
32. A good percentage of our time ____ at work, so we should choose an occupation that we enjoy.
- A) is spending
B) are spent
C) is spent
D) are spending
E) would spend
33. I love the company of ____ friends, but sometimes I just want to be by ____.
- A) my / me
B) mine / me
C) me / mine
D) my / myself
E) mine / my own
34. There have been ____ isolated incidents of violence, but ____ of World Cup supporters have been well-behaved.
- A) a few / the majority
B) any / a good deal
C) some / several
D) each / a great deal
E) every / a large number

Determiners - Quantifiers - Articles

35. Americans plays produced during the 19th century were mostly sensational melodrama and therefore of ____ literary importance.
- A)** many
 - B)** little
 - C)** none
 - D)** every
 - E)** a few
36. The different peoples in Africa ____ have ____ own myths about the creation of the world.
- A)** all / its
 - B)** most / themselves
 - C)** every / itself
 - D)** some / theirs
 - E)** each / their
37. The doctor gave him ____ tablets and told him to drink ____ water.
- A)** each / a little
 - B)** a few / many
 - C)** several of / little
 - D)** any / much
 - E)** some / plenty of
38. Pasta, which literally means dough in ____ Italian, is ____ Italian food now popular, in such forms as spaghetti, macaroni and ravioli all over the world.
- A)** the / the
 - B)** an / some
 - C)** - / an
 - D)** - / any
 - E)** some / -
39. I knew that his wife wasn't a good cook, so I doubted that she had cooked all the dishes she served ____ on ____.
- A)** us / her own
 - B)** mine / hers
 - C)** theirs / himself
 - D)** you / his own
 - E)** him / hersel
40. Do you know that everything they ____ ____ guaranteed for two years?
- A)** are selling / are
 - B)** sell / is
 - C)** sold / have been
 - D)** had sold / were
 - E)** are sold / has been

Determiners - Quantifiers - Articles

Answer Key:

1: B	21: B
2: E	22: A
3: B	23: E
4: D	24: C
5: C	25: A
6: A	26: B
7: D	27: C
8: E	28: E
9: C	29: C
10: A	30: A
11: C	31: D
12: A	32: C
13: E	33: D
14: B	34: A
15: A	35: B
16: C	36: E
17: C	37: E
18: B	38: C
19: E	39: A
20: D	40: B

Determiners - Quantifiers - Articles

1. The instructor told the young climbers to hold on to the rope with ____ hands.
A) both
B) every
C) all
D) each
E) either
2. The noise of the gunshot rang through the trees and the birds flew off in ____ directions.
A) all
B) each
C) either
D) every
E) whole
3. The train doesn't stop at ____ station along the way, but it stops at ____ of the main ones.
A) all / either
B) every / most
C) each / much
D) both / some
E) few / all
4. Unfortunately, our local library had ____ books on the subject, so I'm going to the city library tomorrow hoping to find ____ more.
A) much / a little
B) a little / a lot
C) little / many
D) a few / much
E) few / some
5. There has been ____ fruit on the pear tree in our garden this year, so we won't be giving ____ away.
A) a little / many
B) all / each
C) little / much
D) every / some
E) much / either
6. ____ players have won this competition before, so ____ of them could win today.
A) A few / all
B) Each / every
C) Every / no
D) Both / either
E) None / neither
7. A lot of people rushed to the area, but most of ____ failed to find ____ gold.
A) them / any
B) they / much
C) theirs / many
D) him / some
E) his / none
8. The children have had quite ____ excitement for one day, I think it's time they went to bed.
A) few
B) all
C) more
D) little
E) enough
9. He thought he would get the contract, but a business competitor of ____ got ____.
A) he / itself
B) his / it
C) us / his
D) yours / its
E) him / them

Determiners - Quantifiers - Articles

10. They gave the idea ____ consideration before accepting it.
- A)** several
 - B)** only a few
 - C)** a great deal of
 - D)** much of
 - E)** a good many
11. Look! One of ____ in the race ____.
- A)** stallion / have fallen
 - B)** the athletes / had fallen
 - C)** the horses / has fallen
 - D)** children / are falling
 - E)** the competition / was falling
12. My daughter got a better mark for her last French written composition because there were ____ mistakes in it.
- A)** little
 - B)** much
 - C)** many
 - D)** fewer
 - E)** the least
13. In the USA, the number of representatives in government varies according to the population of a state, but there are two senators for ____ state.
- A)** both
 - B)** some
 - C)** neither
 - D)** each
 - E)** all
14. ____ employees voted against the strike even though they were dissatisfied with the pay rise.
- A)** Several of
 - B)** Plenty
 - C)** Much of
 - D)** Half
 - E)** A good many
15. After ____ wins at the amateur level, he'll be ready to race professionally.
- A)** almost none
 - B)** any longer
 - C)** a few more
 - D)** much
 - E)** plenty
16. Tea and coffee contain caffeine, which is harmful, so the doctor told me to avoid drinking ____.
- A)** both of them
 - B)** much of it
 - C)** all of them
 - D)** some of it
 - E)** neither of them
17. Decades ago the notion of landing a spacecraft on ____ moon would have seemed ____ impossible feat.
- A)** a / ---
 - B)** some / a
 - C)** the / an
 - D)** --- / ---
 - E)** --- / the
18. If there is ____ food in the world for everyone, why do so ____ people die of starvation?
- A)** little / much
 - B)** enough / many
 - C)** much / few
 - D)** any / a lot of
 - E)** less / more

Determiners - Quantifiers - Articles

19. Of the two shops in the village, ____ sold sun cream, so he had to keep a long-sleeved shirt on all day.
- A)** no
 - B)** both
 - C)** none
 - D)** neither
 - E)** either
20. The best goal of the match was ____, but ____ were pretty spectacular as well.
- A)** my / theirs
 - B)** my brother / I
 - C)** him / mine
 - D)** the forward's / your
 - E)** Simon's / you
21. The new dress my sister bought didn't fit ____ so she gave it to ____.
- A)** she / you
 - B)** her / me
 - C)** hers / mine
 - D)** mine / hers
 - E)** herself / ours
22. He felt as if ____ world was watching and waiting for him to make a mistake in the play, but in fact, it was only the village boy scout club.
- A)** all
 - B)** every
 - C)** most
 - D)** a lot of
 - E)** the whole
23. She had ____ reasons to dislike her job, but I don't know exactly why she left.
- A)** a little
 - B)** much
 - C)** a whole
 - D)** some of
 - E)** plenty of
24. The company is so stable that you can buy shares in it with almost ____ risk of losing any money.
- A)** any
 - B)** none
 - C)** no
 - D)** few
 - E)** much
25. Two smartly dressed doormen stood at ____ side of the hotel's entrance.
- A)** either
 - B)** whole
 - C)** all
 - D)** every
 - E)** both
26. We rang ____ hotels before we found ____ with vacant rooms.
- A)** several / one
 - B)** much / a little
 - C)** each / some
 - D)** every / any
 - E)** the whole / much
27. The teacher said that we could write on ____ sides of the paper, but to start a new page for ____ question.
- A)** either / every
 - B)** both / each
 - C)** some / all
 - D)** all / some
 - E)** the whole / any
28. ____ of seagulls followed the tractor as the farmer ploughed the field.
- A)** Many more
 - B)** Almost all
 - C)** Only some
 - D)** A large number
 - E)** Hardly any

Determiners - Quantifiers

29. It takes ____ of dedication to become a top-class athlete.
- A)** enough
 - B)** nearly every
 - C)** a great deal
 - D)** many more
 - E)** each one
30. If Richard had ____ patience, he would have ____ arguments with the manager.
- A)** little / much
 - B)** enough / little
 - C)** less / plenty
 - D)** more / fewer
 - E)** a few / less
31. ____ cashier underwent the company's training scheme before starting to work her.
- A)** A great many
 - B)** Several
 - C)** Both
 - D)** All
 - E)** Every
32. Up until recent years, blacks in the Southern USA suffered ____ injustice.
- A)** several
 - B)** plenty
 - C)** a lot of
 - D)** a great many
 - E)** fewer
33. After the oil spill from the huge tanker, the ____ beach was covered in thick black oil.
- A)** whole
 - B)** all
 - C)** many
 - D)** every
 - E)** much
34. We can see the Shrewsbury Town football pitch from the window of our shop. Yesterday, I was watching ____ them play through the window, but stopped when ____ customer came in.
- A)** any / a
 - B)** a / the
 - C)** a / ---
 - D)** --- / a
 - E)** --- / the
35. In 1991, the remains of ____ Neolithic hunter, which were 5,300 years old, were discovered high in ____ Alps.
- A)** the / ---
 - B)** a / some
 - C)** --- / a
 - D)** a / an
 - E)** a / the
36. Do you know ____ name of ____ American author Bill Bryson's latest book?
- A)** a / ---
 - B)** a / an
 - C)** the / the
 - D)** the / ---
 - E)** --- / an
37. Celebrating the end of one year and the start of a new one is an age-old religious, social, and cultural observance in almost ____ part of the world.
- A)** all
 - B)** every
 - C)** either
 - D)** neither
 - E)** whole

Determiners - Quantifiers

38. ___ albatross, ___ largest and most majestic sky bird, has ___ wingspan of over nine feet.
- A)** --- / the / ---
B) The / a / the
C) An / --- / the
D) The / the / a
E) An / a / a
39. If I had ___ fabric left, I could make a dress, but I think I've only got ___ to make a skirt.
- A)** a great deal / o
B) plenty / a few
C) a few more / much
D) a number of / some
E) a little more / enough
40. Cyanide leaked into ___ Mersey Canal, and ___ nine-mile stretch of ___ canal was affected.
- A)** the / the / a
B) --- / --- / a
C) a / a / ---
D) --- / the / ---
E) the / a / the
41. I went into town specially to buy a jacket for the Christmas party, but I didn't see ___ that I liked.
- A)** a few
B) any
C) all
D) much
E) some
42. As ___ British athlete in this discipline reached the qualifying time, Britain won't be represented in this event at the Olympics.
- A)** no
B) few
C) little
D) hardly any
E) fewer
43. Throughout the history of the country, ___ French, along with most of the other people of the world, have paid little attention to the quality of ___ natural environment.
- A)** some / ---
B) a / them
C) the / their
D) --- / its
E) many / theirs
44. Diamonds have ___ uses. In addition to the obvious use in jewellery, they have ___ number of industrial applications.
- A)** much / any
B) many / a
C) plenty of / the
D) some / each
E) more / every
45. ___ the painters have achieved so far is to make the office look more of a mess than it did this morning.
- A)** The whole
B) Some
C) All
D) None
E) A little
46. Let's go somewhere for a cup of tea I don't want to go to any more shops as I've spent ___ already.
- A)** several
B) a lot of
C) a few
D) many more
E) too much

Determiners - Quantifiers

47. Despite all ____ efforts, neither Susan's composition nor ____ was good enough to impress the teacher.
- A) ourselves / me
 - B) us / myself
 - C) ours / my
 - D) our / mine
 - E) us / ourselves
48. The richness of Asia's cultures is reflected in ____ arts and literature.
- A) theirs
 - B) it
 - C) its
 - D) them
 - E) itself
49. The teacher said that if Joseph caused ____ trouble in class, she would send his mother a letter.
- A) any more
 - B) far few
 - C) a number of
 - D) so many
 - E) several
50. Herman Melville's book 'Moby Dick' tells of the adventures of Captain Ahab, who loses ____ leg in his struggle with ____ whale.
- A) the / the
 - B) a / a
 - C) --- / any
 - D) any / the
 - E) some / a
51. A: Which of these wallpaper designs would you like in the living? B: _____. ____ look horrible. Why can't we just paint the walls?
- A) All / None
 - B) Neither / Both
 - C) Either / Whole
 - D) None / Some
 - E) Every / Each
52. I wonder if ____ of our neighbors would look after our cat while we are away.
- A) the whole
 - B) few
 - C) little
 - D) either
 - E) every
53. ____ of the competitors was badly affected by the extreme heat and passed out.
- A) Some
 - B) No
 - C) A few
 - D) One
 - E) All
54. I would like her more if she showed ____ consideration for others.
- A) fewer
 - B) several
 - C) a little
 - D) too much
 - E) many
55. I'm glad we bought the new lawnmower. Now I can mow the lawn using ____ the effort.
- A) fewer
 - B) none
 - C) much
 - D) all
 - E) half

Determiners - Quantifiers -

56. Smog may appear brownish in color when it contains high concentrations of nitrogen dioxide, or it may look blue-grey when it contains large amounts of ozone. In ____ case, prolonged exposure will damage lung tissue.
- A) both
 - B) either
 - C) none
 - D) all
 - E) some
57. In ____ mid-1970s, people became aware of the phenomenon called ____ acid rain.
- A) the / ---
 - B) --- / an
 - C) a / an
 - D) a / the
 - E) the / an
58. The word deafness is used to describe ____ degree of hearing loss, though it is most commonly used where there is ____ total inability to hear.
- A) some / much
 - B) the / some
 - C) a / many
 - D) every / n
 - E) any / a
59. Although the Australian author Peter Carey's first three novels were well received, his fourth book received ____ criticism than acclaim.
- A) too many
 - B) any longer
 - C) far more
 - D) plenty of
 - E) so much
60. Despite the scarcity of arable land, ____ the population in the Middle East is engaged in farming.
- A) a lot more
 - B) almost none
 - C) so much
 - D) a good deal of
 - E) a great many of

Determiners - Quantifiers - Articles

Answer Key:

1: A	31: E
2: A	32: C
3: B	33: A
4: E	34: D
5: C	35: E
6: D	36: C
7: A	37: B
8: E	38: D
9: B	39: E
10: C	40: E
11: C	41: B
12: D	42: A
13: D	43: C
14: E	44: B
15: C	45: C
16: A	46: E
17: C	47: D
18: B	48: C
19: D	49: A
20: E	50: B
21: B	51: B
22: E	52: D
23: E	53: D
24: C	54: C
25: A	55: E
26: A	56: B
27: B	57: A
28: D	58: E
29: C	59: C
30: D	60: D

DISCOURSE MARKERS

1. So you're a doctor? _____, I finish my training next year.

- a) Let me see
- b) Right
- c) Listen
- d) Well

2. A: Do you know her number? B: _____, it's here somewhere.

- a) Let me see
- b) Mind you
- c) Well
- d) You see

3. A: It's quite a problem, I don't know if I can do it. B: _____, I'll help you, don't worry.

- a) Mind you
- b) Let me see
- c) Listen
- d) Well

4. I'm afraid you can't come in, _____ you have to be 18.

- a) you see
- b) well
- c) listen
- d) right

5. I'm tired, _____, I only had 3 hours sleep last night!

- a) mind you
- b) right
- c) listen
- d) let me see

6. _____, let's start, shall we?

- a) let me see
- b) mind you
- c) right
- d) well

Discourse Markers. Answers.

1. So you're a doctor? _____, I finish my training next year.
 - a) We use 'Let me see' as a hesitation, to gain some time before answering the question.
 - b) We use 'Right' to get people's attention – to say 'Let's begin'
 - c) We often use 'Listen' to introduce an offer or suggestion, e.g. 'Listen, why don't we...?'
 - d) **We use 'well' to show someone you are not giving the 'yes' answer expected. e.g. o you speak French Well a little.**

2. A: Do you know her number? B: _____, it's here somewhere.
 - a) **We use 'et me see' as a hesitation to gain some time before answering the question.**
 - b) We use 'mind you' to introduce an afterthought, e.g. He looks old, mind you, he is 60!
 - c) We use 'well' to show someone you are not giving the 'yes' answer expected, e.g. Do you speak French? Well, a little.
 - d) We use 'you see' to introduce an explanation about something, e.g. I can't afford to go out, you see I lost my job last week.

3. A: It's quite a problem, I don't know if I can do it. B: _____, I'll help you, don't worry.
 - a) We use 'mind you' to introduce an afterthought, e.g. He looks old, mind you, he is 60!
 - b) We use 'Let me see' as a hesitation, to gain some time before answering the question.
 - c) **We often use ' listen' to introduce an offer or suggestion e.g. ' listen why don't we '**
 - d) We use 'well' to show someone you are not giving the 'yes' answer expected, e.g. Do you speak French? Well, a little.

4. I'm afraid you can't come in, _____ you have to be 18.
 - a) **We use 'you see' to introduce an explanation about something e.g. I can't afford to go out you see I lost my job last week.**
 - b) We use 'well' to show someone you are not giving the 'yes' answer expected, e.g. Do you speak French? Well, a little.

 - c) We often use 'Listen' to introduce an offer or suggestion, e.g. 'Listen, why don't we...?'
 - d) We use 'Right' to get people's attention – to say 'Let's begin'

5. I'm tired, _____, I only had 3 hours sleep last night!

a) We use 'mind you' to introduce an afterthought e.g. e looks old mind you he is

b) We use 'Right' to get people's attention – to say 'Let's begin'.

c) We often use 'Listen' to introduce an offer or suggestion, e.g. 'Listen, why don't we...?'

d) We use 'Let me see' as a hesitation, to gain some time before answering the question.

6. _____, let's start, shall we?

a) We use 'Let me see' as a hesitation, to gain some time before answering the question.

b) We use 'mind you' to introduce an afterthought, e.g. He looks old, mind you, he is 60!

c) We use 'Right' to get people's attention – to say 'et's begin'.

d) We use 'well' to show someone you are not giving the 'yes' answer expected, e.g. Do you speak French? Well, a little.

Finish The Sentence Vocabulary Test

1. She usually is a careful driver but yesterday she had a(an) _____.
A) accident
B) happening
C) incident
2. She was fishing from the river _____.
A) cliff
B) valley
C) bank
3. It took him three times to pass his driving _____.
A) competition
B) match
C) test
4. He took a map with him in case he got _____.
A) lost
B) found
C) discovered
5. She was fired from her last _____.
A) business
B) job
C) house
6. If my toothache doesn't stop, I'll go to the _____.
A) doctor
B) dentist
C) hospital
7. Water expands when it _____.
A) freezes
B) thaws
C) flows
8. The teacher was angry because Tom kept asking lots of stupid _____.
A) questions
B) mistakes
C) answers

Finish The Sentence Vocabulary Test

9. He said he was going to sail around the world in his _____.

- A)** car
- B)** parachute
- C)** yacht

10. Wait while I rewind the _____.

- A)** television
- B)** tape
- C)** book

Finish The Sentence Vocabulary Test

Answer Key:

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1: A | 6: B |
| 2: C | 7: A |
| 3: C | 8: A |
| 4: A | 9: C |
| 5: B | 10: B |

Formal Letters Vocabulary

1. Which of the following is used to start a very formal letter?

- a) Dear John
- b) Hi Suzy
- c) My Dear Elaine
- d) Dear Sir or Madam

2. Which of the following is a way of starting a formal letter?

- a) Thank you for your letter dated 26th August 2005.
- b) Thanks for your letter, it was great to hear from you.
- c) Thank you for your letter about
- d) Thanks for dropping me a line

3. Which would be a suitable way to introduce some bad news in a formal way?

- a) I feel really bad about this but
- b) I'm sorry to have to break the bad news but
- c) I regret to inform you
- d) I'm so sorry about

4. Which of the following is an expression suitable for a formal letter?

- a) Regards to Jane
- b) Please give my regards to Jane
- c) Say hi to Jane
- d) Give Jane my best wishes

5. Which of the following is NOT a suitable final sentence for a formal letter?

- a) I look forward to hearing from you soon.
- b) Hope to see you soon.
- c) Looking forward to a swift response.
- d) Looking forward to meeting you.

6. Which of the following is NOT a suitable way to end a formal letter?

- a) Yours faithfully
- b) Yours sincerely
- c) Best wishes
- d) Love

Quiz topic: Formal letter vocabulary

Answers:

1. Which of the following is used to start a very formal letter?

- a) Dear John
- b) Hi Suzy
- c) My Dear Elaine
- d) **Dear Sir or Madam**

As John is a first name, 'Dear John' is probably used in a more familiar situation

'Hi Suzy' is a very informal way to start a letter to a friend.

'My Dear Elaine' sounds very intimate, perhaps friends who have known each other a long time.

'Dear Sir or Madam' is a standard way of beginning a letter to someone whose name you don't know.

2. Which of the following is a way of starting a formal letter?

- a) **Thank you for your letter dated 26th August 2005 .**
- b) Thanks for your letter, it was great to hear from you.
- c) Thank you for your letter about
- d) Thanks for dropping me a line

'Thanks for your letter, it was great to hear from you' is an informal opening sentence.

'Thank you for your letter about' is an informal opening sentence.

'Thanks for dropping me a line' is an informal opening sentence.

'Thank you for your letter dated 26th August' is a formal opening sentence.

'Thanks for your letter, it was great to hear from you' is an informal opening sentence.

'Thank you for your letter about' is an informal opening sentence.

'Thanks for dropping me a line' is an informal opening sentence.

3. Which would be a suitable way to introduce some bad news in a formal way?

- a) I feel really bad about this but
- b) I'm sorry to have to break the bad news but
- c) **I regret to inform you**
- d) I'm so sorry about

'I feel really bad about this but' is very informal and familiar.

'I'm sorry to have to break the bad news but' is very informal and familiar.

'I regret to inform you' is very formal.

'I'm so sorry about' is informal and familiar.

4. Which of the following is an expression suitable for a formal letter?

- a) Regards to Jane
- b) **Please give my regards to Jane**
- c) Say hi to Jane
- d) Give Jane my best wishes

'Regards to Jane' is a semi formal expression.

'Please give my regards to Jane' is a formal expression.

'Say hi to Jane' is an informal expression.

'Give Jane my best wishes' is a semi formal expression.

5. Which of the following is NOT a suitable final sentence for a formal letter?

- a) I look forward to hearing from you soon.
- b) **Hope to see you soon.**
- c) Looking forward to a swift response.
- d) Looking forward to meeting you.

'I look forward to hearing from you soon' is a formal final sentence.

'Hope to see you soon' is something you could say to a friend in an informal letter.

'Looking forward to a swift response' is a formal final sentence.

'Looking forward to meeting you' is a formal final sentence.

6. Which of the following is NOT a suitable way to end a formal letter?

- a) Yours faithfully
- b) Yours sincerely
- c) Best wishes
- d) **Love**

You should end a formal letter with 'Yours faithfully' if you do not use the person's name at the start of the letter.

You should end a formal letter with 'Yours sincerely' if you use the person's name at the start of the letter.

'Best wishes' is a semiformal expression and can be used in a variety of formal and informal letters.

'Love' should be used with friends and relatives.

Future Forms

1. I m sorry, I m busy tonight. I _____ to the cinema.

- a) am going
- b) will go
- c) go
- d) will going

2. He looks so upset. I think he _____.

- a) will cry
- b) is going to cry
- c) will be crying
- d) cries

3. Don t call me after ten o clock – I _____ .

- a) will sleep
- b) will be sleeping
- c) will have slept
- d) will have been sleeping

4. By the summer, I _____ English for ten years!

- a) am going to study
- b) will study
- c) will be studying
- d) will have been studying

5. What _____ this evening?

- a) you do
- b) do you do
- c) you are doing
- d) are you doing

6. I _____ the homework tonight, I promise!

- a) do
- b) am doing
- c) will do
- d) will have been doing

Answers

1. I'm sorry, I'm busy tonight. I _____ to the cinema.

a) am going

b) will go

c) go

d) will going

a) Well done this is the correct answer. We use the present continuous to talk about plans.

b) This sentence is about plans. We can't use the future simple to talk about plans. Try again!

c) This sentence is about plans. We can't use the present simple to talk about plans. Try again!

d) This tense doesn't exist! Try again!

2. He looks so upset. I think he _____.

a) will cry

b) is going to cry

c) will be crying

d) cries

a) We can sometimes use the future simple to talk about predictions, but not about predictions based on present evidence. This is a prediction based on present evidence (the expression on his face). Try again!

b) Well done this is the correct answer. We use going to for predictions based on present evidence.

c) The future continuous isn't appropriate in this sentence. Try again!

d) The present simple isn't appropriate in this sentence. Try again!

3. Don't call me after ten o'clock – I _____.

a) will sleep

b) will be sleeping

c) will have slept

d) will have been sleeping

a) We can't use the future simple here. Try again!

b) Well done this is the correct answer.

c) We can't use the future perfect simple here. Try again!

d) We can't use the future perfect continuous here. Try again!

4. By the summer, I _____ English for ten years!

- a) am going to study
- b) will study
- c) will be studying
- d) will have been studying**

a) We can't use 'going to' here. Think about the word 'by' in this sentence, then try again!
b) We can't use the future simple here. Think about the word 'by' in this sentence, then try again!
c) We can't use the future continuous here. Think about the word 'by' in this sentence, then try again!

d) Well done the future perfect continuous is the right tense to choose here.

5. What _____ this weekend?

- a) you do
- b) do you do
- c) you are doing
- d) are you doing**

a) This question isn't grammatically correct. Try again!
b) This is a grammatically correct question in the present simple, but the present simple isn't the right tense to choose here. Try again!
c) You've chosen the right tense, but the grammar of your question isn't correct. Try again!

d) Well done this is the correct answer.

6. I _____ the homework tonight, I promise!

- a) do
- b) am doing
- c) will do**
- d) will have been doing

a) We can't use the present simple to make a promise. Try again!
b) We can't use the present continuous to make a promise. Try again!
c) Well done this is the correct answer. We use the future simple to make promises.
d) We can't use the future perfect continuous to make a promise. Try again!

Future

1. Which is the most natural question? _____ anything tonight?

- a) Are you doing
- b) Will you do
- c) Do you do
- d) Would you like to do

2. And the most natural answer? Sorry, _____ my hair .

- a) I m washing
- b) I will wash
- c) I wash
- d) I washed

3. What s the most natural way to complete this arrangement? Do you want to come and see a film? We _____ outside school at .

- a) meet
- b) will meet
- c) re meeting
- d) met

4. Which is the most natural question? I might meet you at the cinema, what time _____?

- a) is the film starting
- b) will the film start
- c) does the film start
- d) did the film start

5. Which is the most natural future form? If you re not there, I _____ you a bell on your mobile .

- a) m going to give
- b) give
- c) gave
- d) ll give

6. Which is the most natural question? What _____ we have for dinner?

- a) will
- b) do
- c) shall
- d) are

Answers:

1. Which is the most natural question? _____ anything tonight?

a) Are you doing

b) Will you do

c) Do you do

d) Would you like to do

Use the present continuous tense to ask a question about someone's future plans or arrangements.

We ask questions with will if you are asking about a future fact.

Use the present simple to ask about a schedule e.g. What time does the film start?

Would you like to do is also possible, but we usually use something with this question.

2. And the most natural answer? Sorry, _____ my hair.

a) I m washing

b) I will wash

c) I wash

d) I washed

Use the present continuous tense to talk about future plans or arrangements.

Use will if you are talking about a future fact.

Use the present simple to talk about a schedule e.g. The film starts in 5 minutes!

I washed my hair is the past tense.

3. Whats the most natural way to complete this arrangement? Do you want to come and see a film? We _____ outside school at.

a) meet

b) will meet

c) re meeting

d) met

Use the present simple to talk about a schedule e.g. The film starts in 5 minutes!

Use will if you are talking about a future fact.

Use the present continuous tense to talk about future plans or arrangements.

Met is the past tense.

4. Which is the most natural question? I might meet you at the cinema, what time _____?

- a) is the film starting
- b) will the film start
- c) does the film start**
- d) did the film start

Use the present continuous tense to talk about future plans or arrangements.

Use will if you are talking about a future fact.

Use the present simple to talk about a schedule e.g. The flight takes just over an hour.

did the film start? is the past tense.

5. Which is the most natural future form? If you're not there, I _____ you a bell on your mobile.

- a) I'm going to give
- b) give
- c) gave
- d) I'll give**

Use going to to talk about something you have decided to do, e.g. I'm going to make some tea, do you want one?

Use the present simple to talk about a schedule e.g. What time does your train get in?

Have is the past tense.

We use will when we make an instant decision.

6. Which is the most natural question? What _____ we have for dinner?

- a) will
- b) do
- c) shall**
- d) are

If you ask someone's opinion, and use we or I, you can use shall.

Use the present simple to talk about a schedule e.g. What time does your train get in?

If you ask someone's opinion and use we or I you can use shall.

Are is not correct.

Habits

1. He _____ smoke 20 cigarettes a day but he stopped smoking a few years ago and now he's really fit and healthy.
 - a) was use to
 - b) is used to
 - c) use to
 - d) used to

2. She _____ sweets and sugar when she was young but now she's trying to lose weight so she doesn't eat so much chocolate.
 - a) used to love
 - b) uses to love
 - c) used to loving
 - d) used to

3. He didn't like spicy food when he was young but now that he's lived in India for a few years, _____ the taste of hot chillies.
 - a) he's use to
 - b) he used to
 - c) he's used to
 - d) he was use to

4. I think I recognize her. _____ in the bank on the high street?
 - a) Didn't she used to work
 - b) Didn't she used to working
 - c) Didn't she use to work
 - d) Did she used to work

5. She _____ but when she started going out with him she suddenly got all interested in it.
 - a) used not to like football
 - b) didn't use to like football
 - c) never used to like football
 - d) Any of the above

6. He grew up speaking Spanish but he's lived in Canada for so long now that he's _____ both French and English.
 - a) use to speak
 - b) used to speaking
 - c) used to speak
 - d) None of the above

ANSWERS:

1. He _____ smoke 20 cigarettes a day but he stopped smoking a few years ago and now he's really fit and healthy.

a) and c) The form isn't correct. Try again.

b) This is almost correct but you have one extra word here. Try again.

d) This is the right answer. Well done!

2. She _____ sweets and sugar when she was young but now she's trying to lose weight so she doesn't eat so much chocolate.

a) This is the correct answer.

b) 'Uses' isn't correct. Try again.

c) 'Loving' isn't correct. Try again.

d) You need one more word here. Try again.

3. He didn't like spicy food when he was young but now that he's lived in India for a few years, _____ the taste of hot chillies.

a), b) and d) You need a different form here to show that hot, spicy food isn't strange or unusual to him now. he's a grown

c) This is the right choice. Well done!

4. I think I recognize her. _____ in the bank on the high street?

a), b) and d) This isn't the correct question form to ask about where she worked in the past. Try again.

c) This is the right answer.

5. She _____ but when she started going out with him she suddenly got all interested in it.

a) This is correct (although it's very formal) but there are other options that are correct too.

a) This is correct but there are other options that are correct too.

a) This is correct but there are other options that are correct too.

d) Correct – all these answers are ways of saying you that she's changed since she starting seeing him.

6. He grew up speaking Spanish but he's lived in Canada for so long now that he's _____ both French and English.

a) and c) You need a different form to show that he now doesn't find it strange or usual to speak these two languages.

b) This is the right answer.

d) One of these answers is correct. Try again.

How long...?

1. *Sharon*: You live in Mumbai? How long _____ there?

Shilpa: It must be 5 years now.

- a) do you live
- b) are you living
- c) have you lived
- d) did you live

2. *John*: I speak Spanish because I lived in Spain *Pedro*: Really? How long _____ there? (John now lives in the UK)

- a) do you live
- b) are you living
- c) have you lived
- d) did you live

3. *John*: I guess I was there _____ about 2 years I was teaching English, and I had a great time!

- a) since
- b) for
- c) during
- d) all of the above answers

4. Tomoko has been living in London for a long time now, I think _____ about 2021 her English is amazing now!

- a) since
- b) for
- c) during
- d) all of the above answers

5. I was living in Athens in 2014. I was there _____ the Olympics – I think they were the best games ever!

- a) since
- b) durring
- c) during
- d) all of the above answers

6. I didn't know you were friends with Wang. How long _____ him?

- a) do you know
- b) are you knowing
- c) have you known
- d) have you been knowing

Quiz topic: How long

1. *Sharon*: You live in Mumbai? How long _____ there? *Shilpa*: It must be 5 years now.

- a) do you live
- b) are you living
- c) have you lived**
- d) did you live

a) You can use the present simple tense to talk about things that happen regularly, e.g. I usually get up at 7 o'clock

b) You can use the present continuous tense to talk about things happening now, e.g. A: What are you doing? B: I'm just watching TV – nothing very exciting!

c) You can use the present perfect tense to talk about something which started in the past but is still the case in the present e.g. I've lived in Paris for 5 years (I live in Paris now).

d) You can use the past tense to talk about things which started and finished in the past, e.g. When I was a boy my family lived in Beijing (Now they live somewhere else)

2. *John*: I speak Spanish because I lived in Spain *Pedro*: How long _____ there? (John now lives in the UK)

- a) do you live
- b) are you living
- c) have you lived
- d) did you live**

a) You can use the present simple tense to talk about things that happen regularly, e.g. I usually get up at 7 o'clock

b) You can use the present continuous tense to talk about things happening now, e.g. (on the phone) A: What are you doing? B: I'm making dinner – can I call you back?

c) You can use the present perfect tense to talk about something which started in the past but is still the case in the present, e.g. I've lived in Paris for 5 years (I live in Paris now).

d) You can use the past tense to talk about things which started and finished in the past e.g. When I was a boy my family lived in Beijing (Now they live somewhere else)

3. *John*: I guess I was there _____ about 2 years – I was teaching English, and I had a great time!

- a) since
- b) for**
- c) during
- d) all of the above answers

a) Use since with the present perfect and a point in time, e.g. I've worked in the same job since 1990 or I've been waiting since 6 o'clock.

b) Use for with a period of time e.g. I've lived in Bangkok for 5 years or I waited for 10 minutes

c) Use during with a noun, e.g. I fell asleep during the class!

d) These words are used differently – try again.

4. Tomoko has been living in London for a long time now, I think _____ about 21 – her English is amazing now!

a) since

b) for

c) during

d) all of the above answers

a) use since with the present perfect and a point in time e.g. I've worked in the same job since _____ or I've been waiting since _____ o'clock .

b) Use for with a period of time, e.g. I've lived in Bangkok for 15 years or I waited for 3 minutes!

c) Use during with a noun, e.g. I fell asleep during the class!

d) These words are used differently – try again.

5. I was living in Athens in 2014, I was there _____ the Olympics – I think they were the best games ever!

a) since

b) during

c) during

d) all of the above answers

a) Use since with the present perfect and a point in time, e.g. I've worked in the same job since 1 _____ or I've been waiting since 6 o'clock .

b) Mind your spelling – during has one r only.

c) Use during with a noun e.g. I fell asleep during the class

d) These words are used differently – try again.

6. I didn't know you were friends with Wang. How long _____ him?

a) do you know

b) are you knowing

c) have you known

d) have you been knowing

a) You can use the present simple tense to talk about things that happen regularly, e.g. I usually get up at _____ o'clock

b) You can use the present continuous tense to talk about things happening now, e.g. A: What are you doing? B: I'm just watching TV – nothing very exciting!

c) You can use the present perfect tense to talk about something which started in the past but is still the case in the present e.g. I've lived in Paris for years (I live in Paris now).

d) You can say How long have you been living ? or How long have you been working ? but some verbs cannot be in the continuous tense – these are called state verbs, verbs which feel more permanent e.g. I believe in God or I have a sister

In the past

1. History says Shakespeare _____ 3 plays, but some people think they were not all his own work!

- a) write
- b) wrote
- c) rote
- d) written

2. Matthew _____ so tired yesterday after his night working at the hospital.

- a) has been
- b) was
- c) were
- d) had been

3. I _____ him to invite him, but he said he was busy.

- a) rang
- b) rung
- c) ring
- d) ringed

4. _____ any milk at the shops?

- a) You bought
- b) Bought you
- c) Did you buy
- d) Did you bought

5. When we _____ over Paris we could see the Eiffel Tower from the window, it was beautiful!

- a) fly
- b) flyed
- c) flied
- d) flew

6. I didn't _____ the question – could you repeat it please?

- a) understood
- b) understood
- c) understand
- d) understooded

Quiz topic: In the past

Answers:

1. History says Shakespeare _____ 3 plays, but some people think they were not all his own work!
 - a) 'Write' is the present form, what's the irregular form in the simple past?
 - b) **'Wrote' is the irregular form in the simple past.**
 - c) 'wote' is not the correct spelling.
 - d) 'Written' is the past participle e.g. He has written , what's the irregular form in the simple past?

2. Matthew _____ so tired yesterday after his night working at the hospital.
 - a) Don't use 'has been' to about things in the same sentence as 'yesterday'.
 - b) **'Was' is the past of 'be' and is used here in the same sentence as 'yesterday' to talk about the past.**
 - c) 'Were' is used with you/we/they
 - d) Use 'had been' to talk about something which happened before a time in the past.

3. I _____ him to invite him, but he said he was busy.
 - a) **'Rang' is the irregular past form of 'ring'.**
 - b) ' rung' is the past participle of the verb ring and should be used in sentences like 'I have rung '
 - c) ' ring' is the present form of the verb. What's the irregular past form?
 - d) ' ring' is an irregular verb, what's the irregular past form?

4. _____ any milk at the shops?
 - a) 'You bought' is the past form, but it is not a question.
 - b) 'Bought you' is the past form, but it is not a question.
 - c) **' did you buy' is the past question form – 'did' infinitive.**
 - d) 'Did' is the beginning of the question, but it should be followed by the infinitive.

5. When we _____ over Paris we could see the Eiffel Tower from the window, it was beautiful!
 - a) ' fly' is the present form of the verb. What's the irregular past form?
 - b) 'f ly' is an irregular verb. What's the irregular past form?
 - c) ' flied' is not correct.
 - d) **'Flew' is the past form of this irregular verb.**

6. I didn't _____ the question – could you repeat it please?

- a) If you make a negative sentence, use 'didn't' the infinitive.
- b) 'Understanded' is not correct – 'understood' is the past of 'understand'.
- c) If you make a negative sentence use 'didn't' the infinitive.**
- d) 'Understooded' is not correct – 'understood' is the past of 'understand'.

Indirect questions

1. Excuse me, can you tell me _____ please?

- a) what the time is
- b) what is the time
- c) do what is the time
- d) what the time

2. Do you know _____?

- a) is the post office
- b) where the post office
- c) where the post office is
- d) where is the post office

3. Would you mind telling me _____?

- a) where do you live
- b) live you
- c) where you do live
- d) where you live

4. Have you any idea _____?

- a) why the phone not working
- b) why the phone isn't working
- c) the phone isn't working
- d) why isn't the phone working

5. Can you tell me _____?

- a) how much cost the tickets
- b) how much do the tickets cost
- c) how much the tickets
- d) none of the above

6. Would you mind telling me _____?

- a) what her name is
- b) what do her name is
- c) what her name
- d) none of the above

ANSWERS:

1. Excuse me, can you tell me _____ please?

a) **what the time is** – This is the correct word order for an indirect question.

b) what is the time – This is a question form. In indirect questions you use a statement word order for this part of the question.

c) do what is the time – You don't need 'do' in this indirect question, and 'is' needs to be in a different position.

d) what the time – You need the word 'is' in this indirect question.

2. Do you know _____?

a) is the post office – There is a word missing in this indirect question.

b) where the post office – You need the word 'is' in this indirect question.

c) **where the post office is** – **This is the correct word order for an indirect question.**

d) where is the post office – 'Where is the post office?' is a regular question but this is not the correct word order for an indirect question.

3. Would you mind telling me _____?

a) where do you live – This is the correct word order for an ordinary question but you need a different word order for an indirect question.

b) live you – This isn't correct. Try again.

c) where you do live – There is one extra word here. Try again.

d) **where you live** – **This is the correct answer. Well done!**

4. Have you any idea _____?

a) why the phone not working – You need part of the verb 'to be' in this indirect question.

b) **why the phone isn't working** – **This is the correct word order for an indirect question.**

c) the phone isn't working – You need the question word 'why' here to create an indirect question.

d) why isn't the phone working – This is the correct word order for an ordinary question but you need a different word order for an indirect question.

5. Can you tell me _____?

- a) how much cost the tickets – Some of these words are in the wrong order.
- b) how much do the tickets cost – There is one extra word here.
- c) how much the tickets – This isn't the correct answer. Try again.
- d) none of the above – This is the correct answer. None of these options has the correct word order. It should be 'how much the tickets cost'.**

6. Would you mind telling me _____?

- a) what her name is – The is the right answer. Well done!**
- b) what do her name is – There is one extra word here.
- c) what her name – You need one more word here to create an indirect question.
- d) none of the above – One of these answers is correct.

Infinitives and Gerunds

Quiz topic: Infinitives and -ing forms

1. I remember _____ France when I was young.
a) visit
b) to visit
c) visiting
d) none of the above

2. He stopped _____ three years ago.
a) smoke
b) to smoke
c) smoking
d) none of the above

3. He has _____ all his money. Now he 's broke.
a) spend
b) to spend
c) spending
d) none of the above

4. When I was a child, I would _____ cartoons on T every Saturday morning.
a) watch
b) to watch
c) watching
d) none of the above

5. I 'm sorry, I forgot _____ the homework. I 'll give it to you tomorrow, I promise!
a) do
b) to do
c) doing
d) none of the above

6. I like living abroad, but I miss _____ my own language.
a) speak
b) to speak
c) speaking
d) none of the above

Answers:

Quiz topic: Infinitives and -ing forms

1. I remember _____ France when I was young.

- a) visit
- b) to visit
- c) visiting**
- d) none of the above

- a) The grammar of this sentence is incorrect; it uses the bare infinitive. Try again!
- b) If I remember to do something, this means I must do this action in the future. This sentence is about a memory of the past.
- c) visiting is the correct answer.**
- d) none of these answers is correct!

2. He stopped _____ three years ago.

- a) smoke
- b) to smoke
- c) smoking**
- d) none of the above

- a) The grammar of this sentence is incorrect; it uses the infinitive. Try again!
- b) He stopped to smoke means that he was doing something else but then he stopped because he wanted to smoke a cigarette. In this example, he never wants to smoke cigarettes again!
- c) smoking is the correct answer.**
- d) none of these answers is correct!

3. He has _____ all his money. Now he's broke.

- a) spend
- b) to spend
- c) spending
- d) none of the above**

- a) The grammar of this sentence is incorrect; it's about the past. Try again!
- b) He has to spend all his money means that it is necessary for him to spend all his money – but in the future. This sentence is about the past.
- c) The grammar of this sentence is incorrect; it uses the gerund. Try again!
- d) None of the above is the correct answer. The sentence should say: he has spent all his money. Now he's broke.**

4. When I was a child, I would _____ cartoons on T every Saturday morning.

a) watch

b) to watch

c) watching

d) none of the above

a) watch is the correct answer.

b) The grammar of this sentence is incorrect. Try again!

c) The grammar of this sentence is incorrect. Try again!

d) none of these answers is correct!

5. I m sorry, I forgot _____ the homework. I ll give it to you tomorrow, I promise!

a) do

b) to do

c) doing

d) none of the above

a) The grammar of this sentence is incorrect. Try again!

b) to do is the correct answer.

c) I forgot doing the homework , means that I did the homework, but then I forgot that I did it. This student did not do the homework however, it would be more natural for him to say: I don t remember doing the homework !

d) none of these answers is correct!

6. I like living abroad, but I miss _____ my own language.

a) speak

b) to speak

c) speaking

d) none of the above

a) The grammar of this sentence is incorrect. Try again!

b) With the verb miss , we never use to infinitive .

c) Speaking is the correct answer.

d) none of these answers is correct!

Interjections Vocabulary Test

1. Paraphrase the interjection used in the following dialogue. A: I've forgotten to tell John about the party. B: Eh?
A) What did you say?
B) Really?
C) How come?
2. Which of the following interjections is NOT an expression of surprise or wonder?
A) Gee!
B) Gosh!
C) Boo!
3. You are vegetarian and you are offered a dish of raw meat. What do you think?
A) Ugh!
B) Hurrah!
C) Yippee!
4. Somebody has just stepped on your toe. Which interjection would best fit the situation?
A) Yoo-hoo!
B) Ouch!
C) Eh!
5. You are most likely to hear or use the interjection boo _____.
A) at a theatrical performance
B) while listening to a political speech
C) on both of the above mentioned occasions
6. _____, Mary! Come here! I want to talk to you.
A) Oops
B) Mmm
C) Hey
7. 'Ta' is synonymous of _____.
A) take it easy
B) thank you
C) tra-la-la
8. A: I scored 660 points at the TOEFL test! B: ____! That's amazing!
A) Wow
B) Aha
C) Woe

Interjections Vocabulary Test

9. Your children are making a lot of noise and you want to hear the news on the radio. How do you urge silence?

A) Shh!
B) Tut-tut
C) Ow!

10. _____! The spinach soup is out of this world!

A) Mmm
B) Yuk
C) Uh

Interjections Vocabulary Test

Answer Key:

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1: A | 6: C |
| 2: C | 7: B |
| 3: A | 8: A |
| 4: B | 9: A |
| 5: B | 10: A |

Irregular past tense

1. I couldn't sleep last night, I _____ up around 4 and couldn't get back to sleep again until 6.

- a) woke
- b) wake
- c) waken
- d) waked

2. Fearless aviator Wiley Post _____ around the world in the first ever solo around the world flight in 1933.

- a) flied
- b) flown
- c) flyed
- d) flew

3. I _____ you said it was going to be a nice day?

- a) think
- b) thought
- c) thinked
- d) taught

4. They _____ all around Greece last summer.

- a) driven
- b) drive
- c) drove
- d) drived

5. Who _____ my fish and chips? I was going to have that for my dinner tonight!

- a) ate
- b) eat
- c) eight
- d) eaten

6. She _____ English at a university in Canada

- a) teach
- b) teached

- c) taught
- d) taughted

Irregular past tense
Answers

1. I feel awful! I couldn't sleep last night, I _____ up around 4 and couldn't get back to sleep again until 6.

a) woke

b) wake

c) waken

d) waked

a) The past of the verb 'wake' is 'woke'.

b) 'Wake' is the infinitive and present form.

c) 'Waken' does not exist.

d) What's the irregular past of this verb?

2. Fearless aviator Wiley Post _____ around the world in the first ever solo around the world flight in 1933.

a) flied

b) flown

c) flyed

d) flew

a) What's the irregular past of this verb?

b) This is the past participle, what's the past form?

c) What's the irregular past of this verb?

d) The past of the verb 'fly' is 'flew'.

3. I _____ you said it was going to be a nice day?

a) think

b) thought

c) thinked

d) taught

a) Think is the infinitive and present form.

b) The past form of the verb 'think' is 'thought'.

c) What's the irregular past of this verb?

d) 'Taught' is the past form of the verb 'teach'.

4. They _____ all the around Greece last summer.

- a) driven
- b) drive
- c) drove
- d) drived

a) 'Driven' is the past participle, what's the past form?

b) 'Drive' is the infinitive and present form.

c) The past form of the verb 'drive' is 'drove'.

d) What's the irregular past of this verb?

5. Who _____ my fish and chips? I was going to have that for my dinner tonight!

a) ate

- b) eat
- c) eight
- d) eaten

a) 'Ate' is the past form of the verb 'eat'.

b) 'Eat' is the infinitive and present form.

c) 'Eight' is pronounced like the past of the verb 'eat' but is not the correct spelling.

d) 'Eaten' is the past participle, what's the past form?

6. She _____ English at a university in Canada

- a) teach
- b) teached
- c) taught
- d) taughted

a) 'Teach' is the infinitive and present form.

b) What's the irregular past of this verb?

c) 'taught' is the past form of the verb 'teach'.

d) What's the irregular past of this verb?

It must be... It must have been

Quiz topic: It must be... It must have been...

1. Mai: I haven't eaten all day. Susan: You must be _____.!
a) furious
b) exhausted
c) nervous
d) starving
2. Juan: I'm definitely going to buy this MP3 player. It can hold up to 2 , songs! Fernando: Wow, it's great you must be _____.!
a) feeling rich
b) feeling flush
c) rolling in it
d) all of the above answers
3. Wioletta: When I got home last night, I realized I'd lost my key. I couldn't get in the house and it was Soooo cold!
Ahmed: Oh no, that must _____! What did you do in the end?
a) be awful
b) have been awful
c) be terrific
d) have been terrific
4. John: I couldn't sleep at all last night. Peter: You must be _____.!
a) exhausted
b) knackered
c) shattered
d) all of the above answers
5. Claudette: I'm going for a run. Do you want to come?
Alice: You must be _____! It's snowing outside.
a) busy
b) hungry
c) mad
d) all of the above answers
6. Paul: The hotel was amazing; it had this beautiful pool with a bar in the middle!
Carol: Oh, that must have been _____.!
a) wonderful
b) terrific
c) fantastic
d) all of the above answers

ANSWERS

1. MAI: I haven't eaten all day. Susan: You must be _____!

- a) furious
- b) exhausted
- c) nervous
- d) starving**

a) *Furious* means very angry. Which word can be used to describe how you feel if you don't eat all day?

b) *Exhausted* means very tired. Which word can be used to describe how you feel if you don't eat all day?

c) *Nervous* is another word for anxious. Which word can be used to describe how you feel if you don't eat all day?

d) STARVING MEANS how you probably feel if you don't eat all day.

2. Juan: I'm definitely going to buy this MP3 player. It can hold up to 2 , songs! Fernando: Wow, it's great you must be _____!

- a) feeling rich
- b) feeling flush
- c) rolling in it
- d) all of the above answers**

a) If you are feeling rich, you feel like you have enough money to spend on unnecessary things. But do the other expressions mean something similar?

b) If you are feeling flush, you feel like you have enough money to spend on unnecessary things. But do the other expressions mean something similar?

c) If you are rolling in it, you feel like you have enough money to spend on unnecessary things. But do the other expressions mean something similar?

d) All of the expressions have a similar meaning: you feel like you have enough money to spend on unnecessary things.

3. Wioletta: When I got home last night, I realized I'd lost my key. I couldn't get in the house and it was Sooooo cold!

Ahmed: Oh no, that must _____! What did you do in the end?

- a) be awful
- b) have been awful**
- c) be terrific
- d) have been terrific

a) The adjective is correct, but the event happened in the past so we have to use must have been an adjective.

b) The event happened in the past so we have to use must have been an adjective.

c) The event happened in the past so we have to use must have been an adjective; also *terrific* means very good. How did Wioletta feel after losing her key?

d) The grammar is correct: the event happened in the past so we have to use must have been an adjective but the adjective *'terrific'* is incorrect because it means very good. How did Wioletta feel after losing her key?

4. John: I couldn't sleep at all last night. Peter: You must be _____!

- a) exhausted
- b) knackered
- c) shattered

d) all of the above answers

a) *Exhausted*' means very tired how we usually feel if we don't sleep all night! But do any of the other words have the same meaning?

b) *Knackered*' is a very informal word which means very tired how we usually feel if we don't sleep all night! But be careful if you use this word as some people may find it impolite. Do any of the other words have the same meaning?

c) *Shattered*' means very tired how you must feel if you don't sleep all night! But do any of the other words mean the same?

d) All the words mean very tired - how we usually feel if we don't sleep all night

5. Claudette: I'm going for a run. Do you want to come?

Alice: You must be _____! It's snowing outside.

- a) busy
- b) hungry

c) mad

d) all of the above answers

a) Would Claudette really want to run in the snow if she's busy? Try again!

b) Would Claudette really want to run in the snow if she's hungry? Try again!

c) **MAD is used here to mean crazy silly or eccentric .**

d) Only one of the answers are correct. Try again!

6. Paul: The hotel was amazing; it had this beautiful pool with a bar in the middle! Carol: Oh, that must have been _____!

- a) wonderful
- b) terrific
- c) fantastic

d) all of the above answers

a) *Wonderful*' means very good , but do any of the other words mean the same?

b) *Terrific*' means very good , but do any of the other words mean the same?

c) *Fantastic*' means very good , but do any of the other words mean the same?

d) All the words can be used to mean very good .

Commonly Misspelled Words

Commonly misspelled words

1. When my father went to school, the boys and girls were taught in _____ classes.

- a) seperate
- b) separate
- c) separete
- d) seperete

2. What are the _____ qualifications for the job?

- a) necesary
- b) neccesary
- c) neccessary
- d) necessary

3. Most students choose to live in student _____ in the first year of their studies as it is convenient and affordable.

- a) accommodation
- b) acomodation
- c) accomodation
- d) acommodation

4. Bad news I'm afraid there has been a _____ drop in sales since the same period last year.

- a) definate
- b) definite
- c) definete
- d) defenite

5. Which of the following words is spelt correctly? (look at the use of 'e'.)

- a) changeable
- b) hoping
- c) argueable
- d) haveing

6. It's important that students studying at university learn to work _____.

- a) independantly
- b) independintly
- c) independently
- d) independently

Quiz topic: Commonly misspelled words (the answers) .

1. When my father went to school, the boys and girls were taught in _____ classes.

- a) seperate
- b) separate**
- c) separete
- d) seperete

a) This is not the correct spelling – check your spelling of the middle syllable

b) This is the correct spelling

c) This is not the correct spelling check your spelling of the final syllable

d) This is not the correct spelling check your spelling of the middle and final syllable

2. What are the _____ qualifications for the job?

- a) necesary
- b) neccesary
- c) neccessary
- d) necessary**

a) This is not the correct spelling – you need more Ss

b) This is not the correct spelling – there are too many Cs

c) This is not the correct spelling – there are too many Cs

d) This is the correct spelling

3. Most students choose to live in student _____ in the first year of their studies as it is convenient and affordable.

a) accommodation

- b) acomodation
- c) accomodation
- d) acommodation

a) This is the correct spelling

b) This is not the correct spelling – you need more Cs and Ms

c) This is not the correct spelling – you need more Ms

d) This is not the correct spelling – you need more Cs

4. Bad news I'm afraid there has been a _____ drop in sales since the same period last year.

- a) definate
- b) definite**
- c) definete
- d) defenite

a) This is not the correct spelling – look again at the final syllable

b) This is correct spelling

- c) This is not the correct spelling look again at the final syllable
- d) This is not the correct spelling look again at the middle syllable

5. Which of the following words is spelt correctly? (look at the use of 'e'.)

a) changeable

- b) hopeing
- c) argueable
- d) haveing

a) This is the correct spelling

- b) This word should not have an 'e' in the middle. Which word is correct?
- c) This word should not have an 'e' in the middle. Which word is correct?
- d) This word should not have an 'e' in the middle. Which word is correct?

6. It's important that students studying at university learn to work _____.

- a) independantly
- b) independintly
- c) independently**
- d) independently

a) This is not the correct spelling – check the final vowel in the word

b) This is not the correct spelling – check the final vowel in the word

c) This is the correct spelling

d) This is not the correct spelling – there are too many Es

Modal Auxiliary Verbs

1. She's lived in Tokyo for five years now so she _____ Japanese fluently.
a) could speaks
b) can speak
c) could spoke
d) can speaks
2. I'm not sure what we'll do tomorrow. We _____ a picnic if the weather is nice.
a) might having
b) might to have
c) might have
d) might will have
3. You really _____ smoking. It's so bad for you.
a) should give up
b) ought to give up
c) must give up
d) Any of the above
4. They're always going on exotic holidays. They _____ be really rich.
a) can't
b) may
c) must
d) might
5. A: Is that Simon over there?
B: No, it _____ Simon. He's on holiday in Spain now.
a) can't be
b) might be
c) can be
d) should be
6. It's after 8 o'clock. Lights out! You _____ be fast asleep by now, _____ you?
a) shouldn't / should
b) should / shouldn't
c) should / should
d) shouldn't / shouldn't

ANSWERS:

1. She's lived in Tokyo for five years now so she _____ Japanese fluently.

a), c) and d) The form isn't correct. Try again.

b) This is the right answer. Well done!

2. I'm not sure what we'll do tomorrow. We _____ a picnic if the weather is nice.

a), b) and d) The correct form is modal + bare infinitive (infinitive without 'to'). Try again.

c) This is correct. Let's hope it's perfect picnic weather tomorrow then!

3. You really _____ smoking. It's so bad for you.

a), b) and c) This is correct but there are other options that are correct too.

d) This is the right choice. Well done!

4. They're always going on exotic holidays. They _____ be really rich.

a), b) and d) You need a different modal auxiliary verb to show you're certain they are very wealthy.

c) This is the right answer. Well done!

5. A: Is that Simon over there?

B: No, it _____ Simon. He's on holiday in Spain just now.

b), c) and d) You need a different modal auxiliary verb to show that you're certain it isn't Simon.

a) Correct – this means you are certain the man you're looking at isn't Simon.

6. It's after 8 o'clock. Lights out! You _____ be fast asleep by now, _____ you?

a) These two words are the wrong way round.

b) This is the right answer. Well done!

c) The first answer is right but the second one isn't.

d) The second answer is right but the first one isn't.

Modals

1. She _____ French and Japanese.
a) does can speak
b) can speaks
c) is can speak
d) can speak
2. When I was young my father _____ me a story every evening before I went to sleep.
a) will told
b) would told
c) would tell
d) can tell
3. I _____ the exam. I only answered two of the ten questions.
a) can't be passed
b) couldn't have pass
c) can't have pass
d) none of the above
4. Excuse me sir. You _____ smoke here. It's against the rules. Didn't you see the sign?
a) couldn't
b) can't
c) can
d) must
5. After quite a few attempts, he finally _____ smoking last year.
a) managed to give up
b) could give up
c) managed to giving up
d) none of the above
6. He knows he _____ on a diet but he's just got no will power.
a) should ought to go
b) ought should go
c) ought to go
d) oughts go

ANSWERS:

1. She _____ French and Japanese.

a) You only need two of these three verbs (*modal + infinitive without to*) here.

b) The form here should be *modal + infinitive without to*.

c) You only need two of these three verbs (*modal + infinitive without to*) here.

d) Well done! This means she is able to speak two languages.

2. When I was young my father _____ me a story every evening before I went to sleep.

a) Both the verbs are in the wrong form. The modal verb (*will*) needs to be in the past tense and the main verb needs to be in the base form.

b) The modal verb (*will*) is in the correct form but the second verb isn't.

c) Well done! This is the correct form. We can use the modal *would* to talk about past habits.

d) You need a different modal verb here to talk about past habits.

3. I _____ the exam. I only answered two of the ten questions.

a) This is almost correct but one of the verbs is incorrect.

b) The second verb is correct but the first and the third ones are in the wrong form.

c) The form of one of the verbs is incorrect.

d) Correct! None of these is correct. The right answer is *I can't have passed* (using *can't* for deductions).

4. Excuse me sir. You _____ smoke here. It's against the rules. Didn't you see the sign?

a) The form of this modal is incorrect.

b) Correct! This means you're not allowed to smoke here.

c) Smoking is not allowed here so you need the negative form of this modal verb.

d) This means you have to smoke here. The correct answer means you're not allowed to smoke.

5. After quite a few attempts, he finally _____ smoking last year.

a) Well done! This means he was able to stop smoking successfully.

b) The modal verb *could* isn't correct here. You need to use another verb that means *was able to*.

c) Although you're right, you don't need a modal verb, you haven't quite got the form correct here.

d) One of these answers is correct.

6. He knows he _____ on a diet but he's just got no will power.

a) There is one extra word here.

b) This a mixture of two verbs (*ought to* and *should*).

c) Correct! This means he should eat less and try to lose some weight.

d) With modal verbs you don't add s to he/she/it as you do with other present simple regular verbs.

Most Common Adjectives In English

1. relations between the two countries have not been very satisfactory recently.
A) Abnormal
B) Economic
C) Monotone
D) Criminal
E) Economical
2. Oh, it must be cold weather now up there on top of the hill.
A) hospitable
B) confusing
C) stuffy
D) boiling
E) freezing
3. I am sorry for bothering you at such a(n) hour.
A) unnecessary
B) inconvenient
C) necessary
D) incompetent
E) convenient
4. The service here is always It has never been compulsory.
A) inadequate
B) irregular
C) voluntary
D) chronic
E) unpopular
5. I am rather about her health. Really, I must see the doctor at once.
A) continuous
B) conceited
C) concerned
D) complicated
E) confusing
6. She is now a popular, film star.
A) generous
B) glamorous
C) greasy
D) grieving
E) gloomy
7. A(n) soldier is most likely to get shot in the ass.
A) cowardly
B) unconscious
C) vertical
D) courageous
E) victorious
8. It's !! They charged me double the price of an ordinary bottle of wine in that restaurant.
A) outrageous
B) undesirable
C) outstanding
D) competitive
E) compulsory
9. Her voice had become from shouting. Her last words were almost inaudible.
A) reserved
B) hoarse
C) damp
D) sour
E) eager

Most Common Adjectives In English

10. Once I was going up in the lift at a hotel when another person whom I hadn't met until then started talking to me. He asked 'How are you?' and I answered "Fine". He then asked me "What else are you up to?" and I replied "Well, nothing much". He then said angrily, "Do You Mind! I Am On The Phone!" I was so _____ that I got off the lift at the next stop and walked up the rest of the stairs.

- A)** sarcastic
- B)** envious
- C)** uncertain
- D)** inconvenient
- E)** embarrassed

Most Common Adjectives In English

Answer Key:

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1: B | 6: B |
| 2: E | 7: A |
| 3: B | 8: A |
| 4: C | 9: B |
| 5: C | 10: E |

Negatives

Quiz topic: Negatives

1. I don't know *what* to make for dinner; there's _____ in the cupboards!

a) no one
b) none
c) no
d) nothing
2. Who left all this washing up? _____ of it is mine.

a) no one
b) none
c) no
d) nothing
3. A: What did you say? B: _____ .

a) no one
b) none
c) no
d) nothing
4. There are _____ young single people living in this town – only old people and young families.

a) no one
b) none
c) no
d) nothing
5. _____ phoned while I was out, did they? I'm expecting an important call from the States.

a) No one
b) None
c) No
d) Nothing
6. A: How much luggage have you got? B: _____ – I like to travel light!

a) no one
b) none
c) no
d) nothing

Quiz topic: Negatives

Answers

1. I don't know *what* to make for dinner; there's _____ in the cupboards!

- a) no one
- b) none
- c) no
- d) nothing**

a) You can say *someone*, *everyone* or *no one* to talk about people – another way of saying *no one* is *nobody*.

b) **None** can mean *not one* e.g. *None of the students was there on time.*

c) You can use *no* + noun e.g. *I've got no money (= I haven't got any money)*

d) You can say something, nothing or everything (nothing, not anything) – when you use nothing do not use a negative verb (there isn't nothing)

2. Who left all this washing up? _____ of it is mine

- a) no one
- b) none**
- c) no
- d) nothing

a) Use *no one* to talk about people – another way of saying *no one* is *nobody*.

b) None can mean not any e.g. None of this money is mine (= not any)

c) You can use *no* + noun e.g. *He's got no friends (= He hasn't got any friends)*

d) You can say *something*, *nothing* or *everything* (*nothing* = *not anything*)

3. A: What did you say? B: _____.

- a) no one
- b) none
- c) no
- d) nothing**

a) Use *no one* to talk about people – another way of saying *no one* is *nobody*.

b) **None** can mean *not any* e.g. *None of this money is mine (= not any)*

c) You can use *no* + noun e.g. *He's got no friends (= He hasn't got any friends)*

d) You can use nothing as a one word answer to a question.

4. There are _____ young single people living in this town – only old people and young families.

- a) no one
- b) none
- c) no**
- d) nothing

a) Try again.

b) None can mean not any e.g. None of this money is mine (= not any)

c) You can use no noun e.g. e s got no friends (e hasn t got any friends)

d) Use nothing to say not anything e.g. I ve got nothing to say to you

5. _____ phoned while I was out, did they? I m expecting an important call from the States.

- a) No one**
- b) None
- c) No
- d) Nothing

a) No one is another way of saying nobody .

b) None can mean not any e.g. None of this money is mine (= not any)

c) You can use no noun e.g. He s got no friends (= He hasn t got any friends)

d) Use nothing to say not anything e.g. I ve got nothing to say to you

6. A: How much luggage have you got? B: _____ – I like to travel light!

- a) no one
- b) none**
- c) no
- d) nothing

a) Use no one to talk about people – another way of saying no one is nobody .

b) None can mean not any e.g. None of this money is mine (not any)

c) You can use no noun e.g. He s got no friends (= He hasn t got any friends)

d) Use nothing to say not anything e.g. I ve got nothing to say to you .

Vocab odd one out

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. Which of the following is NOT a word connected with football?

- a. kick
- b. nil
- c. score
- d. track

2. Which word is NOT connected with a PC?

- a. mouse
- b. screen
- c. keyboard
- d. windscreen

3. Which word is NOT connected with gardens?

- a. lawn
- b. pavement
- c. flowers
- d. gardener

4. Which word is NOT connected with cars?

- a. boot
- b. bonnet
- c. handlebars
- d. steering wheel

5. Which word is NOT connected with music?

- a. pop
- b. rock
- c. classic
- d. classical

6. Which word is NOT connected with cold weather?

- a. boiling
- b. snow
- c. hail
- d. sleet

Vocab odd one out

Answers

1. Which of the following is NOT a word connected with football?

- a. kick - Kick is a verb - to kick a ball (with your foot)
- b. nil - Nil means zero e.g. the score at half-time was nil nil (0 - 0)
- c. score - Score is a verb and noun e.g. what was the final score?
- d. track - A track is connected with athletics and running - the 400m is a track event. Correct**

2. Which word is NOT connected with a PC?

- a. mouse - Use your mouse to move the cursor on the screen.
- b. screen - The information is displayed on the screen.
- c. keyboard - You use the keyboard for typing.
- d. windscreen - You look through the windscreen on your car. Correct**

3. Which word is NOT connected with gardens?

- a. lawn - The lawn is the area of grass in a garden.
- b. pavement - You walk down the pavement at the side of the road. Correct**
- c. flowers - Flowers are found in gardens.
- d. gardener - A gardener works in a garden.

4. Which word is NOT connected with cars?

- a. boot - You put your luggage in the boot (US English: trunk)
- b. bonnet - You will find the engine under the bonnet (US English: hood)
- c. handlebars - You steer a (motor)bike with the handlebars. Correct**
- d. steering wheel - You steer a car with the steering wheel.

5. Which word is NOT connected with music?

- a. pop - Pop is a type of music.
- b. rock - Rock is a type of music.
- c. classic - If something is a classic is considered to be a authoritative example e.g. a Porsche is a classic car. Correct**
- d. classical - Classical is a type of music.

6. Which word is NOT connected with cold weather?

- a. boiling - If the weather is hot, you can say 'It's boiling!' Correct**
- b. snow - If it snows at Christmas, it's called a white Christmas.
- c. hail - When it rains ice, we call it hail.
- d. sleet - Sleet is an icy rain.

Passive Voice

1. I hope the new timetable ---- by Friday as I want to start a driving course next week, but I need to know which afternoon I will be off before I can enrol on it.
A) has been announced
B) is going to announce
C) will have been announced
D) has been announcing
E) is being announced
2. Obviously, the management ---- that we ---- the new conditions without questioning the consequences.
A) have assumed / are accepted
B) assume / will accept
C) were assumed / have accepted
D) will be assumed / will be accepted
E) assumed / were accepted
3. Look! The other team must be about to play their substitute because he ---- warmed up at the side of the pitch.
A) has got
B) gets
C) had been getting
D) is getting
E) will get
4. To the ancient Romans, a census ---- simply counting the people and valuing their estates for the purpose of the taxation, but today the range of information collected by a census taker is very wide, and the statistics gathered ---- to many uses.
A) meant / are put
B) was meant / have put
C) used to mean / have been putting
D) had been meaning / put
E) means / are being put
5. I really dislike ---- to work on Sundays because I feel torn between my family and work.
A) to be asking
B) asking
C) being asked
D) having asked
E) to have asked
6. The FBI ---- that he knew where the body ----.
A) has suspected / was burying
B) suspects / had been burying
C) was suspected / will be buried
D) is suspected / had buried
E) suspected / was buried
7. Animal lovers would like industrial testing on animals ---- to medical experiments
A) being limited
B) to have limited
C) having limited
D) to be limited
E) to be limiting
8. The end of slavery in America ---- by the passage of the 13th Amendment to the US Constitution on 18th December 1865.
A) would have achieved
B) was achieving
C) had achieved
D) has been achieved
E) was achieved
9. Medicines and chemical cleaning liquids ---- out of children's reach.
A) should be kept
B) must have kept
C) need to keep
D) have kept
E) used to keep

Passive Voice

10. The United Kingdom ---- a period of time until 1995 to clean up its beaches by the European Union, but Morecambe Bay in Lancashire was so dirty that it ---- two more years to bring the area up to the required standard.
- A)** was given / was allowed
B) is given / has allowed
C) gives / will have allowed
D) has been given / has allowed
E) gave / had been allowed
11. Five armed men ---- a Zurich Post Office last night in a van which ---- as a Post Office repair vehicle.
- A)** were robbing / disguised
B) robbed / was disguised
C) were robbed / had disguised
D) had been robbed / has disguised
E) would be robbing / is disguised
12. Advertising is very old. Examples of advertising ---- as far back as ancient Greece, where criers ---- out messages about their clients' wares to the public.
- A)** have found / were shouting
B) would be found / had been shouted
C) might be found / were shouted
D) used to find / had been shouting
E) can be found / shouted
13. The coach driver couldn't see through the window because it ---- properly
- A)** doesn't clean
B) didn't use to clean
C) wasn't supposed to clean
D) hadn't been cleaned
E) hasn't cleaned
14. Portugal's government ---- down by a military coup in 1974 and the new administration ---- the rights of Portuguese African territories to independence.
- A)** was bringing / was recognized
B) has brought / recognized
C) was brought / recognized
D) has been brought / is recognized
E) had brought / had recognized
15. In order to keep his land fertile, a farmer ---- animal, plant or chemical fertilisers.
- A)** had been used
B) has to use
C) must be used
D) used to use
E) can be used
16. During some of the war years, my father and his brother were separated ---- their parents because they were evacuated from London to the countryside.
- A)** with
B) for
C) about
D) from
E) towards
17. In our company the sales representatives and the managers are provided ---- a company car.
- A)** with
B) from
C) by
D) into
E) for

Passive Voice

18. The film "Rainmaker" is based ---- the book of the same name by John Grisham and tells the story of a newly qualified lawyer
- A)** for
B) from
C) on
D) with
E) by
19. Local residents ---- to radio-activity for weeks now because of the leak at the Nuclear Power station.
- A)** are exposing
B) have been exposed
C) will have been exposed
D) were exposed
E) had been exposing
20. I'm sure they ---- with your gift. They ---- a toaster for a long time.
- A)** will thrill / wanted
B) had thrilled / have wanted
C) are going to thrill / had been wanting
D) will be thrilled / have been wanting
E) will have been thrilled / want
21. Under UK equal opportunity laws, employees ---- against on the grounds of race, religion or gender.
- A)** didn't use to discriminate
B) should not discriminate
C) won't have discriminated
D) hasn't been discriminating
E) cannot be discriminated
22. The company ---- the advertisement because several viewers ---- that it was offensive.
- A)** was being withdrawn / will complain
B) withdraws / had complained
C) had been withdrawn / were complaining
D) could have withdrawn / complain
E) had to withdraw / complained
23. Strict dieting to lose weight ---- only under a physician's care.
- A)** has attempted
B) should be attempted
C) is attempting
D) must have attempted
E) had been attempting
24. Are you sure my table ---- by this cleaning fluid?
- A)** won't have damaged
B) hadn't damaged
C) won't be damaged
D) isn't damaging
E) hasn't been damaging
25. It's our principle that the petrol tank ---- before the rental car ---- to the customer
- A)** is filled / is delivered
B) must be filled / has delivered
C) has filled / has been delivered
D) was filled / had delivered
E) will have filled / delivers
26. This morning, the attendant ---- a baby who ---- in an old blanket on the steps of the country hospital.
- A)** finds / wrapped
B) was being found / has been wrapped
C) is finding / was wrapped
D) found / was wrapped
E) was found / had been wrapped
27. The sailing ship ---- about like a toy by the strong November wind.
- A)** threw
B) had thrown
C) throws
D) was being thrown
E) has been throwing

Passive Voice

28. All of the trees that ---- by the disease ----; otherwise, the problem will spread through the whole orchard.
- A)** affect / must have been destroyed
 - B)** are affected / should be destroyed
 - C)** have been affected / destroy
 - D)** have been affecting / might be destroyed
 - E)** are affecting / will have been destroyed
29. In some states in the USA, prisoners who have received the death sentence ---- by lethal injection, while other states ---- prisoners in an "electric chair".
- A)** have been killing / are executed
 - B)** had been killed / will execute
 - C)** are killed / execute
 - D)** will kill / are going to execute
 - E)** are killing / are executing
30. Most of the animals which now ---- wild on the island ---- there during the 19th century.
- A)** live / were brought
 - B)** are living / had brought
 - C)** were living / are brought
 - D)** have been living / brought
 - E)** lived / have been brought
31. I ---- scuba diving lessons since last year, but I still ---- accustomed to breathing with all that equipment.
- A)** took / hadn't got
 - B)** am taking / didn't get
 - C)** have been taking / haven't got
 - D)** am taken / wasn't getting
 - E)** will be taken / won't be getting
32. You ---- the dogs in; otherwise, they ---- frightened when the fireworks go off.
- A)** must have brought / got
 - B)** should have brought / have got
 - C)** are brought / are getting
 - D)** had better bring / will get
 - E)** have been brought / get
33. As far as I know, the body ---- by a child who ---- his bike through the park.
- A)** has discovered / is riding
 - B)** had discovered / was ridden
 - C)** was being discovered / rides
 - D)** is discovered / is being ridden
 - E)** was discovered / was riding

Passive Voice

34. The secretary ---- ---- in the conspiracy, but we don't know whether she actually shot the senator or not.

- A)** has been known / to be involving
- B)** is known / to have been involved
- C)** will have known / to involve
- D)** knew / to have involved
- E)** had been known / having involved

35. Robert is so clumsy with words that whenever he ---- his mouth, he ---- somebody.

- A)** opens / insults
- B)** opened / is insulted
- C)** will open / has insulted
- D)** will have opened / is insulting
- E)** had been known / was insulted

Passive Voice

Answer Key:

1: C	19: B
2: B	20: D
3: D	21: E
4: A	22: E
5: C	23: B
6: E	24: C
7: D	25: A
8: E	26: D
9: A	27: D
10: A	28: B
11: B	29: C
12: E	30: A
13: D	31: C
14: C	32: D
15: B	33: E
16: D	34: B
17: A	35: A
18: C	

Passive Voice

1. The results of the research ---- that, presently, several East Asian countries ---- rapidly.
A) have indicated / were developing
B) indicate / are developing
C) are indicated / have been developing
D) were indicated / had developed
E) had indicated / developed
2. Understandably, her friends ---- when Julia married someone else after being engaged to John for two years.
A) are surprising
B) were surprised
C) surprised
D) will be surprised
E) had surprised
3. The facsimile ---- when the secretary returns from lunch.
A) will be sent
B) is going to send
C) should have sent
D) was being sent
E) has been sent
4. Animals ---- to survive in the wild, rather than kept in captivity.
A) are helping
B) have been helping
C) should be helped
D) could be helping
E) ought to have helped
5. Because James ---- to physical work, he ---- after he had spent a week on the farm.
A) isn't accustomed / might be exhausted
B) hadn't accustomed / had exhausted
C) won't be accustomed / will be exhausted
D) hasn't accustomed / has exhausted
E) wasn't accustomed / was exhausted
6. Films of violence ---- on television until after 9.30 at night, the time when the majority of children ---- to bed.
A) cannot be shown / went
B) aren't being shown / had gone
C) didn't use to be shown / are going
D) shouldn't be shown / go
E) needn't be shown / have gone
7. Normal climbing boots slip in icy conditions, so climbers ---- iron plates with spikes, known as crampons, to their boots.
A) should be fixed
B) have to fix
C) have been fixed
D) used to fix
E) must be fixed
8. "Fragile, handle with care" ---- on the package, but still the contents of the parcel ---- when it arrived.
A) had written / would be broken
B) is being written / will be broken
C) was written / were broken
D) would have written / had broken
E) has been written / could break

Passive Voice

9. An apple tree ---- fruit until it is five to eight years old.
- A)** did not bear
 - B)** was not bearing
 - C)** has not been borne
 - D)** does not bear
 - E)** will not be borne
10. The hill where Jane Austen set one of her romances ---- Box Hill because of the box trees which ---- there.
- A)** calls / are grown
 - B)** has been calling / grew
 - C)** used to call / used to grow
 - D)** are calling / were growing
 - E)** is called / grow
11. Your chances of success in an examination ---- if you ---- the course work thoroughly.
- A)** enhance / are revised
 - B)** were enhancing / revised
 - C)** had enhanced / were revising
 - D)** could be enhanced / would revise
 - E)** are enhanced / revise
12. When he ---- an essay on time for once, his professor ---- him a look of surprise.
- A)** handed / gave
 - B)** was handed / was giving
 - C)** is handed / will be given
 - D)** has handed / would give
 - E)** hands / is given
13. You ---- plenty of time in case the bus ----; otherwise, you'll risk missing your ferry.
- A)** must have allowed / delays
 - B)** used to allow / delayed
 - C)** ought to be allowed / has delayed
 - D)** had better allow / is delayed
 - E)** were allowed / was delayed
14. It's true that happiness ---- with money, but some money ---- life easier
- A)** mustn't be bought / made
 - B)** shouldn't bought / has made
 - C)** can't be bought / makes
 - D)** doesn't buy / is making
 - E)** hasn't been bought / is made
15. Cells ---- for the first time by the English scientist Robert Hooke, who, in 1665, ---- a book about his findings.
- A)** were described / published
 - B)** had described / would have published
 - C)** could be described / was published
 - D)** has described / had published
 - E)** would be described / could be published
16. Portland cement, when it ---- with water, ---- a paste that binds sand, gravel and stone into a rock-like mass called concrete.
- A)** will be combined / formed
 - B)** has combined / is formed
 - C)** was combined / was formed
 - D)** combines / has been formed
 - E)** is combined / forms
17. The twentieth century, now nearing its end, ---- the century when mankind ---- to realise that the Earth's resources are limited
- A)** was / was coming
 - B)** will be / had come
 - C)** has been / has come
 - D)** had been / came
 - E)** will have been / is coming

Passive Voice

18. Up to now, the equipment ---- regularly, but from now on, we ---- it before every outing.
- A)** wasn't checked / are checking
 - B)** hasn't checked / will be checking
 - C)** isn't being checked / should be checked
 - D)** hasn't been checked / are going to check
 - E)** hadn't checked / have to be checked
19. Judging from the speed of mechanisation, it ---- that very few things in the world ---- by hand in the twenty-first century
- A)** has been predicted / will be making
 - B)** can be predicted / will be made
 - C)** will be predicted / were made
 - D)** is being predicted / have been made
 - E)** is predicting / will have been made
20. Considering the major resources we ---- with for the project, we ---- a wonderful job.
- A)** had been provided / did
 - B)** were provided / can do
 - C)** have been provided / used to do
 - D)** will be provided / have done
 - E)** provided / will be doing
21. Solutions to the problem of unemployment ----, but none of the measures that ---- so far has been very successful.
- A)** have sought / will be tired
 - B)** will be sought / have been trying
 - C)** had been seeking / were trying
 - D)** are being sought / have been tried
 - E)** have been seeking / are tried
22. Africa's population growth rate is much higher than the world average and it ---- that, by the year 2050, Africa ---- for twenty-one per cent of the world's population.
- A)** has estimated / account
 - B)** was estimating / had been accounting
 - C)** will be estimated / accounted
 - D)** will have estimated / is accounting
 - E)** is estimated / will account
23. Following stricter "drink driving" regulations, the number of accidents which ---- drunk drivers ---- significantly.
- A)** have been involved / is reduced
 - B)** involve / has been reduced
 - C)** were involved / was reduc
 - D)** are involved / is reducing
 - E)** involved / has been reducing
24. I managed to translate most of the letter for you, but I ---- stuck on one or two sentences.
- A)** am getting
 - B)** get
 - C)** got
 - D)** was getting
 - E)** will get
25. The world's first dental school, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, ---- by two Americans, Horace Hayden and Chapin Harris, in 1839.
- A)** would have founded
 - B)** was founding
 - C)** was founded
 - D)** had founded
 - E)** would be founding

Passive Voice

26. The works of Shakespeare ---- into every major language in the world.
- A)** are going to translate
 - B)** have been translated
 - C)** had translated
 - D)** had been translating
 - E)** will have translated
27. He ---- about this meeting for weeks, so I don't know why he ---- anything for it yet.
- A)** is known / isn't preparing
 - B)** was known / doesn't prepare
 - C)** knows / didn't prepare
 - D)** has known / hasn't prepared
 - E)** knew / hadn't prepared
28. There were such a lot of different things to do at the resort where we ---- our holiday that none of us ----.
- A)** spent / was bored
 - B)** were spending / bored
 - C)** were spent / had bored
 - D)** have spent / could be bored
 - E)** spend / are bored
29. A place ---- for you, Madam, as soon as you ---- the deposit.
- A)** has been reserved / will pay
 - B)** reserved / had paid
 - C)** is reserving / are paid
 - D)** is reserved / were paid
 - E)** will be reserved / have paid
30. There is no way you ---- all of your project in an hour, so you ----the most important points and talk about those.
- A)** should be covered / ought to choose
 - B)** used to cover / can choose
 - C)** must cover / will be chosen
 - D)** ought to cover / have chosen
 - E)** can cover / had better choose
31. If a person ---- in more food than required to meet the body's needs, the excess calories ---- to fat
- A)** will take / have converted
 - B)** takes / are converted
 - C)** is taken / convert
 - D)** has taken / were converted
 - E)** was taken / had converted
32. Because I ---- up in a house next to the main railway line, I rarely get disturbed by noises during the night.
- A)** was brought
 - B)** had brought
 - C)** have been bringing
 - D)** used to bring
 - E)** am bringing
33. Women ---- dress design until the last half of the 19th century.
- A)** were dominated
 - B)** have dominated
 - C)** dominated
 - D)** are dominating
 - E)** would be dominated
34. Luckily, he realized that he had forgotten his passport in time to return to the hotel and collect it; otherwise, we ---- for the flight
- A)** must not have accepted
 - B)** ought not to be accepted
 - C)** hadn't been accepted
 - D)** couldn't have been accepted
 - E)** needn't have accepted

Passive Voice

35. Everybody was very concerned when one of the representatives ---- halfway through the main course.
- A)** will collapse
 - B)** is collapsing
 - C)** has collapsed
 - D)** collapses
 - E)** collapsed

Passive Voice

Answer Key:

1: B	19: B
2: B	20: A
3: A	21: D
4: C	22: E
5: E	23: B
6: D	24: C
7: B	25: C
8: C	26: B
9: D	27: D
10: E	28: A
11: E	29: E
12: A	30: E
13: D	31: B
14: C	32: A
15: A	33: C
16: E	34: D
17: C	35: E
18: D	

Past participle spelling patterns

Past participle spelling patterns

1. Have you ever _____ Karaoke? It s great fun!
a) sung
b) sang
c) sing
d) singed

2. I 've _____ words for my essay; I need to write 1 more.
a) written
b) write
c) wrote
d) writed

3. I 've _____ these new shoes; do you like them?
a) buy
b) bought
c) buyed
d) bort

4. Where have you _____ the car keys? I can t find them anywhere!
a) pat
b) puted
c) putted
d) put

5. News just in: Terrorists have _____ up a car in the central market square.
a) blow
b) blew
c) blown
d) blowed

6. OH no! I _____ my favorite sweater in the wash; look, it s so small!
a) shrink
b) shrunk
c) shrank
d) shrinked

ANSWERS

Past participle spelling patterns

1. Have you ever _____ Karaoke? Its great fun!

a) sung

b) sang

c) sing

d) singed

a) The spelling pattern of this verb is similar to swim – swam – swum .

b) What s the past participle of the verb sing ? Think of the spelling pattern of the verb swim – swam – swum .

c) What s the past participle of the verb sing ? Think of the spelling pattern of the verb swim – swam – swum .

d) What s the past participle of the verb sing ? Think of the spelling pattern of the verb swim – swam – swum .

2. I ve _____ words for my essay; I need to write 1 more.

a) written

b) write

c) wrote

d) writed

a) The spelling pattern of the verb ride – rode – ridden is very similar.

b) What s the past participle of the verb write ? Think of the spelling pattern of the verb ride – rode – ridden .

c) What s the past participle of the verb write ? Think of the spelling pattern of the verb ride – rode – ridden .

d) What s the past participle of the verb write ? Think of the spelling pattern of the verb ride – rode – ridden .

3. I 've bought these new shoes; do you like them?

a) buy

b) bought

c) buyed

d) bort

a) What s the past participle of the verb buy ? Think of the spelling pattern of the verb bring – brought – brought.

b) The spelling pattern of this verb is similar to bring – brought – brought .

c) What s the past participle of the verb buy ? Think of the spelling pattern of the verb bring – brought – brought .

d) The sound of this verb in the past is bort but the spelling is strange. Think of the spelling pattern of the verb bring – brought – brought .

4. Where have you _____ the car keys? I can't find them anywhere!

- a) pat
- b) puted
- c) putted
- d) put**

a) What's the past participle of the verb put? Think of the spelling pattern of the verb cut – cut – cut .

b) What's the past participle of the verb put? Think of the spelling pattern of the verb cut – cut – cut .

c) What's the past participle of the verb put? Think of the spelling pattern of the verb cut – cut – cut .

d) The spelling pattern of this verb is similar to cut – cut – cut .

5. News just in: Terrorists have _____ up a car in the central market square.

- a) blow
- b) blew
- c) blown**
- d) blowed

a) If someone blows something up they cause an explosion. This verb follows a similar spelling pattern to fly – flew – flown .

b) If someone blows something up they cause an explosion. This verb follows a similar spelling pattern to fly – flew – flown .

c) If someone blows something up they cause an explosion. This verb follows a similar spelling pattern to fly – flew – flown .

d) If someone blows something up they cause an explosion. This verb follows a similar spelling pattern to fly – flew – flown .

6. OH no! I _____ my favorite sweater in the wash; look, it's so small!

- a) shrink
- b) shrunk
- c) shrank**
- d) shrinked

a) If you wash your clothes with very hot water, you may shrink them (make them smaller). What's the past tense of this verb? Think of the verb sink – sank – sunk .

b) If you wash your clothes with very hot water, you may shrink them (make them smaller). What's the past tense of this verb? Think of the verb sink – sank – sunk .

c) If you washed your clothes with very hot water and made them much smaller you shrank them. The verb follows the pattern of the verb sink – sank – sunk .

d) If you wash your clothes with very hot water, you may shrink them (make them smaller). What's the past tense of this verb? Think of the verb sink – sank – sunk .

Grammar Past Participles

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. Did you know over 200 people have successfully _____ solo across the channel from England to France?

- a. swimmmed
- b. swim
- c. swam
- d. swum

2. Hmmm, I love the smell of freshly _____ coffee.

- a. grind
- b. grinded
- c. ground
- d. grounded

3. Why don't you throw that shirt away? You haven't _____ it for years.

- a. worn
- b. worned
- c. wear
- d. weared

4. The lecture _____ over an hour, I nearly fell asleep!

- a. last
- b. lasted
- c. lost
- d. losted

5. She's going to look lovely, she's _____ a beautiful dress.

- a. chosen
- b. choose
- c. chose
- d. chosed

6. Ouch! I've been _____ by a mosquito - again!

- a. bit
- b. bited
- c. bitted
- d. bitten

Grammar Past Participles

Answers

1. Did you know over 200 people have successfully _____ solo across the channel from England to France?

- a. swimmmed - What's the irregular past participle of 'swim'?
- b. swim - What's the irregular past participle of 'swim'?
- c. swam - What's the irregular past participle of 'swim'?
- d. **swum - Swim, swam, swum are the correct forms of the verb. Correct**

2. Hmmm, I love the smell of freshly _____ coffee.

- a. grind - What's the irregular past participle of 'grind'?
- b. grinded - What's the irregular past participle of 'grind'?
- c. **ground - Grind, ground, ground are the correct forms of the verbs. Correct**
- d. grounded - What's the irregular past participle of 'grind'?

3. Why don't you throw that shirt away? You haven't _____ it for years.

- a. **worn - Wear, wore, worn are the correct forms of the verb. Correct**
- b. worned - What's the irregular past participle of 'wear'?
- c. wear - What's the irregular past participle of 'wear'?
- d. weared - What's the irregular past participle of 'wear'?

4. The lecture _____ over an hour, I nearly fell asleep!

- a. last - What's the past participle of 'last'?
- b. **lasted - 'Last' is a regular verb i.e. last, lasted, lasted. Correct**
- c. lost - What's the past participle of 'last'?
- d. losted - What's the past participle of 'last'?

5. She's going to look lovely, she's _____ a beautiful dress.

- a. **chosen - Choose, chose, chosen are the correct forms of the verb. Correct**
- b. choose - What's the irregular past participle of 'choose'?
- c. chose - What's the irregular past participle of 'choose'?
- d. chosed - What's the irregular past participle of 'choose'?

6. Ouch! I've been _____ by a mosquito - again!

- a. bit - What's the irregular past participle of 'bit'?
- b. bited - What's the irregular past participle of 'bit'?
- c. bitted - What's the irregular past participle of 'bit'?
- d. **bitten - Bite, bit, bitten are the correct forms of the verb. Correct**

Past regrets

1. I know I _____ that report last week but I was so busy I just didn't have time to do it. Sorry.
 - a) must finish
 - b) should have finished
 - c) finished
 - d) should of finished

2. We got completely soaked in the rain. I wished we'd listened to you before we left the house. We _____ an umbrella!
 - a) should have took
 - b) could take
 - c) must have taken
 - d) none of the above

3. You _____ me it was a party! I would have put on something more dressy instead of these old jeans.
 - a) should of told
 - b) could have tell
 - c) could of told
 - d) could have told

4. If I had studied more I _____ my exam.
 - a) might have passed
 - b) would have passed
 - c) could have passed
 - d) any of the above

5. The steak is awful, sorry. It's completely raw! I _____ it longer.
 - a) cooked
 - b) didn't cook
 - c) should have cooked
 - d) none of the above

6. I'm glad I set the alarm clock. I _____ the plane if I had slept in.
 - a) might have missed
 - b) should have missed
 - c) can't have missed
 - d) must have missed

ANSWERS:

1. I know I _____ that report last week but I was so busy I just didn't have time to do it. Sorry.

a), c) and d) The correct form for talking about this past regret (I didn't finish the report but now I wish I had) is: 'should have' + past participle. Try again.

b) Well done, this is correct!

2. We got completely soaked in the rain. I wished we'd listened to you before we left the house. We _____ an umbrella!

a) You need a past participle, rather than a past simple verb ('took'), to complete this past regret (We didn't take an umbrella. I wish we had). Try again.

b) This means 'we might or we might not take an umbrella with us (in the future)'. The correct answer means 'We didn't take an umbrella with us and now I wished that we had.' Try again.

c) This means we took an umbrella with us. The correct answer means 'We didn't take an umbrella with us and now I wished that we had.' Try again.

d) This is the right answer. Well done!

3. You _____ me it was a party! I would have put on something more dressy instead of these old jeans.

a) and c) Although this regret about not being told about the dress-code may sound like 'should of' or 'could of', it's not correct. Try again.

b) This past regret is formed with 'could have' + past participle' (not the present simple). Try again.

d) This is the correct way to show that you wished your friend had told you about the dress-code before the party.

4. If I had studied more I _____ my exam.

a), b), c) Although this is correct, there is a better answer. Try again.

d) This is the correct answer.

5. The steak is awful, sorry. It's completely raw! I _____ it longer.

a) If you 'cooked it longer' it wouldn't be raw now. You need to add two more verbs here to show that you regret not cooking the meat longer.

b) You 'didn't cook it longer' that's the problem. You need to add two more verbs here to show that you regret not cooking the meat longer.

c) Well done, this is correct!

d) One of these options is correct. Try again.

6. I'm glad I set the alarm clock. I _____ the plane if I had slept in.

a) Well done, this is correct!

b) If you 'should have missed' the plane, it means you wished you had missed your flight. You need a different verb from 'should' which shows missing the flight was a possibility.

c) If you 'can't have missed' the plane, it means you didn't miss your flight. You need a different verb from 'can't have' which shows missing the flight was a possibility.

d) If you 'must have missed' the plane, it means you missed your flight. You need a different verb from 'must' which shows missing the flight was a possibility.

Phrasal Verbs

1. It's important to do the homework the teacher gives you. If you don't, you'll _____.

- a) fall behind it
- b) fall
- c) behind fall
- d) fall behind

2. Of course the computer's not working. You haven't _____!

- a) plugged it in
- b) plugged in
- c) plugged in it
- d) plugged it

3. I think that fish was off. I don't feel well. I think I'm going to _____.

- a) set up
- b) blow up
- c) throw up
- d) chop up

4. As soon as my grandma sits in front of the TV, she _____. I don't mind really, it's just that she snores so loudly I can't hear what they're saying on the telly!

- a) nods it off
- b) nods off
- c) sleeps off
- d) nods of

5. Will you give me a hand in the kitchen? Could you _____ for me please?

- a) chop these up
- b) chop up these vegetables
- c) chop these vegetables up
- d) all of the above

6. I'm not going to _____ your bad manners anymore. Either speak to me politely or don't talk to me at all!

- a) put up with it
- b) put with up
- c) put up with
- d) put up

ANSWERS:

1. It's important to do the homework the teacher gives you. If you don't, you'll _____.

- a) fall behind it
- b) fall
- c) behind fall
- d) fall behind**

- a) This phrasal verb doesn't need an object here.
- b) You need a particle (a preposition or adverb) to complete this phrasal verb.
- c) These words are in the wrong order.

d) Correct! This phrasal verb means to fall back or fail to keep up.

2. Of course the computer's not working. You haven't _____ !

- a) plugged it in**
- b) plugged in
- c) plugged in it
- d) plugged it

a) Well done! This phrasal verb means to connect a piece of electrical equipment to the electricity supply.

- b) This phrasal verb needs an object.
- c) With this phrasal verb, if the object is a pronoun, it must go between the verb and particle.
- d) You need a particle (a preposition or adverb) to complete this phrasal verb.

3. I think that fish was off. I don't feel well. I think I'm going to _____.

- a) set up
- b) blow up
- c) throw up**
- d) chop up

- a) You need a different verb here. Try again.
- b) You need a different verb here. Try again.
- c) Correct! This phrasal verb means the food and drink in your stomach comes up and out of your mouth.**
- d) You need a different verb here. Try again.

4. As soon as my grandma sits in front of the TV, she _____. I don't mind really, it's just that she snores so loudly I can't hear what they're saying on the telly!

- a) nods it off
- b) nods off**
- c) sleeps off
- d) nods of

a) This phrasal verb does not have an object.

b) Right! This phrasal verb means to fall asleep, often during the day or when you are not supposed to be sleeping.

c) The verb sleep isn't a phrasal verb so it doesn't need a particle. The correct answer is a phrasal verb which means *sleep*.

d) This is almost correct but the spelling of the particle is wrong.

5. Will you give me a hand in the kitchen? Could you _____ for me please?

- a) chop these up
- b) chop up these vegetables
- c) chop these vegetables up
- d) all of the above**

a) This answer is correct but so are some of the others.

b) This answer is correct but so are some of the others.

c) This answer is correct but so are some of the others.

d) Correct! All of these answers are right.

6. I'm not going to _____ your bad manners anymore. Either speak to me politely or don't talk to me at all!

- a) put up with it
- b) put with up
- c) put up with**
- d) put up

a) The object in this example is *your bad manners* so you don't need another one (*it*) here.

b) Some of these words are in the wrong order.

c) Right! This phrasal verb means to patiently accept or tolerate something unpleasant.

d) You need one more word here to complete the phrasal verb correctly.

Survival English

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. Which one of the following is NOT an everyday phone expression?

- a. Can I speak to John, it's Laura.
- b. Can you tell him I called?
- c. A table for three please.
- d. I'll call back later.

2. If your flight is late, the TV screens in the airport say:

Flight BA205 Rome _____

- a. DELAYED
- b. BOARDING
- c. WAIT IN LOUNGE
- d. LAST CALL

3. A: I didn't get the job! B: 'Oh, _____'

- a. Good heavens!
- b. That's brilliant!
- c. Same to you!
- d. Never mind, better luck next time!

4. Which one of the following is NOT something you say (or hear) at the doctors?

- a. What seems to be the matter?
- b. Have you got any medical insurance?
- c. I've got stomach-ache.
- d. Rare, medium or well-done?

5. Which one of the following is NOT something you say (or hear) at the train station ticket office?

- a. Could I have the bill please?
- b. Single or return?
- c. Which platform is it?
- d. How long does it take?

6. A: 'I'm getting married' B: 'Oh, _____'

- a. What a shame!
- b. What a pity!
- c. Congratulations!
- d. That's too bad!

Survival English

Answers:

1. Which one of the following is NOT an everyday phone expression?

- a. Can I speak to John, it's Laura. - Say this when you want to speak to someone.
- b. Can you tell him I called? - Say this if the person you want to speak to isn't available.
- c. A table for three please. - Say this when you arrive at a restaurant. Correct Answer**
- d. I'll call back later. - Say this if the person isn't there and you want to phone again later.

2. If your flight is late, the TV screens in the airport say:

Flight BA205 Rome _____

- a. DELAYED - 'Delayed' means your flight will be late. Correct Answer**
- b. BOARDING - 'Boarding' means you should go to the gate
- c. WAIT IN LOUNGE - 'Wait in Lounge' means you should wait in the departure lounge
- d. LAST CALL - 'Last Call' means you should hurry to the gate!

3. A: I didn't get the job! B: 'Oh, _____'

- a. Good heavens! - Say this if you are surprised by some news.
- b. That's brilliant! - Say this if you hear some good news.
- c. Same to you! - Say this if someone wishes you luck or a pleasant weekend.
- d. Never mind, better luck next time! - Say this if someone fails something like an exam or doesn't get a job. Correct Answer**

4. Which one of the following is NOT something you say (or hear) at the doctors?

- a. What seems to be the matter? - The doctor asks you this when you arrive.
- b. Have you got any medical insurance? - You might be asked this if you have an accident and go to hospital.
- c. I've got stomach-ache. - You might tell the doctor you have a pain in your stomach.
- d. Rare, medium or well-done? - The waiter in a restaurant asks you how you would like your steak cooked. Correct Answer**

5. Which one of the following is NOT something you say (or hear) at the train station ticket office?

- a. Could I have the bill please? - Say this when you want the pay in a restaurant. Correct Answer**
- b. Single or return? - Do you want a one-way or two-way ticket? (single or return)
- c. Which platform is it? - Say this if you want to know where the train is leaving from.
- d. How long does it take? - Ask this if you want to know how much time the journey will be.

6. A: 'I'm getting married' B: 'Oh, _____'

- a. What a shame! - Say this if someone tells you some bad news.
- b. What a pity! - Say this if someone tells you some bad news.
- c. Congratulations! - Say this if someone tells you some good news. Correct Answer**
- d. That's too bad! - Say this if someone tells you some bad news.

Plural

1. He went fishing at the weekend and caught two _____.
a) fishes of salmon
b) salmon fishes
c) salmon
d) salmons
2. This country has been hit by two economic _____ in the last ten years.
a) crisis
b) crises
c) crisisses
d) crissi
3. Could I have _____ and some butter please?
a) two dozen eggs
b) two dozens eggs
c) two dozen egg
d) two dozens egg
4. Jack has some unusual pets. His favorites are his three pet _____.
a) goose
b) geoses
c) geese
d) geeses
5. There's so much _____ on the roads. You can hardly move for cars and _____.
a) traffics / lorries
b) traffic / lorrys
c) traffics / lorrys
d) traffic / lorries
6. I've visited quite a few _____ but I've never seen such cute _____ and _____ before.
a) zoos / monkeys / gorillaes
b) zooes / monkeys / gorillas
c) zoos / monkeies / gorillas
d) zoos / monkeys / gorillas

ANSWERS:

1. He went fishing at the weekend and caught two _____.

- a) fishes of salmon
- b) salmon fishes
- c) salmon**
- d) salmons

a) You only need one of these three words to make the plural of *salmon*.

b) You only need one of these two words to make the plural of *salmon*.

c) Well done! This word has the same singular and plural form.

d) This word has the same singular and plural form so you don't need to put an s on the end of it to make plural.

2. This country has been hit by two economic _____ in the last ten years.

- a) crisis
- b) crises**
- c) crissises
- d) crissi

a) This is the singular form of this word. You need the plural form here.

b) Well done! The correct plural form of *crisis* is *crises*.

c) You can make some words plural by adding *es* (for example, *watch watches*) but *crisis* doesn't follow this rule.

d) You can make some words plural by taking off some of the letters and adding *i* (for example, *octopus octopi*) but *crisis* doesn't follow this rule.

3. Could I have _____ and some butter please?

- a) two dozen eggs**
- b) two dozens eggs
- c) two dozen egg
- d) two dozens egg

a) Correct! *Dozen* is a noun that has a plural without s when it comes after a number (two). It's like *three hundred* or *five million*.

b) *Dozen* is a noun that has a plural without s when it comes after a number (two). It's like *three hundred* or *five million*.

c) *Dozen* is a noun that has a plural without s when it comes after a number (two). It's like *three hundred* or *five million*.

d) *Dozen* is a noun that has a plural without s when it comes after a number (two). It's like *three hundred* or *five million*.

4. Jack has some unusual pets. His favorites are his three pet _____.

- a) goose
- b) geoses
- c) **geese**
- d) geeses

a) This is the singular form of this word. You need the plural form of this word.

b) The plural of *goose* is irregular. It's like *child children* or *mouse mice*.

c) **Right! This is the correct plural of *goose*.**

d) This is almost right. You just have one too many letters here.

5. There's so much _____ on the roads. You can hardly move for cars and _____.

- a) traffics / lorries
- b) traffic / lorrys
- c) traffics / lorrys
- d) **traffic / lorries**

a) The second answer is correct but the first one is an uncountable noun (like *information* or *accommodation*).

b) The first answer is correct but the second one follows the rule that if a word ends in *a consonant + y*, the plural is *ies* (like *ladies* or *parties*).

c) Neither of these answers is correct. The first one is an uncountable noun (like *information* or *accommodation*) and the second one follows the rule that if a word ends in *a consonant + y*, the plural is *ies* (like *ladies* or *parties*).

d) **Correct! Both these answers are right.**

6. I've visited quite a few _____ but I've never seen such cute _____ and _____ before.

- a) zoos / monkeys / gorillaes
- b) zooes / monkeys / gorillas
- c) zoos / monkeies / gorillas
- d) **zoos / monkeys / gorillas**

a) The first two answers are correct but the third one is a regular plural which needs only an *s* (like *peas* or *sofas*).

b) The last two answers are correct but the first one is a regular plural which needs only an *s* (like *radios* or *videos*).

c) The first and the last answers are correct but the second one follows the rule that if a word ends in *a vowel + y*, the plural is *y + s* (like *toys* or *plays*).

d) **Correct! All these answers are right.**

Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns - Subject and Object Pronouns

1. My sister bought that new car last week. That car is
A) his
B) hers
C) her
2. The blue car isn't my sister's car. The green one is ... car.
A) her
B) she
C) hers
3. Excuse me. Have you seen ... cell phone? I lost it.
A) my
B) mine
C) me
4. That dog belongs to my neighbor. It's ... dog.
A) our
B) their
C) his
5. Is this ... pen? Does it belong to you?
A) you
B) yours
C) your
6. No, that's not That pen is blue. My pen is green.
A) my
B) mine
C) me
7. ... home is located downtown, so it's close to my work.
A) We
B) Ours
C) Our
8. My brother doesn't like ... new job because it's very boring.
A) his
B) its
C) he
9. The cat was hungry and tired, so it ate all ... food and fell asleep.
A) its
B) it's
C) it
10. It's not theirs, it's We bought it yesterday.
A) our
B) them
C) ours
11. What time does ... English class begin?
A) yours
B) you
C) your
12. ... friend is over there by the cafeteria. Can you see him?
A) Me
B) My
C) Mine

Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns - Subject and Object Pronouns

13. Her friend says it's ..., but I think it belongs to them.

- A)** her
- B)** his
- C)** our

15. I don't think that sandwich is mine. I think it's

- A)** her
- B)** yours
- C)** their

14. What do you like to do in ... free time?

- A)** your
- B)** yours
- C)** ours

16. Is it his, hers, yours, ours, or ...? I really don't know!

- A)** they
- B)** theirs
- C)** them

Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns - Subject and Object Pronouns

Answer Key:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1: B | 9: A |
| 2: A | 10: C |
| 3: A | 11: C |
| 4: C | 12: B |
| 5: C | 13: B |
| 6: B | 14: A |
| 7: C | 15: B |
| 8: A | 16: B |

Possessive -'S vs -S MCQ Grammar Quiz

1. This car is my car, and that car is
A) Tom
B) Toms
C) Tom's
2. We need some pens. Where are your ...?
A) pens
B) pen's
C) pens'
3. Do these books belong to Alex? Are they ...?
A) his'
B) he's
C) his
4. My ... like to go swimming at a lake near our home.
A) brother's
B) brothers'
C) brothers
5. My ... favorite food is pizza. They both share one every week.
A) brother's
B) brothers'
C) brothers
6. How many ... did you ride your bicycle last week?
A) times
B) time's
C) times'
7. My ... house is over there. They live just across the street.
A) cousins'
B) cousins
C) cousin's
8. (A) How many ... do you have? (B) Two.
A) apple's
B) apples
C) apples'
9. Monday was their last ... to study before their test on Tuesday.
A) days'
B) day's
C) day
10. How many ... did the children eat at the park?
A) chocolate
B) chocolate's
C) chocolates
11. ... bicycle is broken, so he's going to take a bus to work today.
A) Robert's
B) Roberts'
C) Robert
12. The ... teacher is standing at the front of their classroom.
A) student's
B) students'
C) students

Possessive -'S vs -S

13. Next ... English class will begin at two o'clock, not three o'clock.

A) Thursdays'
B) Thursdays
C) Thursday's

14. Those are my ... toys on the floor. They didn't put them away.

A) children's
B) childrens
C) childrens'

15. There are many students and many ... at the college.

A) classrooms'
B) classroom's
C) classrooms

16. (A) What is your ... name? (B) Leonardo.

A) friends'
B) friend's
C) friends

Possessive -'S vs -S MCQ Grammar Quiz

Answer Key:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1: C | 9: C |
| 2: A | 10: C |
| 3: C | 11: A |
| 4: C | 12: B |
| 5: B | 13: C |
| 6: A | 14: A |
| 7: A | 15: C |
| 8: B | 16: B |

Present tenses

Quiz topic: present tenses

1. A: Can you help me? B: Sorry, not right now, I _____
- a) work
 - b) 'm working
 - c) 've worked
 - d) 've been working
2. A: How do you get to work? B: I _____ the train and then walk.
- a) take
 - b) 'm taking
 - c) 've taken
 - d) 've been taking
3. Which is the best answer? I'm so tired, I _____ for my exams all day
- a) study
 - b) 'm studying
 - c) 've studied
 - d) 've been studying
4. How many times _____ you? Turn that music down!
- a) do I tell
 - b) am I telling
 - c) have I told
 - d) have I been telling
5. How long _____ each other? We met when we were about _____ years old.
- a) do we know
 - b) are we knowing
 - c) have we known
 - d) have we been knowing
6. What time _____? I don't want to be late.
- a) will the film starting
 - b) is the film starting
 - c) has the film started
 - d) has the film been starting

Quiz topic: present tenses

1. A: Can you help me? B: Sorry, not right now, I _____

- a) work
- b) 'm working**
- c) 've worked
- d) 've been working

a) We use the present simple tense to talk about facts and habits.

b) If you are doing something (or something is happening) at this moment use the present continuous tense (am verb ing) to describe the action.

c) Use the present perfect to describe a situation which started in the past but continues to the present, e.g. 'I've lived in Edinburgh since 1955.'

d) Use the present perfect continuous to describe a continuous activity which started in the past and continues to the present, or which has a clear result in the present e.g. 'My legs ache because I've been running at the gym.'

2. A: How do you get to work? B: I _____ the train and then walk.

- a) take**
- b) 'm taking
- c) 've taken
- d) 've been taking

a) We use the present simple tense to talk about facts and habits.

b) We don't use the present continuous tense for describing everyday habits.

c) Use the present perfect to describe a situation which started in the past but continues to the present, e.g. 'I've lived in Edinburgh since 1955.'

d) Use the present perfect continuous to describe a continuous activity which started in the past and continues to the present, or which has a clear result in the present e.g. 'My legs ache because I've been running at the gym.'

3. Which is the best answer? I'm so tired, I _____ for my exams all day

- a) study
- b) 'm studying
- c) 've studied
- d) 've been studying**

a) We use the present simple tense to talk about facts and habits.

b) If you are doing something (or something is happening) at this moment, use the present continuous tense (am verb ing) to describe the action.

c) Use the present perfect to describe a situation which started in the past but continues to the present, e.g. 'I've lived in Edinburgh since 1955.'

d) Use the present perfect continuous to describe a continuous activity in the past which has a result you can see in the present – 'I'm tired because I've been working'.

4. How many times _____ you? Turn that music down!

- a) do I tell
- b) am I telling
- c) have I told**
- d) have I been telling

a) We use the present simple tense to talk about facts and habits.

b) If you are doing something (or something is happening) at this moment, use the present continuous tense (am verb ing) to describe the action.

c) If we talk about 'how many times' and the action is not finished (I'm telling you now) it is usually followed by the present perfect e.g. 'how many times have you missed class'

d) Use the present perfect continuous to describe a continuous activity which started in the past and continues to the present, or which has a clear result in the present e.g. 'My legs ache because I've been running at the gym.'

5. How long _____ each other? We met when we were about _____ years old.

- a) do we know
- b) are we knowing
- c) have we known**
- d) have we been knowing

a) We use the present simple tense to talk about facts and habits.

b) If you are doing something (or something is happening) at this moment, use the present continuous tense (am verb ing) to describe the action.

c) State verbs like 'know' always appear in the simple form with 'how long' questions.

d) State verbs like 'know' always appear in the simple form with 'How long' questions.

6. What time _____? I don't want to be late.

- a) will the film starting
- b) is the film starting**
- c) has the film started
- d) has the film been starting

a) You can say 'will the film be starting' or 'will the film start' but not 'will the film starting'.

b) The present continuous can sometimes be used to talk about future arrangements.

c) Use the present perfect to describe a situation which started in the past but continues to the present, e.g. 'I've lived in Edinburgh since 1955.'

d) Use the present perfect continuous to describe a continuous activity which started in the past and continues to the present, or which has a clear result in the present e.g. 'My legs ache because I've been running at the gym.'

Grammar Pronominal Forms

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. Replace the underlined word with one of the following.

Is this jacket yours? No, it's my jacket.

- a. my
- b. me
- c. mine
- d. my one

2. Replace the underlined word with one of the following.

Last night I was going to meet Kylie outside the cinema, but when I got to the cinema, she was nowhere to be seen!

- a. here
- b. there
- c. their
- d. then

3. Replace the underlined word with one of the following.

It was when I saw his name in the newspaper that I decided to get in touch and call him.

- a. then
- b. now
- c. here
- d. there

4. Is this coffee mine or _____?

- a. you
- b. your
- c. yours
- d. your's

5. Replace the underlined word with one of the following.

It was after midnight when I arrived, but by midnight, it was too late.

- a. there
- b. then
- c. here
- d. now

6. Replace the underlined word with one of the following.

My mum's cooking is the best in the world!

- a. Her
- b. Hers
- c. Her's
- d. His

Grammar Pronominal Forms

Answers

1. Replace the underlined word with one of the following.

Is this jacket yours? No, it's my jacket.

a. my - 'my' needs to be followed by a noun e.g. it's my jacket

b. me - 'me' is the object pronoun, e.g. it belongs to me

c. mine - 'mine' is used without a noun, e.g. it's mine (not mine jacket). Correct

d. my one - 'my one' is not correct

2. Replace the underlined word with one of the following.

Last night I was going to meet Kylie outside the cinema, but when I got to the cinema, she was nowhere to be seen!

a. here - Use 'here' to describe a place where you are at this moment.

b. there - Use 'there' to describe a different place from where you are now. Correct

c. their - 'Their' is the possessive pronoun of they, e.g. they left their car and walked away.

d. then - 'Then' is used to describe a time, in the past e.g. I left the office at 9pm, you know, everyone had gone home by then.

3. Replace the underlined word with one of the following.

It was when I saw his name in the newspaper that I decided to get in touch and call him.

a. then - Use 'then' to describe a time in the past. Correct

b. now - Use 'now' to describe a time in the present

c. here - Use 'here' to describe a place where you are at this moment

d. there - Use 'there' to describe a different place from where you are now

4. Is this coffee mine or _____?

a. you - 'You' is the object pronoun, e.g. I saw you yesterday

b. your - 'Your' is followed by a noun, e.g. I saw your brother yesterday

c. yours - 'Yours' is used without a noun, e.g. it's not my coffee, it's yours (not it's yours coffee). Correct

d. your's - 'Your's' is not correct.

5. Replace the underlined word with one of the following.

It was after midnight when I arrived, but by midnight, it was too late.

a. there - Use the pronoun 'there' to replace places

b. then - 'Then' is used to describe a time, in the past e.g. That was then. Correct

c. here - Use 'here' to describe a place where you are at this moment

d. now - Use 'there' to describe a different place from where you are now

6. Replace the underlined word with one of the following.

My mum's cooking is the best in the world!

a. Her - 'Her' needs to be followed by a noun, e.g. her cooking

b. Hers - 'Hers' is the possessive pronoun. Correct

c. Her's - 'Her's' is not correct.

d. His - 'His' is the masculine possessive pronoun.

Pronouns Test

1. ____ is ____ watch and ____ is ____
.
A) that/her/this/you
B) this/him/that/her
C) this/my/that/yours
D) this/you/that/your
E) this/her/that/her
2. As ____ is clear to ____, I'm not going to say ____ else.
A) everything/somebody/anything
B) everybody/somebody/anybody
C) everything/everybody/anything
D) somebody/nobody/something
E) nothing/nobody/anything
3. Is there ____ in the room? Please, open the door!
A) somewhere
B) something
C) anything
D) some day
E) anybody
4. This is ____ watch and that is ____
.
A) yours/mine
B) my/yours
C) your I yours
D) my/you
E) mine I your
5. It's very quiet in the office today. There's ____ here. ____ is on holiday.
A) anybody / everybody
B) anything / nothing
C) nobody / all of them
D) somebody / nothing
E) nobody / everybody
6. I'll be very glad if you invite ____ else to join us.
A) somebody
B) one more
C) friend
D) aunt
E) something

Pronouns Test

7. Don't worry. I'll do ___ best to help ___

- A)** my/you
- B)** your/you
- C)** his/him
- D)** her/her
- E)** -/to you

8. ___ friend is going to make a report today. ___ say ___ will be very interesting.

- A)** my/he/it
- B)** her/we/its
- C)** his/they/it
- D)** our/she/he
- E)** your/it/it

9. Can I use ___ pen today? I've left ___ at home.

- A)** his/her
- B)** your/mine
- C)** her/his
- D)** me/them
- E)** my/it

10. Here is ___ text-book. Where is ___?

- A)** her / my
- B)** his / their
- C)** my / them
- D)** my / yours
- E)** it / it

Pronouns Test

Answer Key:

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1: C | 6: A |
| 2: C | 7: A |
| 3: E | 8: C |
| 4: B | 9: B |
| 5: E | 10: E |

PRONOUNS

1. Just sit back, relax and enjoy _____.
a) you're
b) yourself
c) you
d) yours
2. When my daughter was studying abroad we emailed _____ nearly every day. It was great to hear her news so regularly.
a) us
b) each other
c) ourselves
d) to each other
3. The work _____ is really interesting, he just doesn't like the people he works with very much.
a) themselves
b) itself
c) himself
d) it's
4. You can talk to either your manager or _____ if you have a problem.
a) I
b) myself
c) me
d) my
5. He's only two but he insists on dressing _____ in the mornings. Sometimes his clothes look a bit odd but I think it's important to encourage him to do tasks without my help.
a) me
b) myself
c) him
d) none of the above
6. She can't afford to go to the hairdresser so she cuts her hair _____ to save money.
a) her hair herself
b) her hair at herself
c) she hair herself

d) her hair she

ANSWERS:

1. Just sit back, relax and enjoy _____.

a) you're

b) yourself

c) you

d) yours

a) This is short for *you are*. The correct answer is a reflexive pronoun (*myself, herself, yourselves, etc.*)

b) Well done! This is the correct reflexive pronoun.

c) This is a pronoun. You need a reflexive pronoun (*myself, herself, yourselves, etc.*) here.

d) This is a possessive pronoun (*mine, hers, theirs, etc.*). You need a reflexive pronoun (*myself, herself, yourselves, etc.*) here.

2. When my daughter was studying abroad we emailed _____ nearly every day. It was great to hear her news so regularly.

a) us

b) each other

c) ourselves

d) to each other

a) You need a reciprocal pronoun (e.g. *one another*) here.

b) Well done! This is the correct reciprocal pronoun (and it doesn't need a preposition).

c) This is a reflexive pronoun. You need a reciprocal pronoun (e.g. *one another*) here.

d) This is the correct reciprocal pronoun but you don't need a preposition here.

3. The work _____ is really interesting, he just doesn't like the people he works with very much.

a) themselves

b) itself

c) himself

d) it's

a) You need a different reflexive pronoun here. Try again.

b) Correct! This reflexive pronoun is used here to put emphasis on a word (work).

c) You need a different reflexive pronoun here. Try again.

d) This is short for *it is*. The correct answer is a reflexive pronoun which is used here to put emphasis on a word (*work*).

4. You can talk to either your manager or _____ if you have a problem.

- a) I
- b) myself
- c) **me**
- d) my

a) You need an object pronoun (*her, him, them, etc.*), rather than a subject pronoun (*I, she, you, etc.*) here.

b) You need a non-reflexive, rather than a reflexive, pronoun here.

c) **Right! An object pronoun is correct here.**

d) You need an object pronoun (*her, him, us, etc.*) rather than a determiner (*her, his, our, etc.*) here.

5. He's only two but he insists on dressing _____ in the mornings. Sometimes his clothes look a bit odd but I think it's important to encourage him to do tasks without my help.

- a) me
- b) myself
- c) him
- d) none of the above

a) You need a reflexive, rather than an object pronoun here.

b) You need a different reflexive pronoun here.

c) You need a reflexive, rather than an object pronoun here.

d) **Correct! None of these answers is right. You need a reflexive pronoun (*myself, herself, yourselves, etc.*) here.**

6. She can't afford to go to the hairdresser so she cuts _____ to save money.

- a) **her hair herself**
- b) her hair at herself
- c) she hair herself
- d) her hair she

a) **Correct. This means she doesn't pay someone to cut her hair for her.**

b) There is an extra word in this answer that you don't need.

c) Most of this answer is right but the first word is wrong.

d) Most of this answer is right but the last word is wrong.

Pronouns Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

1. Mr Benson, ____, is our family doctor.
A) who is a graduate of Harvard
B) from which you've taken a hat
C) of whom is called 'the DOC'
D) that is seen in the picture
E) that's why he is bald
2. She was alone at home. She had to do all the work _____.
A) her own
B) for himself
C) at the end
D) by herself
E) lone
3. If it's true, somebody has broken the window, ____?
A) hasn't it
B) hasn't he
C) haven't you
D) doesn't he
E) haven't they
4. The unsinkable ship Titanic sunk in 1912 on ____ maiden voyage.
A) its
B) his
C) ours
D) it's
E) theirs
5. The woman is worried about ____ husband, he has been away in the forest for three days.
A) hers
B) that
C) her
D) whose
E) his
6. Some people believed ____ were protecting the environment by restricting exploration and drilling.
A) it
B) we
C) they
D) that
E) who
7. She said that ____ umbrella had been broken so she wanted to borrow ____ and promised to return it to ____ on Sunday.
A) his / hers / him
B) my / hers / me
C) hers / mine / me
D) her / mine / me
E) her / my / me
8. ____ they talk of appears to be their close friend.
A) Whichever
B) Whatever
C) Whoever
D) That
E) Whose
9. This letter ____ has no name on begins by saying: "To ____ it may concern".
A) that / those
B) what / that
C) that / her
D) which / him
E) which / whom

Pronouns Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

10. Can you tell me ____ the foreigner stays in the evening?
- A)** where
 - B)** when
 - C)** what
 - D)** which
 - E)** that
11. When people are treating ____ as a lunatic who last to be humoured, Hamlet cries: " ____ fool ____ to the top of ____ bent."
- A)** they | They / me / their
 - B)** him / They / me / my
 - C)** him / They / me / their
 - D)** us / He / us / our
 - E)** us / He / their / our
12. Freedom is a reality, only when men may voice ____ opinions because ____ must examine ____ opinions.
- A)** his / he / his
 - B)** our / we / our
 - C)** their / they / their
 - D)** their / they / theirs
 - E)** his / they / our
13. A good statesman always learns more from ____ opponents than from ____ fervent supporters.
- A)** their / them
 - B)** his / him
 - C)** their / his
 - D)** his / his
 - E)** their / their
14. If Queen Victoria had got to read the "Reader's Digest," ____ would have loved ____ and ____ would have changed
- A)** she / them / they / her
 - B)** she / it / it / her
 - C)** we / it / they / us
 - D)** it / her / she / it
 - E)** it / them / they / it
15. People have learned to process words too - words, and the thoughts and attitudes ____ embody.
- A)** we
 - B)** our
 - C)** their
 - D)** you
 - E)** they
16. I understand you, Mr Ruskin. But if you want to renew your subscription, you should pay ____ £15.
- A)** some other
 - B)** another
 - C)** every other
 - D)** one other
 - E)** each
17. We had to check almost ____ room of the hotel to find the small cat.
- A)** every
 - B)** both
 - C)** none
 - D)** all
 - E)** neither
18. Mike Oldfield is an English guitarist ____ 1995 album "The Songs of Distant Earth" is about space.
- A)** that
 - B)** this
 - C)** whose
 - D)** about which
 - E)** where
19. The yellow leaves ____ fell when he shook the tree.
- A)** every
 - B)** both
 - C)** all
 - D)** that
 - E)** any

Pronouns Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

20. All of us are living in the middle of a dark wood; it is a forest ____ the wind is never still.
- A)** what
 - B)** whom
 - C)** whose
 - D)** where
 - E)** why
21. These things were the ground ____ the people of the past came together.
- A)** who
 - B)** whom
 - C)** when
 - D)** that
 - E)** on which
22. Do you know the name of the boy ____ is talking with John?
- A)** which
 - B)** who
 - C)** whom
 - D)** whose
 - E)** whoever
23. The professional users of words process ____ product as if ____ were baby food and ____ babies: all we have to do is open ____ mouths and swallow.
- A)** their / it / we / our
 - B)** his / they / you / your
 - C)** his / he / you / your
 - D)** their / they / we / our
 - E)** his / he / we / our
24. Tom sold his bike, the tires of ____ are very extraordinary.
- A)** whose
 - B)** which
 - C)** whom
 - D)** that
 - E)** its
25. When men are brought face to with ____ opponents, forced to listen and learn and mend ____ ideas, ____ cease to be children and savages and begin to live like civilized men.
- A)** their / them / they
 - B)** our / them / their
 - C)** they / their / them
 - D)** their / their / they
 - E)** his / his / he
26. Can you tell me ____ he left the meeting so early?
- A)** when
 - B)** where
 - C)** whatever
 - D)** that
 - E)** why
27. Ahmet and I went to the cinema and ____ enjoyed the film.
- A)** he
 - B)** I
 - C)** we
 - D)** they
 - E)** both
28. I don't like operas. This is the reason ____ I turned down their invitation.
- A)** where
 - B)** which
 - C)** when
 - D)** why
 - E)** what

Pronouns Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

29. ____ candidate had to pay 10 thousand dollars to turn for office application, that's why there are only 4 candidates.
- A)** None
 - B)** All
 - C)** Some
 - D)** A few
 - E)** Each
30. You should have known that he never carries cash on ____.
- A)** he
 - B)** himself
 - C)** him
 - D)** it
 - E)** it
31. If all the new plants that are planned were given to go ahead and construction started tomorrow morning, ____ could only bring the total up to about 9 per cent by 1999.
- A)** if
 - B)** us
 - C)** they
 - D)** their
 - E)** what
32. - "Look, there is ____ in the garden, I heard ____ among the bushes." - "Don't worry, it must be my dog."
- A)** something / someone
 - B)** noone / something
 - C)** someone / noone
 - D)** someone / nothing
 - E)** someone / something
33. Is there ____ who wants to read the passage?
- A)** something
 - B)** everyone
 - C)** anything
 - D)** someone
 - E)** anyone
34. Do you remember the man ____ we asked several questions about cars last month?
- A)** whose
 - B)** why
 - C)** what
 - D)** whom
 - E)** where
35. Coal is the most promising alternative source but, as with nuclear and solar, we can't increase our use of ____ fast enough.
- A)** them
 - B)** ours
 - C)** they
 - D)** its
 - E)** it
36. In my practice as a psychiatrist, ____ have found that helping people to develop personal goals has proved to be the most effective way to help ____ to cope with problems.
- A)** we / ourselves
 - B)** I / myself
 - C)** I / them
 - D)** they / us
 - E)** we / themselves

Pronouns Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

37. My sister and her husband bought a new car. I drove ____ car yesterday, but ____ car is much better than ____.
- A)** their / my / them
 - B)** their / my / theirs
 - C)** my / their / theirs
 - D)** my / their / mine
 - E)** their / their / mine
38. When some comedian or wit - Sydney Smith, for example, told Queen Victoria jokes, ____ weren't supplied to ____ by six well-paid gag writers, but just occurred to ____.
- A)** they / him / him
 - B)** she / his / him
 - C)** she / her / her
 - D)** they / she / her
 - E)** she / her / them

Pronouns Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

Answer Key:

1: A	20: D
2: D	21: E
3: E	22: B
4: A	23: A
5: C	24: B
6: C	25: D
7: D	26: E
8: C	27: C
9: E	28: D
10: A	29: E
11: B	30: C
12: C	31: C
13: D	32: E
14: B	33: E
15: E	34: D
16: B	35: E
17: A	36: C
18: C	37: B
19: C	38: A

Pronouns Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

1. You can take two ways to go there. One is walking along Victoria Lane, and ____ is taking the bus "V12".
A) either
B) other
C) the others
D) the two
E) the other
2. ____ you feel the need, do not hesitate to call us.
A) Whatever
B) Whichever
C) Thatever
D) Whenever
E) Whomever
3. It is a shame that ____ us can solve the easiest problem.
A) all of
B) both of
C) neither of
D) each of
E) enough of
4. Richard, I thought one packet of flour was enough, but it isn't. Can you get ____ packet from a market?
A) one
B) the other
C) another
D) one else
E) other
5. What are you trying to tell me by saying that you are better than ____?
A) mine
B) I
C) their
D) my
E) his
6. Both of the films are available at the moment. You can choose ____ of them.
A) every
B) both
C) either
D) each
E) that
7. Oh, my goodness! I haven't brought my wallet with ____.
A) I
B) it
C) my
D) me
E) myself
8. Here is the exact place ____ I first saw you.
A) whose
B) where
C) whom
D) here
E) there
9. If I were in your shoes, I would drink ____ cool in this hot weather.
A) somewhere
B) somebody
C) something
D) anything
E) anyone
10. Can you see the black clouds up in the sky? So, let's go ____ to protect ourselves from the rain.
A) somebody else
B) anyone else
C) somewhere else
D) nowhere else
E) nobody else

Pronouns Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

11. They ____ packed their suitcases for the travel.
- A)** neither
 - B)** every
 - C)** none
 - D)** all
 - E)** them
12. You have become so tired these days doing others' jobs. Just stop and think ____ for a while!
- A)** me
 - B)** by yourself
 - C)** to yourself
 - D)** about yourself
 - E)** for yourself
13. The room was dark as it was midnight, but I saw him sitting near the window ____.
- A)** his own
 - B)** without
 - C)** lone
 - D)** by himself
 - E)** itself
14. You don't have to introduce his secretary to me, I want to meet Mr Richardson ____.
- A)** myself
 - B)** by myself
 - C)** himself
 - D)** for himself
 - E)** his own
15. ____ of the city is under water because of the floods caused by the rain.
- A)** Few
 - B)** More
 - C)** Many
 - D)** Most
 - E)** A lot
16. Do you see these three keys on the control panel? Press the blue and the green key, but do not press ____.
- A)** the one
 - B)** the others
 - C)** another
 - D)** the other
 - E)** anything other
17. Neither of you can survive in this jungle if you don't help ____.
- A)** one
 - B)** each other
 - C)** someone else
 - D)** you
 - E)** by yourself
18. No, please don't blame _____. You are not responsible for his injury.
- A)** himself
 - B)** yourself
 - C)** oneself
 - D)** you
 - E)** us
19. I didn't sleep until midnight. Now I feel ____ sleepy.
- A)** my
 - B)** just
 - C)** me
 - D)** mine
 - E)** --
20. The car near the fence is ____ but the house is ____, not ____.
- A)** his / their / him
 - B)** his / them / his
 - C)** him / theirs / him
 - D)** his / their / his
 - E)** his / theirs / his

Pronouns Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

21. This is a secret between ____, ____ should keep it until you die. And ____ will, too. Let ____ know about ____.
- A)** ourselves / we / I / someone / them
 - B)** us / you / you / no one / it
 - C)** us / you / I / nobody / it
 - D)** us / we / you / anyone / it
 - E)** you / they / he / us / it
22. When I entered the room, I saw her sitting alone, she was talking ____.
- A)** with himself
 - B)** to herself
 - C)** by herself
 - D)** for herself
 - E)** through himself
23. I think he ____ can solve this problem of ____ own.
- A)** his / him
 - B)** him / his
 - C)** himself / his
 - D)** himself / himself
 - E)** by himself / himself
24. She never takes her books to the dormitory with ____.
- A)** her
 - B)** she
 - C)** herself
 - D)** hers
 - E)** them
25. Jane has a car, the doors of ____ are completely different.
- A)** it
 - B)** that
 - C)** whose
 - D)** its
 - E)** which
26. He is older than ____ so I have to respect and give priority to ____.
- A)** myself / himself
 - B)** mine / his
 - C)** me / his
 - D)** me / him
 - E)** I / myself
27. ____ who touch this wire will be punished by instant death!
- A)** The one
 - B)** Those
 - C)** Their
 - D)** These
 - E)** He
28. How can you breathe in such conditions? ____ is gloomy and stuffy!
- A)** Here
 - B)** There
 - C)** Such
 - D)** This
 - E)** That
29. I suggest that you take this pill ____ of the week. That is, take it on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.
- A)** every other day
 - B)** each day
 - C)** one day
 - D)** everyday
 - E)** the other day
30. I saw my friend stealing money. ____ was the state of my friend.
- A)** There
 - B)** Those
 - C)** Such
 - D)** Here
 - E)** All

Pronouns Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

31. I told Fatma and Ali not to go outside without an umbrella. Look, ____ have got ten wet!
- A)** she and he
 - B)** there
 - C)** why
 - D)** they
 - E)** where
32. There are several reasons ____ I cannot volunteer for playground duty.
- A)** that
 - B)** where
 - C)** whom
 - D)** which
 - E)** why
33. He imagined all of the possibilities about the place ____ he lost his wallet. ____ was only the post-office that he hadn't looked for his lost thing.
- A)** that / These
 - B)** in which / This
 - C)** whom / Here
 - D)** as / It
 - E)** where / There
34. It is the truth about the suburbs ____ the people planted their own trees and flowers.
- A)** which
 - B)** that
 - C)** from which
 - D)** where
 - E)** on through
35. There is a commercial coming up. It is ____ where the bean can dances with the hot dog.
- A)** that's why
 - B)** the one
 - C)** that
 - D)** these
 - E)** those
36. Isn't it plain that it is all these lacks that make Queen Victoria so old-fashioned, so finally and awfully different from ____, rather than the fact that ____ never flew in an airplane, or took insulin, or had a hydrogen bomb dropped on ____?
- A)** us / she / her
 - B)** them / her / us
 - C)** them / she / us
 - D)** him / his / him
 - E)** us / they / them
37. We all remember that Queen Victoria, when ____ died in 1901, had never got to see a helicopter, a television set, penicillin, an electric refrigerator. Yet ____ had seen railroads, electric lights. ____ came about midway in the industrial revolution that has transformed ____ world.
- A)** she / she / Her / her
 - B)** she / her / She / her
 - C)** she / she / She / our
 - D)** she / she / Her / our
 - E)** she / her / Her / our
38. When Disraeli and Gladstone made speeches for Queen Victoria's government, the speeches weren't written for ____ by ghostwriters. When ____ sent ____ lovingly or respectfully inscribed copies of ____ new books, ____ had written the books themselves.
- A)** them / they / her / their / they
 - B)** her / they / their / her / they
 - C)** her / they / their / their / she
 - D)** them / she / her / her / she
 - E)** their / she / their / her / they

Pronouns Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

39. **What do the underlined words refer to?** "It is my mother who always takes care of us."
- A)** that
 - B)** hers
 - C)** she
 - D)** she's
 - E)** herself

Pronouns Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

Answer Key:

1: E	21: C
2: D	22: B
3: C	23: C
4: C	24: A
5: B	25: E
6: C	26: D
7: D	27: B
8: B	28: A
9: C	29: A
10: C	30: C
11: D	31: D
12: D	32: E
13: D	33: E
14: C	34: D
15: D	35: B
16: D	36: A
17: B	37: C
18: B	38: A
19: E	39: C
20: E	

Pronunciation – vowel sounds

In each group of words, three have the same vowel sound and one is the 'odd one out', with a different vowel sound. Choose the odd one out in each group

- a) two
b) who
c) though
d) through

- a) some
b) home
c) dumb
e) come

- a) own
b) drown
c) brown
d) town

- a) shove
b) love
c) dove
d) prove

- a) host
b) most
c) lost
d) coast

- a) root
b) foot
c) shoot
d) suit

R N N IATI N – WE S N S - ANSWERS

- .
- a) two
 - b) who
 - c) though**
 - d) through

- a) This isn't the odd one out. Try again!
- b) This isn't the odd one out. Try again!
- c) Yes this is the odd one out. Well done The word 'though' has the same vowel sounds as the words 'so' and 'know'.**
- d) This isn't the odd one out. Try again!

- .
- a) some
 - b) home**
 - c) dumb
 - e) come

- a) This isn't the odd one out. Try again!
- b) This is the odd one out. Well done The word 'home' has the same vowel sound as the words 'comb' and 'dome'.**
- c) This isn't the odd one out. Don't let the spelling confuse you! Try again.
- d) This isn't the odd one out. Try again!

- .
- a) own**
 - b) drown
 - c) brown
 - d) town

- a) Yes this is the odd one out. Well done The word 'own' has the same vowel sound as the words 'bone' and 'phone'.**
- drown – incorrect – This isn't the odd one out. Try again!
- brown – incorrect – This isn't the odd one out. Try again!
- town – incorrect – This isn't the odd one out. Try again!

- .
- a) above
 - b) love
 - c) dove
 - d) prove**

- a) This isn't the odd one out. Try again!
- b) This isn't the odd one out. Try again!
- c) This isn't the odd one out. Try again!
- d) Yes this is the odd one out. Well done The word 'prove' has the same vowel sound as the word 'move'.**

- .
- a) host
 - b) most
 - c) lost**
 - d) coast

- a) This isn't the odd one out. Try again!
- b) This isn't the odd one out. Try again!
- c) Yes this is the odd one out. Well done The word 'lost' has the same vowel sound as the words 'frost' and 'cost'.**
- d) This isn't the odd one out. Don't let the spelling confuse you! Try again.

- .
- a) root
 - b) foot**
 - c) shoot
 - d) suit

- a) This isn't the odd one out. Try again!
- b) Yes this is the odd one out. Well done The word 'foot' has the same vowel sound as the word 'put'.**
- c) This isn't the odd one out. Try again!
- d) This isn't the odd one out. Don't let the spelling confuse you. Try again!

Questions Tags

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer:

1. He lives in Tokyo now, _____

- a. lives he?
- b. doesn't he?
- c. does he?
- d. he does?

2. You should be on holiday, _____ you?

- a. couldn't
- b. wouldn't
- c. shouldn't
- d. can't

3. You're from Beijing, _____

- a. aren't you
- b. aren't you?
- c. you aren't?
- d. isn't it?

4. You couldn't give me a cigarette, _____

- a. you could?
- b. you couldn't?
- c. could you?
- d. couldn't you?

5. Get the phone, _____

- a. get you?
- b. do you?
- c. you will?
- d. will you?

6. You worked with Jill in the post-office, _____

- a. didn't you?
- b. did you?
- c. worked you?
- d. isn't it?

Questions Tags:

Answers:

1. He lives in Tokyo now, _____

- a. lives he? - Make a question tag with the auxiliary verb 'does' not with the main verb 'lives'.
- b. doesn't he? - Make a question tag with the negative auxiliary verb 'doesn't' and make a question word order. Correct**
- c. does he? - Make a question tag with the negative auxiliary verb 'doesn't'
- d. he does? - Make a question tag with the negative auxiliary verb 'doesn't' and make a question word order.

2. You should be on holiday, _____ you?

- a. couldn't - Use the same modal verb in the statement and the question tag.
- b. wouldn't - Use the same modal verb in the statement and the question tag.
- c. shouldn't - Use the same modal verb in the statement and the question tag. Correct**
- d. can't - Use the same modal verb in the statement and the question tag.

3. You're from Beijing, _____

- a. aren't you - 'aren't you' is the correct question tag, but remember to use a '?' at the end.
- b. aren't you? - 'aren't you?' is the correct answer – change you're to are you and make it negative. Correct**
- c. you aren't? - Remember to change the you're into a question – aren't you?
- d. isn't it? - The verb must stay the same i.e. You're cannot change to isn't it?

4. You couldn't give me a cigarette, _____

- a. you could? - Use a positive question tag after a negative statement, & change the order of the subject and verb.
- b. you couldn't? - Change the order of the subject and verb to make a question word order.
- c. could you? - Use a positive question tag after a negative statement, & use a question word order. Correct**
- d. couldn't you? - Use a positive question tag after a negative statement.

5. Get the phone, _____

- a. get you? - Don't use the main verb in the question tag.
- b. do you? - Requests that are like commands use an irregular tag.
- c. you will? - Requests that are like commands use the question tag 'will', but remember to change the word order.
- d. will you? - Requests that are like commands use the question tag 'will'. Correct**

6. You worked with Jill in the post-office, _____

- a. didn't you? - Use the negative auxiliary verb, and change the word order - 'didn't you'. Correct**
- b. did you? - Use a negative question tag after a positive statement.
- c. worked you? - Use an auxiliary verb 'did', not a main verb 'work'
- d. isn't it? - If you have a main verb in the statement 'work' you must use the auxiliary verb 'do' in the tag.

Question tags

1. It's a beautiful day, _____?

- a) is it?
- b) isn't it?
- c) it is?
- d) it isn't?

2. You won't be late, _____?

- a) do you?
- b) won't you?
- c) would you?
- d) will you?

3. Get me a coffee, _____?

- a) get you
- b) don't you?
- c) do you?
- d) will you?

4. We've met before, _____?

- a) have we?
- b) haven't we?
- c) we have?
- d) we haven't?

5. You haven't got a light, _____?

- a) have you?
- b) haven't you?
- c) do you?
- d) got you?

6. Oh no! You didn't forget your wallet, _____?

- a) didn't you?
- b) did you?
- c) you didn't?
- d) you did?

Quiz topic: Question tags

Answers

1. It s a beautiful day, _____?

- a) is it?
- b) isn t it**
- c) it is?
- d) it isn t?

- a) If the main part of the sentence is positive, then the question tag should be negative.
- b) If the main part of the sentence is positive then the question tag is negative.**
- c) The subject and verb need to be inverted (switched around), and if the main part of the sentence is positive the question tag needs to be negative.
- d) The subject and verb need to be inverted (switched around).

2. You won t be late, _____?

- a) do you?
- b) won t you?
- c) would you?
- d) will you**

- a) The question tag must agree with the main part of the sentence.
- b) If the main part of the sentence is negative, then the question tag should be positive.
- c) The question tag must agree with the main part of the sentence.
- d) The question tag agrees with the main part of the sentence.**

3. et me a coffee, _____?

- a) get you
- b) don t you?
- c) do you?
- d) will you**

- a) If you ask someone to do something, you can use the imperative (do / don t do) followed by a question tag to soften the command – but which one?
- b) If you ask someone to do something, you can use the imperative (do / don t do) followed by a question tag to soften the command – but which one?
- c) If you ask someone to do something, you can use the imperative (do / don t do) followed by a question tag to soften the command – but which one?
- d) If you ask someone to do something you can use the imperative (do don t do) followed by the question tag will you**

4. We've met before, _____?

- a) have we?
- b) haven't we**
- c) we have?
- d) we haven't?

- a) If the main part of the sentence is positive, then the question tag should be negative.
- b) If the main part of the sentence is positive then the question tag is negative.**
- c) The subject and verb need to be inverted (switched around), and if the main part of the sentence is positive the question tag needs to be negative.
- d) The subject and verb need to be inverted (switched around).

5. You haven't got a light, _____?

- a) have you**
- b) haven't you?
- c) do you?
- d) got you?

- a) If you want to make a polite request you can add a positive tag onto a negative sentence.**
- b) If you want to make a polite request, you should add a positive tag onto a negative sentence.
- c) If you want to make a polite request, you should add a positive tag onto a negative sentence, but the tag 'do you?' belongs with the question 'You don't have'.
- d) If you want to make a polite request, you can add a positive tag onto a negative sentence, but the tag must match the main verb of the sentence – in this case 'have'.

6. Oh no! You didn't forget your wallet, _____?

- a) didn't you?
- b) did you**
- c) you didn't?
- d) you did?

- a) If the main part of the sentence is negative, then the question tag should be positive.
- b) If the main part of the sentence is negative then the question tag is positive.**
- c) The subject and verb need to be inverted (switched around), and if the main part of the sentence is negative the question tag needs to be positive.
- d) The subject and verb need to be inverted (switched around).

Questions ending with prepositions

Quiz topic: Questions ending with prepositions

1. Who are you waiting _____?

- a) about
- b) at
- c) to
- d) for

2. A: Have you heard John's getting married _____! B: Really? Who _____?

- a) about
- b) to
- c) at
- d) for

3. A: I had a terrible nightmare last night. B: Oh no, what _____?

- a) to
- b) about
- c) at
- d) with

4. She's always on the phone. Who's she talking _____?

- a) to
- b) at
- c) for
- d) about

5. A: I can't wait. I'm going on holiday next week. B: Where _____?

- a) for
- b) to
- c) at
- d) about

6. What a waste of money! What did you buy that _____?

- a) for
- b) to
- c) at
- d) about

ANSWERS

Quiz topic: Questions ending with prepositions

1. Who are you waiting _____?

- a) about
- b) at
- c) to
- d) for**

a) If you arrange to meet someone and you are early, you might have to wait _____ the other person. Which preposition goes with the verb to wait ?

b) If you arrange to meet someone and you are early, you might have to wait _____ the other person. Which preposition goes with the verb to wait ?

c) If you arrange to meet someone and you are early, you might have to wait _____ the other person. Which preposition goes with the verb to wait ?

d) If you arrange to meet someone and you are early you might have to wait for the other person. You can therefore make the question: Who are you waiting for

2. A: Have you heard John's getting married _____ ? B: Really? Who _____?

- a) about
- b) to**
- c) at
- d) for

a) You can say to marry someone or to get married _____ someone . Which preposition goes with the verb to get married ?

b) We say I'm married to someone therefore you can make the longer question: Who's he getting married to or the shorter question Who to

c) You can say to marry someone or to get married _____ someone . Which preposition goes with the verb to get married ?

d) You can say to marry someone or to get married _____ someone . Which preposition goes with the verb to get married ?

3. A: I had a terrible nightmare last night. B: Oh no, what _____?

- a) to
- b) about**
- c) at
- d) with

a) You can dream or have a nightmare (a bad dream) _____ something. Which preposition goes with the verb to dream ?

b) You can dream or have a nightmare (a bad dream) about something. You can therefore make the longer question: What did you dream about or the shorter question What about

c) You can dream or have a nightmare (a bad dream) _____ something. Which preposition goes with the verb to dream ?

d) You can dream or have a nightmare (a bad dream) _____ something. Which preposition goes with the verb to dream ?

4. She's always on the phone who's she talking _____?

- a) to**
- b) at
- c) for
- d) about

**a) We usually say talk to someone therefore you can make the question:
Who's she talking to**

- b) You can also say talk with someone but we usually use a different preposition – but which one?
- c) You can also say talk with someone but we usually use a different preposition – but which one?
- d) You can also say talk with someone but we usually use a different preposition – but which one?

5. A: I can't wait I'm going on holiday next week. B: Where _____?

- a) for
- b) to**
- c) at
- d) about

a) Which preposition goes with this question? Where are you going _____?

b) You could ask the longer question: Where are you going to or the short question Where to which sounds more natural.

- c) Which preposition goes with this question? Where are you going _____?
- d) Which preposition goes with this question? Where are you going _____?

6. What a waste of money! What did you buy that _____?

- a) for**
- b) to
- c) at
- d) about

a) If you want to ask why you can also say What for E.g. Why did you do that can also be expressed as: What did you do that for

- b) You can ask a why? question by using what preposition . Which preposition do we use to make this question? E.g. Why are you studying English? = What are you studying English _____?
- c) You can ask a why? question by using what preposition . Which preposition do we use to make this question? E.g. Why are you studying English? = What are you studying English _____?
- d) You can ask a why? question by using what preposition . Which preposition do we use to make this question? E.g. Why are you studying English? = What are you studying English _____?

Reason and result

Quiz topic: Reason and result

1. I left the party early _____ I was feeling a bit tired.
a) because
b) as
c) since
d) all of the answers above
2. Liz and Hugh went to live in Spain _____ the bad weather in England.
a) so
b) because
c) because of
d) all of the answers above
3. Our car broke down last week _____ we came by train.
a) so
b) because
c) because of
d) all of the answers above
4. I sold my car _____ the high cost of petrol, tax, insurance and so on. It was costing me a small fortune!
a) so
b) because
c) because of
d) all of the answers above
5. Increased global temperatures are _____ factory emissions, increased car usage, many more people flying than ever before and so on. The situation may now be irreversible.
a) due to
b) caused by
c) the result of
d) all of the above answers
6. Which of the following answers fits best into this *informal* conversation?
Anyway, John was boring, we never went anywhere, _____ I'm going out with Steve now; we have much more fun.
a) so
b) as a result
c) consequently
d) therefore

Answers

Quiz topic: Reason and result

1. I left the party early _____ I was feeling a bit tired.

- a) because
- b) as
- c) since

d) all of the answers above

a) You can use *because*, *since* or *as* – but note that when we use *as* or *since*, the reason (feeling tired) is often already known to the person listening.

b) You can use *because*, *since* or *as* – but note that when we use *as* or *since*, the reason (feeling tired) is often already known to the person listening.

c) You can use *because*, *since* or *as* – but note that when we use *as* or *since*, the reason (feeling tired) is often already known to the person listening.

d) You can use *a* *in* or *a* – but note that when we use *a* or *in* the reason (feeling tired) is often known to the person listening.

2. Liz and Hugh went to live in Spain _____ the bad weather in England.

- a) so
- b) because

c) because of

d) all of the answers above

a) Use *so* to express a result of something, e.g. John didn't want to go so I went instead.

b) Use *because* with a subject and a verb, e.g. They went to live in Spain because it was always raining in England.

c) We use *a* *o* *n* and *a* *t* *a* *n* *r* e.g. They went to live in Spain because it was always raining in England.

d) Two of the answers express reason and one answer expresses result.

3. Our car broke down last week _____ we came by train.

a) so

- b) because
- c) because of

d) all of the answers above

a) Use *so* to express a result of something e.g. John didn't want to go so I went instead.

b) Use *because* to express a reason, e.g. We decided to take the train because our car broke down last week.

c) Use *because of* + *noun* to express a reason, e.g. We decided to take the train because of the heavy traffic at that time of day.

d) Two of the answers express reason and one answer expresses result.

4. I sold my car _____ the high cost of petrol, tax, insurance and so on – It was costing me a small fortune!

- a) so
- b) because
- c) because of**
- d) all of the answers above

a) Use *so* to express a result of something, e.g. She didn't love him so she packed her bags and left in the night .

b) Use *because* with a subject and a verb, e.g. I sold my car because it was costing too much .

c) Well done se a o no n to express a reason.

d) Two of the answers express reason and one answer expresses result.

5. Increased global temperatures are _____ factory emissions, increased car usage, many more people flying than ever before and so on – the situation may now be irreversible.

- a) due to
- b) caused by
- c) the result of
- d) all of the above answers**

a) This is a formal way of expressing the reason for something; you could use it in an essay – but all the other answers are also possible.

b) This is a formal way of expressing the reason for something; you could use it in an essay – but all the other answers are also possible.

c) This is a formal way of expressing the reason for something; you could use it in an essay – but all the other answers are also possible.

d) All these answers are a formal way of expressing the reason for something you could use them in an essay.

6. Which of the following answers fits best into this *informal* conversation? Anyway, ohn was boring, we never went anywhere, _____ I'm going out with Steve now, we have much more fun

- a) so**
- b) as a result
- c) consequently
- d) therefore

a) o is used in both informal and formal conversations.

b) *As a result* is used in formal situations, e.g. in a meeting or if you are writing an essay.

c) *Consequently* is used in formal situations, e.g. in a meeting or if you are writing an essay.

d) *Therefore* is used in formal situations, e.g. in a meeting or if you are writing an essay.

Relative clauses

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. Aberdeen, _____ my brother lives, is a town in Scotland.

- a. where
- b. which
- c. who
- d. when

2. Which word is NOT possible?

My parents live in the same house _____ they bought 50 years ago.

- a. that
- b. which
- c. ---
- d. what

3. Sheila, _____ lives next door, is a dinner-lady in our local school.

- a. who
- b. that
- c. ---
- d. which

4. The senior managers, with _____ we are meeting next week, are promising a big money deal.

- a. who
- b. whom
- c. which
- d. whose

5. I met this woman yesterday _____ husband plays golf with my husband!

- a. who
- b. whom
- c. whose
- d. who's

6. The house _____ I live in is 150 years old.

- a. where
- b. which
- c. who
- d. what

Relative clauses

Answers

1. Aberdeen, _____ my brother lives, is a town in Scotland.

a. where - Correct - where - Use 'where' to refer to places.

b. which - Use 'which' to refer to things.

c. who - Use 'who' to refer to people.

d. when - Use 'when' to refer to times.

2. Which word is NOT possible?

My parents live in the same house _____ they bought 50 years ago.

a. that - 'That' is correct – it refers to the house.

b. which - 'Which' is correct – it refers to the house.

c. --- - You can omit the pronoun when it refers to the object (they bought the house)

d. what - Correct - what - 'What' means 'the things that' and is not grammatically correct.

3. Sheila, _____ lives next door, is a dinner-lady in our local school.

a. who - Correct who - Use 'who' when the pronoun refers to a person in this type of 'extra information' clause.

b. that - You cannot use 'that' in this type of 'extra information' clause.

c. --- - You cannot omit the pronoun in this type of 'extra information' clause.

d. which - You cannot use 'which' to refer to a person.

4. The senior managers, with _____ we are meeting next week, are promising a big money deal.

a. who - You could say 'who we are meeting with' or 'with whom we are meeting'.

b. whom - Correct - whom - You could say 'who we are meeting with' or 'with whom we are meeting' (very formal).

c. which - Use 'which' to refer to things, not people.

d. whose - Use 'whose' to refer to possessive pronouns.

5. I met this woman yesterday _____ husband plays golf with my husband!

a. who - Which word is used to refer to her husband?

b. whom - Which word is used to refer to her husband?

c. whose - Correct - whose - Whose is used for possessives, i.e. is used to refer to her husband.

d. who's - Who's = who is. Which word is used to refer to her husband?

6. The house _____ I live in is 150 years old.

a. where - 'Where' is not possible because of the preposition 'in' (in which I live).

b. which - Correct - which - 'Which' is the correct answer (in which I live).

c. who - Use 'who' to refer to people.

d. what - 'What' means 'the things that'.

Verbs for reporting speech

1. The pilot _____ the passengers that the plane was about to land.

- a) informed
- b) said
- c) spoke
- d) suggested

2. I have to _____ that I m terrible at Math

- a) tell
- b) warn
- c) inform
- d) admit

3. The bank robber _____ to start shooting unless his demands were met.

- a) warned
- b) threatened
- c) informed
- d) told

4. When the journalists asked about her new marriage, she _____ that she was very happy.

- a) informed
- b) insisted
- c) discussed
- d) told

5. The police _____ him of robbery.

- a) blamed
- b) accused
- c) confessed
- d) charged

6. He _____ that he had been involved in any crimes.

- a) denied
- b) admitted
- c) confessed
- d) responded

ANSWERS:

1. The pilot _____ the passengers that the plane was about to land.

- a) informed
- b) said
- c) spoke
- d) suggested

a) Well done! This is the correct answer.

b) The verb *say* doesn't take a direct object. In this sentence there is a direct object – the passengers. Try again!

c) The verb *speak* is grammatically impossible here. Try again!

d) The verb *suggest* doesn't take a direct object. In this sentence there is a direct object – the passengers. Try again!

2. I have to _____ that I'm terrible at Math

- a) tell
- b) warn
- c) inform
- d) admit

a) The verb *tell* requires a direct object. There's no direct object in this sentence. Try again!

b) The verb *warn* requires a direct object. There's no direct object in this sentence. Try again!

c) The verb *inform* requires a direct object. There's no direct object in this sentence. Try again!

d) Well done! This is the correct answer.

3. The bank robber _____ to start shooting unless his demands were met.

- a) warned
- b) threatened
- c) informed
- d) told

a) We can't use *to* and the infinitive after the verb *warn*. Try again!

b) Well done! This is the correct answer.

c) We can't use *to* and the infinitive after the verb *inform*. Try again!

d) After the verb *tell*, we need a direct object. There is no direct object here. Try again!

4. When the journalists asked about her new marriage, she _____ that she was very happy.

- a) informed
- b) insisted
- c) discussed
- d) told

a) The verb *inform* requires a direct object. There is no direct object in this sentence. Try again!

b) This is the correct answer. Well done.

c) We can't use a *that* clause after the verb *discuss*. Try again!

d) The verb *tell* requires a direct object. There is no direct object in this sentence. Try again!

5. The police _____ him of robbery.

- a) blamed
- b) accused
- c) confessed
- d) charged

a) We can blame someone _____ something, but we cannot blame someone _____ something. Try again!

b) This is the correct answer. Well done.

c) This verb doesn't work here. Try again!

d) The police could charge him *WITH* robbery, but they couldn't charge him _____ robbery. Try again!

6. He _____ that he had been involved in any crimes.

- a) denied
- b) admitted
- c) confessed
- d) responded

a) Well done! This is the correct answer.

b) This is incorrect. Think about the word *any* in this sentence, then try again.

c) This is incorrect. Think about the word *any* in this sentence, then try again.

d) This is incorrect. Think about the word *any* in this sentence, then try again.

Reported Speech Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

1. He told me that he ____ come if he could finish work early.
A) may
B) had
C) has
D) would
E) must
2. He said that he ____ the sea bus the following day.
A) will catch
B) is going to catch
C) caught
D) had caught
E) would catch
3. I said, "Two fixed menus for us, please." I ____ our meal.
A) proposed
B) protested
C) congratulated
D) ordered
E) suggested
4. We all know that she informed the teacher about the cheating but she says she didn't. She ____ it.
A) warned
B) proposed
C) demanded
D) denied
E) admitted
5. I first wanted to take English and Math in summer school but my teacher helped me to make up my mind to take one more lesson. My teacher ____ me to take three lessons this summer.
A) agreed
B) complained
C) wished
D) persuaded
E) protested
6. Tom says that Jane is lying but he cannot prove it. Tom is ____ that Jane is lying.
A) complaining
B) realizing
C) protesting
D) claiming
E) wishing
7. "We want to go to Sultanahmet," the tourists said. They said that ____ to go to Sultanahmet.
A) we want
B) we wanted
C) they want
D) they would want
E) they wanted
8. "Do not touch these cables," the mechanic said. He ____ the cables.
A) requested us to touch
B) recommends us not to touch
C) warned us not to touch
D) claimed not touching
E) denied us touching

Reported Speech Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

9. "If I were you, I would stay at a less expensive hotel and spend more for extras." He ____ us to stay at a cheaper hotel.
- A)** denied
B) discovered
C) insisted
D) recommended
E) promised
10. "I am leaving the city tomorrow," the lecturer said. He said ____ leaving the city ____.
- A)** he is / tomorrow
B) he was / that day
C) I was / previous day
D) he was / the following day
E) I was / the next day
11. "He is coming today," the mother said. She said that he ____.
- A)** was coming the day before
B) came the previous day
C) was coming that day
D) would come the next day
E) was going to come / the following day
12. "I came here last week," he said. He said he ____ here ____.
- A)** came / last week
B) had come / last week
C) had come / the next week
D) came / the following week
E) had come / the previous week
13. He said that he ____ the sea bus the day before.
- A)** would missed
B) will miss
C) might miss
D) missed
E) had missed
14. "Go to the blackboard," said the teacher. The teacher ____ to the blackboard.
- A)** recommended me to go
B) advises me going
C) asked me to went
D) proclaimed me to go
E) ordered me to go
15. "I am sorry I couldn't come because I missed the last bus last night." He ____ and ____.
- A)** mentioned about not coming / excused himself
B) accused himself / excused
C) apologized for not coming / excused himself
D) blamed himself / accused himself
E) denied not coming / didn't excuse himself
16. "Are you really behind what you have said?" asked the manager. The manager asked him ____.
- A)** how I was supporting his ideas
B) what kind of a person he is
C) whether he is reliable or not
D) if he could stand behind his words
E) why he has talked like that
17. "Is she the suitable manager secretary?" asked the staff manager. He asked me ____.
- A)** when she could start working
B) her qualifications
C) whether she had enough qualifications for the occupation or not
D) if she can accept the job we offer
E) how much money she would demand from the company

Reported Speech Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

18. "See my corpse, if you don't eat these cookies," my aunt said although I stated that I do not like them at all." She ____ that I should eat some cookies with tea.
- A)** protested
 - B)** promised
 - C)** denied
 - D)** admitted
 - E)** insisted

Reported Speech Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

Answer Key:

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1: D | 10: D |
| 2: E | 11: C |
| 3: D | 12: E |
| 4: D | 13: E |
| 5: D | 14: E |
| 6: D | 15: C |
| 7: E | 16: D |
| 8: C | 17: C |
| 9: D | 18: E |

Responding in Conversation

Quiz topic: Responding in conversation

1. A: Yeah! I've passed my driving test! B: _____? That's great!
a) Have you
b) Did you
c) Are you
d) Do you

2. A: Ugh! I'm really cold then really hot, then cold again. I'm getting the flu!
B: _____? Maybe you should go home and get some sleep.
a) Are you
b) Do you
c) Have you
d) All of the above answers

3. A: I'm going to invite Louise over for dinner tonight if you fancy it?
B: _____? That would be lovely – what time?
a) Will you
b) Have you
c) Do you
d) Are you

4. A: Did you know Jim's getting married next week? B: _____? Who to?
a) Really?
b) Is he?
c) Never!
d) All of the above answers.

5. A: I'd love to be a novelist – you know, write books, novels and stories.
B: _____? Don't you think it might be a bit lonely?
a) Love you?
b) Want you?
c) Would you?
d) Will you?

6. A: I'm afraid I can't meet you for dinner. My sister's had some bad news so she had to go away suddenly and I'm looking after her four children as well as the dogs!
B: _____ How are you coping?
a) Oh I'm so sorry!
b) That's awful!
c) Oh no!
d) All of the above answers

Quiz topic: Responding in conversation
ANSWERS

1. A: Yeah! I've passed my driving test! B: _____? That's great!

a) Have you

b) Did you

c) Are you

d) Do you

a) When you respond with a short question like this – the auxiliary verb must match with the verb form in the speaker's original statement – i.e. I

passed – have you

b) When you respond with a short question like this – the auxiliary verb must match with the verb form in the speaker's original statement – if the statement is I **passed** What auxiliary verb do you need to use in the responding question?

c) When you respond with a short question like this – the auxiliary verb must match with the verb form in the speaker's original statement – if the statement is I **passed** What auxiliary verb do you need to use in the responding question?

d) When you respond with a short question like this – the auxiliary verb must match with the verb form in the speaker's original statement – if the statement is I **passed** What auxiliary verb do you need to use in the responding question?

2. A: Ugh! I'm really cold then really hot, then cold again. I'm getting the flu!

B: _____? Maybe you should go home and get some sleep.

a) Are you

b) Do you

c) Have you

d) All of the above answers

a) When you respond with a short question like this – the auxiliary verb must match with the verb form in the speaker's original statement – i.e. I'm cold

I'm getting – Are you

b) When you respond with a short question like this – the auxiliary verb must match with the verb form in the speaker's original statement – if the statement is I **am** What auxiliary verb do you need to use in the responding question?

c) When you respond with a short question like this – the auxiliary verb must match with the verb form in the speaker's original statement – if the statement is I **am** What auxiliary verb do you need to use in the responding question?

d) When you respond with a short question like this – the auxiliary verb must match with the verb form in the speaker's original statement – if the statement is I **am** What auxiliary verb do you need to use in the responding question?

3. A: I m going to invite ouise over for dinner tonight if you fancy it?

B: _____? That would be lovely – what time?

- a) Will you
- b) Have you
- c) Do you

d) Are you

a) You must use the correct future form in the response; in this case I **m** going to... uses the auxiliary verb **BE** .

b) You must use the correct form in the response; in this case I **m** going to... uses the auxiliary verb **BE** .

c) You must use the correct form in the response; in this case I **m** going to... uses the auxiliary verb **BE** .

d) Well done. You must use the correct form in the response in this case I m going to... uses the auxiliary verb E .

4. A: Did you know im s getting married next week? B: _____? Who to?

- a) eally?
- b) Is he?
- c) Never!

d) All of the above answers.

a) This is a very natural response – but do you think you can respond in any of the other ways?

b) This is a very natural response – but do you think you can respond in any of the other ways?

c) This is a very natural response – but do you think you can respond in any of the other ways?

d) That s correct These are all very natural ways of responding to something surprising.

5. A: I d love to be a novelist – you know,write books,novels and stories

B: _____? Don t you think it might be a bit lonely?

- a) ove you?
- b) Want you?
- c) Would you**
- d) Will you?

a) Use the modal verb to make the response question – in this case would .

b) Use the modal verb to make the response question – in this case would .

c) We use the modal verb to make the response question – in this case would .

d) Use the modal verb to make the response question – in this case would .

6. A: I m afraid I can t meet you for dinner. My sister s had some bad news so she had to go away suddenly and I m looking after her four children as well as the dogs!
B: How are you coping?

- a) h I m so sorry!
- b) That s awful!
- c) h no!

d) All of the above answers

- a) It can be difficult knowing what to say in situations like this; any of the responses are appropriate and caring.
- b) It can be difficult knowing what to say in situations like this; any of the responses are appropriate and caring.
- c) It can be difficult knowing what to say in situations like this; any of the responses are appropriate and caring.

d) Well done It can be difficult knowing what to say in situations like this any of the responses are appropriate and caring.

Sayings

1. He is never satisfied with what he has got. The grass is always greener on the other side of the _____.
a) road
b) fence
c) wall
d) garden
2. I bought a radio but it never worked properly. I won't buy the same one again. Once bitten twice _____.
a) bitten
b) three times
c) shy
d) wise
3. I have a great job but it doesn't pay well. I don't care. Money isn't _____.
a) the job
b) everything
c) nothing
d) so much
4. She doesn't look like a singer but actually she's very good. Don't judge a book by its _____.
a) color
b) cover
c) sales
d) author
5. I love being with my family. There's no place like _____.
a) my house
b) home
c) London
d) the whole family
6. Don't talk so loud. Shhh! Walls have _____.
a) listening
b) ears
c) to be thick
d) a secret

ANSWERS:

1. He is never satisfied with what he has got. The grass is always greener on the other side of the _____ .

b) fence

2. I bought a radio but it never worked properly. I won't buy the same one again. Once bitten twice _____ .

c) shy

3. I have a great job but it doesn't pay well. I don't care. Money isn't _____ .

b) everything

4. She doesn't look like a singer but actually she's very good. Don't judge a book by its _____ .

b) cover

5. I love being with my family. There's no place like _____ .

b) home

6. Don't talk so loud. Shhh! We have _____ .

b) ears

Sentence Completion Advanced Level Test - Quiz

1. Last week I went to Amsterdam, _____.
A) that cost me too much money
B) where there is a superb collection of pictures by Van Gogh
C) why she couldn't meet me at the airport
D) otherwise I'd prefer another airway company
E) which they will have picked me from the station
2. Faced by demands for them to cut down on staff, _____.
A) he will try to increase the number of employees in his firm
B) there is an incredible amount of work in the education department
C) which led to a disaster
D) the police may soon be unable to afford the expense of allowing officers to walk the streets
E) that took us a long time to calculate the amount of profit we've gained so far
3. _____ unless you present some means of identification.
A) They will readily let you take money from your safe
B) You're not allowed to withdraw money from your account
C) The reason why you have been detained here is that
D) It's not worth crossing this line
E) That kind of music doesn't appeal to me very much
4. _____, mass tourism raised the living standards of the local people as well as making a profit for the tour operators.
A) Since it destroyed the forests
B) Whereas mass tourism is a well-known profit occupation worldwide
C) Despite the fact that they've caused traffic congestion in the downtown
D) Whenever we want to travel in a tourist city
E) In spite of the pollution it caused
5. _____, the US authorities could well have prevented any incident of torture in Iraq.
A) Even if they've taken a number of measures
B) The war which had been ongoing for awhile
C) By taking the most basic precautions
D) Although she knew it would end in a disaster
E) Because none of us can believe the reconciliation of the sides
6. Should your data bank not cover the meanings of a phrase or idiom, _____.
A) a number of data had been compiled in a new computer program
B) there is a connection available to the net where a further research can be made
C) what any pupil could do was to go to an internet cafe for updating the dictionary
D) whichever library I'd rather you had gone is your choice
E) the user might have used another service as well
7. I'm afraid we're out of bread and there is no fruit left, _____.
A) although there's hardly anything left in the cupboard
B) so we'll just have to have soup and make the best of it
C) while she's preparing the dinner
D) and then we had to go out for a little shopping
E) therefore I think I'll be better off soon

Sentence Completion Advanced Level Test

8. I only understood how much I had enjoyed my stay ____.
- A)** when we had to leave the resort
 - B)** despite their poverty
 - C)** only by going there again
 - D)** if you had come, too
 - E)** yet I couldn't tell it to the owners
9. After having made his name playing gangsters, ____.
- A)** he was finally offered the part of the hero
 - B)** Ingrid Bergman was one of the few Hollywood stars not to have changed her name to something else
 - C)** there was hardly anything left to do for the actor
 - D)** she was the only woman to have swum the English channel
 - E)** the missing dog is believed to have spent the night in a hut
10. What is making a tonsillitis operation strangely charming for my son is ____.
- A)** he's really courageous and this is appreciated by everybody
 - B)** because nobody cares about him
 - C)** which we've never imagined such a surgery before
 - D)** its being an absolutely complicated and exhausting operation
 - E)** that he will be able to eat as much ice cream as he wants
11. The commentators are so afraid of upsetting the footballers ____.
- A)** I can't tell the difference between them
 - B)** that it's out of the question to blame them for missing goals
 - C)** to be able to shoot the ball straight
 - D)** although they don't want to make them sad
 - E)** therefore, they always criticize them
12. ____ they were able to prove his involvement in the crime.
- A)** Because the firm is under threat of closure
 - B)** As soon as Sue confessed her guilt to the officers
 - C)** When the police examined the evidence in more detail
 - D)** If we approached them again on the subject
 - E)** Having stolen the jewellery
13. Since John was employed as Dick's assistant for many years, ____.
- A)** we regarded it as a foregone conclusion that he would succeed him when he retired
 - B)** Dick's daughter took over the position
 - C)** some members of staff objected to smoking in the office
 - D)** he is quite thin but fit
 - E)** they will find the sharpest brain in the country someday
14. ____, many Westerners are cancelling their holidays to Nepal so as not to risk their lives.
- A)** Although there is still an ongoing war
 - B)** Since there had been an epidemic
 - C)** Due to increasing political instability and violent civil war
 - D)** Whoever goes to tour operators for their holiday arrangements
 - E)** According to the news, in spite of the heavy tropical rains
15. ____, it was too late to help thousands of people.
- A)** Unless they have the information
 - B)** Until they told the news to the government
 - C)** By the time they informed the international aid agencies
 - D)** Instead of warning the Red Cross
 - E)** As soon as the police discovered whom the murderer had been

Sentence Completion Advanced Level Test

16. Martin did not look well after his holiday in Egypt, _____.
A) and so did his wife
B) but his wife had as well
C) but his wife had
D) and neither did his wife
E) nor was his wife
17. Some people say that if the Israelis and the Palestinians had wanted to live together in peace, _____.
A) they would have found a way by now
B) journalists had better think about it
C) the United Nations can find the solution
D) the Palestinians will have to pay the price
E) they should seek the ways of living together
18. It was not until he had sent his book to more than 20 publishers _____.
A) though he was an efficient writer
B) where they demanded too much money
C) who refused his offer
D) when the agreement was signed
E) that one agreed to publish it
19. _____ when fresh fighting broke out.
A) No sooner had Jason left the town
B) Hardly had the peace agreement been signed
C) She neither abandoned the war field
D) Not only did they evacuate the city
E) The more fiercely the war goes on
20. Not knowing anyone in her new neighborhood, _____.
A) he was too desperate to find a friend
B) it barked all day
C) she could find nothing to do except going for a walk on her own
D) no one visited her in her new apartment
E) John moved to his mother's home back again
21. Unless the two countries begin to negotiate seriously, _____.
A) there won't be any wars from now on
B) the both sides can find a solution easily
C) a violence in the region will be unavoidable
D) regional similarities were in front
E) one of them would have given an end to the going on retaliation
22. _____, Turkey tries to persuade the authorities to have it in our country.
A) If the powerful nations try to use a conflict to their advantage
B) Although athletic competitions didn't stimulate good-will between nations
C) When the United Nations was not able to solve the problem
D) Because Unesco organizes aid programmes for poorer nations
E) Whenever there is an international incident
23. The citizens will hold a big protest _____.
A) just as the farmers were cutting down many trees
B) provided that the council went on pulling the historical buildings down
C) if the government builds a road through the region which involves residential areas and parks
D) if only the amount of taxes has been brought down a little by the government
E) while the committee was organizing a ceremony for the opening of the new highway
24. _____ the town managed to resist the marauders until the aid arrived.
A) Although it was defended by a few volunteer armed men
B) Since most of them had no actual war experience
C) If it took long for the invaders to capture the fortress
D) Whether they knew how many there really were
E) Thanks to the lack of ammunition and food

Sentence Completion Advanced Level Test

25. It is quite clear from the evidence _____.

- A)** because nobody but him could ever get that information about the victim's habits
- B)** that she is the only person who could have committed the crime
- C)** about the circumstances in which the family lived
- D)** whether she really did it is a still difficult question we must answer
- E)** so obvious that they had kidnapped the child

Sentence Completion Advanced Level Test

Answer Key:

1: B	14: C
2: D	15: C
3: B	16: D
4: E	17: A
5: C	18: D
6: B	19: B
7: B	20: C
8: A	21: C
9: A	22: E
10: E	23: C
11: B	24: A
12: C	25: B
13: A	

Sentence Completion

1. Only a few of them felt like going to the movie that night, _____.
A) at which a few members of the cast had been inexplicably ill
B) when the movie industry is passing through bad times
C) although their tickets were for the premiere night of a latest production
D) because it had been so much appreciated by the critics
E) who had made the organization days before
2. Having walked through the swamps for miles, _____.
A) the doctors prepared plasters and drugs for the exhausted travelers
B) the pilgrims were relieved to see campfires in the distance
C) crossing the muddy area seems almost impossible under the conditions
D) there were a lot of trees on their way
E) there was not even a drop of water in their flasks
3. In spite of the fact that there was little rain in summer, _____.
A) there was neither enough fruit nor vegetables to eat
B) the floods gave a considerable harm to agriculture
C) I'd like to walk in the park
D) the government had to buy more crops from the neighboring countries
E) the crops seemed healthy enough to be manufactured
4. Situated in the eastern part of Turkey, _____.
A) this natural beauty has become easy to visit with the new motorway the government has just constructed
B) which is covered by high mountains and beautiful lakes
C) we set off from Erzurum and till Nemrut we kept on driving
D) in winter the snow covers all the land and you can't even see the flowers which have resistance to cold
E) since the western district is not as far away to us as it is mentioned
5. Anton Chekhov, who represents a break with the main tendencies of the nineteenth century and acts as a bridge to the twentieth in the overall context of the development of Russian literature, wrote no novels, _____.
A) what made him one of the distinguished playwright of his era
B) for he shows himself as perhaps the greatest humanist who has ever written in Russian
C) one of which is The Night before Easter published in his pivotal years of his career
D) where we have an excellent example of the immense simplicity and naturalness in his modernist novels
E) but instead put a new life and strength into the neglected genres of the short story and the drama
6. _____, he opened exhibitions at leading galleries in several countries.
A) After graduating from the State Academy of Fine Arts in 1972
B) Since he has lived in Europe for much of his artistic life
C) When he has finished his thesis on the development of art in his country
D) Before he wins the academy award of fine arts
E) Although his paintings are supposed to be found in several museums around the world

Sentence Completion

7. _____, but no conclusive evidence has yet been found to substantiate this.
- A)** Some books well-chosen are of greater use than a library
 - B)** The earth revolves around the sun in 365 days and 6 hours
 - C)** He couldn't understand the reason why his wife bought him a ring for his birthday
 - D)** A few scientists believe that some dinosaurs may have given birth to twins
 - E)** The discipline committee found the students guilty as regards to the latest testimonies of the witnesses and the other proofs
8. It is not advisable to can some fruits such as avocados _____.
- A)** that most of the experts agree with each other
 - B)** since cans protect the vitamins in the foods in the most desirable and healthiest way
 - C)** because of the changes in taste and texture that occur
 - D)** if you can have most of the other tropical fruit
 - E)** where they haven't seen the sun for weeks
9. Since many underdeveloped countries do not keep complete records, _____.
- A)** it had been really easier to follow the winners in the Olympic games
 - B)** world figures for population changes are much more difficult to compile
 - C)** that's why most of the sports commentators are fond of African champions
 - D)** it is estimated that the population of the world has risen twice as much as it was ten years ago
 - E)** they were of opinion that they didn't have enough technology to keep their history archives properly
10. Several insurance companies have now reluctantly made the decision _____.
- A)** that they should withdraw from the American market
 - B)** when they had already dealing with the Project
 - C)** what is accepted by most of investors throughout the world
 - D)** inasmuch as the whole company members appreciated
 - E)** while the meeting was still being held
11. David was clearly the only pupil in the classroom _____.
- A)** with whose grades the teachers were completely satisfied
 - B)** that everybody is ready to help him with his studies
 - C)** yet he was one of the most successful ones
 - D)** which nobody in the classroom liked at all
 - E)** whether somebody has organized the meeting about it
12. After a month of fighting that cost 116 soldiers and 43 civilian lives, _____.
- A)** the war in the Middle East will be one of the most profitable and adorable events of the history
 - B)** both of the countries decided to sign a cease-fire agreement
 - C)** the battle among the rival armies has never seemed to come to an end in the region
 - D)** the army had already changed its tactics and captured the city
 - E)** the president won the elections due to this useful action

Sentence Completion

13. According to some experts, Indians are descendants of Turkish people, _____.
A) that were living in Anatolia
B) what are still known as mysterious people
C) who were supposed to immigrate to the Northern regions at the time
D) without having seen that
E) since educated Indians still use the American Alphabet
14. Most of the Turkish people criticize the queues in front of even the biggest banks _____.
A) yet it's unlikely that this will change in the near future
B) where you could have found a lot of people waiting in the previous decades
C) since the bank converted to a new and modern system which enabled the clients to do their works without coming to the bank
D) which all the tourists applauded a lot
E) because they have much more time to spend nowadays
15. My father did not believe me _____.
A) and so was my elder sister because she couldn't pass the exam either
B) whether I have passed the exam or not
C) why I was unhappy with this
D) if my girlfriend would come with me to their meeting
E) nor did my mother upon hearing my story
16. One of the reasons why Chopin is still popular in our age is that _____.
A) he achieved to appeal to many people through his universal compositions
B) his being quite handsome and kind
C) because he has much entertainment in his life and shows this to his admirers
D) people's preference of listening to music rather than read books
E) he wrote very limited and disorganized melodies
17. He has never had a steady job _____.
A) although he's incapable of working long hours
B) what could help him and his family get rid of poverty
C) since he's been working day and night for months
D) however little performance he showed
E) so they find it difficult to make ends meet
18. By the time I finally moved to Istanbul, _____.
A) I have been working for 20 years
B) I will have brought my own furniture
C) I had been living in Bursa for 6 years
D) I was not saving any money
E) I retired from my former job
19. I listened to their conversation for quite a long time, _____.
A) although I'm really concerned with what's happening around me
B) but I never was sure who they were talking about
C) that made me really tired standing for hours at the door
D) thus I couldn't get the information clearly
E) which my husband reacted very afterwards angrily
20. The college lecture is the process _____.
A) which one acquires a higher grade of prejudices
B) while the teacher has to be always active
C) whose expectations may be much more than you can ever image
D) whereby the notes of the professor become the notes of the student without passing through the minds of either
E) what she wanted to take part in with all her heart until she died

Sentence Completion

21. The mystique of the Kennedy family in United States politics was due in great part ____.
- A) for their being the first presidential couple
 - B) because they were all better educated than their predecessors
 - C) to the glamorous and attractive wife of President John F. Kennedy
 - D) since radical newspapers such as Washington Times had published plenty of rumors about them
 - E) after President Kennedy's assassination
22. ____ so is his cousin, Jane.
- A) Given that Samuel won the competition
 - B) Some people say that Peter has won a sum of money from the lottery
 - C) In order to be successful throughout the year Torn studied really hard
 - D) Because Henry is working in a big company
 - E) Just as Bill is one of the most intellectual students in my class
23. ____, he was able to remain cheerful inspirit.
- A) Albeit that John was badly wounded in a chain accident
 - B) Despite the marvelous news he had heard from his boss
 - C) Even though he learned that he had been accepted for the position he applied for last month
 - D) Since he has been fired from his current job
 - E) While the sheriff was announcing that they had captured the thieves stealing his car
24. ____, I would have starved to death after the exam.
- A) Were you to lend me some money
 - B) Although my father advised me to have a little money on me considering the risk at losing it
 - C) If it hadn't been for the money you gave me
 - D) Because of your financial support to me
 - E) Owing to the fact that you paid for the hamburgers yesterday
25. ____ when the bomb exploded.
- A) No sooner had they come into their house with their three little children
 - B) She has just gone out of the car
 - C) Scarcely had he left the office
 - D) As soon as he noticed there had been something going wrong
 - E) He hardly managed to persuade us

Sentence Completion

Answer Key:

1: C	14: A
2: B	15: E
3: E	16: A
4: A	17: E
5: E	18: C
6: A	19: B
7: D	20: D
8: C	21: C
9: B	22: E
10: A	23: A
11: A	24: C
12: B	25: C
13: C	

Short replies: so and not

1. Choose the correct short response to this question: **Has the film already started?**

- a) So I'm afraid.
- b) I'm so afraid.
- c) I'm afraid so.
- d) I'm afraid.

2. Which of the following is the correct short response to show you don't want your ex-girlfriend to go to the same party as you: **Is Meg going to the party on Saturday?**

- a) I hope.
- b) I don't hope so.
- c) I hope so.
- d) I hope not.

3. Which of the following is the correct short response to show you don't want to do what's being asked, but you will? **Are you going to tidy your room?**

- a) I suppose so.
- b) I don't suppose so.
- c) I'm afraid not.
- d) I don't think so.

4. Which of the following is the correct short response to show you're not 100% sure what time the TV program starts? **Is the football on at 3?**

- a) I think it.
- b) I think.
- c) I think not.
- d) I think so.

5. Which of the following is the correct short response to say you are too busy to do what is being asked of you: **Will you be able to write the report by 5.30 today?**

- a) I'm afraid not.
- b) I'm afraid so.
- c) I'm not afraid so.
- d) I'm so afraid not.

6. Which of the following is the correct short response to show that you think you probably haven't passed your exam? **Do you think you've passed?**

- a) I hope not.
- b) I don't think so.
- c) I don't think not.
- d) I think so.

ANSWERS:

1. Choose the correct short response to this question: **Has the film already started?**

a) and b) Some of these words are in the wrong order.

c) Correct! You can use this short reply to politely introduce bad news.

d) This means 'I'm frightened'. You need one more word here.

2. Which of the following is the correct short response to show you don't want your ex-girlfriend to go to the same party as you: **Is Meg going to the party on Saturday?**

a) You need one extra word here. Try again!

b) This expression doesn't exist in English. Try again!

c) This isn't the right short answer. Try again!

d) This is the correct answer. Well done!

3. Which of the following is the correct short response to show you don't want to do what's being asked, but you will. **Are you going to tidy your room?**

a) This is the correct answer.

b), c) and d) This means you won't tidy your room.

4. Which of the following is the correct short response to show you're not 100% sure what time the TV program starts? **Is the football on at 3?**

a), b) and c) This is not correct. Try again!

d) This is correct, well done!

5. Which of the following is the correct short response to say you are too busy to do what is being asked of you: **Will you be able to write the report by 5.30 today?**

a) This is the right choice. Well done!

b) You need a different word from 'so' here.

c) and d) This expression doesn't exist in English.

6. Which of the following is the correct short response to show that you think you probably haven't passed your exam? **Do you think you've passed?**

a) This means you wish you hadn't passed your exam! Try again.

b) This is the right choice. Well done!

c) This isn't correct. Try again!

d) This means you suspect you've passed but here, you don't think you have passed. Try again!

quiz topic: Similes

1. Bliss is the hottest nightclub in town – literally! Last time I went I sweated like a _____!

- a) cat and dog
- b) fish
- c) dog
- d) pig

2. Johnny and his girlfriend were fighting again yesterday, really going for it like _____.

- a) cat and dog
- b) dog and cat
- c) man and woman
- d) chalk and cheese

3. You know I have 2 twin boys, but they're so different, like _____.

- a) black and white
- b) chalk and cheese
- c) oil and water
- d) right and wrong

4. This dress is lovely! And look how well it fits me, like a _____!

- a) handbag
- b) shoe
- c) hat
- d) glove

5. He came in drunk again last night, you know, he drinks like a _____.

- a) drunk
- b) fish
- c) horse
- d) log (a piece of a cut up tree)

6. Did you sleep well? Yeah, like a _____.

- a) drunk
- b) fish
- c) horse
- d) log (a piece of a cut up tree)

Similes

Answers:

1. Bliss is the hottest nightclub in town – literally! Last time I went I sweated like a _____!

- a) cat and dog
- b) fish
- c) dog
- d) pig**

If you are very hot you sweat – but not like a cat and dog. Try a different animal.

If you are very hot you sweat – but not like a fish. Try a different animal.

If you are very hot you sweat – but not like a dog. Try a different animal.

If you are very hot we say you sweat like a pig.

2. Johnny and his girlfriend were fighting again yesterday, really going for it like _____.

- a) cat and dog**
- b) dog and cat
- c) man and woman
- d) chalk and cheese

If people fight violently we say they fight like cat and dog.

In expression with 2 nouns, it is important to put the nouns in the correct order.

They were fighting like man and woman is not correct.

If 2 things or people are very different we say they are like chalk and cheese.

3. You know I have 2 twin boys, but they're so different, like _____.

- a) black and white
- b) chalk and cheese**
- c) oil and water
- d) right and wrong

Black and white is not correct.

If things or people are very different we say they are like chalk and cheese.

Oil and water is not correct.

Right and wrong is not correct.

4. This dress is lovely! And look how well it fits me, like a _____!

- a) handbag
- b) shoe
- c) hat
- d) glove**

its me a like a handbag is not correct.

its me a like a shoe is not correct.

its me a like a hat is not correct.

If something fits you perfectly we say it fits like a glove .

5. He came in drunk again last night, you know, he drinks like a _____.

- a) drunk
- b) fish**
- c) horse
- d) log (a piece of a cut up tree)

He drinks like a drunk is not correct.

If someone drinks too much alcohol we say he drinks like a fish .

If someone eats a lot, we say he eats like a horse .

If you slept very well, we say I slept like a log .

6. Did you sleep well? Yeah, like a _____ .

- a) drunk
- b) fish
- c) horse
- d) log (a piece of a cut up tree)**

He sleeps like a drunk is not correct.

If someone drinks too much alcohol, we say he drinks like a fish .

If someone eats a lot, we say he eats like a horse .

If you slept very well we say I slept like a log .

So or such?

1. Why did the teacher talk _____?
 - a) such quiet
 - b) so quietly
 - c) so quiet
 - d) such a quiet voice

2. The music at the party was _____ that the neighbors complained.
 - a) so loud
 - b) such loudness
 - c) so loudly
 - d) such a loud

3. He s _____ man. Everyone loves him.
 - a) so kind
 - b) such a kind
 - c) such kindness
 - d) so kindly

4. He fell in love with her at first sight; he d never seen _____.
 - a) so beautifully
 - b) such a beautiful
 - c) so beautiful
 - d) such beauty

5. She had _____ money, she decided to give some of it to charity.
 - a) so much
 - b) so many
 - c) so
 - d) such

6. He had _____ things to do, but not enough time to do them all.
 - a) such
 - b) so much
 - c) so many
 - d) so

ANSWERS:

1. Why did the teacher talk _____?

- a) such quiet
- b) so quietly**
- c) so quiet
- d) such a quiet voice

a) We can use _____ before an abstract noun like quiet, but in this sentence we have the verb _____ so we need an adverb to describe how the teacher talks. Try again!

b) Well done This is the correct answer.

c) We can use _____ before an adjective like _____, e.g. the room was so quiet, but in this sentence we have the verb _____ so we need an adverb to describe how the teacher talks. Try again!

d) We can use _____ before an adjective and a noun, but in this sentence we have the verb _____ so we need an adverb to describe how the teacher talks. If we wanted to use this construction, we'd need to say **in** such a quiet voice. Try again!

2. The music at the party was _____ that the neighbors complained.

- a) so loud**
- b) such loudness
- c) so loudly
- d) such a loud

3. **Well done This is the correct answer.**

4. We can use _____ before an abstract noun like loudness, but in this sentence we have the noun _____ so we need an adjective to describe what the music sounded like. Try again!

5. We can use _____ before an adverb like loudly, but in this sentence we have the noun _____ so we need an adjective to describe what the music sounded like. Try again!

6. We can use _____ before an adjective and a noun, e.g. such a loud noise, but in this sentence the noun is at the beginning. Try again!

3. He's _____ man. Everyone loves him.

- a) so kind
- b) such a kind**
- c) such kindness
- d) so kindly

a) We can use _____ before an adjective like kind, but we don't need a noun after the adjective, e.g. he's so kind. Try again!

b) This is the correct answer well done

c) We can use _____ before an abstract noun like kindness, but in this sentence we have the noun _____ so we need an adjective to describe the man. Try again!

d) We can use _____ before an adverb like kindly, e.g. he spoke so kindly of you, but in this sentence we have the noun _____ so we need an adjective to describe the man. Try again!

4. He fell in love with her at first sight; he d never seen _____ .

- a) so beautifully
- b) such a beautiful
- c) so beautiful
- d) **such beauty**

a) We can use *so* before an adverb like beautifully, e.g. he sings so beautifully, but in this sentence we have to describe a quality which the man sees. Try again!

b) We can use *such* before an adjective and a noun, e.g. such a beautiful girl, but in this sentence there isn't a noun at the end. Try again!

c) We can use *so* before an adjective like beautiful, but in this sentence we need a noun or pronoun which the adjective describes e.g. he d never seen **anybody** so beautiful. Try again!

d) **Well done This is the correct answer.**

5. She had _____ money, she decided to give some of it to charity.

- a) **so much**
- b) so many
- c) so
- d) such

6. **Well done This is the correct answer.**

7. We can say *so* but we don't use *such* with uncountable nouns. Try again!

8. We can't use *so* before a noun on its own. Try again!

9. It's possible to use *such* before an uncountable noun e.g. such money, but this sentence emphasizes that the person has a lot of money. Try again!

6. He had _____ things to do, but not enough time to do them all.

- a) such
- b) so much
- c) **so many**
- d) so

7. It's possible to use *such* before a countable noun e.g. such things, but this sentence emphasizes that the person has too many things to do. Try again!

8. We can say *so* but we use *much* with uncountable nouns e.g. so much time. Try again!

9. **This is the correct answer. Well done**

10. We can't use *so* before a noun on its own. Try again!

Someone / Somewhere

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer:

1. Not Scotland again! It rained everyday last time, I want to go _____ sunny this summer.

- a. someone
- b. somewhere
- c. somebody
- d. something

2. (Would you like) anything _____ madam?

- a. more
- b. plus
- c. extra
- d. else

3. I'm not a fussy eater, I'll eat _____ at all!

- a. something
- b. everything
- c. nothing
- d. anything

4. _____ wanted to come and see the film with me, so I went on my own.

- a. nobody
- b. someone
- c. everyone
- d. anybody

5. There are 2 possible answers, but which is the most usual? 'Would you like _____ to drink?'

- a. nothing
- b. everything
- c. something
- d. anything

6. I loved my trip to Italy, _____ was so friendly.

- a. everyone
- b. someone
- c. no one
- d. anyone

Someone / Somewhere

Answers

1. Not Scotland again! It rained everyday last time, I want to go _____ sunny this summer.

a. someone - Use someone (or somebody) to talk about people.

b. somewhere - Use somewhere to talk about places. Correct

c. somebody - Use somebody (or someone) to talk about people.

d. something - Use something to talk about things.

2. (Would you like) anything _____ madam?

a. more - 'Would you like anything more?' is not correct.

b. plus - 'Would you like anything plus?' is not correct.

c. extra - 'Would you like anything extra?' is not correct.

d. else - In a shop you may be asked 'Would you like anything else?' Correct.

3. I'm not a fussy eater, I'll eat _____ at all!

a. something - Which word expresses 'I don't mind' or 'It doesn't matter'.

b. everything - Which word expresses 'I don't mind' or 'It doesn't matter'.

c. nothing - Which word expresses 'I don't mind' or 'It doesn't matter'.

d. anything - 'I'll eat anything at all' means 'I don't mind' or 'It doesn't matter'. Correct

4. _____ wanted to come and see the film with me, so I went on my own.

a. nobody - 'Nobody (or no one) wanted to come' is correct.

b. someone - 'Someone wanted to come...' is not correct. Which word tells us I went on my own (by myself)?

c. everyone - 'Everyone wanted to come...' is not correct. Which word tells us I went on my own (by myself)?

d. anybody - 'Anyone wanted to come...' is not correct. Which word tells us I went on my own (by myself)?

5. There are 2 possible answers, but which is the most usual? 'Would you like _____ to drink?'

a. nothing - If we make an offer 'Would you like...?', which word do we use?

b. everything - If we make an offer 'Would you like...?', which word do we use?

c. something - If we make an offer we usually say 'Would you like something...?'

Correct answer

d. anything - 'Would you like anything...?' is correct, but means 'anything at all'

6. I loved my trip to Italy, _____ was so friendly.

a. everyone - 'Everyone was friendly' (all the people) is correct.

b. someone - Which word describes all the people?

c. no one - Which word describes all the people?

d. anyone - Which word describes all the people?

Still, already and yet

1. Have you really tidied your room _____ ? That was very quick. You've only been in there for five minutes! Somehow I don't quite believe you.

- a) still
- b) already
- c) yet
- d) none of the above

2. It's almost midnight and she's _____ at the office. She works far too hard. Doesn't she know there's more to life than work?

- a) still
- b) already
- c) yet
- d) none of the above

3. Do you walk to work _____ every day?

- a) still
- b) already
- c) yet
- d) none of the above

4. Do you want to go to the cinema? I know you've _____ seen the new James Bond film, so we could go and see something else instead.

- a) still
- b) already
- c) yet
- d) none of the above

5. I've been waiting here for ages but the bus _____ hasn't come.

- a) still
- b) already
- c) yet
- d) none of the above

6. Haven't you finished your homework _____ ? Hurry up! As soon as you finish it we can go out and play tennis.

- a) yet
- b) already
- c) still
- d) none of the above

1. Have you really tidied your room _____ ? That was very quick. You've only been in there for five minutes! Somehow I don't quite believe you.

a) and cc) You need a different word in this present perfect question.

b) Correct! We can use 'already' with the present perfect to show that something has happened earlier than expected.

d) One of these answers is correct.

2. It's almost midnight and she's _____ at the office. She works far too hard. Doesn't she know there's more to life than work?

a) Well done! We use 'still' to talk about situations that are continuing.

b) and c) You need a different word to show that the situation (her working) is continuing.

d) One of these answers is correct.

3. Do you walk to work _____ every day?

a), b) and c) This isn't correct.

d) Correct. You don't need 'still', 'already' or 'yet' here.

4. Do you want to go to the cinema? I know you've _____ seen the new James Bond film, so we could go and see something else instead.

a) Well done. This is the correct word to show that something has happened sooner than expected (that the person has seen the movie even though it's only just been released).

b) and c) You need a different word with the present perfect here.

d) One of these answers is correct.

5. I've been waiting here for ages but the bus _____ hasn't come.

a) and b) You need a different word with the present perfect here.

c) Correct! We can use 'still' with negative present perfect sentences to show that something hasn't happened until now.

d) One of these answers is correct.

6. Haven't you finished your homework _____ ? Hurry up! As soon as you finish it we can go out and play tennis.

a) Well done. This the correct word to show that you are expecting something to happen (that the person has finished their homework).

b) and c) You need a different word with the present perfect here.

d) One of these answers is correct.

Stress patterns

or each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. Which 2 syllable word has a different stress pattern from the others?

- a) police
- b) mother
- c) student
- d) money

2. Which 2 syllable word has a different stress pattern from the others?

- a) career
- b) shampoo
- c) balloon
- d) problem

3. Which 3 syllable word has a different stress pattern from the others?

- a) cinema
- b) Saturday
- c) umbrella
- d) manager

4. Which 3 syllable word has a different stress pattern from the others?

- a) potato
- b) paragraph
- c) computer
- d) professor

5. Which of these adjectives beginning with 'un' or 'in' has the stress on the final syllable?

- a) informal
- b) unhappy
- c) unfriendly
- d) unemployed

6. In which sentence does the speaker want to tell us that John's car is not second hand?

- a) John's bought a new car.
- b) John's **bought** a new car.
- c) John's bought a **new** car.
- d) John's bought a new **car**.

Quiz topic: Stress patterns

Answers:

1. Which 2 syllable word has a different stress pattern from the others?

- a) police
- b) mother
- c) student
- d) money

a) In the word 'police' we stress the second syllable police the other words are all stressed on the first syllable.

- b) In the word 'mother' we stress the first syllable mother – in which word is the second syllable stressed?
- c) In the word 'student' we stress the first syllable student – in which word is the second syllable stressed?
- d) In the word 'money' we stress the first syllable money – in which word is the second syllable stressed?

2. Which 2 syllable word has a different stress pattern from the others?

- a) career
- b) shampoo
- c) balloon
- d) problem

- a) In the word 'career' we stress the second syllable careeer – in which word is the first syllable stressed?
- b) In the word 'shampoo' we stress the second syllable shampoo – in which word is the first syllable stressed?
- c) In the word 'balloon' we stress the second syllable balloon – in which word is the first syllable stressed?
- d) In the word 'problem' we stress the first syllable problem – the other words are all stressed on the second syllable.**

3. Which 3 syllable word has a different stress pattern from the others?

- a) cinema
- b) Saturday
- c) umbrella
- d) manager

- a) In the word 'cinema' we stress the first syllable ciinema – in which word is another syllable stressed?
- b) In the word 'Saturday' we stress the first syllable Saturday – in which word is another syllable stressed?
- c) In the word 'umbrella' we stress the second syllable umbrella – the other words are all stressed on the first syllable.**
- d) In the word 'manager' we stress the first syllable manager – in which word is another syllable stressed?

4. Which 3 syllable word has a different stress pattern from the others?

- a) potato
- b) paragraph
- c) computer
- d) professor

a) In the word 'potato' we stress the second syllable potato – in which word is another syllable stressed?

b) In the word 'paragraph' we stress the first syllable pagraph – the other words are all stressed on the second syllable.

c) In the word 'computer' we stress the second syllable computer – in which word is another syllable stressed?

d) In the word 'professor' we stress the second syllable professor – in which word is another syllable stressed?

5. Which of these adjectives beginning with 'un' or 'in' has the stress on the final syllable?

- a) informal
- b) unhappy
- c) unfriendly
- d) unemployed

a) This word is pronounced informal – generally speaking words beginning with 'un' or 'in' have the stress on the second syllable.

b) This word is pronounced unhappy – generally speaking words beginning with 'un' or 'in' have the stress on the second syllable.

c) This word is pronounced unfriendly – generally speaking words beginning with 'un' or 'in' have the stress on the second syllable.

d) This word had the stress on the final syllable unemployed. However generally speaking words beginning with 'un' or 'in' have the stress on the second syllable.

6. In which sentence does the speaker want to tell us that John's car is not second hand?

- a) John's bought a new car.
- b) John's bought a new car.
- c) John's bought a new car.
- d) John's bought a new car.

a) The speaker is interested in telling us that it is John who bought the car and not someone else.

b) The speaker is interested in telling us that John wasn't given the car or that he didn't steal it!

c) The speaker is interested in telling us that the car is not second hand it's new

d) The speaker is interested in telling us that he bought a car, not a motorbike or something else.

Syllable stress

Quiz topic: Syllable stress

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. Which syllable is stressed in the word 'interesting'?
a) **interesting**
b) inter**esting**
c) inter**esting**
d) inter**esting**
2. Which syllable is stressed in the word 'photographer'?
a) **photographer**
b) phot**ographer**
c) phot**ographer**
d) phot**ographer**
3. Which syllable is stressed in the word 'development'?
a) **development**
b) devel**opment**
c) devel**opment**
d) devel**opment**
4. Which syllable is stressed in the word 'ordinary'?
a) **ordinary**
b) ord**inary**
c) ord**inary**
d) ord**inary**
5. Which syllable is stressed in the word 'vegetable'?
a) **vegetable**
b) vege**table**
c) vege**table**
d) vege**table**
6. Which syllable is stressed in the word 'unfortunately'?
a) **unfortunately**
b) unf**ortunately**
c) unf**ortunately**
d) unf**ortunately**

ANSWERS

Quiz topic: Syllable stress

1. Which syllable is stressed in the word 'interesting'?

- a) **interesting**
- b) inter**esting**
- c) inter**esting**
- d) inter**esting**

- a) **'interesting' is the correct answer.**
- b) **'interesting' is incorrect. Try again!**
- c) **'interesting' is a very common mistake. Try again!**
- d) **'interesting' is incorrect. Try again!**

2. Which syllable is stressed in the word 'photographer'?

- a) **photographer**
- b) phot**ographer**
- c) phot**ographer**
- d) phot**ographer**

- a) **'photograph' has stress on the first syllable, but 'photographer' doesn't!**
- b) **'photographer' is the correct answer.**
- c) **'photographer' is incorrect. Try again!**
- d) **'photographer' is incorrect. Try again!**

3. Which syllable is stressed in the word 'development'?

- a) **development**
- b) de**velopment**
- c) de**velop**ment
- d) de**velop**ment

- a) **'development' is incorrect. Try again!**
- b) **'development' is the correct answer.**
- c) **'develo**pm**ent' is a very common mistake. Try again!**
- d) **'develo**pm**ent' is incorrect. Try again!**

4. Which syllable is stressed in the word 'ordinary'?

- a) **ordinary**
- b) ord**inary**
- c) ordin**ary**
- d) ordin**ary**

a) 'ordinary' is the correct answer.

b) 'ord**inary**' is incorrect. Try again!

c) 'ordin**ary**' is a very common mistake. Try again!

d) 'ordin**ary**' is incorrect. Try again!

5. Which syllable is stressed in the word 'vegetable'?

- a) **vegetable**
- b) ve**getable**
- c) veget**able**
- d) veget**able**

a) 'vegetable' is the correct answer.

b) 've**getable**' is a very common mistake. Try again!

c) 'veget**able**' is incorrect. Try again!

d) 'veget**able**' is incorrect. Try again!

6. Which syllable is stressed in the word 'unfortunately'?

- a) **un**fortunately
- b) un**for**tunately
- c) unfort**u**nately
- d) unfortun**a**tely

a) '**un**fortunately' is incorrect. Try again!

b) 'un**for**tunately' is the correct answer.

c) 'unfort**u**nately' is incorrect. Try again!

d) 'unfortun**a**tely' is a very common mistake. Try again!

Synonymous Sentences Paraphrasing/Restatement MCQ Test - Mini Comprehension

1. Choose the "restatement" that is closest in meaning to the original sentence. More than one choice may be factually correct, but you should choose the one that is the closest "restatement" of the first sentence.
Whether you're a mother, a mother-to-be or not even thinking about being a mom, there is still something to interest you in this book.
- A)** The secrets of making a successful marriage are revealed in this book for all women, married or not.
B) This book offers us a comparison between women who are also mothers and those who are not even thinking of becoming a mother.
C) All men and women must read this book in order to learn something about what motherhood means.
D) This book was written by women, for women, about women, whether they are mothers or not.
E) You would be wise to read this book if you are already a mother, or if you are shortly to become a mother, or even if you have no intention of ever becoming a mother.
2. ***I'm going to ask him to let me know if he runs across any other such novellas with a historical connection.***
- A)** I want to know if he can tell me of any historical novellas across which people used to perform running competitions.
B) Novellas are connected to historical events about which my friend knows a lot.
C) I am going to inquire about how he encountered the historically connected novella while he was running there.
D) I am fond of historical novellas and I think he may help me find more of them; I really enjoyed the one he told me about.
E) Such historical novellas are suitable places to run around and I hope he will tell me all about it if he comes across one.
3. ***I would have given you one free of charge if I had known that you had to have one.***
- A)** You couldn't have known that I was under no obligation to give you one of these free of charge, and kept asking for one.
B) If you had convinced me that you needed one of these, I would have given it to you certainly without charge.
C) I needn't have given it to you free of charge if you had told me that you had one already.
D) I realized just how necessary it was for you to have one of these and therefore I wanted to give it to you without charging you for it.
E) I wasn't aware that you were in great need of one of these; otherwise, I would have given you one and ask for no money in return.
4. ***Driven by an understandable desire to obtain good arable land, the Chalmuks constantly sought to expand their territories by hook or by crook.***
- A)** The Chalmuks were a warlike people, with a strong distaste for agricultural activities, preferring to live on the spoils of wars they made against their neighbors.
B) The Chalmuks were always after adding new lands to their territories because they were aware that their own lands weren't good enough for crop plantation.
C) Not stimulated adequately enough by their greed for good arable soil, The Chalmuks were always occupying their neighboring countries' territories.
D) The Chalmuks, who were a peaceful agrarian people, were always after purchasing new territories to expand their crops plantations.
E) Their neighbors were always willing to forfeit some of their good arable land to the Chalmuks in the name of good neighborly relations.

5. ***Alas! A friend of mine had warned me that selling such a large quantity of shares without consulting an expert might be rather unwise.***

A) I am sorry that I did not heed my friend's advice; he had advised me to consult an expert if I was intending to sell any such large quantity of shares.
B) Damn it! I had been warned by a friend of mine that selling such a large quantity of shares without an expert's permission might be quite unwise.
C) My friend Alas had told me that it would be far better to seek some professional advice before selling so many shares; I am so sorry I did not heed his warning.
D) Unfortunately, a friend of mine informed me that only an expert would be able to sell such a large quantity of shares.
E) The expert whom I consulted -- as a friend of mine had advised me to do -- told me that it would be unwise to sell such a large quantity of shares.

6. ***No one disagrees that the environment has to be protected, but should this really take priority over economic development?***

A) It is agreed by all that the importance of economic development cannot be ranked below that of environmental protection.
B) There is no disagreement that environmental protection should be given priority over economic development.
C) Everyone agrees that protection of the environment is a must, but some think that economic development is even more important.
D) No one disagrees that environmental protection should be put before all else, including economic development.
E) While not neglecting the importance of environmental protection, everyone agrees that economic development should really be given priority over it.

7. ***I have no idea how he may be persuaded that the project is already anything but stillborn.***

A) I just don't know how anyone will manage to make him understand that this project is already dead.
B) That the project was still not born was what we failed to make him understand.
C) We will have to do something to make him believe that the project is still not born.
D) I don't know what we can do to make him understand that the project has not been born yet.
E) I must find a way to convince him that an unborn project means it stands still.

8. ***I very much doubt that he is experienced enough to be given a position of such responsibility.***

A) With a little more experience I'm sure he will be the right man we need for that responsible position.
B) I very much doubt that a responsible job of that description requires someone with a great deal of experience.
C) He must be given a chance to prove that he is experienced enough to take on such a responsible post.
D) I'm not at all sure that he will fail in that responsible position despite his lack of adequate experience.
E) I am almost certain that he's not experienced enough to be appointed to such a responsible position.

Synonymous Sentences Paraphrasing/Restatement

9. ***However much effort she put into it, she could not put things right between herself and her husband.***

A) Her relationship with her husband came to a breaking point because she was unable to put more effort into it than she actually did.
B) Unless she was willing to make more of an effort, things would certainly improve at home.
C) Any improvement in the relation of a husband and wife requires that she must truly sacrifice her pride and direct all her efforts toward that happy end.
D) She tried all she could, but her relationship with her husband showed no improvement.
E) She ought to have made more of an effort if she really had wanted the future look brighter for her marriage.

10. ***However hard he tries, he will never again enjoy the confidence of his wife as much as he did before.***

A) He will hardly try to win his wife's confidence although he never enjoys himself without it as much as before.
B) He no longer tries to win his wife's confidence as he is now convinced he can never have it as wholly as before.
C) If only he'd try a little harder, he would sooner or later have confidence in his wife as much as he did before.
D) So long as he keeps on trying, there is a good chance that his wife will begin to trust him again as much as she did in the past.
E) No matter what he does, she is not likely to trust him ever again in the same degree as she used to.

Synonymous Sentences Paraphrasing/Restatement MCQ

Answer Key:

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1: E | 6: C |
| 2: D | 7: A |
| 3: E | 8: E |
| 4: B | 9: D |
| 5: A | 10: E |

Synonymous Sentences Paraphrasing/Restatement MCQ Test

1. Choose the "restatement" that is closest in meaning to the original sentence. More than one choice may be factually correct, but you should choose the one that is the closest "restatement" of the first sentence.
Some sociologists contend that poverty is one of the major causes of crime.
A) Some criminals are contended by sociologists in a major way.
B) According to some sociologists, crime is one of the major causes of poverty.
C) Poverty is claimed by some sociologists to be one of the major causes of crime.
D) Some sociologists claim that without poverty there would be no crime.
E) According to some sociologists, one of the major causes of poverty is caused by crime.
2. **It is never too small a job for the Vazgeçmezoğlu Company.**
A) The Vazgeçmezoğlu Company never bothers to undertake smaller jobs.
B) The Vazgeçmezoğlu Company undertakes small jobs as well as large-scale ones.
C) The Vazgeçmezoğlu Company, though they will not refuse them, are not happy with smaller jobs.
D) The Vazgeçmezoğlu Company will accept any job, because they are a small company.
E) The Vazgeçmezoğlu Company never undertakes any other jobs than the large-scale ones.
3. **Less is known about the cause of the common cold than about the causes of many more serious diseases.**
A) The common cold is a serious disease because what causes it is still completely unknown.
B) We should know less than we do about the causes of the common cold in comparison to the causes of more serious diseases.
C) The fact is that we know less about the cause of the common cold than we do about the causes of more serious diseases.
D) The cause of the common cold deserves being better known than the causes of more serious diseases.
E) Even the causes of less serious diseases than the common cold are better known than the causes of more serious diseases.
4. **While attempting to rob a poorly-protected branch office of our bank, two gunmen were apprehended by a plain-clothes policewoman.**
A) Attempting to rob a poorly-protected branch office of our bank, a plain-clothes policewoman apprehended two gunmen.
B) A plain-clothes policewoman apprehended two gunmen so that they couldn't attempt to rob a badly-protected branch office of our bank.
C) Two gunmen attempted to rob one of our bank's not-so-well protected branch offices, because they were apprehended by a plain-clothes policewoman.
D) Robbing a poorly-protected branch office of our bank, a plain-clothes policewoman apprehended two gunmen during this attempt.
E) Two gunmen were apprehended by a plain-clothes policewoman as they attempted to rob one of our bank's not-so-well protected branch offices.

Synonymous Sentences Paraphrasing/Restatement

5. ***It is unlikely that our English teacher will tell us the results of last week's test before next week.***

A) Next week is probably the earliest date that anyone in our class will know how they did in last week's English test.
B) Next week is certainly an unlikely time for the results of last week's test to be disclosed.
C) It is likely that the results of last week's test will be told us later than next week.
D) Some but not all of the students in our class may learn how they did in last week's test before next week.
E) Next week is probably an unlikely time for the test results to be disclosed by our English teacher.

6. ***Our firm used to have its head office in Denizli, where most of our factories are, but it was moved to İzmir a short while ago.***

A) Most of our firm's factories are in Denizli and until recently the head office was also there; but now it is in İzmir.
B) Our firm is setting up more factories in Denizli, where, until recently, its head office was also situated before it was moved to İzmir.
C) Our firm is about to move its head office to İzmir though the majority of its factories still remain in Denizli.
D) Because our firm's head office has moved to İzmir, most of the factories will also gradually be moved from Denizli to İzmir.
E) The head office of our firm, which is in Denizli, where most of our factories also are, will shortly be moved to İzmir.

7. ***Being overcareful not to upset her employees' feelings, Mrs. Employer even abstains from inviting them to account for their faulty actions.***

A) Mrs. Employer is so anxious not to hurt her employees' feelings that she even prefers to overlook their faulty actions.
B) If only Mrs. Employer took a less sensitive stand about her employees' feelings, she would be less critical of their faulty actions.
C) Mrs. Employer is just about careful enough to keep friendly relations with her employees; consequently, she is much loved by everyone.
D) No one ever shows any respect to Mrs. Employer, because they all know that they can do anything they like and she won't complain at all.
E) Nobody ever worries about doing something wrong, because they are sure Mrs. Employer will not hold them responsible for their actions.

8. ***This painting, which dates from the fifteenth century, is more expensive than any other work of art in the exhibition.***

A) A great majority of the other works of art in the exhibition are less expensive than this fifteenth-century painting.
B) This fifteenth-century painting is cheaper than some of the other works of art in the exhibition.
C) None of the other works of art is more expensive than this fifteenth-century painting.
D) This fifteenth-century painting is not as expensive as some of the other works of art in the exhibition.
E) This fifteenth-century painting is certainly not the most expensive work of art in the exhibition.

Synonymous Sentences Paraphrasing/Restatement

9. ***The moral of the play is perfectly clear: Marry in haste, repent at your leisure.***

A) Morality plays tell us to marry in haste and repent at our leisure.

B) Only an immoral person would marry in haste and repent at his/her leisure.

C) The importance of morale in marriage is obvious: Keep your eyes wide open before marriage and keep them half closed afterwards.

D) The conclusion that we are meant to deduce from the play is easy to see: One must beware of rash decisions in getting married.

E) Mary is in haste to get married and she repents at her leisure: This much is crystal clear from the moral of the play.

10. ***The events in this film are entirely fictitious and any resemblance to historical facts is purely coincidental.***

A) It is only a coincidence if any of the fictitious incidents in this film makes you recall certain historical events.

B) Authentic historical occurrences were used as models for the events in this film.

C) Fictitious events are not wholly coincidental as far as resemblance to historical facts is concerned.

D) A conscious effort has been made to make the entirely fictitious events in this film resemble coincidental historical facts.

E) Historical incidents can only be real when they resemble the entirely coincidental fictitious events in this film.

Synonymous Sentences Paraphrasing/Restatement

Answer Key:

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1: C | 6: A |
| 2: B | 7: A |
| 3: C | 8: C |
| 4: B | 9: D |
| 5: A | 10: A |

Grammar Tenses Review

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. A: _____ to Japan?

B: Once, when I was a little girl, we went to Osaka and saw the famous Osaka castle.

- a. Did you ever go
- b. Were you ever
- c. Had you ever been
- d. Have you ever been

2. A: _____ any foreign languages?

B: Yes, I do, I've been studying Arabic at night school.

- a. Do you speak
- b. Are you speaking
- c. Have you spoken
- d. Did you speak

3. A: What _____ at the weekend?

B: Nothing much, I went shopping on Saturday and spent Sunday with my family.

- a. did you do
- b. were you doing
- c. you did
- d. have you done

4. I didn't see him, when I arrived at the party, he _____ home.

- a. was leaving and going
- b. left and went
- c. had left and gone
- d. leaves and goes

5. Apparently, Sophie _____ married in May – but she hasn't invited me!

- a. is getting
- b. gets
- c. will get
- d. will have got

6. The bus for Liverpool _____ at 4.20 every day.

- a. has left
- b. due to leave
- c. to leave
- d. leaves

Grammar Tenses

Answers

1. A: _____ to Japan?

B: Once, when I was a little girl, we went to Osaka and saw the famous Osaka castle.

- a. Did you ever go - is correct in US English, but what do we say in British English?
- b. Were you ever - 'Were you ever **in** Japan?' but not 'Were you ever **to** Japan?'
- c. Had you ever been - The past perfect, used to show the 'past past'
- d. **Have you ever been - is used to ask about life experience. Correct**

2. A: _____ any foreign languages?

B: Yes, I do, I've been studying Arabic at night school.

- a. **Do you speak - asks about something which is constant or always true. Correct**
- b. Are you speaking - asks about something which is happening at the moment.
- c. Have you spoken - asks about something which happened at sometime up until now.
- d. Did you speak - asks about something in the past.

3. A: What _____ at the weekend?

B: Nothing much, I went shopping on Saturday and spent Sunday with my family.

- a. **did you do - asks about a finished time in the past, e.g. the weekend. Correct**
- b. were you doing - asks about an action 'in progress' e.g. I was sitting down when I saw her.
- c. you did - is not correct – you need to use 'did + verb'.
- d. have you done - is not correct – with finished times in the past use 'What did you do...?'

4. I didn't see him, when I arrived at the party, he _____ home.

- a. was leaving and going - suggests I saw him as he was leaving.
- b. left and went - suggests he left as I arrived, so I saw him.
- c. **had left and gone - tells us he left before I arrived. Correct**
- d. leaves and goes - suggests something he does regularly.

5. Apparently, Sophie _____ married in May – but she hasn't invited me!

- a. **is getting - describes an arrangement. Correct**
- b. gets - Use the present simple to talk about future events which are on a schedule
- c. will get - Use 'will get...' for different futures, but not to describe an arrangement.
- d. will have got - Use 'will have got' to say that something will have happened by a certain time in the future e.g. By 2050 we will have stopped using our cars in city centers.

6. Hurry! The check-in _____ at 4.20!

- a. For something which happens at the same time regularly, we can use the present simple to describe the future.
- b. For something which happens at the same time regularly, we can use the present simple to describe the future.
- c. For something which happens at the same time regularly, we can use the present simple to describe the future.

- d. **Correct - For something which happens at the same time regularly, we can use the present simple to describe the future.**

Verb forms

1. Do you know, I spend 12 hours a week _____ to London!

- a) travel
- b) travelling
- c) to travel
- d) travelled

2. My parents won't let me _____ out after 10 o'clock.

- a) go
- b) going
- c) to go
- d) went

3. When I grow up I want _____ a pilot.

- a) be
- b) to be
- c) being
- d) been

4. When I was late for class yesterday, my teacher made me _____ outside the classroom for half an hour!

- a) standing
- b) stood
- c) to stand
- d) stand

5. I really enjoy _____ English

- a) speak
- b) speaking
- c) spoke
- d) to speak

6. But I'm not too keen on _____ the grammar!!

- a) learn
- b) learnt
- c) to learn
- d) learning

Quiz topic: verb forms (the answers)

1. Do you know, I spend 12 hours a week _____ to London!

- a) travel
- b) travelling**
- c) to travel
- d) travelled

- a) Travel is not correct – use spend time ing
- b) Travelling is correct - use spend time ing**
- c) To travel is not correct – use spend time ing
- d) Travelled is not correct – use spend time ing

2. My parents won't let me _____ out after 10 o'clock.

- a) go**
- b) going
- c) to go
- d) went

- a) go is correct – after let use the infinitive without to**
- b) going is not correct – after let use the infinitive without to
- c) To go is not correct – after let use the infinitive without to
- d) Went is not correct – after let use the infinitive without to

3. When I grow up I want _____ a pilot.

- a) be
- b) to be**
- c) being
- d) beeing

- a) Be is not correct – after want use the infinitive with to
- b) To be is correct – after want use the infinitive with to**
- c) Being is not correct – after want use the infinitive with to
- d) Beeing is not the correct spelling

4. When I was late for class yesterday, my teacher made me _____ outside the classroom for half an hour!

- a) standing
- b) stood
- c) to stand
- d) stand**

- a) Standing is not correct – we say make someone do something
- b) Stood is not correct – we say make someone do something
- c) To stand is not correct – we say make someone do something
- d) Stand is correct – we say make someone do something**

5. I really enjoy _____ English

- a) speak
- b) speaking**
- c) spoke
- d) to speak

- a) Speak is not correct – after the verb enjoy use the ing form of the verb.
- b) Speaking is correct – after the verb enjoy use the -ing form of the verb.**
- c) Spoke is not correct – after the verb enjoy use the ing form of the verb.
- D) To speak is not correct – after the verb enjoy use the ing form of the verb.

6. But I m not too keen on _____ the grammar!!

- a) learn
- b) learnt
- c) to learn
- d) learning**

- a) earn is not correct – after prepositions (in this case on) use -ing
- b) earnt is not correct – after prepositions (in this case on) use -ing
- c) To learn is not correct – after prepositions (in this case on) use -ing
- d) earning is correct – after prepositions (in this case on) use -ing**

Common verb structures

1. I recommend _____ the lobster. It s delicious.

- a) try
- b) to try
- c) you try
- d) you to try

2. I m looking forward _____ you at the weekend.

- a) see
- b) to see
- c) seeing
- d) to seeing

3. We re thinking _____ to ome on holiday this year.

- a) going
- b) of go
- c) of going
- d) of to go

4. I have to avoid _____ coffee after 6pm, or I can t sleep.

- a) drink
- b) drinking
- c) to drinking
- d) to drink

5. I can't afford _____ in London. It's too expensive!

- a) of stay
- b) to stay
- c) for stay
- d) stay

6. If you're learning English, I'd urge _____ a good dictionary.

- a) buy
- b) to buy
- c) you buy
- d) you to buy

ANSWERS:

1. I recommend _____ the lobster. It s delicious.

- a) try
- b) to try
- c) you try**
- d) you to try

a) This doesn t work here. Try again!

b) This doesn t work here. Try again!

c) orrect I recommend T AT you try... would also be good here.

d) This doesn t work here. Try again!

2. I m looking forward _____ you at the weekend.

- a) see
- b) to see
- c) seeing
- d) to seeing**

a) This doesn t work here. Try again!

b) This doesn t work here. Try again!

c) This doesn t work here. Try again!

d) Well done After looking forward we use to then a noun phrase or a gerund phrase.

3. We re thinking _____ to ome on holiday this year.

- a) going
- b) of go
- c) of going**
- d) of to go

a) This doesn t work here. Try again!

b) This doesn t work here. Try again!

c) Well done This is the correct structure.

d) This doesn t work here. Try again!

4. I have to avoid _____ coffee after 6pm, or I can't sleep.

- a) drink
- b) drinking**
- c) to drinking
- d) to drink

a) This doesn't work here. Try again!

b) correct After the verb avoid we use a noun or a gerund.

c) This doesn't work here. Try again!

d) This doesn't work here. Try again!

5. I can't afford _____ in London. It's too expensive!

- a) of stay
- b) to stay**
- c) for stay
- d) stay

a) This doesn't work here. Try again!

b) Well done If we want to use another verb after afford we normally use to and the infinitive form.

c) This doesn't work here. Try again!

d) This doesn't work here. Try again!

6. If you're learning English, I'd urge _____ a good dictionary.

- a) buy
- b) to buy
- c) you buy
- d) you to buy**

a) The verb urge always needs an object. Try again!

b) The verb urge always needs an object. Try again!

c) This structure doesn't work here. Try again!

d) correct After the verb urge we need an object then to and the infinitive form of the verb.

Vocab Word Building

For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. I see they're going to _____ the motorway - it's too busy apparently.
 - a. wide
 - b. widen
 - c. width
 - d. widen

 2. All _____ tell lies - they just want to win elections.
 - a. politics
 - b. political
 - c. politically
 - d. politicians

 3. I know the supermarket's cheaper, but it takes me 3 buses to get there - it's so _____.
 - a. convenient
 - b. convenience
 - c. inconvenient
 - d. inconvenience

 4. She _____ sailed around the world in 72 days - a new record!
 - a. successful
 - b. successfully
 - c. succeed
 - d. unsuccessfully

 5. He gave me directions but I must have _____, because I went to the wrong place altogether.
 - a. understood
 - b. misunderstood
 - c. disunderstood
 - d. Ununderstood

 6. The company was looking for _____ who really stood out from the crowd.
 - a. applicants
 - b. applications
 - c. appliers
 - d. apply
-

Vocab Word Building

Answers

1. I see they're going to _____ the motorway - it's too busy apparently.
 - a. wide - Wide is the adjective, which word is a verb meaning make wider?
 - b. widen - Widen is a verb meaning make wider. Correct**
 - c. width - Width is the noun, which word is a verb meaning make wider?
 - d. widthen - Widthen doesn't exist.

2. All _____ tell lies - they just want to win elections.
 - a. politics - Politics is an abstract noun - which word refers to the people in politics?
 - b. political - Political is an adjective - which word refers to the people in politics?
 - c. politically - Politically is an adverb - which word refers to the people in politics?
 - d. politicians - Politicians refers to the people in politics. Correct**

3. I know the supermarket's cheaper, but it takes me 3 buses to get there - it's so _____.
 - a. convenient - Convenient is the adjective, but what's the negative form?
 - b. convenience - Convenience is the noun - what's the adjective?
 - c. inconvenient - Inconvenient is a negative adjective. Correct**
 - d. inconvenience - Inconvenience is a negative noun - what's the negative adjective?

4. She _____ sailed around the world in 72 days - a new record!
 - a. successful - Successful is the adjective - what's the adverb?
 - b. successful - Successfully is the adverb. Correct**
 - c. succeed - Succeed is the verb - what's the adverb?
 - d. unsuccessfully - Unsuccessfully is the negative adverb - what's the positive adverb?

5. He gave me directions but I must have _____, because I went to the wrong place altogether.
 - a. understood - What's the negative form?
 - b. misunderstood - Misunderstood is the negative form of understood. Correct**
 - c. disunderstood - Disunderstood doesn't exist.
 - d. Ununderstood - Ununderstood doesn't exist.

6. The company was looking for _____ who really stood out from the crowd.
 - a. applicants - An applicant is someone who applies for something e.g. a job. Correct**
 - b. applications - Application is a noun - What word refers to the person making the application?
 - c. appliers - Appliers doesn't exist.
 - d. apply - Apply is the verb - What word refers to the person making the application?

Word Formation

1. Traditional British fish and chips may soon become a thing of the past as cod is fast becoming a(n) _____ fish – there may soon be none at all!
a) dangerous
b) endangered
c) danger
d) endanger
2. It's always a bit depressing when you come back to _____ after a wonderful holiday.
a) normal
b) normalness
c) normality
d) normally
3. What do you think was the most important _____ ever? Maybe the combustion engine, the internet, the wheel?
a) invention
b) inventment
c) inventor
d) inventing
4. A formal letter: "*Dear Mrs. Smith, Thank you for your _____ offer of accommodation during my stay in Brighton. I am pleased to tell you that...*"
a) kindly
b) kind
c) unkind
d) kindness
5. The new management consultant _____ most of the company's problems within a few months. Her advice helped to increase profits and motivate the staff.
a) solved
b) solution
c) soluted
d) solve
6. We wanted to go somewhere new and _____ this year, so we booked a safari holiday in Kenya.
a) excited
b) exciting
c) excite
d) excitable

ANSWERS

Quiz topic: Word Formation

1. Traditional British fish and chips may soon become a thing of the past as cod is fast becoming a(n) _____ fish – there may soon be none at all!

- a) dangerous
- b) endangered**
- c) danger
- d) endanger

a) If something is dangerous, you should be careful as it may harm you. Which word describes an animal which may completely disappear soon as there are not many of them?

b) 'Endangered' describes a type of plant or animal which may completely disappear soon - we often say 'an endangered species'.

c) If you see a sign which says 'Danger', you should be careful as something may harm you. Which word describes an animal which may completely disappear soon as there are not many of them?

d) 'Endanger' is the verb meaning 'to put something in danger'. Here it means the fish are in danger of completely disappearing – but how do we make the adjective?

2. It's always a bit depressing when you come back to _____ after a wonderful holiday.

- a) normal
- b) normalness
- c) normality**
- d) normally

a) Normal is an adjective – how can we make the noun?

b) Normalness is not the correct way to form the noun – try again.

c) 'Return to normality' is the correct answer.

d) Normally is the adverb e.g. We normally (or usually) go to the cinema on Saturday night.

3. What do you think was the most important _____ ever? Maybe the combustion engine, the internet, the wheel?

- a) invention**
- b) inventment
- c) inventor
- d) inventing

a) 'Invention' is the noun made from the verb 'to invent' – the person who invents something is 'an inventor'

b) This way of forming the noun with the suffix 'ment' is incorrect'

c) An inventor is someone who invents something. How do we make the noun?

d) 'Inventing' is the 'ing' form of the verb. How do we make the noun?

4. **A formal letter:** "Dear Mrs. Smith, Thank you for your _____ offer of accommodation during my stay in Brighton. I am pleased to tell you that..."

- a) kindly
- b) kind**
- c) unkind
- d) kindness

a) 'Kindly' is an adverb, e.g. 'Would you kindly stop parking your car across my driveway' (quite formal)

b) 'Kind' is an adjective e.g. 'Thank you for your kind thoughts at this difficult time' (quite formal)

c) 'Unkind' is the opposite of kind – it has a synonym of 'cruel'

d) 'Kindness' is the noun, e.g. 'You have shown me a great deal of kindness during my stay' (quite formal)

5. The new management consultant _____ most of the company's problems within a few months. Her advice helped to increased profits and motivate the staff.

- a) solved**
- b) solution
- c) soluted
- d) solve

a) This is the past form of the verb 'to solve' – we can say 'to solve a problem' or 'find a solution to a problem'.

b) This is the noun formed from the verb 'to solve' – we can say to solve a problem or find a solution to a problem.

c) This form of the verb 'to solve' does not exist.

d) We can say to solve a problem or find a solution to a problem – what form of the word do you need in this sentence?

6. We wanted to go somewhere new and _____ this year, so we booked a safari holiday in Kenya.

- a) excited
- b) exciting**
- c) excite
- d) excitable

a) You would say 'I feel excited' but the holiday can't feel excited!

b) You would say 'I feel excited' but 'the holiday is exciting'.

c) This is the base form 'excite'. Which is the correct adjective in this sentence?

d) You can describe a child as 'excitable' if they get excited very easily.

Word Formation Test Exercises

1. He has been living ____ since he left Turkey.
A) foreigner
B) out
C) abroad
D) patriot
E) adventure
2. The members have been ____ the subject for six hours but they haven't come to an ____ yet.
A) discussing / accepting
B) discussing / common point
C) debating / common point
D) argueing / acceptance
E) debating / agreement
3. A good dictionary is an important ____ in learning a new language.
A) supporter
B) helper
C) material
D) aid
E) aim
4. The tourists were very much ____ when they saw the magnificent mosques in Istanbul.
A) surprising
B) amazed
C) ashamed
D) accepted
E) accustomed
5. He became a rich man after he was ____ a great deal of money by his aunt whom he had never seen before.
A) inherited
B) willed
C) inhabited
D) inquired
E) bequeathed
6. The secretary has become quite ____ to the company because no one knows the filing system except for her.
A) indiscernible
B) influential
C) indispensable
D) indefinite
E) indeterminable
7. No one can say that he is trying to deceive us. I've known him since he was a child, and he has always been quite ____ about things.
A) straightforward
B) truth
C) absolute
D) double-shooting
E) sentimental
8. We stopped to let each other talk, then we started talking ____, and laughed at each other.
A) same time
B) simultaneously
C) punctually
D) meantime
E) meanwhile
9. The bus is not ____ to come so we'd better go on foot as it is not very far.
A) maybe
B) completely
C) probably
D) likely
E) alike

Word Formation Test Exercises - Multiple Choice Questions

10. In a democracy, if there is a ____ decision, anything can be done even if the decision is not reasonable.
- A) minority
 - B) rare
 - C) absolute
 - D) unvoted
 - E) majority
11. If necessary ____ are not taken immediately, there will be more teenagers smoking in the near future.
- A) causes
 - B) decisions
 - C) prevents
 - D) measures
 - E) bans
12. His confidence is just a way of hiding his ____.
- A) safety
 - B) security
 - C) pride
 - D) happiness
 - E) insecurity
13. The father of the boy who was killed tried not to cry, but he was grieving ____.
- A) eternally
 - B) inwardly
 - C) mindly
 - D) sincerely
 - E) consciously
14. I think there is no ____ for his vulgar behavior because it is completely his own fault.
- A) justification
 - B) justice
 - C) sincerity
 - D) time
 - E) right
15. He is 18 years old so he is too old to be tried as a ____ delinquent.
- A) youth
 - B) child
 - C) teenager
 - D) juvenile
 - E) young
16. In big supermarkets one can find a good ____ of goods.
- A) distinguished
 - B) selection
 - C) alternatives
 - D) case
 - E) timetable
17. Investigation ____ that a long separation of a child from his mother can lead to psychological problems.
- A) takes
 - B) entails
 - C) indicates
 - D) requires
 - E) presents
18. What can be more beautiful than walking slowly along a beach on a ____ summer night.
- A) unpredictable
 - B) windy
 - C) sensitive
 - D) serene
 - E) tremendously
19. The first ____ of Parliament will begin in March.
- A) session
 - B) strike
 - C) meeting
 - D) arrangement
 - E) arguments

Word Formation Test Exercises - Multiple Choice

20. The earliest ____ of America as far as we know were the Indians.
- A) inhabitants
 - B) immigrants
 - C) governments
 - D) visitors
 - E) settlements
21. Some fruit such as oranges are ____ in spring and cost a lot.
- A) rarely
 - B) hard
 - C) bare
 - D) shallow
 - E) scarce
22. Coffee and tea include caffeine which is a ____.
- A) influence
 - B) stimulant
 - C) couraging
 - D) movement
 - E) studious
23. Most paragraphs have one sentence which expresses the general idea or ____ of the paragraph.
- A) headline
 - B) title
 - C) topic
 - D) theme
 - E) rhythm
24. It is said that there is a big ____ between brown and white rice.
- A) difficulty
 - B) process
 - C) distinguished
 - D) separation
 - E) difference
25. ____ think that there are thirteen vitamins that our body need.
- A) People
 - B) Novelists
 - C) Journalists
 - D) Nutritionists
 - E) Authorities
26. According to the ____ of advertising, consumers can shop more intelligently as a result of advertising.
- A) supporters
 - B) advertisers
 - C) critiques
 - D) advocates
 - E) components
27. ____ pulls down the top of a dome, and the dome tends to move outward.
- A) Acceleration
 - B) Gravity
 - C) Curving
 - D) Base
 - E) Columns
28. Scientists have found a direct ____ between smoking and lung cancer.
- A) link
 - B) interaction
 - C) correlative
 - D) corporation
 - E) corresponding
29. The Grand ____ in Istanbul is one of the oldest shopping centers in the world.
- A) center
 - B) Bazaar
 - C) Campus
 - D) Bookstore
 - E) Grocery

Word Formation Test Exercises - Multiple Choice

30. He is like a satanic figure because he approaches people and argues, ____ like a snake.
- A)** roaring
 - B)** hissing
 - C)** shouting
 - D)** whispering
 - E)** thunder
31. John is very shy. That's why he has great difficulties in oral ____ although he is a very hardworking student.
- A)** organizations
 - B)** meetings
 - C)** exams
 - D)** discourses
 - E)** speech
32. The guests saluted each other, touched glasses with a ____ and clapped.
- A)** quack
 - B)** lisp
 - C)** whisper
 - D)** crack
 - E)** clink
33. When we first came to this university they gave us a ____ room that was so small that we decided to rent a small house instead.
- A)** gymnasium
 - B)** psychics
 - C)** caravan
 - D)** dormitory
 - E)** palace
34. Dr Alban recalls all the ____ people to come to get up for the sake of their future to attain their absolute liberty in the USA.
- A)** Indian
 - B)** Hindus
 - C)** Arabian
 - D)** Nazi
 - E)** Afro - American
35. Countries like Turkey are members of ____ and send soldiers when necessary, but on the other hand, they have no direct say in decision making, unlike the USA.
- A)** UNESCO
 - B)** OPEC
 - C)** OK
 - D)** NATO
 - E)** D8.
36. We rented ____ which could carry 60 passengers and went on a picnic in Abant last week.
- A)** an automobile
 - B)** a plane
 - C)** a train
 - D)** a ship
 - E)** an autobus
37. The ____ of this book made some unforgivable mistakes because he didn't take into consideration the differences between the source text and the target text.
- A)** author
 - B)** journalist
 - C)** narrator
 - D)** poet
 - E)** translator
38. When Alaaddin's genie said ____ the Statue of Liberty disappeared at the same time.
- A)** hotsty - totsy
 - B)** rowdy - dowdy
 - C)** hocus - pocus
 - D)** teeny - weeny
 - E)** roly - poly

Word Formation Test Exercises - Multiple Choice

39. The ____ is the main food of the fast-food culture and is nowadays very popular throughout the world.

- A)** sandwich
- B)** lahmacun
- C)** meatball
- D)** hamburger
- E)** coke

Word Formation Test Exercises - Multiple Choice

Answer Key:

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1: C | 21: E |
| 2: E | 22: B |
| 3: D | 23: C |
| 4: B | 24: E |
| 5: E | 25: D |
| 6: C | 26: D |
| 7: A | 27: B |
| 8: B | 28: A |
| 9: D | 29: B |
| 10: E | 30: B |
| 11: D | 31: C |
| 12: E | 32: E |
| 13: B | 33: D |
| 14: A | 34: E |
| 15: D | 35: D |
| 16: B | 36: E |
| 17: C | 37: A |
| 18: D | 38: C |
| 19: A | 39: D |
| 20: A | |