

**CHAMPION 11**

# **GRAMMAR**

## **QUESTION BANK**

MODERN ENGLISH

*anytime anywhere*

# CONTENTS

<i>Pronouns Tips</i> .....	6
PRONOUNS TESTS .....	8
 <i>Simple &amp; Perfect Tenses Tips</i> .....	20
SIMPLE & PERFECT TENSES TESTS .....	22
 <i>Modals Tips</i> .....	34
MODALS TESTS .....	46
 Revision Tests .....	48
 <i>Passive &amp; Causative Tips</i> .....	52
PASSIVE & CAUSATIVE TESTS .....	54
 <i>Conjunctions Tips</i> .....	66
CONJUNCTIONS TESTS .....	68
 <i>Relative Clauses Tips</i> .....	80
RELATIVE CLAUSES TESTS .....	82
 Revision Tests .....	94
 <i>Gerund &amp; Infinitive &amp; Participle Tips</i> .....	98
GERUND & INFINITIVE & PARTICIPLE TESTS .....	100
 <i>Noun Clauses Tips</i> .....	112
NOUN CLAUSES TESTS .....	114
 <i>If &amp; Wish Clauses Tips</i> .....	126
IF & WISH CLAUSES TESTS .....	128
 Revision Tests .....	140
 <i>Adjectives &amp; Adverbs Tips</i> .....	144
ADJECTIVES & ADVERBS TESTS .....	146
 <i>Determiners Tips</i> .....	158
DETERMINERS TESTS .....	160
 <i>Prepositions Tips</i> .....	172
PREPOSITIONS TESTS .....	174
 Revision Tests .....	186
 Answer Key .....	190

### Tip 1

**Possessive adjectives** (my, your, his, her ...) are always followed by a noun.

- You should think about your career.

### Tip 2

**Possessive pronouns** (mine, yours, his, hers ...) are never followed by a noun.

- This is not my telephone, mine (not; mine telephone) is in my bag.

### Tip 3

If the subject and object of the verb are the same, then we use **a reflexive pronoun**.

- My father was talking to himself when I entered the room.

### Tip 4

In order to emphasize the subject or the object of the verb, we use **a reflexive pronoun**.

- John himself told me this story.

### Tip 5

We cannot use an indefinite pronoun that starts with **any-** at the beginning of a negative sentence. Instead, we can use the ones that start with **no-**.

- Nobody was sure what to do next. (not; Anybody wasn't sure what to do next.)

### Tip 6

We can use an indefinite pronoun that starts with **any-** at the beginning of a positive sentence.

- Anybody at the office can help you with that.

1. **Some people ---- the driver of the car to hospital immediately after the crash, which ---- yesterday.**
  - A) take / has happened
  - B) took / happened
  - C) were taking / happened
  - D) had taken / happened
  - E) are taking / was happening
2. **We ---- for the next trip to the city because they ---- it in the price we paid in the beginning.**
  - A) are paying / include
  - B) will pay / didn't include
  - C) were paying / hasn't been including
  - D) have paid / hadn't included
  - E) will pay / wasn't including
3. **My parents and I ---- about travelling to Antalya for the weekend when we ---- the news about the oncoming storm.**
  - A) had been thinking / see
  - B) have thought / saw
  - C) were thinking / saw
  - D) will be thinking / will see
  - E) were thinking / see
4. **Jessica ---- for you to arrive for more than an hour, so you owe her an apology.**
  - A) waited
  - B) waits
  - C) will have waited
  - D) has been waiting
  - E) was waiting
5. **During World War II, French soldiers ---- parrots on the Eiffel Tower to warn of approaching aircraft.**
  - A) have kept
  - B) had kept
  - C) are keeping
  - D) will have kept
  - E) kept
6. **It is estimated that students ---- about 300 lessons by the time they reach the fifth grade.**
  - A) will complete
  - B) have been completed
  - C) are completing
  - D) will have completed
  - E) completed
7. **Neither of my parents ---- today, so we ---- the day out at the beach, swimming and sunbathing.**
  - A) is working / are going to spend
  - B) has worked / were spending
  - C) will be working / have been spending
  - D) will work / will have spent
  - E) was working / will be spending
8. **Jake ---- for a new job since he ---- his previous job last year. He needs to earn money to support his family.**
  - A) is looking / has lost
  - B) has been looking / lost
  - C) had been looking / has lost
  - D) will be looking / lost
  - E) was looking / has lost
9. **We ---- this issue among ourselves numerous times over the past months.**
  - A) were discussing
  - B) have discussed
  - C) are discussing
  - D) will have discussed
  - E) discuss
10. **Sam ---- the new knife Mary had given him to cut the vegetables and he ---- his finger.**
  - A) was using / cuts
  - B) has used / was cut
  - C) used / cut
  - D) will use / is cutting
  - E) is using / has cut

1. **There are plans to rebuild the town centre, but it ---- for another ten years.**

A) didn't need to happen  
 B) wasn't to happen  
 C) must not have happened  
 D) may not happen  
 E) wouldn't have happened

2. **I ---- overnight with my friends, but I thought I should get home as soon as possible.**

A) may have stayed  
 B) must have stayed  
 C) will have stayed  
 D) used to stay  
 E) could have stayed

3. **My brother had always wanted to do bungee jumping and finally ---- so last summer.**

A) could do                      B) might do  
 C) was able to do              D) should do  
 E) may do

4. **The chessboard still has the pieces on it. Bill and Bob ---- their match yet.**

A) could finish  
 B) could have finished  
 C) might not finish  
 D) must not have finished  
 E) should not be finishing

5. **Most people who eat a healthy diet ---- all their calcium they need from their normal food intake, but the elderly have to get calcium supplementary pills.**

A) had to get  
 B) should have got  
 C) mustn't be getting  
 D) used to get  
 E) are able to get

6. **Jim was feeling a little nervous because that was the last snowboarding competition he ---- that year.**

A) is supposed to have entered  
 B) could enter  
 C) will be entering  
 D) must not have entered  
 E) may be entering

7. **The weather ---- nice when she left last night; otherwise she ---- she'd left her jacket at our place.**

A) must have been / would have noticed  
 B) could have been / can't have noticed  
 C) should be / must have noticed  
 D) might have been / can notice  
 E) may be / would notice

8. **Wendy ---- when she said she did because I was at home working all day and nobody called.**

A) must have called  
 B) would have called  
 C) couldn't have called  
 D) should be calling  
 E) mustn't be calling

1. The river has been polluted by chemicals ---- it is forbidden to swim in it.

A) yet  
B) because  
C) so  
D) nevertheless  
E) due to

2. ---- I admit that a lot of what you say is true, it is impossible for me to accept your conclusions.

A) Because  
B) In spite of  
C) While  
D) However  
E) Thus

3. Some people are always reluctant to admit that they have made a mistake. ----, they persist in saying that they are right.

A) Despite  
B) Nevertheless  
C) In case  
D) Moreover  
E) Notwithstanding

4. ---- the Van cats are a remarkable exception, cats, as a species, are afraid of water.

A) Since  
B) Though  
C) Despite  
D) In case  
E) Now that

5. Your parents have gone through all this trouble to pay your debts so they expect you ---- to be a little bit more appreciative.

A) rather than  
B) as such  
C) at least  
D) the same  
E) either

6. ---- he promised to meet me at the airport yesterday, he neither came there nor called me.

A) Now that  
B) Due to  
C) However  
D) Though  
E) In contrast

7. A teacher must be concerned with the success of his whole class ---- that of a particular individual.

A) rather than  
B) much more  
C) at least  
D) by the way  
E) so far

8. In a basketball game, you ---- win the game ---- lose it because it never ends in a tie.

A) either / or  
B) both / and  
C) neither / nor  
D) not only / but also  
E) so / as

1. **This is the man ---- I wanted to speak the other day, but he was busy.**
  - A) who
  - B) with which
  - C) whom
  - D) to whom
  - E) when
  
2. **I had trouble deciding on ---- brand of dog food to feed my dog.**
  - A) that
  - B) whom
  - C) whose
  - D) where
  - E) which
  
3. **We are urgently looking for a secretary ---- can use computer programmes very well.**
  - A) to whom
  - B) where
  - C) who
  - D) on which
  - E) whose
  
4. **He took a sheet of paper from his pocket, ---- some verses were written.**
  - A) of which
  - B) that
  - C) on which
  - D) whose
  - E) which
  
5. **Glen is a successful manager ---- team is very good at solving problems.**
  - A) in which
  - B) whose
  - C) that
  - D) whom
  - E) when
  
6. **After twenty years of hard work, he invented a machine ---- made his fortune.**
  - A) whom
  - B) which
  - C) to which
  - D) in which
  - E) where
  
7. **When I was a child, we had a lovely dog ---- we called Jasmine.**
  - A) whose
  - B) of which
  - C) when
  - D) that
  - E) for which
  
8. **I have a friend ---- father is a very good doctor. I can arrange an appointment for you.**
  - A) of which
  - B) whose
  - C) that
  - D) which
  - E) to whom
  
9. **The year ---- I graduated from university was 2013 and I was twenty-three years old.**
  - A) at which
  - B) where
  - C) in which
  - D) whose
  - E) whom
  
10. **We always have some dessert at home, ---- we often have after dinner.**
  - A) of which
  - B) whose
  - C) on which
  - D) which
  - E) when

### Tip 7

We cannot use a that-clause after **ask**, **wonder**, **want to know** or **want to learn**.

- He asked me whether (not; ... asked me that ...) I had read any of his books.

### Tip 8

After **ask**, **wonder**, **want to know** or **want to learn**, we can use a noun clause starting with whether or if.

- He asked me whether / if I had read any of his books.

### Tip 9

After **ask**, **wonder**, **want to know** or **want to learn**, we can use a noun clause starting with a question word.

- He asked me what I would like to do the next day.

### Tip 10

If a **that-clause** is at the beginning of a sentence, **that** cannot be omitted.

- That we need your help is true. (not; We need your help is true.)

### Tip 11

If a **that-clause** is used after a verb or an adjective, **that** can be omitted.

- It is true that we need your help. (or; It is true we need your help.)
- You know that we need your help. (or; You know we need your help.)

### Tip 12

When a **noun clause** starts with a **question word**, the information that is asked by that question word is missing in the clause.

- I know what he said. (not; I know what he said it.)
- I need to learn why he is absent today. (not; I need to learn why he is absent today because he is ill.)



9. Nobody knew for sure ---- the journey up to the summit would take.

- A) if                                      B) whether  
C) where                                D) how far  
E) how long

10. ---- your sister did not call you on your birthday doesn't mean ---- she doesn't care about you.

- A) How / whether  
B) That / that  
C) Why / if  
D) What / that  
E) The fact that / how much

11. We haven't received any information yet as to ---- or not the meeting will be cancelled.

- A) if                                      B) whether  
C) what                                D) where  
E) why

12. Many people do not seem to support the view ---- not how long, but ---- you have lived is the main point.

- A) that / how well  
B) whether / how much  
C) if / what  
D) what / where  
E) when / how

13. ---- most students regard maths as a difficult subject is partly because they have always been told so.

- A) How                                      B) Which  
C) How much                          D) What  
E) The fact that

14. ---- caused the accident has not yet been found.

- A) Whichever                          B) Whomever  
C) Whenever                          D) Whatever  
E) Wherever

15. ---- opened the refrigerator last left fingerprints on the door.

- A) Whom                                B) What  
C) That                                D) Whatever  
E) Whoever

16. ---- we should both be in London on the same day was very unusual.

- A) What                                B) That  
C) When                               D) How much  
E) Whether

17. The idea ---- everybody should be required to vote by law is something I don't agree with.

- A) that                                      B) what  
C) which                                D) how  
E) whom

18. My mother wants to know ---- you will be back for lunch.

- A) what                                      B) that  
C) when                                D) how long  
E) where

### Tip 1

Normally, we do not use **will** and **would** in an if clause.

- If I see (not; will see) him tomorrow, I will talk to him.

### Tip 2

When **should** is used in an if clause, the result clause can be either type 1 or type 2.

- If there should be a meeting, we will / would attend it.

### Tip 3

**Mixed type** is almost always formed with type 2 and type 3 structures.

- If he loved me, he would have acted differently last night.
- If you had listened to me, you would be working with us now.

### Tip 4

In type 2 if clauses, **were** can be used with all subjects. However, **was** is also possible with suitable subjects.

- If he was / were here, he would be of great help.

### Tip 5

In type 1 sentences, when **the Simple Present Tense** is used in the if clause, **will**, **can** and **may** are usually used in the result clause.

- If she agrees to come, I will / can / may come, too.

### Tip 6

In type 2 sentences, when **the Simple Past Tense** is used in the if clause, **would**, **could** and **might** are usually used in the result clause.

- If she agreed to come, I would / could / might come, too.



REVISION

1. **You should act ---- as a teacher if you want to be a good one.**  
 A) the most responsibly  
 B) much responsibly  
 C) more responsibly  
 D) the more responsibly  
 E) as responsibly
2. **---- thing about learning a foreign language is to practise it with native people.**  
 A) Most important  
 B) The most important  
 C) More important  
 D) The more important  
 E) Important
3. **I don't think any other solution will be ---- practical ---- what the manager offered.**  
 A) such / than  
 B) so / as  
 C) such / as  
 D) so / that  
 E) more / than
4. **My father is ---- aggressive ---- I don't want to talk about my exam results for the time being.**  
 A) as / than  
 B) so / that  
 C) so / as  
 D) as / as  
 E) more / than
5. **Jake doesn't think he is ---- successful ---- his brother, Dane, and he thinks that his parents love Dane more.**  
 A) as / as  
 B) so / that  
 C) so / than  
 D) as / that  
 E) more / than
6. **---- of my friends likes going swimming in a pool. I always go to the swimming pool alone.**  
 A) Most  
 B) None  
 C) Some  
 D) Much  
 E) Each
7. **Only ---- his friends came to his wedding, so he was a bit sad and disappointed.**  
 A) each of  
 B) most of  
 C) few of  
 D) all of  
 E) none of
8. **My best friend is such a bookworm that she can read a(n) ---- book only in one day.**  
 A) each  
 B) all  
 C) whole  
 D) few  
 E) no
9. **There were such ---- audience in the play that there weren't enough seats in the hall.**  
 A) some  
 B) a few  
 C) many  
 D) a lot of  
 E) every
10. **---- French like having a cup of coffee and ---- croissant for breakfast.**  
 A) A / the  
 B) The / a  
 C) -- / a  
 D) The / --  
 E) -- / the