

Test your understanding of basic grammar rules and sentence patterns with this exercise.

1. The man I owed money demanded immediate payment.

- who
- whom
- to whom

The man demanded immediate payment. I owed money to him. When we connect these two clauses, the relative pronoun whom replaces the pronoun him. The preposition 'to' is retained.

2. The four brothers are always ready to go to help.

- each other's
- one another's
- other's

Each other is used when referring to two people and one another is used when referring to more than two people.

3. This is the woman son was abducted.

- who's
- whose
- of whose
- of whom

This is the woman. Her son was abducted. The relative pronoun 'whose' replaces possessive pronouns like her, his and their.

4. The flight at 3.30.

- arrive
- arrives
- will arrive

We use the present simple to talk about future events that are part of a time table.

5. When I was young, I cricket every day.

- was practising
- practiced
- would practice

To talk about past habits, we can use would + infinitive. The past simple is also possible here.

6. it possible, I would visit London

- Were
- Was
- Should

Were it possible means the same as if it were possible.

7. it prove to be true, I shall resign from the committee.

- Would
- Could
- Should

'Should it prove to be true' means the same as 'If it proves to be true'.

8. many faults, he was a good man at heart.

- despite
- In spite of having
- Owing to

In spite of and despite mean the same. The expression 'despite having' is also possible here.

9. Were you to trust him?

- enough foolish
- foolish enough

so foolish

As an adverb enough goes after the adjective it modifies, so foolish enough is the correct option. Infinitive structures are not used after so.

10. The faster you run, yourself.

you exhaust sooner

sooner you exhaust

the sooner you exhaust

The same structure 'the + comparative + subject + verb' is used in both clauses.

11. If you played games regularly, you get so fat.

won't

wouldn't

wouldn't have

In the second conditional, we use a simple past tense in the if-clause and would + infinitive in the main clause.

12. She cooking when the guests arrived.

has not finished

had not finished

was not finished

The past perfect is used to talk about the earlier of two past actions.

PLAY AGAIN !

Answers

1. The man to whom I owed money demanded immediate payment.
2. The four brothers are always ready to go to one another's help.
3. This is the woman whose son was abducted.
4. The flight arrives at 3.30.
5. When I was young, I played / would play cricket every day.

6. Were it possible, I would visit London.
7. Should it prove to be true, I shall resign from the committee.
8. In spite of having many faults, he was a good man at heart.
9. Were you foolish enough to trust him?
10. The faster you run, the sooner you exhaust yourself.
11. If you played games regularly, you wouldn't get so fat.
12. She had not finished cooking when the guests arrived.