

This grammar exercise tests your understanding of basic grammar rules and sentence patterns.

1. When the storm subsided, we the next village.

- continued to
- continued on
- continued on to

There is no need to use continued on to, because here the preposition 'on' repeats the same idea as 'continued'.

2. I managed to do in the test despite not feeling

- well, good
- well, well
- good, good

Well is an adverb; good is an adjective. Adjectives can only modify nouns; adverbs can modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.

3. Neither Jane nor have been to the opera.

- I
- me
- her

After neither and nor, we use subject pronouns (he, I, she, they etc.), not object pronouns (him, me, her, them).

4. He thinks that two can win the doubles match.

- we
- us
- them

A pronoun that acts as the subject of a clause should be in the subject form.

5. vividly, the lightning struck the tall building.

Flashing

Flashed

Having flashed

The lightning flashed vividly. It struck the tall building. We can combine these two sentences using the present participle 'flashing'.

6. by rain we took shelter under a tree.

Driving

Driven

Having driven

We were driven by the rain. We took shelter under a tree. We can combine these two sentences using the past participle 'driven'.

7. She was given the best treatment. she died soon after.

Despite this

Even though

Though

By contrast

Despite this can act as a transitional adverb. It is used to present an idea that seems surprising in the light of the previous idea.

8. Will you the good tennis balls from the worn ones?

separate

separate off

separate out

Separate is enough to express this idea.

9. Do you like of meat pie?

- this sort
- this sorts
- these sort
- these sorts

The words kind, class, sort, type etc. are all singular and should be used with this or that to modify a singular noun. The words kinds, sorts etc. are used with these and those to modify a plural noun

10. The garden used to clip the hedge.

- shear was
- shears were
- shears was

Nouns like tongs, shears, tweezers, scissors etc. are always plural and should be used with plural verbs, unless of course the singular aspect is indicated by using `a pair of`.

11. A strimmer is a machine grass and weeds.

- to cut
- for cutting
- to cutting

We use 'for + ing' to talk about the purpose of things.

12. You working hard.

- definitely have been
- have been definitely
- have definitely been

When there are two auxiliaries, the adverb typically goes between them.

PLAY AGAIN !

Answers

1. When the storm subsided, we continued to the next village.
2. I managed to do well in the test despite not feeling well.
3. Neither Jane nor I have been to the opera.
4. He thinks that we two can win the doubles match.
5. Flashing vividly, the lighting struck the tall building.
6. Driven by rain we took shelter under a tree.
7. She was given the best treatment. Despite this she died soon after.
8. Will you separate the good tennis balls from the worn ones.
9. Do you like this sort of meat pie?
10. The garden shears were used to clip the hedge.
11. A strimmer is a machine for cutting grass and weeds.
12. You have definitely been working hard.