

Grade 5 Sample Final Revision Questions - Grammar

CHAPTER 1

1.9.1

1. In a sentence, it is important that
 - (-A-) the subject agrees with the verb
 - (-B-) the subject agrees with the nouns
 - (-C-) the subject agrees with the adjectives
 - (-D-) All of the above
 - (-E-) None of the above
2. If the subject of a sentence is singular, then the verb must be singular.
Therefore
 - (-A-) If the subject is plural, then the verb must be singular.
 - (-B-) If the subject is plural, then the verb must be plural.
 - (-C-) If the subject is plural, then there is no verb.
 - (-D-) If the subject is plural, then the verb must be a helping verb.
 - (-E-) None of the above

1.9.2

1. When a compound subject is joined by the word **and**
 - (-A-) A singular verb should be used
 - (-B-) A plural verb should be used
 - (-C-) No verb should be used
 - (-D-) A helping verb should be used
 - (-E-) All of the above
2. Which of the following sentences is **incorrect**?
 - (-A-) Tara and Karen are next door neighbors.
 - (-B-) Jana and Sarah are available to babysit on Friday night.
 - (-C-) Nicholas or Charlie needs to call me back this evening
 - (-D-) Ryan and Megan is brother and sister.
 - (-E-) Thomas or Julie washes the dishes after dinner.

1.9.3

1. Which of the following is true about collective nouns?
 - (-A-) They are singular.
 - (-B-) They take a singular verb.
 - (-C-) Examples of collective nouns are words like **team**, **army**, and **class**.
 - (-D-) All of the above
 - (-E-) None of the above

2. Which of the following sentences shows **incorrect** agreement between the verb and collective noun?

- (-A-) The army fights courageously.
- (-B-) The audience enjoys the show.
- (-C-) The staff is currently in a meeting but should finish shortly.
- (-D-) The class is working quietly and productively.
- (-E-) The team are playing tough opponents tomorrow.

3. Which of the following sentences uses collective nouns **correctly**?

- (-A-) The orchestra are playing in Switzerland next August.
- (-B-) The choir are performing in a spring concert.
- (-C-) The class is typically pretty noisy!
- (-D-) The army are stationed in the barracks at the moment.
- (-E-) The staff are a friendly and personable group.

1.9.4

1. In many sentences, what comes between the subject and a verb?

- (-A-) A phase
- (-B-) A frame
- (-C-) A fray
- (-D-) A phrase
- (-E-) A raise

2. Which of the following sentences is **incorrect**?

- (-A-) Tony, as well as his classmates, hopes to win the spelling bee next week.
- (-B-) The drummer, along with the rest of the musicians in the band, practices daily.
- (-C-) The whole team, including the coach, plans to attend the tournament in Doha.
- (-D-) Jamie, along with his parents, flies to France frequently.
- (-E-) The army, and the navy, are working on their fitness.

1.9.5

Questions 1-2

Choose the sentences that have **incorrect** agreement between the indefinite pronoun and verb.

- 1.
 - (-A-) Neither Amy nor Meredith went to school yesterday.
 - (-B-) Somebody should tell the teacher who cheated on the exam.
 - (-C-) Anyone can learn how to swim.
 - (-D-) Nobody are failing math this term.
 - (-E-) No one knew that she was frightened.
- 2.
 - (-A-) Something strange is going on!
 - (-B-) Anything are possible.
 - (-C-) Someone saw who stole my lunch.
 - (-D-) Everybody wants to attend the concert; I hope there are enough tickets available!
 - (-E-) Nobody is sure about what material will be on the French exam tomorrow.

CHAPTER 3

3.1

1. Pronouns are used
 - (-A-) To describe nouns
 - (-B-) To take the place of one or more nouns in a sentence
 - (-C-) To describe verbs
 - (-D-) To take the place of one or more verbs in a sentence
 - (-E-) To describe the subject of a sentence
2. Pronouns can be
 - (-A-) Plural
 - (-B-) Singular
 - (-C-) Singular and Passive
 - (-D-) Singular and Plural
 - (-E-) None of the above

3.2

1. Which of the following is not a subject pronoun?
 - (-A-) I
 - (-B-) they
 - (-C-) went
 - (-D-) he
 - (-E-) she
2. Which of the following is missing a subject pronoun?
 - (-A-) Kathy runs the New York Marathon annually.
 - (-B-) He has been walking with a cane since he turned seventy.
 - (-C-) I slept soundly despite the racket outside.
 - (-D-) They sang gleefully and proudly.
 - (-E-) You lied to me about your plans for next weekend.
3. Which of the following is missing a subject pronoun?
 - (-A-) He is extremely athletic and enjoys rugby, football, cricket, and baseball.
 - (-B-) She was so focused on her studies that she forgot to call her mother on her birthday!
 - (-C-) Joey was late for class and received an after-school detention.
 - (-D-) All of the above sentences are missing a subject pronoun.
 - (-E-) None of the sentences above are missing a subject pronoun.

3.3

1. Object pronouns are used in place of
 - (-A-) Phrases
 - (-B-) Periods
 - (-C-) Verbs
 - (-D-) Adverbs
 - (-E-) Names

2. Which of the following is **not** an example of an object pronoun?
- (-A-) Me
 - (-B-) You
 - (-C-) Us
 - (-D-) Them
 - (-E-) Why

3.4

1. Which of the following always follows a possessive determiner?
- (-A-) A verb
 - (-B-) A noun
 - (-C-) An adverb
 - (-D-) An adjective
 - (-E-) A clause
2. Which of the following sentences does **not** contain a possessive determiner?
- (-A-) It is her car that was involved in the accident on the roundabout.
 - (-B-) Those are my pencils. Please put them back into my pencil case.
 - (-C-) Their vacation home is located in the outskirts of London.
 - (-D-) Our bags are packed; our flight to Amsterdam leaves tomorrow.
 - (-E-) Jamie's jacket is green with horizontal stripes.
3. Which of the following sentences contains a possessive determiner?
- (-A-) Riley was admitted to all of the colleges that he applied to.
 - (-B-) Jim was stuck in traffic and arrived at work over an hour late.
 - (-C-) He forgot that his gym bag was left in locker room and was lucky that no one stole it.
 - (-D-) None of the above
 - (-E-) All of the above

3.5

1. Which of the following is **not** a possessive pronoun?
- (-A-) Theirs
 - (-B-) Yours
 - (-C-) His
 - (-D-) Mines
 - (-E-) Ours
2. Which of the following sentences contains a possessive pronoun?
- (-A-) Sara's hair is brown, wavy, and always perfectly styled.
 - (-B-) They went to the store to buy milk, so that they had all the ingredients to make pancakes.
 - (-C-) It is mine; please stop touching it.
 - (-D-) The teacher collected the research reports last Thursday.
 - (-E-) Jack cried after falling off the swing.

3. Which of the following sentences does **not** contain a possessive pronoun?
- (-A-) The idea of going on a long, scenic bike ride was mine.
 - (-B-) Is that chocolate cupcake yours?
 - (-C-) I'm pretty sure that pink backpack is hers, but you'd better double check.
 - (-D-) That black eye of his looked a lot worse than it really was.
 - (-E-) Devon despises all vegetables, especially peas and carrots.

3.6.1

1. Which of the following are relative pronouns?
- (-A-) How, when
 - (-B-) Which, through
 - (-C-) When, if
 - (-D-) Who, which
 - (-E-) Which, witch
2. Which of the following sentences does **not** contain a relative pronoun?
- (-A-) He's the one who helped me.
 - (-B-) Annie is the girl who won the contest on the radio last month.
 - (-C-) My favorite song is never on the radio anymore.
 - (-D-) He visited Petra which is in Jordan.
 - (-E-) My brother introduced me to his friend who is a doctor.
3. Which of the following sentences does **not** contain a relative pronoun?
- (-A-) Savannah was unable to find her homework which was due yesterday.
 - (-B-) Laura, who is Jenny's sister, goes to college in Washington.
 - (-C-) I couldn't decide which dress to purchase, so I bought them both!
 - (-D-) He likes to go to the beach which is about an hour away from his home.
 - (-E-) My mother prepared a lovely roast dinner last Sunday evening.

3.6.2

1. Which of the following contains an **incorrect** usage of a relative pronoun?
- (-A-) That is the car which needs to be repaired.
 - (-B-) That is the car that needs to be repaired.
 - (-C-) That is the teacher which is from Ireland.
 - (-D-) That is the girl that swims on my team.
 - (-E-) That is the girl who swims on my team.
2. Which of the following is **not** true?
- (-A-) Who is a pronoun used for people.
 - (-B-) Which is a pronoun used for people.
 - (-C-) Which is a pronoun used for things.
 - (-D-) That is a pronoun used for things.
 - (-E-) That is a pronoun used for people.

3.7

1. Which of the following does **not** contain a reflexive pronoun?
(-A-) We should take care of ourselves by eating healthy foods and exercising.
(-B-) He hurt himself on the playground at lunchtime.
(-C-) Keith and Tom don't like him.
(-D-) She can dress herself.
(-E-) They enjoyed themselves on their holiday.
2. Which of the following contains a reflexive pronoun?
(-A-) Mary fell down and hurt herself.
(-B-) She fell down yesterday.
(-C-) Jad can do it.
(-D-) He can do it on his own.
(-E-) She said that she wanted to be alone.

3.8.1

1. An indefinite pronoun is
(-A-) A word that replaces a noun with a verb
(-B-) A word that replaces a noun with an adjective
(-C-) A word that replaces a verb with a noun
(-D-) A word that replaces a noun without saying which noun it is replacing
(-E-) None of the above
2. Which of the following is **not** an example of an indefinite pronoun?
(-A-) Anyone
(-B-) Anybody
(-C-) Anyone
(-D-) Anything
(-E-) Anyway

3.8.2

1. Which of the following sentences uses indefinite pronouns **incorrectly**?
(-A-) We didn't need to buy anything for dinner.
(-B-) I didn't see nobody I know at the soccer match.
(-C-) I won't tell your secret to anyone.
(-D-) My mom bought my dad something for his birthday.
(-E-) Michael didn't talk to anyone at school.
2. Which of the following sentences uses indefinite pronouns **incorrectly**?
(-A-) My dad wishes somebody would help him in the garden.
(-B-) We have nothing planned for the weekend.
(-C-) Is anyone at home?
(-D-) If you look in the refrigerator, you'll find something to eat.
(-E-) Bill has either to do tomorrow.

3.8.3

1. Which of the following indefinite pronouns are always plural?
(-A-) Both, few, many, nothing, several
(-B-) Few, many, others, little, each
(-C-) Many, little, each, few, both, nothing
(-D-) Both, few, many, others, several
(-E-) None of the above

2. Which sentence uses plural indefinite pronouns **incorrectly**?
(-A-) Few countries are as poor as Haiti.
(-B-) Both my mother and I have blue eyes.
(-C-) Several of us are planning a trip to Australia.
(-D-) Everybody have to complete their homework.
(-E-) Many children have early bedtimes.

3.8.4

1. Which of the following sentences uses the **correct** form of the verb and pronoun?
(-A-) Most of the students enjoy their art class.
(-B-) Most of the students enjoys their art class.
(-C-) Most of the students enjoy his art class.
(-D-) Most of the students enjoys his art class.
(-E-) None of the above

2. Which of the following sentences uses the **correct** form of the verb and pronoun?
(-A-) Several of the students have their music concert tomorrow.
(-B-) Several of the students has their music concert tomorrow.
(-C-) Several of the students have her music concert tomorrow.
(-D-) Several of the students has her music concert tomorrow.
(-E-) None of the above

CHAPTER 5

5.1

1. What is an adjective?
(-A-) A describing word
(-B-) A word that describes a noun
(-C-) Something that makes sentences more interesting and detailed
(-D-) Something that tells what kind, which one, and how many
(-E-) All of the above

2. In which of the following sentences are **ONLY** adjectives underlined?
- (-A-) The weather was sunny and bright last weekend.
 - (-B-) The emaciated dog barked fiercely.
 - (-C-) The majestic, graceful, and powerful horse won the race.
 - (-D-) The anxious and edgy student couldn't concentrate.
 - (-E-) The tired, haggard, and overwhelmed mother snapped at her husband.
3. Which of the following sentences contains adjectives?
- (-A-) Mark is living in Belfast.
 - (-B-) Helen enjoys cooking, gardening, and shopping.
 - (-C-) Patrick is a farmer.
 - (-D-) Tracey has long, beautiful, golden hair.
 - (-E-) Kathy has never been to San Francisco.

Chapter 6

6.1

1. Which of the following is **not** true about action verbs?
- (-A-) They show that somebody does something
 - (-B-) They describe actions that you cannot see
 - (-C-) The word **play** is an example of an action verb
 - (-D-) The word **want** is an example of an action verb
 - (-E-) None of the above
2. Which are the verbs in the given sentence?

Laura and Lucy walked to the park and sat on a bench.

- (-A-) Laura, Lucy
- (-B-) Laura, walked
- (-C-) Laura, park
- (-D-) Walked, bench
- (-E-) Walked, sat

6.2 and 6.2.1

1. Which of the following is **not** true about helping verbs?
- (-A-) They show what happens or what is
 - (-B-) They are always adverbs
 - (-C-) They come in front of the main verb
 - (-D-) The main verb is more important than the helping verb
 - (-E-) None of the above

2. Which of the following is **not** an example of a helping verb?
- (-A-) We
 - (-B-) Am
 - (-C-) Is
 - (-D-) Are
 - (-E-) None of the above
3. Which of the following sentences does **not** contain a helping verb?
- (-A-) We are eating apples.
 - (-B-) They are swimming in the sea.
 - (-C-) Carolyn is running in the race.
 - (-D-) Nicholas plays football.
 - (-E-) He is going to Thailand in April.
4. Which of the following sentences does not contain a helping verb?
- (-A-) Nancy is making a salad for dinner.
 - (-B-) Mia is cutting up the vegetables.
 - (-C-) The children are setting the table.
 - (-D-) My parents are working tomorrow.
 - (-E-) Joan went home at ten tonight.

6.2.2 and 6.2.3

1. Which of the following is not an example of a helping verb?
- (-A-) Will
 - (-B-) Shall
 - (-C-) Her
 - (-D-) Was
 - (-E-) Has

Questions 2-4

What are the helping verbs and main verbs in the following sentences?

2. The dog was barking all night.
- (-A-) Was, barking
 - (-B-) Dog, barking
 - (-C-) Was, night
 - (-D-) Dog, night
 - (-E-) All, night
3. We will bake cookies for your party tomorrow.
- (-A-) Will, cookies
 - (-B-) Will, your
 - (-C-) Will, bake
 - (-D-) Will, party
 - (-E-) Will, tomorrow

4. Unfortunately, he has caught a cold.

- (-A-) He, has
- (-B-) Has, caught
- (-C-) Caught, cold
- (-D-) Has, a
- (-E-) Caught, a

6.3, 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.3.3, 6.3.4, 6.3.5

1. Which of the following is **not** a modal verb?

- (-A-) Which
- (-B-) Can
- (-C-) Could
- (-D-) Must
- (-E-) May

Questions 2-6

What is the modal verb in the given sentences?

2. I could swim quite well by the time I was five years old.

- (-A-) I
- (-B-) Could
- (-C-) Swim
- (-D-) Was
- (-E-) None of the above

3. I must remember that I have a doctor's appointment tomorrow.

- (-A-) Must
- (-B-) Remember
- (-C-) That
- (-D-) Have
- (-E-) Tomorrow

4. I can cook Italian food very well.

- (-A-) I
- (-B-) Can
- (-C-) Cook
- (-D-) Very
- (-E-) Well

5. I must not run in the corridor.

- (-A-) I
- (-B-) Must
- (-C-) Not
- (-D-) Run
- (-E-) In

6. Please, may I borrow your pencil?

- (-A-) Please
- (-B-) May
- (-C-) I
- (-D-) Borrow
- (-E-) Your

7. Which of the following sentences contains the correct modal verb?

- (-A-) I can do a cartwheel.
- (-B-) I may speak Chinese.
- (-C-) I can swim when I was four years old.
- (-D-) Everyone can forget their passport when they travel.
- (-E-) None of the above

8. Which of the following sentences does **not** contain the correct modal verb?

- (-A-) I can dance when I was five, but I can not run fast until I was eight.
- (-B-) I could dance when I was five, but I could not run fast until I was eight.
- (-C-) I must study for my test, or else I will fail.
- (-D-) I could study, but I would rather play outside.
- (-E-) None of the above

6.5

1. When should the present simple tense be used?

- (-A-) When something is always true
- (-B-) When something does not change
- (-C-) When something happens at the same time every day, week, or year
- (-D-) All of the above
- (-E-) None of the above

2. Which of the following sentences is **not** written in the present simple tense?

- (-A-) I go to school from Monday through Thursday.
- (-B-) I visit my grandparents in Japan every summer.
- (-C-) I spent too much money on sweets last month.
- (-D-) My mom has a beautiful diamond bracelet.
- (-E-) She wears too much perfume.

6.5.1

1. When should **-s** be added to a verb in the present simple tense?

- (-A-) With **he, she, or it**
- (-B-) With **he, she, and they**
- (-C-) With **that, those** and **these**
- (-D-) With **who, what** and **where**
- (-E-) You should never add **-s** to a verb.

2. When should **-es** be added to the end of a verb in the present simple tense?
- (-A-) When the verb ends in **o, ch, or ss**
 - (-B-) When the verb ends in **sh, z, or x**
 - (-C-) When the verb ends in **y**
 - (-D-) A and B only
 - (-E-) All of the above

6.5.2

1. Which of the following can be used to make the present tense negative?
- (-A-) Do not
 - (-B-) Don't
 - (-C-) Does not
 - (-D-) Doesn't
 - (-E-) All of the above
2. Which of the following sentences is **incorrect**?
- (-A-) She doesn't know where she lost her wallet.
 - (-B-) He don't dance, he is too shy for that.
 - (-C-) We don't go to football games as we prefer to watch baseball.
 - (-D-) Tim does not like olives, mushrooms, or peppers.
 - (-E-) I do not wake up early on the weekends.

6.5.3

Questions 1 and 2

Choose the sentences that DO NOT use the present simple tense with **future meaning**.

1. (-A-) Our bus arrives at half past seven.
(-B-) The plane took off right on schedule.
(-C-) The plane lands in Frankfurt tomorrow morning.
(-D-) The bus leaves at 6:00 sharp, so don't be late.
(-E-) The limo departs in exactly one hour.
2. (-A-) Sarah arrives in New York tomorrow morning.
(-B-) Her connecting flight to Chicago takes off at noon.
(-C-) Sarah arrives in Chicago at 4:00.
(-D-) The bus leaves the airport for the suburbs at 6:00.
(-E-) She will arrive at home by 7:00.

6.6, 6.6.1, 6.6.2, 6.6.3, 6.6.4

Questions 1-8

Identify the verb that has been **incorrectly** changed into the past tense.

1. (-A-) play-played
(-B-) walk-walked
(-C-) store-stored
(-D-) bake-baked
(-E-) run-runned

2. (-A-) reply-replied
(-B-) deny-denied
(-C-) go-goed
(-D-) drink-drunk
(-E-) say-said

3. (-A-) sleep-slept
(-B-) see-saw
(-C-) buy-bought
(-D-) have-haved
(-E-) eat-ate

4. (-A-) swim-swam
(-B-) teach-teached
(-C-) get up-got up
(-D-) make-made
(-E-) catch-caught

5. (-A-) hear-heard
(-B-) fight-fought
(-C-) think-thought
(-D-) know-knowned
(-E-) wear-wore

6. (-A-) ring-rang
(-B-) sing-sang
(-C-) perform-performed
(-D-) bring-bringed
(-E-) carry-carried

7. (-A-) copy-copied
(-B-) hop-hopped
(-C-) hope-hoped
(-D-) skip-skipped
(-E-) sit-sitted

- 8. (-A-) begin-began
- (-B-) shake-shaked
- (-C-) go-went
- (-D-) keeps-kept
- (-E-) stick-stuck

Questions 9-10

Which of the following sentences DO NOT contain a negative past tense form?

- 9. (-A-) We didn't go to the grocery store.
 - (-B-) We doesn't go to the grocery store.
 - (-C-) We didn't have school today.
 - (-D-) We did not have school today.
 - (-E-) None of the above
-
- 10. (-A-) Joey didn't like the new cinema.
 - (-B-) Joey did not like the new cinema.
 - (-C-) Tom didn't enjoy the horror film.
 - (-D-) Tom did not enjoy the horror film.
 - (-E-) Tom doesn't enjoy horror films.

6.7, 6.7.1, 6.7.2, 6.7.3, 6.7.4, 6.7.5

Questions 1-10

Which of the following verbs have been incorrectly changed into the present participle?

- 1. (-A-) catch-catching
 - (-B-) watch-watching
 - (-C-) fly-flying
 - (-D-) sink-sinking
 - (-E-) build-building
-
- 2. (-A-) send-sending
 - (-B-) talk-talking
 - (-C-) sit-sitting
 - (-D-) run-runing
 - (-E-) sleep-sleeping
-
- 3. (-A-) move-moving
 - (-B-) leave-leaving
 - (-C-) bake-bakeing
 - (-D-) make-making
 - (-E-) close-closing

4. (-A-) take-taking
(-B-) chase-chaseing
(-C-) live-living
(-D-) have-having
(-E-) die-dying
5. (-A-) be-being
(-B-) lie-lying
(-C-) tie-tying
(-D-) see-seeing
(-E-) be-beeing
6. (-A-) dig-digging
(-B-) sit-siting
(-C-) run-running
(-D-) swim-swimming
(-E-) win-winning
7. (-A-) set-setting
(-B-) clap-clapping
(-C-) nod-noding
(-D-) draw-drawing
(-E-) fix-fixing
8. (-A-) bow-bowing
(-B-) say-saying
(-C-) mix-mixing
(-D-) visit-visitting
(-E-) gossip-gossiping
9. (-A-) happen-happening
(-B-) admit-admitting
(-C-) begin-beginning
(-D-) permit-permitting
(-E-) enter-enterring
9. (-A-) refer-referring
(-B-) equip-equing
(-C-) occur-occurring
(-D-) omit-omitting
(-E-) expel-expelling
10. (-A-) repel-repeling
(-B-) benefit-benefiting
(-C-) commit-committing
(-D-) read-reading
(-E-) write-writing

6.8.1, 6.8.2, 6.8.3

1. When should the present progressive form be used?
(-A-) When an action is happening now
(-B-) When a verb happened in the past
(-C-) When an action happens in the future
(-D-) When a verb happened in the future
(-E-) None of the above
2. Which of the following verbs is **not** in the present progressive form?
(-A-) I am reading a book about dragons.
(-B-) You are writing a short story.
(-C-) She is sleeping and is snoring softly.
(-D-) We are eating soup and salad.
(-E-) He was outside running when the rain started.
3. Which of the following is **not** a way in which you can make the present progressive negative?
(-A-) By adding **am not** in front of the verb
(-B-) By adding **is not** in front of the verb
(-C-) By adding **are not** in front of the verb
(-D-) By adding **aren't** in front of the verb
(-E-) By adding **ain't** in front of the verb
4. When should the present progressive with future meaning be used?
(-A-) When talking about the future
(-B-) When using words like tomorrow and next week
(-C-) When using words like next year
(-D-) All of the above
(-E-) None of the above
5. Which of the following sentences contains an error in the present progressive?
(-A-) I am going to South Africa for the World Cup in June.
(-B-) I am not going to the beach next weekend.
(-C-) Max is not visiting us this summer.
(-D-) My parents are traveling around Asia next year.
(-E-) Kathy and Helen is not going out to dinner tonight.

6.9.1, 6.9.2

1. When should the past progressive be used?
(-A-) To show that someone was in the middle of doing something at a certain time in the future
(-B-) To show that someone was doing something in the future
(-C-) To show that someone was in the middle of doing something and got interrupted
(-D-) All of the above
(-E-) None of the above

2. Which of the following sentences is **not** written in the past progressive?

- (-A-) I am studying last night.
- (-B-) I was walking to school.
- (-C-) Karen was getting dressed.
- (-D-) Evan was eating breakfast.
- (-E-) Nathan was not listening to the teacher.

3. Which of the following sentences is **not** written in the past progressive?

- (-A-) We were not taking the bus.
- (-B-) Annie is not going to school today.
- (-C-) Carolyn was not helping her mother.
- (-D-) He was having a shower.
- (-E-) None of the above

6.10, 6.10.1

1. When should **will** be used in front of a verb?

- (-A-) When talking about or making a guess about the future
- (-B-) When making a promise
- (-C-) With the word **if**
- (-D-) When talking about birthdays
- (-E-) All of the above

2. Which of the following sentences uses will **incorrectly**?

- (-A-) I will wash the dishes after dinner.
- (-B-) She will be late for school if the traffic doesn't ease up.
- (-C-) I will be twelve years old in August.
- (-D-) I will go home early yesterday.
- (-E-) If you don't give me back my necklace, I will tell on you.

3. Which of the following sentences uses will **incorrectly**?

- (-A-) He will not listen to his mom, so I bet he will get grounded.
- (-B-) If you give me some of your cake, I will give you some of my chips.
- (-C-) He won't listen will you?
- (-D-) John will not be attending Mike's birthday party.
- (-E-) Erin will be at the cinema tomorrow.

6.11.1 6.11.2

1. When should **going to** be put in front of a verb?

- (-A-) To talk about definite plans
- (-B-) To make guesses about the future that can be seen
- (-C-) With a form of a helping verb before the present participle
- (-D-) All of the above
- (-E-) None of the above

2. Which of the following sentences uses going to **incorrectly**?
- (-A-) Bill isn't going to go to the gym tonight.
 - (-B-) Steve is not going to get a haircut before graduation.
 - (-C-) Ellen and Tara are not going to visit the shops this weekend.
 - (-D-) Sam and Ted isn't going to home.

6.12

1. Which of the following verbs has been **incorrectly** changed into the past participle?
- (-A-) do-done
 - (-B-) feel-felt
 - (-C-) give-given
 - (-D-) write- wrote
 - (-E-) take-taken
2. Which of the following verbs has been **incorrectly** changed into the past participle?
- (-A-) run-runt
 - (-B-) speak-spoken
 - (-C-) know-known
 - (-D-) fly-flown
 - (-E-) drive-driven

6.13, 6.13.1, 6.13.2, 6.13.3

1. When should the present perfect tense be used?
- (-A-) To talk or ask about experiences in the past
 - (-B-) To talk about what happened
 - (-C-) To talk about when something happened
 - (-D-) A and B only
 - (-E-) All of the above

Questions 2-3

Choose the sentence that contains an error in the present perfect tense.

- 2.
- (-A-) No, I have never been to Australia
 - (-B-) She has never been to Disneyland.
 - (-C-) Have you ever been skiing?
 - (-D-) Have you ever eaten frogs' legs?
 - (-E-) I has never been on television.
- 3.
- (-A-) I has never made my bed.
 - (-B-) Have you ever been on a safari?
 - (-C-) Jenny has never had a pet.
 - (-D-) Edward has never gone swimming in the sea.
 - (-E-) Have you been shopping lately?

CHAPTER 7

7.1, 7.1.1, 7.1.2, 7.1.3, 7.1.4

1. Which of the following is true about an adverb?
(-A-) It describes a verb.
(-B-) It tells us how, when, how often or where an action happens
(-C-) They often end in -ly
(-D-) All of the above
(-E-) None of the above
2. Which of the following is **not** an example of an adverb of frequency?
(-A-) Always
(-B-) Usually
(-C-) Occasionally
(-D-) Never
(-E-) Have

Questions 3-10

Which of the following are the adverbs in each sentence?

3. Jenny sang clearly and proudly at the concert.
(-A-) Clearly, concert
(-B-) Clearly, proudly
(-C-) Sang, proudly
(-D-) Sang, clearly
(-E-) Sang, concert
4. She was feeling lonely yesterday afternoon.
(-A-) was
(-B-) feeling
(-C-) lonely
(-D-) yesterday
(-E-) afternoon
5. James occasionally watches television although he prefers to read novels.
(-A-) occasionally
(-B-) watches
(-C-) although
(-D-) prefers
(-E-) read
6. Yesterday, James clumsily fell down the stairs.
(-A-) Yesterday, clumsily
(-B-) Yesterday, fell
(-C-) Yesterday, down
(-D-) Clumsily, stairs
(-E-) Yesterday, stairs

7. Mike usually plays baseball on Tuesday night, but last night he was too ill to play.
(-A-) Usually
(-B-) Baseball
(-C-) Last
(-D-) Night
(-E-) Ill
8. You can often find Evelyn in the library.
(-A-) Can
(-B-) Often
(-C-) Find
(-D-) Evelyn
(-E-) Library
9. Make sure that you speak clearly and slowly during your presentation.
(-A-) Make, sure
(-B-) Sure, speak
(-C-) Speak, clearly
(-D-) Clearly, slowly
(-E-) Slowly, during
10. I tried gently and subtly to encourage my brother to try out for the basketball team.
(-A-) Tried, gently
(-B-) Gently, subtly
(-C-) Subtly, encourage
(-D-) Encourage, try
(-E-) Try, out

7.2.1, 7.2.2, 7.2.3, 7.2.4, 7.2.5

Questions 1-6

Select the adverb that has been incorrectly changed from an adjective.

1. (-A-) quick-quickly
(-B-) fast-fastly
(-C-) timid-timidly
(-D-) excited- excitedly
(-E-) slow-slowly
2. (-A-) quiet-quietly
(-B-) loud-loudly
(-C-) cheap-cheaply
(-D-) clear-clearly
(-E-) good-goodly

3. (-A-) happy-happily
(-B-) easy- easily
(-C-) heavy- heavily
(-D-) hearty- heartily
(-E-) gentle- gently
4. (-A-) idle- idily
(-B-) gentle- gently
(-C-) subtle-subtly
(-D-) pleasant-pleasantly
(-E-) clever-cleverly
5. (-A-) local- locally
(-B-) royal- royally
(-C-) evil-evilily
(-D-) comic-comicly
(-E-) tragic- tragically
6. (-A-) fanatic- fanatically
(-B-) joyful- joyfully
(-C-) wonderful- wonderfully
(-D-) athletic- athletically
(-E-) frequent- frequently