

**CHAMPION**  
11.2

**GRAMMAR**  
**QUESTION BANK**

**DILKO®**

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## 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. **The driver of the car ---- to hospital immediately after the crash, which ---- yesterday.**
- A) is taken / has happened
  - B) was taken / happened
  - C) will be taken / is happened
  - D) was taken / was happened
  - E) is taken / was happening
2. **We ---- for the next trip to the city because it ---- in the price we paid in the beginning.**
- A) are paying / hasn't included
  - B) will pay / isn't included
  - 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 been 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) has been waited
  - B) is waited
  - C) will have waited
  - D) has been waiting
  - E) was waiting
5. **During World War II, parrots ---- on the Eiffel Tower to warn of approaching aircraft.**
- A) have kept
  - B) were keeping
  - C) are being kept
  - D) will have kept
  - E) were kept
6. **It is estimated that students ---- about 300 lessons by the time they reach the fifth grade.**
- A) will be completed
  - B) have been completed
  - C) have been completing
  - D) will have completed
  - E) are being 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.**
- A) is looking / is lost
  - B) has been looking / lost
  - C) had been looking / was 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 discussed
  - B) had discussed
  - C) are discussing
  - D) will have discussed
  - E) are discussed
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



# ANSWER KEY

