

For Vs. Since

- her **childhood**, she has been interested in music.
a) For b) Since c) While d) Along
- most of her **childhood**, she has been interested in music.
a) For b) Since c) While d) Along
- I haven't invested in stocks and bonds **last year**.
a) for b) since c) while d) along
- I haven't invested in stocks and bonds **the last year**.
a) for b) since c) while d) along
- I haven't invested in stocks and bonds **the last two years**.
a) for b) in c) over d) a, b and c

Since can be followed by:

- She has been over the moon since **she** the prize.
a) win b) wins c) won d) winning
- She has been over the moon since the prize.
a) win b) wins c) won d) winning

Present Perfect Vs. Past Perfect

- Archaeologists that tomb **since 2015**.
a) have excavated b) have been excavated
c) had excavated d) had been excavated
- In 2018**, archaeologists that tomb **since 2015**.
a) have excavated b) have been excavated
c) had excavated d) had been excavated

Present Perfect Continuous Vs.

Past Perfect Continuous

- His clothes **are** stained with paint. He his room.
a) has painted b) has been painting
c) had painted d) had been painting
- His clothes **were** stained with paint. He his room.
a) has painted b) has been painting c) had painted d) had been painting

Present Perfect Continuous Vs. Present Perfect

- His clothes **are stained with paint**. He his room.
a) has painted b) has been painting
c) had painted d) had been painting
- The room **looks much brighter now**. He it.
a) has painted b) has been painting
c) had painted d) had been painting



Past Perfect Continuous Vs. Past Perfect



1. His clothes **were stained with paint**. He his room.

- a) has painted b) has been painting c) had painted d) had been painting

2. The room **looked brighter**. He it.

- a) has painted b) has been painting
c) had painted d) had been painting



Causative Get Vs. Have



1. She **got** a technician the computer.

- a) fix b) fixes c) fixed d) to fix

2. She **had** a technician the computer.

- a) fix b) fixes c) fixed d) to fix

3. She **got/had** her computer

- a) fix b) fixes c) fixed d) to fix



The Active of 'allow & force' Vs. The active of 'let & make'



1. Her company **let/made** her part in the race.

- a) take b) takes c) took d) to take

2. Her company **allowed/forced/compelled** her part in the race.

- a) take b) takes c) took d) to take



Omission of relative Pronouns



1. My company's launched a campaign to raise money for charity. is a good sign of community participation.

- a) Where b) This c) Which d) To Which

2. My company's launched a campaign to raise money for charity, is a good sign of community participation.

- a) where b) this c) which d) to Which

3. A person **others** deserves punishment.

- a) humiliating b) humiliated c) humiliates d) to humiliate

4. A person **by others** needs support.

- a) humiliating b) humiliated c) humiliates d) to humiliate

5. Those **in the accident** will receive an immediate treatment.

- a) injure b) injures c) injuring d) injured

6. Those **others' feelings** are not punished by law.

- a) injure b) injures c) injuring d) injured



Present Participle Vs. Past Participle



1. **her friends**, she is the most hated person in class.

- a) Bully b) Bullies c) Bullied d) Bullying

2. in her class, she wanted to change classes.

- a) Bully b) Bullies c) Bullied d) Bullying



Modifying Comparatives Vs. Modifying the Superlatives



1. a laborer works, money he/she gets.

- a) The harder, the most b) The harder, the more
c) The hardest, the most d) The hardest, the more

2. She's got **more** money/intelligent **than** her sister.

- a) by far b) much c) the same d) many

3. She's got **more** toys/dollars **than** her sister.

- a) by far b) much c) the same d) many

4. Noha is **more** talented **than** her rival.

- a) by far b) the c) far d) many

5. Noha is **the most** talented girl in the competition.

- a) by far b) many c) far d) much

6. Noha is **as** talented **as** her rival.

- a) just b) nearly c) a & b d) neither a nor b



Most Vs. Most of Vs. The most



1. **teachers** try hard to help their children understand.

- a) Most of b) The most c) The more d) Most

2. **my teachers** try hard to help their children understand.

- a) Most of b) The most c) The more d) Most

3. My father is **one of** efficient teachers.

- a) most of b) the most c) the more d) most

4. The museum displays **her** famous painting.

- a) most of b) the most c) the more d) most



Compare



1., the old man had a strong memory for names.

- a) Amazing b) Amazed c) Amazedly d) Amazingly

2. **To my**, the old man had a very strong memory for names.

- a) amazing b) amazement c) amazedly d) amazingly



Definite Article Vs. Indefinite Articles



1. The suspect is holding **u**mbrella, and wearing **u**niform.

- a) a, an b) an, an c) a, a d) an, a

2. France is **E**uropean country. It's famous for the Eiffel Tower.

- a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Meals

1. I usually have dinner with my family.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
2. Yesterday I had delicious dinner at a five-star hotel.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
3. I still remember dinner I had with my grandpa before I immigrated to the US.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article

Adjectives

1. The government provides a lot of special health services for deaf.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
2. The deaf provided with a lot of health services.
a) is b) are c) has d) have
3. I had much difficulty communicating with deaf man on the bus yesterday.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article

TV

1. She spent more than two hours watching TV.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
2. I'm trying to concentrate on my studies; would you turn off TV?
a) a b) an c) the d) no article
3. My dad bought TV yesterday, which I think wasn't a good idea.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article

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