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English grammar test pdf advanced

Home » English Grammar Tests » Advanced English Grammar Tests Advanced English Grammar Tests include challenging grammar tests for those who are really good at English grammar. Try taking all tests in this category to make sure there aren't any topics that you haven't learned yet. Post Navigation LEVEL TESTS - English Level Tests A1 A2 B1 B2 C1 C2 Multiple Choice Questions for Beginner, Elementary, Pre-Intermediate, Intermediate, Upper-Intermediate, Advanced Levels GRAMMAR TESTS - Online English grammar tests with answers free - English grammar tests begin, elementary, pre-intermediate, intermediate, intermediate, upper-intermediate, advanced level vocabulary tests - Online English vocabulary tests with answers fro Free - English vocabulary Tests for beginners, elementary, advanced - Multiple Choice Questions with answers miscellaneous tests - Miscellaneous English Tests Online - Reading Comprehend , Dialog Build, Colloquial and Idiomatic Expressions Questions with Answers GRAMMAR LESSONS - English Grammar Lessons - Explanations of all grammar points in English This category has the following features: * All the essential points of English grammar are covered. * Each point of grammar is clearly explained and is illustrated by examples. * For each important point of grammar, one or more exercises are provided, to make it easier to learn and remember the material. * Answers to the exercises are provided. * A summary of uses and formation of the English verb times is given for easy reference. * Grammatically established rules for spelling, pronunciation and punctuation are included. * The grammar of North American English is underlined. * Grammatical differences between formal and informal English are pointed out. Level 1 & 2 | Level 3 & 4 | Level 5 & 6 | Level UnsortedActivities for ESL Students have over 1,000 activities to help you study English as a second language. This project by The Internet TESL Journal has contributions from many teachers. Level 5: Medium to difficult assorted quizzes Verbs Error Correction Word Choice Word Forms Word Forms (Kelly Quinn) - Flash, [M] 15 Questions Word Order Grammar Identification Identify the Parts of Speech (Noreen Artar) - Flash [F] 10 Question Level 6: Difficult Miscellaneous Issues Articles - Health Clubs (Colleen Weldele) - HTML-Only Cloze Miscorrection Identification of Sentence Problems - Julia Roberts (Colleen Weldele) - HTML Only Prepositions Sentence Structures Verbs Word Choice Comparative & Superlative 3 (Vera Mello) - HTML-only [M] = Multiple-choice [F] = Fill in the blank field , [B] = Fill-in followed by Multiple-choice Flash = Flash plug-in required, JavaScript = JavaScript Required, HTML-only = works on any browser For multiple quizzes, visit Activities for ESL students. Copyright © 1995-2008 by The Internet TESL Journal (Contact) The exercise below is designed to test your knowledge of advanced English grammar. Complete the exercise, click finish and then see questions questions see your results as well as grammar explanation for each question. You've already completed the quiz before. Therefore, you cannot start it again. You'll need to sign in or sign up to start the quiz. You need to complete the following quiz, to start this quiz: 1234567891111213141616161819202122223324252627 Correct If we want to say we are 95% sure that something we use must have + previous participle. We usually use should have + previous participle to talk about criticism and regrets. For more information, see this guide to previous modals. For practice, try this previous modals practice activity. Exhausting and exhausting is not interchangeable. We spend exhaustingly talking about the cause of exhaustion, and we use exhaustion to talk about the recipient of exhaustion. This rule applies to words like boring/bored, interesting/interested, exciting/excited, scary/scared, etc. Wrong If we're going to say we're 95% sure that something happened, we're going to have + past participle. We usually use should have + previous participle to talk about criticism and regrets. For more information, see this guide to previous modals. For practice, try this previous modals practice activity. Exhausting and exhausting is not interchangeable. We spend exhaustingly talking about the cause of exhaustion, and we use exhaustion to talk about the recipient of exhaustion. This rule applies to words like boring/bored, interesting/interested, exciting/excited, scary/scared, etc. Correct This is a third conditional (also called the past unreal conditioned). For more information, see this conditional guide. Wrong This is a third conditional (also called past unreal conditioned). For more information, see this conditional guide. Correct We can use the verb stop with both gerund and name-defining. When we use stop with gerund, it means that someone did something and then stopped doing this action. When we use a stop with name-stopping, it means that someone stopped doing something to start doing something else. For more verbs that can be used with both name-defining and gerund, see this link. We also need the preposition between replies and emails. We say respond to (something). Wrong We can use the verb stop with both gerund and name-defining. When we use stop with gerund, it means that someone did something and then stopped doing this action. When we use a stop with name-stopping, it means that someone stopped doing something to start doing something else. For more verbs that can be used with both name-defining and gerund, see this link. We also need the preposition between replies and emails. We say respond to (something). Proper We use though or even for something that is true. We use it to talk about a hypothetical state. In this example, we are talking about something hypothetical, so we need though. Despite and notwithstanding is wrong, because they must be followed by a noun or gerund, not a subject and a verb. Correct Let is followed by an object and the basic name-defined (nouns without to). Other verbs that follow this pattern include help, do, and have (when used to communicate obligation). For more information, see this guide for using two verbs together. Wrong Easy is followed by an object and the basic name-defined (noun outside). Other verbs that follow this pattern include help, do, and have (when used to communicate obligation). For more information, see this guide for using two verbs together. Correct We can use supposedly to talk about something that is planned or expected. The correct form is subject to + being + supposed to + base name-defining. Also, this is a statement and not a question, so we do not turn the subject and verb. Wrong We can use supposedly to talk about something that is planned or expected. The correct form is subject to + being + supposed to + base name-defining. Also, this is a statement and not a question, so we do not turn the subject and verb. Proper We need the second conditional here (also called the unreal conditional). For more information, see this conditional guide. Wrong We need the second conditional here (also called the unreal conditional). For more information, see this conditional guide. Proper We can use was/should + base name-defining to talk about something that was planned or expected but didn't happen. Wrong We can use was / should + base infinitive to talk about something that was planned or expected but did not happen. Correct We use the past perfectly to communicate that an action happened before a certain time in the past. For more information, see this explanation. The biorit can already be placed between had and past participle. Wrong We use the past perfectly to communicate that an action happened before a certain time in the past. For more information, see this explanation. The biorit can already be placed between had and past participle. Correct Due to and due to being followed by nouns. Because and the page is followed by a subject and a verb. For would also be wrong, since we do not normally use to talk about the cause of anything. Wrong Because of and because of being followed by nouns. Because and the page is followed by a subject and a verb. For would also be wrong, since we do not normally use to talk about the cause of anything. Correct We say responsible for + gerund. Wrong We say responsible for + gerund. Correct We often use for example or, for example, followed by a full We use use as in the middle of a sentence before giving an example or examples. Examples. We often use, for example, or, for example, followed by a full sentence. We use use as in the middle of a sentence before giving an example or examples. Correct Two is a preposition in this sentence, not part of nouns. That is why we need gerund after the preposition. We're not saying I'm going to look forward to... Wrong On is a preposition in this sentence, not part of the noun. That is why we need gerund after the preposition. We're not saying I'm going to look forward to... Proper Unless can be used instead of if ... Not. For more information, see this explanation. Pending is wrong here because we use waiting before noun. Wrong Unless can be used instead of if ... Not. For more information, see this explanation. Pending is wrong here because we use waiting before noun. Correctly We use this form to express that two things are connected and vary together. For more information, see this explanation. Wrong We use this form to express that two things are connected and vary together. For more information, see this explanation. Correct Defiance and notwithstanding must be followed by a noun or gerund. Although, though, and even (when even used to mean himself) must be followed by a subject and a verb. Wrong Defiance and despite must be followed by a noun or gerund. Although, though, and even (when even used to mean himself) must be followed by a subject and a verb. Correct For wish statements about the current, we use the time (I wish I had more money). For wish statements about the past, we use the past perfectly (I wish I had had the opportunity...). Wrong For wish statements about the current, we use the time (I wish I had more money). For wish statements about the past, we use the past perfectly (I wish I had had the opportunity...). For more advanced grammar practices, try this advanced error correction exercise. Exercise.