

English: Choose the Best Word: Easy Practice Paper 2

Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	B	Raise money is followed by for when the next words name the cause the money is going to help: raise money for the animal shelter. Raise money to is only used before a verb, as in raise money to help. Raise money at names the place a sale is held, raise money on and raise money with are not English at all in this sentence.
2	C	The word than later in the line is comparing two amounts, so the line needs the comparative more : more cupcakes than anyone could count. Many, most and lots of do not compare anything, so none of them can stand in front of than. Much is wrong twice over: it does not compare, and it is used for things you cannot count, whereas cupcakes can be counted one by one.
3	E	Miss Patel is speaking to Ravi himself, and the line is short for you are going to drop the lot, so it needs you're . Your and yours both show belonging and cannot be followed by going in this way. There is about place, and they're is short for they are, but only one person is carrying the tray.
4	A	The subject of the line is box , which is singular, so the verb is singular too: the box was the first thing. The words of chocolate muffins sit in between and tempt you into the plural were, but muffins is not what the sentence is about. Are and is are present tense, and the story is told in the past, and being cannot stand as the verb of a sentence on its own.
5	D	Too means more than you want, and it is the only one of these words that fits the pattern too ... to do something: too crowded to move around in. To is the little word that goes in front of a verb, and two is the number 2, so neither makes sense here. So crowded and very crowded would both need the sentence to carry on differently, as in so crowded that we could not move.

6	B	The missing word stands in for the woman and is doing the buying, so it is the subject of that part of the sentence, and the subject word for a person is who . Which and what are used for things, not people. Whom is for a person something is done to, not the one doing it, and whose shows belonging and would need a noun after it, as in whose purse.
7	C	The missing word tells us how Ravi counted, and a word that describes an action in that way is an adverb, usually ending in -ly: counted the coins carefully . Careful and caring are adjectives, which describe a person rather than an action. More careful would need than after it, and carefulness is a noun, the name of the quality itself.
8	A	The first half of the line gives the reason for the second half: there was nothing left to buy, so everybody went home. Because is the joining word that shows a reason. Although would say the two halves pull against each other, which they do not. Unless would make the empty hall depend on the cakes not selling, Until is about time rather than reason, and Whether needs an or to finish it.
9	E	The kennels belong to the shelter, and the word that shows belonging for a thing is its , with no apostrophe. It's is short for it is, which would give the nonsense it is new kennels would open. Its' is not a word in English at all. There is about place, and theirs can never be followed by a noun: we say its kennels, not theirs kennels.
10	D	A question tag turns a statement into a question by flipping it round, so a positive statement takes a negative tag built from the same verb. The statement is That is, so the tag is isn't it . Is it keeps the positive form, so it is not a tag at all. Wasn't it would need That was, and hasn't it is tempting because of has ever made, but a tag copies the main verb of the statement, which is is. Doesn't it would need a verb like makes.