

English: Choose the Best Word: Easy Practice Paper 3

Answers

Q#	Answer	Explanation
1	C	The line is picking one day out of a whole term, which is many days, and the form used for picking one out of three or more is the superlative: the best day. The better compares only two things and would need than. The good day does not compare at all. A best is wrong because a superlative takes the, not a, and the most good is not English: good becomes better and best, not more good and most good.
2	A	The missing word is one of the people doing the practising, so it is part of the subject of the sentence, and the subject form is I . A good way to check is to take the other person out: you would say I had been practising, never me had been practising. Me, us and him are all object forms, used for the person something is done to, and myself is only used when you have already said I earlier in the sentence.
3	D	Look forward is always followed by to when you name the thing you are excited about: looking forward to the relay. This is a fixed pairing that simply has to be learnt, which is why looking forward for, looking forward at, looking forward on and looking forward with are all wrong, however sensible they may look.
4	B	The subject is three teachers , which is plural, so the verb must be plural as well: the teachers were standing. The words who were judging the long jump come in between and push the subject a long way from its verb, which is what makes was tempting. Is and are are present tense, and the story is told in the past, and being standing is not English.
5	E	After a negative such as had not, English uses any rather than some: we had not brought any water bottles. No is wrong because had not and no would give two negatives in one sentence, and a sentence needs only one. Much is used for things you cannot count, and bottles can be counted. Every would need a singular noun after it, as in every bottle.

6	D	The missing word tells us how Priya ran, so it describes the action and must be an adverb. The adverb that goes with good is well : she ran well. Ran good is a very common mistake, but good is an adjective and describes a person or thing, not an action. Better would need than after it, goodness is a noun, and goodly is not used in this way in modern English.
7	B	After had, English uses the past participle of the verb, and the past participle of do is done : our team had ever done. Did is the simple past and is used on its own, as in our team did well, never after had. Do and does are present tense, and doing would need a helper such as was in front of it.
8	A	The line tells us how long the waiting went on for, and the joining word that marks the end of a stretch of time is until . Because would give a reason, but the last runner crossing is what stopped the waiting, not what caused it. Although would set the two halves against each other, unless would turn the waiting into a condition, and whether needs an or to finish it.
9	C	Parents can be counted one by one, and the word for a large number of countable things is many : so many parents. Much is used for things measured rather than counted, such as water or noise. More and most compare amounts, which this line does not do, and so a lot is not English, though a lot of parents would be.
10	B	A question tag flips the statement round, so a positive statement takes a negative tag made from the same verb. The statement is You will run, so the tag is won't you , which is the short form of will not you. Will you keeps the positive form, so it is not a tag. Aren't you would need You are, didn't you would need a past verb, and don't you would need a verb such as run on its own.