

12. Do you know ____ the nearest post office is?
a) that
b) which
c) where
d) what
13. The constant rain made the roads extremely ____.
a) slippery
b) slipperily
c) slip
d) slipperiness
14. He congratulated her ____ winning the award.
a) for
b) about
c) to
d) on
15. The soup tastes ____ it needs more seasoning.
a) like that
b) that
c) as if
d) to be
16. I warned ____ not to walk home alone at night.
a) to them
b) them
c) for them
d) about them
17. She accused him ____ stealing her ideas for the project.
a) for
b) about
c) on
d) of
18. The children's laughter sounds ____ in the park.
a) wonderfully
b) wonder
c) wonderful
d) like wonderful
19. The boss offered ____ a pay rise after the successful project.
a) to her
b) her
c) for her
d) at her
20. We haven't yet decided ____ to hold the annual meeting.
a) that
b) which
c) where
d) what



Answers

1. d) the class
2. a) like
3. b) what
4. a) healthy
5. d) on
6. c) that
7. b) happy
8. a) me
9. b) like
10. d) from
11. a) the staff
12. c) where
13. a) slippery
14. d) on
15. c) as if
16. b) them
17. d) of
18. c) wonderful
19. b) her
20. c) where



Explanations

1. “the class” (d)

'Remind + someone + that-clause' combines a ditransitive pattern with a that-clause. The indirect object (the class) comes directly after 'remind' without a preposition.

2. “like” (a)

'Smell like + noun' describes a resemblance in scent. 'Like' is followed by a noun phrase (the one my mother used to wear). 'As if' would require a clause with a verb.

3. “what” (b)

'Decide + wh-word + to-infinitive' introduces an indirect question. 'What to have' asks about the choice of food. 'Where' would ask about location but doesn't fit with 'have for dinner'. 'How' doesn't work before 'to have for dinner'.

4. “healthy” (a)

'Keep + object + adjective' is a complex transitive pattern (SVOC). The adjective 'healthy' describes the state of 'your body'. 'Healthily' is an adverb and cannot serve as an object complement.

5. “on” (d)

'Insist on + -ing' means 'to demand firmly'. 'On' is the fixed preposition after 'insist'. 'Insist for/in/to' are not valid combinations.

6. “that” (c)

'Confirm that + clause' means 'to state officially that something is true'. 'That' introduces the factual statement. 'How/which/what' would change the type of information being confirmed.

7. “happy” (b)

'Look' as a linking verb takes an adjective (happy) to describe the subject's appearance. 'Happily' is an adverb meaning 'in a happy manner' and would describe how someone performs an action, not how they appear.

8. “me” (a)

'Send' is a ditransitive verb: 'send + someone + something'. The indirect object (me) comes directly after 'send'. The alternative is 'send something to someone' (send the document to me).

9. “like” (b)

'Look like + noun' describes a resemblance. 'Like' is followed by a noun phrase (the photos). 'Alike' cannot be used with a following noun — it stands alone (They look alike). 'Same as' would need 'the' before it.

10. “from” (d)

'Prevent + someone + from + -ing' means 'to stop someone from doing something'. 'From' is the fixed preposition in this pattern. 'Prevent someone to do' is incorrect.

11. “the staff” (a)

'Inform + someone + that-clause' means 'to officially tell someone something'. The indirect object (the staff) comes directly after 'inform'. 'Inform to someone' is incorrect.

12. “where” (c)

'Know + where + clause' introduces an indirect question about location. 'Where the nearest post office is' asks about the location. Note the statement word order (the post office is), not question word order.

13. “slippery” (a)

'Make + object + adjective' is a complex transitive pattern. The adjective 'slippery' acts as the object complement, describing the resulting state of the roads.

14. “on” (d)

'Congratulate + someone + on + -ing/noun' is a fixed verb + preposition pattern. 'On' is the correct preposition. 'Congratulate for' is a common error — the standard collocation is always 'congratulate on'.

15. “as if” (c)

'Taste as if + clause' describes an impression based on flavour. 'As if' introduces a clause (it needs more seasoning) explaining the impression. 'Taste that' is not a valid pattern.

16. “them” (b)

'Warn + someone + not to + infinitive' means 'to advise someone about danger'. The indirect object (them) comes directly after 'warn'. 'Warn to someone' is incorrect.

17. “of” (d)

'Accuse + someone + of + -ing/noun' means 'to claim that someone has done something wrong'. 'Of' is the fixed preposition. 'Accuse someone for' is a common error.

18. “wonderful” (c)

'Sound' as a linking verb takes an adjective (wonderful), not an adverb. The adjective describes the subject (the laughter), not the verb. 'Like wonderful' is grammatically incorrect — 'like' must be followed by a noun.

19. “her” (b)

'Offer' is a ditransitive verb: 'offer + someone + something'. The indirect object (her) comes directly after 'offer'. The alternative is 'offer something to someone'.

20. “where” (c)

'Decide + wh-word + to-infinitive' introduces an indirect question. 'Where to hold' asks about the location. 'Which' would need a noun (which venue), and 'that' cannot introduce an indirect question.