Find the mistake. Understand the fix.

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Choose the correct sentence.

She have two books. / She has two books. / She having two books.

My answer: _____

2. Choose the correct sentence.

I am agree. / I agree. / I agreeing.

My answer: _____

3. Choose the correct sentence.

He gave me an advice. / He gave me two advices. / He gave me some advice.

My answer: _____

4. Choose the correct sentence.

I look forward to meet you. / I look forward to meeting you. / I look forward meeting you.

My answer: _____

5. Choose the complete sentence.

Although it was late. / Although it was late, we continued. / Because very tired.

My answer: _____

6. Choose the corrected sentence.

She does not likes coffee. / She does not like coffee. / She do not likes coffee.

My answer: _____

7. Choose the corrected sentence.

I have lived here for three years. / I live here since three years. / I have live here for three years.

My answer: _____

8. Choose the corrected sentence.

There are many furnitures in the room. / There is a furniture in the room. / There is some furniture in the room.

My answer: _____

9. Choose the corrected sentence.

We discussed to the problem. / We discussed the problem. / We discussed about the problem.

My answer: _____

10. Choose the corrected sentence.

This route is shorter than the other one. / This route is more shorter than the other one. / This route is shortest than the other one.

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **She has two books.** — She is third-person singular, so present simple have becomes has.

2. **I agree.** — Agree is already a verb; it does not need am in the simple present.

3. **He gave me some advice.** — Advice is uncountable in this meaning. Use some advice or a piece of advice.

4. **I look forward to meeting you.** — To is a preposition in look forward to, so an -ing form follows.

5. **Although it was late, we continued.** — An although clause needs a main clause to complete the thought.

6. **She does not like coffee.** — With she, use does; the main verb after does remains the base form like.

7. **I have lived here for three years.** — Present perfect expresses continuation to now, and for introduces a duration.

8. **There is some furniture in the room.** — Furniture is uncountable in ordinary English; use some and singular is.

9. **We discussed the problem.** — Discuss normally takes a direct object without about.

10. **This route is shorter than the other one.** — Use the comparative shorter with than; do not combine more with the -er form.