

Choose It Printable

Mark the best answer for each sentence or question.

60 QUESTIONS

STUDENT PACK

Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions: Mark the best answer for each sentence or question.

1. Which word is a proper noun?

Nouns: names and ideas / Beginner / CEFR Pre-A1-A1 / K-3

- ☐ A. city
- ☐ B. river
- ☐ C. Kenya
- ☐ D. student

2. Which word is an abstract noun?

Nouns: names and ideas / Beginner / CEFR Pre-A1-A1 / K-3

- ☐ A. freedom
- ☐ B. basket
- ☐ C. puppy
- ☐ D. island

3. Which phrase shows one dog's collar?

Nouns: names and ideas / Beginner / CEFR Pre-A1-A1 / K-3

- ☐ A. dogs collar
- ☐ B. dog's collar
- ☐ C. dogs' collar
- ☐ D. dog collar's

4. Which word is a collective noun?

Nouns: names and ideas / Beginner / CEFR Pre-A1-A1 / K-3

- ☐ A. team
- ☐ B. runner
- ☐ C. shoe
- ☐ D. quickly

5. Choose the subject pronoun: ____ will lead the tour.

Pronouns: clear references / Beginner / CEFR A1-A2 / Grades 1-4

- ☐ A. Her
- ☐ B. She
- ☐ C. Hers
- ☐ D. Herself

6. Choose the object pronoun: The guide called ____.

Pronouns: clear references / Beginner / CEFR A1-A2 / Grades 1-4

- ☐ A. we
- ☐ B. our
- ☐ C. us
- ☐ D. ours

7. Which sentence uses a reflexive pronoun correctly?

Pronouns: clear references / Beginner / CEFR A1-A2 / Grades 1-4

- ☐ A. Maya taught herself.
- ☐ B. Maya taught her self.
- ☐ C. Herself taught Maya.
- ☐ D. Maya taught she.

8. Which pronoun can introduce a clause about a person?

Pronouns: clear references / Beginner / CEFR A1-A2 / Grades 1-4

- ☐ A. who
- ☐ B. it
- ☐ C. those
- ☐ D. ours

9. Which sentence contains a linking verb?

Verbs: action, linking, and helping / Beginner / CEFR A1-A2 / Grades 1-4

- ☐ A. The soup tastes salty.
- ☐ B. The chef tastes the soup.
- ☐ C. The chef stirred slowly.
- ☐ D. The guests arrived.

10. Which words form the complete verb phrase?

Verbs: action, linking, and helping / Beginner / CEFR A1-A2 / Grades 1-4

- ☐ A. may
- ☐ B. have
- ☐ C. may have finished
- ☐ D. finished the task

11. Choose the past tense of teach.

Verbs: action, linking, and helping / Beginner / CEFR A1-A2 / Grades 1-4

- ☐ A. teached
- ☐ B. taught
- ☐ C. teaching
- ☐ D. teach

12. Which word is a modal verb?

Verbs: action, linking, and helping / Beginner / CEFR A1-A2 / Grades 1-4

- ☐ A. could
- ☐ B. very
- ☐ C. under
- ☐ D. bright

13. Which word best completes “a ____ blanket”?

Adjectives: description and comparison / Beginner / CEFR Pre-A1-A1-A2 / K-4

- ☐ A. warm
- ☐ B. warmly
- ☐ C. warmth
- ☐ D. warming

14. Which sentence contains two adjectives?

Adjectives: description and comparison / Beginner / CEFR Pre-A1-A1-A2 / K-4

- ☐ A. A tall green fern grew.
- ☐ B. A fern grew quickly.
- ☐ C. Yesterday a fern grew.
- ☐ D. The fern grew outside.

15. Of the two routes, this one is ____.

Adjectives: description and comparison / Beginner / CEFR Pre-A1-A1-A2 / K-4

- ☐ A. shortest
- ☐ B. shorter
- ☐ C. more shorter
- ☐ D. most short

16. Which sentence is standard?

Adjectives: description and comparison / Beginner / CEFR Pre-A1-A1-A2 / K-4

- ☐ A. This is the most narrowest lane.
- ☐ B. This is the narrowest lane.
- ☐ C. This lane is more narrower.
- ☐ D. This lane is narrowest than that.

17. What does gently tell us in “Nora closed the door gently”?

Adverbs: manner, time, place, and degree / Beginner / CEFR A1-A2 / Grades 2-5

- ☐ A. How
- ☐ B. When
- ☐ C. Where
- ☐ D. How often

18. What does tonight tell us?

Adverbs: manner, time, place, and degree / Beginner / CEFR A1-A2 / Grades 2-5

- ☐ A. How
- ☐ B. When
- ☐ C. Where
- ☐ D. Why

19. Which word is an adverb of degree?

Adverbs: manner, time, place, and degree / Beginner / CEFR A1-A2 / Grades 2-5

- ☐ A. very
- ☐ B. weekly
- ☐ C. outside
- ☐ D. teacher

20. Choose the standard form: The mechanic adjusted the mirror ____.

Adverbs: manner, time, place, and degree / Beginner / CEFR A1-A2 / Grades 2-5

- ☐ A. careful
- ☐ B. carefully
- ☐ C. care
- ☐ D. carefulness

21. Which phrase shows place?

Prepositions and prepositional phrases / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 3-6

- ☐ A. after dinner
- ☐ B. under the stairs
- ☐ C. because of rain
- ☐ D. with patience

22. Which word is the object of the preposition in “across the narrow bridge”?

Prepositions and prepositional phrases / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 3-6

- ☐ A. across
- ☐ B. the
- ☐ C. narrow
- ☐ D. bridge

23. Choose the standard phrase.

Prepositions and prepositional phrases / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 3-6

- ☐ A. between you and I
- ☐ B. between you and me
- ☐ C. between your and me
- ☐ D. between I and you

24. Which sentence uses into for movement?

Prepositions and prepositional phrases / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 3-6

- ☐ A. The books are into the box.
- ☐ B. She stepped into the room.
- ☐ C. We waited into noon.
- ☐ D. The picture hangs into the wall.

25. Choose the conjunction showing contrast.

Conjunctions: words and clauses / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 3-6

- ☐ A. and
- ☐ B. but
- ☐ C. because
- ☐ D. so

26. Which word best completes “We stayed inside ____ the air was smoky”?

Conjunctions: words and clauses / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 3-6

- ☐ A. because
- ☐ B. or
- ☐ C. yet
- ☐ D. and

27. Which pair is correlative?

Conjunctions: words and clauses / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 3-6

- ☐ A. because/so
- ☐ B. either/or
- ☐ C. and/but
- ☐ D. when/after

28. Which sentence is complete?

Conjunctions: words and clauses / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 3-6

- ☐ A. Because the train was late.
- ☐ B. Although we waited.
- ☐ C. We waited because the train was late.
- ☐ D. When the station.

29. Which interjection best expresses relief?

Interjections and punctuation / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 2-5

- ☐ A. Phew!
- ☐ B. Alas!
- ☐ C. Oops!
- ☐ D. Hey!

30. Which punctuation suits a mild opening interjection?

Interjections and punctuation / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 2-5

- ☐ A. a comma
- ☐ B. a semicolon
- ☐ C. an apostrophe
- ☐ D. no space

31. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

Interjections and punctuation / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 2-5

- ☐ A. Wow that is bright.
- ☐ B. Wow! That is bright.
- ☐ C. Wow,! that is bright.
- ☐ D. Wow; that is bright!

32. Which choice is most suitable for formal academic prose?

Interjections and punctuation / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 2-5

- ☐ A. Wow! The result is crazy!
- ☐ B. The result was unexpected.
- ☐ C. Yikes, what a result!
- ☐ D. Hooray for the data!

33. Choose the correct article: ____ hour.

Articles and determiners / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 2-5

- ☐ A. a
- ☐ B. an
- ☐ C. the one
- ☐ D. some

34. Choose the correct article: ____ university.

Articles and determiners / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 2-5

- ☐ A. a
- ☐ B. an
- ☐ C. many
- ☐ D. these

35. Which determiner points to nearby plural nouns?

Articles and determiners / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 2-5

- ☐ A. this
- ☐ B. that
- ☐ C. these
- ☐ D. a

36. Which phrase is standard?

Articles and determiners / Intermediate / CEFR A2-B1 / Grades 2-5

- ☐ A. much chairs
- ☐ B. many chairs
- ☐ C. an chairs
- ☐ D. each chairs

37. What is round in “We sat around a round table”?

Parts of speech in context / Intermediate / CEFR B1-B2 / Grades 5-8

- ☐ A. noun
- ☐ B. verb
- ☐ C. adjective
- ☐ D. adverb

38. What is watch in “My watch stopped”?

Parts of speech in context / Intermediate / CEFR B1-B2 / Grades 5-8

- ☐ A. noun
- ☐ B. verb
- ☐ C. adjective
- ☐ D. conjunction

39. What is watch in “Watch the road”?

Parts of speech in context / Intermediate / CEFR B1-B2 / Grades 5-8

- ☐ A. noun
- ☐ B. verb
- ☐ C. adjective
- ☐ D. preposition

40. Why can one word have different labels?

Parts of speech in context / Intermediate / CEFR B1-B2 / Grades 5-8

- ☐ A. Spelling decides every use.
- ☐ B. Its function can change by context.
- ☐ C. Every word is a noun.
- ☐ D. Punctuation changes the dictionary.

41. Which sentence uses a gerund as a noun?

Verbals: gerunds, participles, and infinitives / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 7-10

- ☐ A. The running water froze.
- ☐ B. Running builds stamina.
- ☐ C. She is running now.
- ☐ D. The runner moved.

42. Which phrase contains a participle?

Verbals: gerunds, participles, and infinitives / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 7-10

- ☐ A. to revise
- ☐ B. the revised draft
- ☐ C. revision day
- ☐ D. revise carefully

43. Which words form an infinitive?

Verbals: gerunds, participles, and infinitives / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 7-10

- ☐ A. has written
- ☐ B. to write
- ☐ C. writing quickly
- ☐ D. the writer

44. What does “Covered in frost” modify in “Covered in frost, the branches glittered”?

Verbals: gerunds, participles, and infinitives / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 7-10

- ☐ A. frost
- ☐ B. branches
- ☐ C. glittered
- ☐ D. in

45. Choose the standard form: Jordan and ____ arrived.

Pronoun case, agreement, and reference / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 6-9

- ☐ A. me
- ☐ B. I
- ☐ C. mine
- ☐ D. myself

46. Choose the standard form: The invitation was for Lea and ____.

Pronoun case, agreement, and reference / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 6-9

- ☐ A. I
- ☐ B. me
- ☐ C. myself
- ☐ D. mine

47. Which revision removes ambiguity?

Pronoun case, agreement, and reference / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 6-9

- ☐ A. When Ana met Priya, she smiled.
- ☐ B. Ana smiled when she met Priya.
- ☐ C. When she met her, she smiled.
- ☐ D. She smiled at her.

48. Choose the relative pronoun: The applicant ____ we selected accepted.

Pronoun case, agreement, and reference / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 6-9

- ☐ A. who
- ☐ B. whom
- ☐ C. whose
- ☐ D. which

49. Which sentence uses past perfect correctly?

Verb tense, aspect, and voice / Advanced / CEFR B1-B2-C1 / Grades 5-9

- ☐ A. We ate after we had arrived.
- ☐ B. We had eat after arriving.
- ☐ C. We have arrived yesterday.
- ☐ D. We were arrive first.

50. Which sentence is active voice?

Verb tense, aspect, and voice / Advanced / CEFR B1-B2-C1 / Grades 5-9

- ☐ A. The mural was painted by Jo.
- ☐ B. Jo painted the mural.
- ☐ C. The mural has been painted.
- ☐ D. The mural was being painted.

51. Choose the consistent revision.

Verb tense, aspect, and voice / Advanced / CEFR B1-B2-C1 / Grades 5-9

- ☐ A. Yesterday we walk and talked.
- ☐ B. Yesterday we walked and talked.
- ☐ C. Yesterday we walk and talk.
- ☐ D. Yesterday we had walk and talked.

52. Which phrase is present perfect progressive?

Verb tense, aspect, and voice / Advanced / CEFR B1-B2-C1 / Grades 5-9

- ☐ A. has been studying
- ☐ B. was studied
- ☐ C. will study
- ☐ D. had studied

53. Which sentence avoids a dangling modifier?

Modifier placement and precision / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 7-12

- ☐ A. Crossing the yard, the bell rang.
- ☐ B. Crossing the yard, Amir heard the bell.
- ☐ C. While crossing, the yard was noisy.
- ☐ D. The bell crossed the yard.

54. Which sentence means every student received one worksheet?

Modifier placement and precision / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 7-12

- ☐ A. The teacher only gave each student one worksheet.
- ☐ B. The teacher gave each student only one worksheet.
- ☐ C. Only the teacher gave each student one worksheet.
- ☐ D. The teacher gave only each student one worksheet.

55. Which revision removes the double comparison?

Modifier placement and precision / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 7-12

- ☐ A. more sharper
- ☐ B. sharper
- ☐ C. most sharper
- ☐ D. sharper more

56. Which claim is appropriately cautious?

Modifier placement and precision / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 7-12

- ☐ A. The survey proves everyone agrees.
- ☐ B. The survey suggests that many respondents agree.
- ☐ C. The survey eliminates all doubt.
- ☐ D. The survey always guarantees agreement.

57. Which is a complete sentence?

Sentence structure and connections / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 6-12

- ☐ A. Because the train was late.
- ☐ B. Although we waited.
- ☐ C. We waited because the train was late.
- ☐ D. When the station.

58. Which sentence avoids a comma splice?

Sentence structure and connections / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 6-12

- ☐ A. The path was steep, we continued.
- ☐ B. The path was steep; however, we continued.
- ☐ C. The path was steep, however we continued.
- ☐ D. The path steep; continued.

59. Choose the transition showing result.

Sentence structure and connections / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 6-12

- ☐ A. however
- ☐ B. consequently
- ☐ C. meanwhile
- ☐ D. for example

60. Which punctuation follows an opening dependent clause?

Sentence structure and connections / Advanced / CEFR B2-C1 / Grades 6-12

- ☐ A. a comma
- ☐ B. an apostrophe
- ☐ C. a colon every time
- ☐ D. none

Choose It - answers and teaching notes

1. Kenya

Kenya is the official name of a country.

2. freedom

Freedom names an idea.

3. dog's collar

Dog's is the singular possessive form.

4. team

Team names a group acting as a unit.

5. She

She can serve as the subject of will lead.

6. us

Us is the object form.

7. Maya taught herself.

Herself correctly refers back to Maya.

8. who

Who can introduce a relative clause about a person.

9. The soup tastes salty.

Tastes links soup to the description salty.

10. may have finished

May have finished is the complete verb phrase.

11. taught

Taught is the irregular past form of teach.

12. could

Could is a modal helping verb.

13. warm

Warm is an adjective describing blanket.

14. A tall green fern grew.

Tall and green both describe fern.

15. shorter

Two routes require the comparative shorter.

16. This is the narrowest lane.

Narrowest is a complete superlative.

17. How

Gently expresses manner.

18. When

Tonight expresses time.

19. very

Very changes the strength of an adjective or adverb.

20. carefully

Carefully modifies adjusted.

21. under the stairs

Under the stairs shows where.

22. bridge

Bridge is the object of across.

23. between you and me

A pronoun after a preposition takes the object form me.

24. She stepped into the room.

Into shows movement from outside to inside.

25. but

But signals contrast.

26. because

Because introduces the reason.

27. either/or

Either and or work together.

28. We waited because the train was late.

The independent clause We waited completes the thought.

29. Phew!

Phew commonly expresses relief.

30. a comma

A comma commonly follows a mild interjection.

31. Wow! That is bright.

A strong interjection may stand with an exclamation mark.

32. The result was unexpected.

Formal prose normally states the reaction precisely rather than using an interjection.

33. an

Hour begins with a vowel sound.

34. a

University begins with the consonant sound /y/.

35. these

These is plural and usually points nearby.

36. many chairs

Many modifies countable plural nouns.

37. adjective

Round modifies table.

38. noun

Watch names a thing.

39. verb

Watch expresses an action or command.

40. Its function can change by context.

Part-of-speech labels describe function in a particular context.

41. Running builds stamina.

Running is the subject of builds.

42. the revised draft

Revised is a participle modifying draft.

43. to write

To plus the base verb write forms an infinitive.

44. branches

The participial phrase modifies branches.

45. I

I is part of the subject.

46. me

Me is the object of for.

47. Ana smiled when she met Priya.

Naming Ana makes the reference clear.

48. whom

Whom is the object of selected.

49. We ate after we had arrived.

Had arrived marks the earlier past event.

50. Jo painted the mural.

The subject Jo performs the action.

51. Yesterday we walked and talked.

Both verbs use past tense.

52. has been studying

Has been studying combines present perfect and progressive aspect.

53. Crossing the yard, Amir heard the bell.

Amir is the person crossing.

54. The teacher gave each student only one worksheet.

Only sits beside the quantity one worksheet.

55. sharper

Sharper already contains the comparative marker.

56. The survey suggests that many respondents agree.

Suggests and many match limited evidence.

57. We waited because the train was late.

The independent clause We waited completes the thought.

58. The path was steep; however, we continued.

A semicolon separates the independent clauses.

59. consequently

Consequently signals result.

60. a comma

A comma normally separates an opening dependent clause from the main clause.

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Internal reference: *KSSR TOEFL / IELTS / SAT Grammar Reference and original practice quizzes*.

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