

## Grammar and usage

**Instructions:** For the following questions choose the alternatives that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. The director often \_\_\_\_\_ us instructions about the school rules and regulations.

- A. [is given](#)
- B. [gives](#)
- C. [was given](#)
- D. [give](#)

A. is given  
Incorrect [Try Again](#)

B. gives

Correct [Next Question](#)

Explanation: The sentence is in the present simple tense, indicating a habitual action. Therefore, "gives" is the correct choice.

C. was given  
Incorrect [Try Again](#)

D. give

Incorrect [Try Again](#)

2. There are many ways of HIV/AIDS transmission. Hence, we \_\_\_\_\_ share razors and syringes with people.

- A. [can't](#)
- B. [need to](#)
- C. [mustn't](#)
- D. [ought to](#)

A. can't

Incorrect [Try Again](#)

B. need to  
Incorrect [Try Again](#)



C. mustn't

Correct [Next Question](#)

Explanation: The sentence conveys a prohibition or obligation, and "mustn't" is the appropriate modal verb for this purpose.

D. ought to  
Incorrect [Try Again](#)

3. \_\_\_\_\_ your father drive a red car?

- A. Was
- B. Do
- C. Does
- D. Is

A. Was  
Incorrect [Try Again](#)

B. Do  
Incorrect [Try Again](#)

C. Does

Correct [Next Question](#)

Explanation: The question is asking about a present habit or routine, so the present simple tense is used. "Does" is the correct form for the third person singular subject.

D. Is

Incorrect [Try Again](#)

4. This is a decision I have \_\_\_\_\_ made once.

- A. still
- B. yet
- C. till
- D. already



A. still

Incorrect [Try Again](#)

B. yet

Incorrect [Try Again](#)

C. till

Incorrect [Try Again](#)

D. already

Correct [Next Question](#)

Explanation: "Already" indicates that the action has been completed before the present time.

5. It rained heavily \_\_\_\_\_ we were watching a football match.

- A. [where](#)
- B. [so](#)
- C. [then](#)
- D. [as](#)

A. where

Incorrect [Try Again](#)

B. so

Incorrect [Try Again](#)

C. then

Incorrect [Try Again](#)



D. as

Correct [Next Question](#)

Explanation: The sentence is using the conjunction "as" to express a simultaneous action.

6. Our father \_\_\_\_\_ take us to Hawasa for a visit on the coming 30th of July.

- A. [is going to](#)
- B. [had going to](#)
- C. [was going to](#)
- D. [has going to](#)

A. is going to

Correct

Explanation: The sentence is expressing a future plan or intention, and "is going to" is the appropriate future tense form for this purpose.

***THE END***

B. had going to  
Incorrect [Try Again](#)

C. was going to  
Incorrect [Try Again](#)

D. has going to  
Incorrect [Try Again](#)