ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

English Level Test INTERMEDIATE 3B

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Explanations

1. That's the girl _____ parents I met.
✓ **D) whose**
Use **whose** to show possession in a relative clause: the parents belong to the girl. **That's the girl whose parents I met** means "I met the girl's parents". Not **whom**, because the gap needs a word meaning "her".

2. I _____ get in through the window.
✓ **A) managed to**
Manage to + infinitive means you succeeded in doing something difficult on one occasion. **Could** never takes **to**, and **was able** and **managed** both need **to** before the verb.

3. They won't _____ use their mobiles.
✓ **B) be able to**
Can has no future form, so after **will/won't** we use **be able to** + verb: **They won't be able to use their mobiles.** Not **can**, because two modals (**won't can**) can't go together.

4. I _____ go to the doctor's yesterday.
✓ **C) had to**
Must has no past form, so for past obligation we use **had to**. The clue is **yesterday**. Not **have to**, because that is present.

5. He said he _____ school in 2001.
✓ **A) left**
In reported speech after **he said**, we use a past tense, and **in 2001** is a finished past time, so the past simple **left** is right. Not **has left**, because the present perfect can't be used with a finished past date.

6. Is there a tennis _____ near here?
✓ **D) court**
Tennis is played on a **court** (also **basketball court**). Football and rugby are played on a **pitch**, and a **stadium** is a large building with seats for spectators.

7. This food isn't _____.
✓ **B) hot enough**
Enough comes after an adjective: **hot enough**, **big enough**. It comes before a noun: **enough money**. So **enough hot** is wrong.

8. I refused _____ to them.
✓ **A) to talk**
Refuse is followed by **to** + infinitive: **I refused to talk to them.** Other verbs like this are **decide**, **want** and **agree**.

9. He didn't buy that jacket, _____?
✓ **C) did he**
A question tag uses the same auxiliary as the sentence, and a negative sentence takes a positive tag. **He didn't buy … → did he?** Not **didn't he**, because the sentence is already negative.

10. Can you tell me where _____?
✓ **A) the post office is**
In an indirect question after **Can you tell me …**, we use normal statement word order (subject + verb): **where the post office is**. Not **where is the post office**, because that is direct-question word order.

11. She works too hard so it's not _____ she's ill.
✓ **D) surprising**
Adjectives ending in **-ing** describe the thing or situation that causes a feeling: **It's not surprising.** Adjectives ending in **-ed** describe how a person feels: **I'm surprised.** Here **it** is the situation, so **surprising** is right.

12. Can you _____ a favour?
✓ **D) do me**
The fixed expression is **do someone a favour**: **Can you do me a favour?** We never say **make a favour**, and **do a favour** without **me** is incomplete here.

13. I have a shower _____ I get home.
✓ **A) as soon as**
As soon as means "immediately after": **I have a shower as soon as I get home.** The other options are not correct linking phrases.

14. I studied geography at _____ university.
✓ **B) –**
In British English we say **at university** with no article when we mean studying there as a student, like **at school** or **in hospital**. We use **the** only for a specific university, e.g. **the university in our town**.

15. Would you marry him if he _____ you?
✓ **D) asked**
This is the second conditional, used for imaginary situations: **if** + past simple, **would** + verb. So **if he asked you** goes with **would you marry**. Not **would ask**, because we don't use **would** in the **if** clause.

16. They'll move to Ireland when their baby _____.
✓ **C) is born**
After time words like **when**, **before** and **as soon as**, we use a present tense for the future. The passive of **bear** is **be born**, so **when their baby is born**. Not **will be born**, because **will** isn't used after **when** here.

17. She speaks Russian _____ than me.
✓ **B) better**
Better is already the comparative of **good/well**, so it never takes **more**. **She speaks Russian better than me.**

18. That's the flat _____ we live.
✓ **D) where**
Where introduces a relative clause about a place: **the flat where we live**. **Which** or **that** would need a preposition: **the flat which we live in**.

19. Can I _____ cheque?
✓ **A) pay by**
We say **pay by cheque** and **pay by credit card**, but **pay in cash**. Not **pay with**, because that needs an article: **pay with a cheque**.

20. I think the battery's _____ in this camera.
✓ **B) missing**
Missing means "not in the place where it should be": **The battery's missing** = there is no battery in the camera. Not **missed**, which means "not caught" or "felt sad about".

21. I'm tired. I _____ all day.
✓ **B) 've been studying**
The present perfect continuous (**have been** + **-ing**) describes an activity that has continued up to now and explains the present result. The clue is **I'm tired** and **all day**. Not **was studying**, because the past continuous doesn't link to the present.

22. I never _____ eat so much.
✓ **A) used to**
Used to describes past habits. With **never**, the verb stays positive: **I never used to eat so much.** Not **didn't use to**, because **never** + another negative is a double negative.

23. I'll take some water _____ I get thirsty.
✓ **C) in case**
In case means "because something might happen": I'll take water because I might get thirsty. Not **unless**, which means "if ... not".

24. I can't _____ to buy a new bike.
✓ **A) afford**
Afford to + verb means "have enough money for": **I can't afford to buy a new bike. Spend**, **pay** and **think** are not followed by **to buy** in this way.

25. They don't get _____ very well.
✓ **B) on**
The phrasal verb **get on (with someone)** means "have a friendly relationship": **They don't get on very well.** Not **get together**, which means "meet".

26. I was really _____ with the weather.
✓ **A) disappointed**
Adjectives ending in **-ed** describe how a person feels: **I was disappointed with the weather.** **Disappointing** describes the thing that causes the feeling: **The weather was disappointing.**

27. Do you _____ if I open the window?
✓ **B) mind**
Do you mind if ...? is a polite way to ask permission: **Do you mind if I open the window? Matter** doesn't work with **you** as the subject in this way.

28. We _____ together since last January.
✓ **D) 've been living**
With **since** + a point in time, we use the present perfect (continuous) for something that started in the past and continues now: **We've been living together since last January.** Not **lived**, because the past simple means it has finished.

29. Paul needs to _____ a diet.
✓ **C) go on**
The collocation is **go on a diet**, meaning "start eating less or eating only certain food". We don't say **do a diet** or **get a diet**.

30. I don't like _____ coffee or tea.
✓ **D) either**
In a negative sentence we use **either ... or**: **I don't like either coffee or tea.** Not **neither**, because **don't** + **neither** would be a double negative.

31. Tell her _____.
✓ **A) not to come**
To report a negative order, use **tell someone** + **not to** + verb: **Tell her not to come.** Not **don't come**, because we don't use direct imperative form after **tell her**.

32. We enjoyed _____ at the party.
✓ **C) ourselves**
Enjoy yourself/ourselves means "have a good time", and it needs a reflexive pronoun when there is no other object. The subject is **we**, so **ourselves**. Not **each other**, which means one person enjoyed the other.

33. What _____ tomorrow evening?
✓ **A) are you doing**
We use the present continuous for future arrangements and plans: **What are you doing tomorrow evening?** The clue is **tomorrow evening**. Not **do you do**, which asks about someone's job or habits.

34. _____ Jim nor I want to go to Bristol.
✓ **A) Neither**
Neither ... nor means "not one and not the other": **Neither Jim nor I want to go. Either** goes with **or**, and **both** goes with **and**.

35. There were _____ people at the cinema.
✓ **C) very few**
Few is used with plural countable nouns like **people**, and **very few** means "almost no". Not **very little**, because **little** is used with uncountable nouns, e.g. **very little time**.

36. When is that letter _____?
✓ **A) going to be sent**
A letter doesn't send itself, so we need the passive: **be going to be** + past participle: **When is that letter going to be sent?** Not **going to send**, which is active.

37. When is it going to stop _____?
✓ **D) raining**
Stop + **-ing** means "finish an activity": **stop raining**. **Stop to do** means "stop in order to do something else", which makes no sense here.

38. Her mother didn't _____ her go out.
✓ **B) let**
Let + object + infinitive without **to**: **didn't let her go out**. **Allow** and **permit** need **to**: **didn't allow her to go out**, so they don't fit.

39. What's the matter? You _____ sad.
✓ **C) look**
Look + adjective describes how someone seems: **You look sad.** Not **look like**, which is followed by a noun: **You look like your mother.**

40. He doesn't go to the gym _____.
✓ **D) any more**
Not … any more means something has stopped happening, and it goes at the end of the sentence: **He doesn't go to the gym any more.** Not **no longer**, because it would make a double negative with **doesn't**.

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