ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

INTERMEDIATE Test 7

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Explanations

1. I _____ work very hard because I have an exam next week.
✔ **D) have to**
We use **have to** for something that is necessary now. The subject is **I** and the exam is next week, so we need the present form **I have to**. Not **has to**, because that is only for he, she and it.

2. You _____ work hard after your exam. You can have a holiday.
✔ **B) won't have to**
Won't have to means it will not be necessary in the future. The clue is **after your exam** and **You can have a holiday**. Not **won't have**, because the **to** is missing before the verb **work**.

3. **(Please note: The following questions are part of a cloze test. They are interrelated, meaning that the information provided in each question is connected to the others.)**

My father is a customs official so he always _____ wear a uniform at work, but my mother is a teacher so she _____ wear one.
✔ **C) has to**
The subject is **he** and the sentence is about a regular rule (**always**), so we use the present form **has to**. It means wearing a uniform is necessary for his job. Not **have to**, because he, she and it take **has to**.

4. My father is a customs official so he always _____ wear a uniform at work, but my mother is a teacher so she _____ wear one.
✔ **A) doesn't have to**
A teacher does not need a uniform, so we use **doesn't have to** (it is not necessary). The subject is **she**, so we use **doesn't**, not **don't**.

5. When we were teenagers, we _____ be home by nine o'clock.
✔ **A) had to**
When we were teenagers tells us this is the past, so we use **had to**, the past form of **have to**. It describes a rule they needed to follow.

6. But we _____ take as many exams as teenagers nowadays.
✔ **B) didn't have to**
The sentence still talks about the past (when they were teenagers), and **But** shows a contrast: taking many exams was not necessary. So we use **didn't have to**. Not **don't have to**, because that is present.

7. I can't see the small print very well. I think I _____ wear glasses soon.
✔ **A) will have to**
Soon and **I think** show a future prediction, so we use **will have to**. The person can't see well, so glasses will be necessary. Not **won't have to**, because that means they will not be necessary.

8. Nobody enjoys _____ get up at five o'clock in the morning.
✔ **C) having to**
After the verb **enjoy** we use the **-ing** form, so **enjoy** + **having to**. Example: **I don't enjoy having to wait.**

9. _____ we _____ have any vaccinations before we go to Barbados?
✔ **A) Will / have to**
Before we go shows the future, so the question form is **Will we have to ...?** It asks if vaccinations will be necessary. Not **Did ... have to**, because the trip has not happened yet.

10. _____ your grandmother _____ leave school when she was only fourteen?
✔ **B) Did / have to**
When she was only fourteen shows the past, so the question form is **Did ... have to ...?** We make past questions with **did** + subject + **have to**.

11. You _____ be a millionaire to shop in Harrods. Everything is expensive there.
✔ **C) have to**
The second sentence, **Everything is expensive there**, tells us it is necessary to be very rich, so we use **have to** for a general fact in the present. Not **don't have to**, because that would mean being rich is not necessary, which does not match the second sentence.

12. If I fail my exam, _____ I _____ take it again?
✔ **A) will / have to**
In a first conditional, the **if** part uses the present (**If I fail**) and the result uses **will**. So the question is **will I have to take it again?** Not **do / won't have**, because that mixes forms and misses **to**.

13. I phoned the plumber because I _____ smell gas in the kitchen.
✔ **B) could**
We use **could** with senses like **smell**, **hear** and **see** in the past. **I phoned** shows the past, so **I could smell gas**. Not **managed to**, because smelling something needs no special effort.

14. Jane and John saved and saved, and finally they _____ buy the house of their dreams.
✔ **C) managed to**
For one success in the past after a lot of effort, we use **managed to**. The clues are **saved and saved** and **finally**. Not **could**, because we don't use **could** for one particular achievement in a positive sentence.

15. I phoned yesterday, but I _____ get an answer. Where were you?
✔ **D) couldn’t**
But and **Where were you?** show that nobody answered, so we need a negative past form: **couldn't get an answer**. **Couldn't** is the past of **can't**.

16. The neighbours were having a row, and I _____ hear every word they said.
✔ **B) could**
The sentence is in the past (**were having a row**), and with the sense verb **hear** we use **could**: **I could hear every word**. A **row** is a loud argument. Not **managed to**, because hearing them needed no effort.

17. _____ you speak French before you moved to Paris?
✔ **B) Could**
We use **could** for general ability in the past. **Before you moved** shows the past, so **Could you speak French ...?** Not **Can**, because that is present.

18. I went for a ten-mile run last Saturday. It nearly killed me! I _____ move on Sunday.
✔ **D) couldn’t**
It nearly killed me! shows the person was too tired and sore to move, so we need a negative past form: **couldn't move**. **Couldn't** is the past of **can't**.

19. _____ you _____ find all the things you wanted at the shops?
✔ **C) Did / manage to**
To ask about success in a past situation, we use **Did you manage to ...?** After **did** we need a base form, so **manage to** is correct. Not **Did / can** or **Did / could**, because modal verbs cannot follow **did**.

20. The police _____ find the man who had stolen my car. He was sent to prison.
✔ **C) managed to**
Finding the thief was one success in the past that needed effort, so we use **managed to**. Not **could**, because we don't use **could** for one particular achievement in a positive sentence. Not **couldn't**, because **He was sent to prison** shows they found him.

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