ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

INTERMEDIATE Test 10

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Explanations

1. "Where were you at 2:00?"

"_____ Sally's house doing my homework."
✔ **C) At**
We use **at** for a place where we are for an activity, such as someone's home: **at Sally's house**, **at work**, **at school**. **On** and **from** do not fit here.

2. "Where were you at 2:00?"

"_____ a cave."
✔ **A) In**
We use **in** for a space with walls or sides around us, such as a room, a box or a cave: **in a cave**. Not **at**, because you are inside the cave, not just at the place.

3. Would you like _____ to eat?
✔ **A) something**
In offers we usually use **some-** words, even in questions: **Would you like something to eat?** **Anywhere** is for places, so it does not fit with **to eat**.

4. Can I have _____ to drink?
✔ **A) something**
In requests, when we expect the answer **yes**, we use **some-** words in questions: **Can I have something to drink? Anything** sounds less natural here because you are asking for a drink, not asking whether drinks exist.

5. Can we go _____ quiet?
✔ **A) somewhere**
This is a request or suggestion, so we use a **some-** word: **Can we go somewhere quiet?** We use **somewhere** for one place that is not yet named.

6. If you need _____, just ask.
✔ **B) anything**
After **if** we usually use **any-** words, because we don't know if the person needs something or not: **If you need anything, just ask. Somewhere** is for places, so it does not fit with **need … just ask**.

7. Come and see me _____ you want. I don't mind.
✔ **B) any time**
Any time means 'at whatever time you like; it doesn't matter when'. The clue is **I don't mind**. Not **some time**, which means 'at one time in the future' and is not used before **you want**.

8. Help yourself to food. You can have _____ you want.
✔ **B) anything**
In positive sentences, **any-** words can mean 'it doesn't matter which': **You can have anything you want.** Not **everything**, because the host is giving a free choice, not saying you can eat all the food.

9. _____ will tell you that two and two is four.
✔ **B) Anyone**
Here **anyone** means 'any person at all, it doesn't matter who'. It is used because every person knows that two and two is four. Not **someone**, which means one particular person.

10. 'Does _____ want a game of tennis?'

'Yes.'
✔ **B) anyone**
In ordinary questions, when we don't know the answer, we usually use **any-** words: **Does anyone want a game of tennis?** The speaker is asking if there is at least one person who wants to play. Not **anything**, because we need a word for people, not things.

11. Did _____ phone me while I was out?
✔ **B) anyone**
In ordinary questions, when we don't know the answer, we use **any-** words: **Did anyone phone me? No one** is not used in a question like this because it already has a negative meaning.

12. What's that smell? Can you smell _____ burning?
✔ **A) something**
The speaker already notices a smell (**What's that smell?**), so they expect the answer yes. In that case we often use **some-** words in questions: **Can you smell something burning?** Not **anywhere**, because we need a word for a thing, not a place.

13. I asked if _____ wanted an ice-cream, but _____ did, so I just bought one for myself.
✔ **A) anyone / no one**
After **ask if** we use **any-** words: **I asked if anyone wanted an ice-cream.** The second gap must be negative because the speaker bought only one for himself: **but no one did**. Not **somebody** in the second gap, because then he would have bought more ice-creams.

14. Your face looks terribly familiar. Haven't I seen you _____ before?
✔ **A) somewhere**
The speaker thinks the answer is **yes** (the face looks familiar), so the question uses a **some-** word: **Haven't I seen you somewhere before?**

15. She left the room without saying _____.
✔ **B) anything**
Without has a negative meaning, so we use **any-** words after it: **without saying anything**. Not **nothing**, because that would make a double negative.

16. This doesn't look a very nice restaurant. Can we go _____ else?
✔ **A) somewhere**
This is a suggestion, so we use a **some-** word: **Can we go somewhere else? Somewhere else** means 'a different place'.

17. I have _____ more to say to you. Goodbye!
✔ **C) nothing**
The verb **have** is positive, so we need a negative word to make the meaning negative: **I have nothing more to say** (= **I don't have anything more to say**). The clue is **Goodbye!**

18. I have never been _____ more beautiful than Scotland.
✔ **B) anywhere**
Never is negative, so we use **any-** words after it: **I have never been anywhere more beautiful.** Not **nowhere**, because that would make a double negative.

19. I felt so embarrassed. _____ was laughing at me.
✔ **A) Everyone**
The speaker felt embarrassed, so all the people were laughing: **Everyone was laughing at me.** Not **No one**, because then there would be no reason to feel embarrassed.

20. "What do you want for supper?"

"_____, I don't mind."
✔ **B) Anything**
Anything here means 'it doesn't matter what'. The clue is **I don't mind**. Not **something**, which suggests one particular thing.

21. It was Sunday, and the town was deserted. _____ was in the streets, and _____ was open.
✔ **C) Nobody / nowhere**
Deserted means empty, with no people. So **Nobody was in the streets**, and no shops or places were open: **nowhere was open**. **No-** words are used with a positive verb (**was**) to give a negative meaning.

22. "Who was at the party?"

"_____: Pete, Ann, James, Kathy, all the Smiths, Sally Beams and Sally Rogers."
✔ **D) Everyone**
The speaker gives a long list of people, meaning all the people they know were there: **Everyone**. Not **Someone**, which means only one person.

23. "Where do you want to go on holiday?"

"_____ hot. I don't care if it's Greece, Spain, Italy or the Sahara, but it has to be hot."
✔ **B) Anywhere**
Anywhere means 'any place, it doesn't matter which'. The clue is **I don't care if it's Greece, Spain, Italy or the Sahara**. Not **Everywhere**, because you can only go to one place on holiday.

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