ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

INTERMEDIATE Test 12

Intermediate English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/intermediate-test-6-12/

1	**C**	2	**B**	3	**C**	4	**A**	5	**B**	6	**B**	7	**A**	8	**C**	9	**A**	10	**C**
11	**A**	12	**A**	13	**C**	14	**A**	15	**A**	16	**B**	17	**A**	18	**A**	19	**A**	20	**C**

Explanations

1. It's freezing. My feet are _____ blocks of ice.
✔ **C) like**
To compare one thing with another noun, we use **like** + noun: **My feet are like blocks of ice** (they feel very cold). Not **as**, because **as** + noun describes a real role or job (**She works as a nurse**), not a comparison.

2. I want _____ more careful with your homework in future.
✔ **B) you to be**
The pattern is **want + object + to-infinitive**: **I want you to be more careful**. **Want** is not followed by a **that**-clause or an **-ing** form in standard English.

3. I stopped _____ when I was thirty.
✔ **C) smoking**
Stop + -ing means you no longer do an activity: **I stopped smoking** = I gave up cigarettes. **Stop + to-infinitive** means you stop one action in order to do another (**I stopped to smoke** = I paused so that I could smoke), which does not fit **when I was thirty**.

4. Why did I agree _____ with you? I can't stand it.
✔ **A) to work**
Agree is followed by the to-infinitive: **agree to work**, **agree to help**. It is not followed by an **-ing** form.

5. I tried _____ you that you were making a mistake, but you didn't listen.
✔ **B) to tell**
Try + to-infinitive means make an effort to do something difficult: **I tried to tell you**, but I didn't succeed because you didn't listen. **Try** is never followed by **for** + -ing.

6. I'm looking forward _____ you again soon.
✔ **B) to seeing**
In **look forward to**, **to** is a preposition, so it is followed by the **-ing** form: **I'm looking forward to seeing you**. Not **to see**, because this **to** is not part of an infinitive.

7. My parents let me _____ what I wanted when I was young.
✔ **A) do**
The pattern is **let + object + base form** (infinitive without **to**): **They let me do what I wanted**. Not **to do**: we say **let me do**, but **allow me to do**.

8. I wasn't allowed _____ out unless they knew where I was going.
✔ **C) to go**
Be allowed is followed by the to-infinitive: **I wasn't allowed to go out**. Compare: **They let me go**, but **I was allowed to go**.

9. I finished _____ the television, and then I went to bed.
✔ **A) watching**
Finish is always followed by the **-ing** form: **I finished watching TV**, **She finished cooking**. It is not followed by a to-infinitive.

10. I don't like people _____ arrive late.
✔ **C) who**
We use the relative pronoun **who** for people: **people who arrive late**. **Which** is for things, **whose** shows possession, and **where** is for places.

11. The company _____ he works for is based in Germany.
✔ **A) which**
A company is a thing, so we use **which**: **The company which he works for**. Not **where**, because the sentence already ends with the preposition **for**; **where** would replace it (**the place where he works**).

12. Where are the scissors _____ I bought yesterday?
✔ **A) which**
Scissors are a thing, so the relative pronoun is **which**: **the scissors which I bought**. **Who** is only for people.

13. I want you to meet the woman _____ taught me how to drive.
✔ **C) who**
The woman is a person, so we use **who**: **the woman who taught me how to drive**. **Which** is for things.

14. The meal _____ you cooked was delicious.
✔ **A) which**
The meal is a thing, so we use **which**: **The meal which you cooked was delicious**. **Who** is for people, and **whose** shows possession.

15. I like animals _____ don't make a mess.
✔ **A) which**
For animals we normally use **which** (or **that**): **animals which don't make a mess**. **Who** is used for people (and sometimes for pets we know personally).

16. The film _____ I've always wanted to see is on TV tonight.
✔ **B) which**
The film is a thing, so we use **which**: **The film which I've always wanted to see**. Not **where**: a film is not a place.

17. The flat _____ they bought was very expensive.
✔ **A) which**
Which is the object of **bought** here: **The flat which they bought**. Not **where**, because **where** needs a complete clause after it (**the flat where they live**), and **they bought** has no object.

18. The room in our house _____ is most used is the kitchen.
✓ **A) which**
Which is the subject of **is most used**: **The room which is most used is the kitchen**. Not **where**: **where** cannot be the subject of a verb, so **the room where is most used** is wrong.

19. I didn't like the meal _____ we had yesterday.
✓ **A) which**
The meal is a thing and the object of **had**, so we use **which**: **the meal which we had yesterday**. **Who** is for people.

20. The people _____ work here are very interesting.
✓ **C) who**
We use **who** for people: **The people who work here are very interesting**. **Which** is for things, and **where** is for places.

Practise more on englishtestsonline.com
Take this test online, download its questions PDF, and find thousands of free English tests:
englishtestsonline.com · scan the code for this test
englishtestsonline.com