ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

INTERMEDIATE Test 13

Intermediate English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/intermediate-test-6-13/

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

Explanations

1. The man _____ you were talking about has just come into the room.
✓ **C) who**
Use **who** for people in a relative clause. Here it refers to **the man**: **the man who you were talking about**. Not **which**, because **which** is for things, not people.

2. I received a letter this morning _____ really upset me.
✓ **B) which**
Use **which** for things in a relative clause. Here it refers to **a letter**, and it is the subject of **really upset me**.

3. Toby, a boy _____ I went to school with, is ill in hospital.
✓ **A) who**
Who refers to a person, here **a boy**. The preposition **with** stays at the end: **a boy who I went to school with**.

4. He's going to have an operation _____ could save his life.
✓ **B) which**
Which refers to a thing, here **an operation**. It is the subject of **could save his life**.

5. Toby, _____ parents both died a few years ago, is the same age as me.
✓ **D) whose**
Whose shows possession: Toby's parents become **whose parents**. Not **who**, because the noun **parents** follows the gap, so we need a possessive word.

6. I recently went back to the town _____ I was born.
✓ **C) where**
Use **where** for a place, here **the town**. It means **in which**: **the town where I was born**. Not **which**, because **which** would need a preposition: **the town which I was born in**.

7. The people _____ used to live next door moved a long time ago.
✓ **A) who**
Who refers to people, here **the people**. It is the subject of **used to live next door**.

8. I met a girl _____ I used to play tennis with.
✓ **A) who**
Who refers to a person, here **a girl**. The preposition stays at the end: **a girl who I used to play tennis with**.

9. She told me a story _____ I found hard to believe.
✓ **B) which**
Which refers to a thing, here **a story**. It is the object of **found**: **a story which I found hard to believe**.

10. She said she'd married a man _____ had been married ten times before.
✓ **A) who**
Who refers to a person, here **a man**. It is the subject of **had been married ten times before**.

11. I'll dry the dishes and put them away if you _____ them _____.
✓ **D) wash / up**
Wash up (British English) means to wash the dishes after a meal: **I'll wash up tonight.** Washing comes before drying, so it is the other person's job here. Not **put away**, because the speaker is already doing that.

12. 'Can you _____ the time of the next train to London?'

'O.K. I'll phone the station.'
✓ **B) find out**
Find out means to get information you didn't have, here by phoning the station. Example: **I'll find out when the shop opens.**

13. "Look at these shoes! They're brand new, and the heel's fallen off already."

"_____ them _____ and change them, then."
✓ **D) Take / back**
Take something back means to return it to the shop where you bought it, usually because it is faulty. The new shoes are broken, so **take them back and change them**.

14. 'Oh, dear! The washing machine isn't working. I haven't got any clean clothes, and I've got to go to work. What am I going to do?'

'Don't worry. I'll _____ them all _____. Just go to work.'
✓ **C) sort / out**
Sort out means to deal with a problem or organise something: **I'll sort them all out** = I'll make sure the clothes get washed. Not **clear up**, which means to tidy a room or a mess, not to wash clothes.

15. The fire was so intense that it took the firemen three hours to _____ it _____.
✓ **C) put / out**
Put out a fire means to stop it burning. Example: **The firemen put out the fire.** Not **put away**, which means to put something back in its place.

16. The government wants to _____ a new scheme to encourage people to start their own businesses.
✓ **C) try out**
Try out means to test something new to see if it works. Example: **The school is trying out a new timetable.**

17. ‘Can I _____ these jeans _____ please?’ ‘Sure. The changing rooms are over there.’
✓ D) try / on
Try on clothes means to put them on to see if they fit, as in a changing room. Not **try out**, which is for testing ideas or machines, not clothes.

18. I won’t be able to go shopping with you today, I’m afraid. I’ve got a lot to do at the moment. Can we _____ it _____ till next week?
✓ A) put / off
Put off means to delay something until a later time. The clue is **till next week**. Example: **We put off the meeting until Friday.**

19. I don’t mind your baking a cake, but just make sure you _____ everything _____ when you’ve finished.
✓ A) put / away
Put away means to put things back where they are kept, such as in a cupboard or drawer. After baking, you put the bowls and ingredients away. Not **put out**, which means to stop a fire or to place things ready to use.

20. ‘What should I do with this form?’

‘_____ it _____.’
✓ B) Fill / in
Fill in a form means to write the information needed in the spaces. Example: **Please fill in this application form.**

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