ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

INTERMEDIATE Test 16

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Explanations

1. A person who has reached an age where they no longer work is _____.
✓ **D) retired**
Retired describes a person who has stopped working, usually because of their age: **My grandfather is retired.** The other options are nouns, and **an applicant** is a person who asks for a job.

2. When you want to leave a job, you have to give your _____.
✓ **A) resignation**
Your **resignation** is the official statement that you are leaving your job: **She handed in her resignation.** Don't confuse it with **retirement**, which is stopping work because of age.

3. If you have the right talents and experience for a job, then you are _____ for it.
✓ **D) qualified**
If you are **qualified** for a job, you have the right skills, training or experience to do it: **He is well qualified for the post.** The other options are nouns and cannot follow **you are _____ for it**.

4. When you try and get a job, you usually have to complete a/an _____ form.
✓ **C) application**
An **application form** is the document you fill in when you ask for a job. We use **an** because **application** starts with a vowel sound.

5. If an employee is no longer needed, he or she can be made _____.
✓ **B) redundant**
If you are **made redundant**, you lose your job because the company no longer needs you, not because you did something wrong. Not **resigned**, because resigning is your own decision to leave.

6. You can often find out about a new job by a/an _____ in a newspaper.
✓ **D) advertisement**
An **advertisement** (or **ad**) is a notice in a newspaper or online that tells people about a job, product or service. Not **news**, because news is reports about events, and it is uncountable, so it cannot follow **a/an**.

7. If an employer is interested in meeting you, you will be asked to come to a/an _____.
✓ **D) interview**
An **interview** is a formal meeting where an employer asks you questions to decide if you are right for the job. **Add** is a verb (the noun is spelt **ad**), and it does not fit the meaning.

8. Tom's just _____ to area manager for Eastern Europe.
✓ **B) been promoted**
Tom's here is **Tom has**, so we need the present perfect passive: **has + been + past participle**. Tom didn't promote anyone; the company promoted him, so **has been promoted**. Not **promoted**, because **Tom has promoted to...** is active and has no object.

9. I _____ for a new job.
✓ **A) have applied**
We use the present perfect (**have applied**) for a recent past action with a result now. **Apply for** is active here because I am doing the action, so **have been applied** is wrong.

10. How many times _____ redundant?
✓ **B) have you been made**
How many times...? about your life up to now takes the present perfect. **Be made redundant** is passive, so the question form is **have you been made redundant**. Not **have you made**, because that is active and means you made someone else redundant.

11. Bob's wife _____ her job.
✓ **A) has lost**
The wife did the action (she lost her job), so we need the active present perfect **has lost**. **Has been lost** is passive and would mean someone lost the wife.

12. My father _____ early retirement.
✓ **B) has taken**
Take early retirement means to stop working before the usual age. My father did the action, so we use the active present perfect **has taken**. Not **has been taken**, which is passive.

13. My brother _____ the sack. His boss said he was lazy.
✓ **A) has been given**
Give someone the sack means to dismiss them from their job. The boss gave it to my brother, so my brother receives the action: the present perfect passive **has been given the sack**. Not **has given**, which would mean my brother sacked someone.

14. The number of people out of work _____ to nearly 3 million.
✓ **A) has risen**
The subject is **the number**, which is singular, so we use **has**. **Rise** cannot be passive because it has no object, so **has risen** is correct. Not **have risen**: that is used with **a number of people** (plural), not **the number of**.

15. A strike _____ by the air traffic controllers.
✔ **C) has been called**
By the air traffic controllers shows who did the action, so the sentence is passive: **A strike has been called** (= announced). **Call a strike** is the usual collocation, so **is given** is wrong.

16. They _____ more money by the management.
✔ **B) haven't been offered**
By the management tells us the sentence is passive: the management offers, and **they** receive. So we need the present perfect passive **haven't been offered**. Not **haven't offered**, which is active and cannot be followed by **by the management**.

17. How much money _____ for your retirement?
✔ **C) have you saved**
You are doing the saving, so the question is active present perfect: **How much money have you saved?** Not **have you been saved**, because that passive form would mean someone saved you.

18. The factory workers are _____ strike because they want more money.
✔ **B) on**
We say **be on strike** when workers stop working as a protest: **The bus drivers are on strike.**

19. Thousands of people are _____ work in this town. It's really difficult to get a job.
✔ **C) out of**
Out of work means without a job (unemployed). The clue is **It's really difficult to get a job**. Not **in work**, which means having a job.

20. I got a cheque _____ a hundred pounds this morning.
✔ **D) for**
We say **a cheque for** + amount: **a cheque for a hundred pounds**. The same pattern is used with **a bill for** and **an invoice for**.

21. You're really annoying me. You're doing it _____ purpose, aren't you?
✔ **B) on**
On purpose means deliberately, not by accident: **He broke it on purpose.** The opposite is **by accident**.

22. Can you tell the difference _____ butter and margarine?
✔ **A) between**
We say **the difference between A and B**. The word **and** in the sentence is the clue.

23. There have been a lot of complaints _____ your behaviour.
✔ **D) about**
The usual preposition after **complaint** is **about**: **a complaint about the noise**. The verb works the same way: **complain about something**.

24. You are always _____ trouble because you don't listen to anybody.
✔ **A) in**
Be in trouble means to have problems, often because you did something wrong: **You'll be in trouble if you're late again.** Not **with**: we say **in trouble with someone**, but not **with trouble**.

25. I'm fed up _____ cooking. Let's eat _____ for a change.
✔ **C) with / out**
Be fed up with something means to be bored or annoyed with it. **Eat out** means to eat in a restaurant instead of at home. Not **in / out**: we never say **fed up in**.

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