ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

INTERMEDIATE Test 15

Intermediate English Grammar Tests · 25 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/intermediate-test-7/

1	**C**	2	**A**	3	**A**	4	**D**	5	**B**	6	**D**	7	**B**	8	**B**	9	**D**	10	**B**
11	**C**	12	**D**	13	**C**	14	**A**	15	**B**	16	**A**	17	**A**	18	**B**	19	**A**	20	**B**
21	**B**	22	**C**	23	**B**	24	**C**	25	**B**										

Explanations

1. I was born _____ 1974.
✓ **C) in**
Use **in** with years, months and seasons: **in 1974**, **in May**. **Since** and **for** are used with the present perfect to show how long something has lasted, not with a single past event like being born.

2. I've been a journalist _____ two years.
✓ **A) for**
With the present perfect, use **for** + a period of time (**two years**, **a week**) and **since** + a starting point (**2020**, **Monday**). **Two years** is a period, so we need **for**.

3. I waited for you _____ hours.
✓ **A) for**
For + a period of time tells us how long something lasted: **I waited for hours**. **Hours** is a length of time, not a starting point, so **since** is wrong.

4. She left university three years _____.
✓ **D) ago**
Ago comes after a period of time and is used with the past simple to say when something happened: **three years ago**. Not **since**, because **since** needs a starting point and goes before it.

5. He's lived abroad _____ 1990.
✓ **B) since**
With the present perfect, use **since** + a starting point in time. **1990** is the point when he started living abroad, so **since 1990**. Not **for**, because **for** needs a period such as **thirty years**.

6. They got acquainted with each other _____ last year.
✓ **D) – (no word)**
We don't use a preposition before **last**, **next** or **this** in time expressions: **last year**, **next week**, **this morning**. So we say **They got acquainted last year**. Not **in last year**, even though we say **in 2023**.

7. Have you _____ been to China?
✓ **B) ever**
Ever means 'at any time in your life'. We use it in present perfect questions: **Have you ever been to China? Ago** goes after a period of time with the past simple (**two years ago**), so it can't go here.

8. Don't worry about phoning him because I've _____ done it.
✓ **B) already**
Already means something happened sooner than expected. It goes between **have** and the past participle: **I've already done it**. The speaker has phoned him, so there is no need to worry.

9. I haven't finished my lunch _____.
✓ **D) yet**
Yet is used in negative sentences and questions, usually at the end: **I haven't finished yet**. It means 'up to now'. **Already** is used in positive sentences.

10. I've not _____ been skiing, but I'd like to try it.
✓ **B) ever**
The sentence is already negative (**I've not**), so we need **ever**: **I've not ever been** = **I've never been**. **Never** would make a double negative, which is wrong in standard English.

11. I can't come out because I've _____ washed my hair.
✓ **C) just**
Just with the present perfect means 'a very short time ago': **I've just washed my hair**. The hair is still wet, so the speaker can't go out. **Yet** is not used in positive sentences like this.

12. Have you met our new teacher _____?
✓ **D) yet**
In present perfect questions, **yet** goes at the end and asks whether something has happened up to now: **Have you met him yet? Just** and **ever** go before the past participle, not at the end. **Never** is not used in a question like this.

13. I'm delighted because I've been _____ a pay rise.
✓ **C) given**
This is the present perfect passive: **have/has been** + past participle. The past participle of **give** is **given**, so **I've been given a pay rise**. **Gave** is the past simple, not the participle.

14. The director's children _____.
✓ **A) have been kidnapped**
The children didn't do the action; someone did it to them. So we need the passive: **have been** + past participle, **have been kidnapped**. **Was kidnapped** is wrong because **children** is plural.

15. They're really angry because someone _____ their car.
✓ **B) has damaged**
Someone did the action, so we need the active present perfect: **someone has damaged their car**. We use **has** because **someone** is singular. The passive (**has been damaged**) is wrong here because the sentence already has a subject that does the action.

16. She’s going to be late because her plane _____.
✓ **A) has been delayed**
The plane didn't delay itself; something delayed it. So we need the present perfect passive: **has been delayed**. We use **has** because **her plane** is singular, and the present perfect shows the result now (she'll be late). Not **have been delayed**, because **plane** is singular.

17. He _____ to a senior designer.
✓ **A) has been promoted**
His company promoted him, so we need the passive: **has been promoted**. **Has promoted** would mean he promoted someone else, and the sentence has no object for that.

18. Hundreds of people _____ for the jobs.
✓ **B) have applied**
The people did the action themselves, so we need the active present perfect: **have applied**. **Apply for** has no object here, so it can't be passive. **Have been applied** is wrong.

19. Four people _____ in a train crash.
✓ **A) have been killed**
The people didn't do the action; the crash killed them. So we use the present perfect passive: **have been killed**. This is common in news reports. **Was killed** is wrong because **four people** is plural.

20. Local police _____ the bank robber.
✓ **B) have arrested**
The police did the action to the robber, so the sentence is active: **have arrested**. **Police** is a plural noun in English, so we use **have**, not **has**.

21. Floods _____ serious damage.
✓ **B) have caused**
The floods did the action, and **serious damage** is the object, so we need the active form: **have caused**. We use **have** because **floods** is plural. The passive **have been caused** is wrong because the sentence has an object.

22. My job application _____.
✓ **C) hasn’t been accepted**
The application doesn't accept anything; someone accepts it. So we need the present perfect passive: **hasn't been accepted**. We use **has** because **my job application** is singular.

23. The workers _____ a new representative.
✓ **B) have elected**
The workers chose the representative, and **a new representative** is the object, so we need the active form: **have elected**. We use **have** because **the workers** is plural.

24. An occupation which gives opportunities for promotion is a/an _____.
✓ **C) career**
A **career** is a job or profession you do for a long time, where you can move up to better positions: **She has a successful career in banking.** An **applicant** is a person who applies for a job.

25. A document which lists your personal and professional details is a/an _____.
✓ **B) CV**
A **CV** (curriculum vitae) is a document listing your personal details, education and work experience. You send it when you apply for a job. An **application** is the request for the job itself, not the list of your details.

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