ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

# Intermediate Vocabulary Test 1 – ESL Vocabulary Exercises

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| 1 | **E** | 2 | **A** | 3 | **B** | 4 | **A** | 5 | **E** | 6 | **C** | 7 | **B** | 8 | **A** | 9 | **B** | 10 | **B** |
| 11 | **C** | 12 | **C** | 13 | **B** | 14 | **E** | 15 | **B** | 16 | **A** | 17 | **D** | 18 | **C** | 19 | **D** | 20 | **A** |
| 21 | **B** | 22 | **A** | 23 | **E** | 24 | **D** | 25 | **D** | 26 | **A** | 27 | **A** | 28 | **E** | 29 | **E** | 30 | **C** |

## Explanations

**1.** Come to Turkland, and _____ all these places where history lives on.
✔ **E) discover**
To **discover** a place means to find it and see it for the first time. Tourist adverts often invite people to **discover** new places. **Invent** means to create something new, which you cannot do with old historic places.

**2.** I'm _____ a speedy answer, i.e. within a few days.
✔ **A) expecting**
To **expect** something means to think it will happen, so **I'm expecting a speedy answer** means I think the answer will come soon. **Excepting** means 'not including', and **accepting** means agreeing to take something.

**3.** Stamp collecting is one of the world's most popular _____.
✔ **B) hobbies**
A **hobby** is an activity you do for fun in your free time, like stamp collecting. **Customs** and **traditions** are things a society has done for a long time, not personal free-time activities.

**4.** How much do I _____ you?
✔ **A) owe**
To **owe** someone money means you must pay it back to them: **How much do I owe you? Own** means to have something as your property, so **own to** is wrong here.

**5.** How much do you _____ it? How much is that in Turkish liras?
✔ **E) charge for**
We use **charge (someone) for** something to ask about the price a seller asks: **How much do you charge for it?** Not **sell**, because it would need **for** after **it** (**How much do you sell it for?**).

**6.** Don't you _____ any interest in national politics?
✔ **C) take**
The fixed phrase is **take an interest in** something, meaning to want to know about it. Learners often say **give** or **have an interest**, but the verb in this collocation is **take**.

**7.** People with no previous _____ need not apply.
✔ **B) experience**
**Experience** is the knowledge and skill you get from doing a job. **No previous experience** means you have never done this kind of work before.
**Experiment** is a scientific test, so it does not fit.

**8.** For a politician to demand the resignation of someone who's just on the mend from such a serious _____ is the lowest of the low.
✔ **A) illness**
To be **on the mend** means to be getting better after being ill, so the gap needs a word for being sick: **a serious illness**. **Recovery** is the process of getting better, so you cannot be 'on the mend from a recovery'.

**9.** I _____ to receiving your letters day by day with ever-growing impatience.
✔ **B) look forward**
**Look forward to** means to wait for something with pleasure. Here **to** is a preposition, so it is followed by the -ing form: **look forward to receiving**. **Wait anxiously** is wrong because **wait** is followed by **for**, not **to + -ing**.

**10.** A lot of people lose their jobs in times of economic depression and _____ quickly increases to record levels.
✔ **B) unemployment**
**Unemployment** is the number of people without a job. The clue is **lose their jobs**: when people lose jobs, **unemployment** rises. **Employment** is the opposite meaning.

**11.** "A more detailed examination will be needed to _____ the exact nature of the tumour," said the doctor.
✔ **C) determine**
To **determine** something means to find out the facts about it exactly. Doctors do tests to **determine the nature** of an illness. **Develop** and **reduce** do not mean 'find out'.

**12.** The İzmir-Çeşme motorway was blocked because of an accident _____ two lorries.
✔ **C) involving**
We say **an accident involving** vehicles or people, meaning they took part in it or were affected by it. **Including** means 'as part of a group or list', so it does not fit an accident.

**13.** His doctor told him that he must stay away from hard work and take it _____ for a couple of weeks after such a serious illness.
✔ **B) easy**
**Take it easy** is a fixed phrase meaning to relax and not work too hard. In this phrase **easy** is used, not the adverb **easily**.

**14.** A surprise prize will now be _____ _____ the winner by the Minister himself.
✔ **E) presented / to**
We **present** a prize **to** someone, which means to give it formally at a ceremony. **Received from** would need the winner as the subject: **The winner received a prize from the Minister**.

**15.** You'd be wise to accept my _____.
✔ **B) advice**
After **my** we need a noun. **Advice** (with c) is the noun; **advise** (with s) is the verb. Example: **I advise you to rest. Take my advice.**

**16.** His friends urged him to _____ away from the İMKB, but he never _____ any attention to them.
✔ **A) stay / paid**
**Stay away from** means to avoid something (here the İMKB, the Istanbul Stock Exchange). **Pay attention to** means to listen to or notice someone. Both are fixed phrases.

**17.** The company _____ gourmet olive oil.
✔ **D) produces**
To **produce** means to make goods to sell. A company **produces** olive oil. **Invent** means to create something that did not exist before, which is not true of olive oil.

**18.** “The critic has to _____ the public; the artist has to _____ the critic.” – Oscar Wilde
✔ **C) educate / educate**
To **educate** someone means to teach them and develop their understanding. Wilde's idea is that critics teach the public what good art is, and artists teach the critics. The repeated verb makes the saying balanced and memorable.

**19.** One of the passengers fainted because of the intense heat, but a little rubbing of her hands soon brought her _____.
✔ **D) round**
**Bring someone round** is a phrasal verb meaning to make someone conscious again after they have fainted. The clue is **fainted**. Other prepositions do not form this phrasal verb.

**20.** This legend has been _____ down from generation to generation.
✔ **A) handed**
**Hand down** means to pass stories, traditions or objects from older people to younger people. **Hanged** is the past form of **hang** used for killing a person, and **hunged** is not a word.

**21.** The poet had written several _____ before completing the final version.
✔ **B) drafts**
A **draft** is an early version of a piece of writing that is not finished yet. The clue is **before completing the final version**. **Rehearsals** are practices for a performance, not writing.

**22.** E-mails are normally _____ seconds after they have been sent.
✔ **A) delivered**
To **deliver** means to take something to the person it is for. E-mails usually arrive, or are **delivered**, a few seconds after they are sent.

**23.** He fell on his knees, _____ for mercy.
✔ **E) begging**
**Beg for** means to ask for something very strongly, often in a desperate way: **beg for mercy**.
**Demanding** means asking in a forceful, not humble, way, which doesn't fit someone on his knees.

**24.** Every working person must pay income _____.
✔ **D) tax**
**Income tax** is the money you pay to the government from the money you earn. **Wage** and **salary** are the money you earn, not the money you pay.

**25.** It is quite _____ that they had already made up their minds about it.
✔ **D) probable**
After **It is quite** we need an adjective: **probable** means likely to be true. **Possibility** and **probability** are nouns, so they don't fit without **a**.

**26.** The patient was _____ examined by three fully qualified doctors.
✔ **A) thoroughly**
**Thoroughly** means carefully and completely, checking every detail. A doctor examines a patient **thoroughly**. **Fondly** means with love, which doesn't fit a medical examination.

**27.** Buses and trolleybuses _____ the suburbs to the city center.
✔ **A) connect**
To **connect** means to join two places, so people can travel between them. We say **connect A to** (or **with**) **B**. **Conduct** means to organise or lead, not to join.

**28.** The house was completely _____ by tall trees.
✔ **E) surrounded**
**Surrounded by** means having something on every side. **The house was surrounded by trees** means there were trees all around it. **Supported** means held up, which is not the meaning here.

**29.** A firework _____ just a few metres from where he was standing.
✔ **E) exploded**
To **explode** means to burst suddenly with a loud noise. Fireworks and bombs **explode**. **Exposed** looks similar but means 'showed' or 'left without protection'.

**30.** He was walking along the beach when a huge wave _____ him down.
✔ **C) knocked**
**Knock someone down** means to hit someone so that they fall to the ground. A big wave can **knock you down**. **Exploded** has no object and does not go with **down**.