ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

# Penguin Readers Placement Test 4B

English Level Tests · 30 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/penguin-readers-placement-test-4b/

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

## Explanations

**1.** The building is not safe so nobody is allowed _____ it.
✓ **C) to enter**
The pattern is **be allowed** + **to** + verb: **nobody is allowed to enter**. Not **entering**, because **allow** in the passive is followed by **to** + verb.

**2.** My uncle, _____ was born abroad, now lives quite near me.
✓ **D) who**
We use **who** for people. Between commas (extra information) we cannot use **that**. Not **which**, because it is for things.

**3.** They _____ at university and _____ close friends.
✓ **C) met / became**
You **meet** someone for the first time, and you **become** friends: **They met at university and became close friends.** Not **grew**, because we say **grew close**, not **grew close friends**.

**4.** If he _____ improve soon, he won't pass the driving test.
✓ **B) doesn't**
First conditional: **if** + present simple, **will/won't** + verb. **Improve** is a main verb, so the negative is **doesn't improve**. Not **won't**, because we don't use **will** after **if** here.

**5.** Would you like some more wine? There's still _____ left.
✓ **A) a little**
**Wine** is uncountable, so we use **little**, not **few**. **A little** means 'some', which fits **still … left**. Not **little**, because it means 'almost none'.

**6.** It's a very good film so I _____ seeing it.
✓ **D) enjoyed**
**Enjoy** + verb-ing: **I enjoyed seeing it.** The other verbs are not followed by -ing in this way.

**7.** Hello! I didn't expect to see you. _____ that you were on holiday.
✓ **C) I was told**
The passive of **tell somebody** is **I was told (that)…**. Not **I was said**, because **say** cannot take a person as its object; we say **It was said that…**, not **It was said me**.

**8.** She's a lovely little girl. I think that she's going to be _____ her mother.
✓ **D) as pretty as**
To say two things are equal we use **as** + adjective + **as**: **as pretty as her mother**. **Than** is only used after comparatives like **prettier**.

**9.** You're getting fat. You _____ take more exercise.
✓ **C) should**
We use **should** + verb to give advice: **You should take more exercise.** Not **ought**, because it needs **to**: **ought to take**.

**10.** There was a lot of noise so I didn't understand what he was _____.
✓ **B) saying**
We use **say** for the words someone speaks: **what he was saying**. Not **telling**, because **tell** needs a person (**telling me**); **talking** would need **about**.

**11.** I _____ have fish than meat.
✓ **D) would rather**
**Would rather** + verb + **than** shows preference: **I would rather have fish than meat.** Not **prefer**, because we say **prefer fish to meat**.

**12.** The company have offered her a much better _____ in London.
✓ **A) job**
**Job** is countable, so we can say **a better job**. Not **work**, because it is uncountable and cannot follow **a**.

**13.** Hide this somewhere _____ the teacher sees it.
✓ **B) in case**
**In case** means 'because something might happen': hide it now because the teacher might see it. Not **if**, because the hiding doesn't depend on the teacher seeing it first.

**14.** If people _____ more carefully, there wouldn't be so many accidents.
✓ **A) drove**
Second conditional (imaginary situation): **if** + past simple, **would** + verb. The clue is **wouldn't be**. Not **would drive**, because we don't use **would** in the **if** part.

**15.** I gave her _____ stockings for her birthday.
✓ **D) a pair of**
Things made of two parts, like **stockings**, **trousers** or **shoes**, are counted with **a pair of**. Not **two**, because that would mean two single stockings.

**16.** Good _____! I hope you pass the examination.
✓ **C) luck**
**Good luck!** is the fixed phrase we say to wish someone success. The other words don't make this expression.

**17.** John has asked if he can bring a friend of _____ to the party.
✔ **C) his**
After **a friend of** we use a possessive pronoun: **a friend of his** (John is a man). Not **him**, because we need **his**, like **mine**, **yours**.

**18.** I'll leave her a message _____ she'll know where to go.
✔ **B) so**
**So (that)** shows purpose: I'll leave a message **so** she'll know where to go. Not **that** alone, because it doesn't express purpose in modern English.

**19.** Some gangsters _____ all their money.
✔ **D) stole**
We **steal** things (money) and **rob** people or places: **stole all their money**. Not **robbed them**, because we would need **robbed them of all their money**.

**20.** I was answering the phone and didn't realise you _____ outside.
✔ **B) were waiting**
The past continuous **were waiting** shows an action in progress at that time in the past. Not **waited**, because the waiting was still going on when I didn't realise it.

**21.** I broke a _____ while I was washing up.
✔ **B) teacup**
A **teacup** is a cup for drinking tea. Not **cup of tea**, because that means a cup with tea in it, not the object you break.

**22.** That's the restaurant _____ we had dinner last week.
✔ **D) where**
We use **where** for places when the place is not the object of the verb: **the restaurant where we had dinner**. Not **which/that**, because they would need **in**: **the restaurant that we had dinner in**.

**23.** She's a good neighbour. She _____ the house when we're on holiday.
✔ **C) looks after**
**Look after** means 'take care of': **She looks after the house.** Not **takes care**, because it needs **of**; **looks for** means 'tries to find'.

**24.** The doctor has told him that he must give _____ smoking.
✔ **D) up**
**Give up** means 'stop doing something': **give up smoking**. The other words don't make this phrasal verb.

**25.** They paid a large _____ of money for the house.
✔ **B) amount**
**A large amount of** is used with uncountable nouns like **money**. Not **number**, because it is for countable nouns (**a large number of houses**); **a lot of** can't take **large**.

**26.** We had a wonderful holiday. It was _____ pleasant hotel.
✔ **D) such a**
Before **a/an** + adjective + singular noun we use **such a**: **such a pleasant hotel**. Not **so**, because **so** is used with an adjective alone (**so pleasant**).

**27.** My colleagues have always disliked _____.
✔ **A) each other**
**Each other** shows that each person does the action to the other: **They dislike each other.** There is no **to** in it, so the other options are wrong.

**28.** I'm going to the library _____ a book.
✔ **A) to borrow**
We use **to** + verb to give a purpose, and you **borrow** a book from a library (you take it). Not **to lend**, because the library lends; you borrow.

**29.** How much does it cost to have _____?
✔ **B) a dress made**
**Have** + object + past participle means someone does it for you: **have a dress made**. Not **done**, because we **make** clothes; the object comes before the participle.

**30.** I'll meet you when you _____ the airport.
✔ **A) arrive at**
After **when** talking about the future, we use the present simple: **when you arrive**. We say **arrive at** a building or place like an airport. Not **arrive to**, which is wrong.

**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