ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

# PRE-INTERMEDIATE Test 5

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

## Explanations

**1.** This is a great party! Everyone _____.
✓ **B) is dancing**
The party is happening now, so we use the present continuous. **Everyone** is singular, so we say **is dancing**. Not **are dancing**, because **everyone** takes a singular verb.

**2.** Jack's a policeman but he _____ a uniform. He's a detective.
✓ **A) doesn't wear**
This is a general fact about Jack's job, so we use the present simple: **doesn't wear**. Not **isn't wearing**, because that is only about right now.

**3.** What _____ in your free time?
✓ **B) do you do**
**In your free time** means usually, as a habit, so we use the present simple question: **do you do**. Not **are you doing**, which is about now or a plan.

**4.** How many children _____?
✓ **B) do you have**
For questions with **have** (possession), we use **do**: **How many children do you have?** Not **do you have got**, because we say either **do you have** or **have you got**.

**5.** I _____ a shower every morning.
✓ **C) have**
**Every morning** shows a habit, so we use the present simple. With **I** we say **have a shower**. **Have got** is only for things we own, not actions.

**6.** **(Please note: The following questions are part of a cloze test. They are interrelated, meaning that the information provided in each question is connected to the others.)**

My sister and I are very different, _____ we get on well together.
✓ **B) but**
The two ideas are opposite: we are very different, yet we get on well. We use **but** for contrast.

**7.** She likes staying at home in the evening _____ watching television with her parents.
✓ **C) and**
We use **and** to add a second similar activity: she likes staying at home **and** watching TV.

**8.** _____ I prefer going out with my friends.
✓ **D) But**
The writer is different from her sister, who likes staying at home. We use **But** to show this contrast.

**9.** We like to go to clubs or the cinema. Sometimes we just go to a café. I have exams soon, _____ I'm not going out very much these days.
✓ **C) so**
Having exams is the reason, and not going out is the result. We use **so** before a result. Not **because**, which comes before a reason.

**10.** My sister is six years older than me, _____ she works in a bank.
✓ **D) and**
We use **and** to add more information about the sister. There is no contrast or result here.

**11.** She's trying to save some money _____ she's going to get married this year.
✓ **C) because**
Getting married is the reason she is saving money. We use **because** before a reason. Not **so**, which comes before a result.

**12.** Her fiancé's name is Ferdinand. _____, we all call him Freddy.
✓ **A) However**
There is a contrast: his name is Ferdinand, but people call him Freddy. **However** starts a new sentence and has a comma after it. **But** is not usually followed by a comma.

**13.** People say I look like my sister _____ we both have brown eyes _____ dark hair.
✓ **B) because**
Having the same eyes and hair is the reason people say we look alike. We use **because** before a reason.

**14.** People say I look like my sister _____ we both have brown eyes _____ dark hair.
✓ **D) and**
We use **and** to join two similar things: **brown eyes and dark hair**.

**15.** _____, we are very different in character.
✓ **C) However**
We look alike, but our characters are different. This is a contrast. **However** starts the sentence and has a comma after it. Not **But**, because we don't usually put a comma after **but**.

**16.** She's very quiet, _____ I'm a lot more sociable.
✓ **B) but**
Quiet and sociable are opposite ideas, so we use **but** to join them in one sentence. **However** cannot join two sentences with just a comma.

**17.** I _____ a bicycle when I was young.
✔ **C) had**
**When I was young** is in the past, so we use the past simple: **had**.

**18.** He _____ a shower in the morning.
✔ **B) has**
This is a habit, so we use the present simple. With **he** we say **has**: **He has a shower**.

**19.** He _____ milk in his coffee.
✔ **A) never has**
**Never** goes before the main verb: **He never has milk**. Not **has never**, because here **has** is the main verb and **never** must come before it.

**20.** What time _____ lunch in general?
✔ **C) do you have**
**In general** means usually, so we use the present simple question with **you**: **do you have**. Not **does you have**, because **does** is only for he, she and it.

**21.** The Pope _____ in the Vatican.
✔ **C) lives**
This is a general fact, so we use the present simple. With **he** (**the Pope**) we add **-s**: **lives**.

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