ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

PRE-INTERMEDIATE Test 11

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Explanations

1. Wait _____ me in the street.
✓ **B) for**
We say **wait for** someone: **Wait for me!**

2. Bill is looking _____ his keys but he can't find them.
✓ **A) for**
Look for means try to find something: **I'm looking for my keys.** Not **look at**, which means just to see something with your eyes.

3. Please, ask _____ help if you want.
✓ **B) for**
We say **ask for** something: **ask for help**, **ask for the bill**.

4. Do you work _____ someone special?
✓ **B) for**
We **work for** a person or a company: **She works for a bank.** We use **at** for a place: **work at a hospital**.

5. Can I speak _____ you for a minute?
✓ **A) with**
We say **speak with** or **speak to** someone. Only **with** is in the options.

6. Barbara hopes _____ a lawyer.
✓ **B) to become**
Hope is followed by **to** + verb: **She hopes to become a lawyer.**

7. I'd love _____ with you.
✓ **C) to go**
Would love (**'d love**) is followed by **to** + verb: **I'd love to go.**

8. She enjoys _____ the news on television.
✓ **A) watching**
Enjoy is followed by the **-ing** form: **She enjoys watching TV.** Not **to watch**.

9. I'm looking forward _____ more free time.
✓ **A) to having**
In **look forward to**, **to** is a preposition, so the verb after it takes **-ing**: **I'm looking forward to having more time.** Not **to have**.

10. Do you want _____ it again?
✓ **D) to try**
Want is followed by **to** + verb: **Do you want to try?**

11. We're _____ a party next Saturday. Would you like _____?
✓ **B) having / to come**
We're having a party uses the present continuous for a fixed future plan. **Would you like** is followed by **to** + verb, and we **come** to someone's party: **Would you like to come?**

12. You must see my new flat. _____ round and _____ a drink some time.
✓ **D) Come / have**
Come round means visit someone's home, and we **have a drink**. The speaker is inviting the listener to their flat, so it's **come**, not **go**.

13. "I _____ out now, Mum. Bye!"

"OK. Have a good time. What time _____ home?"
✓ **B) am going / are you coming**
Both people talk about something happening now or planned for later, so we use the present continuous: **I'm going out now** and **What time are you coming home?**

14. Hi, Dave. Pete _____ a shower at the moment. I'll just _____ and tell him.
✓ **A) is having / go**
At the moment tells us to use the present continuous: **Pete is having a shower.** The speaker moves away to Pete, so it's **I'll just go and tell him**, not **come**.

15. "I feel nervous. I've got an exam today."

"_____"
✓ **D) Good luck! Do your best.**
Before an exam we wish someone success: **Good luck! Do your best.**

16. "I feel really depressed at the moment. Nothing's going right in my life."

"_____"
✓ **B) Cheer up! Things can't be that bad!**
Cheer up! is what we say to someone who feels sad, to make them feel better.

17. "I'm really excited. I'm going on holiday to Australia tomorrow."

"_____"
✓ **C) That's great. Have a good time.**
For good news, like a holiday, we say **That's great. Have a good time.**

18. "I don't feel very well. I think I'm getting the flu."

"_____"
✔ B) Why don't you go home to bed?
When someone feels ill, we give advice: **Why don't you go home to bed?**

19. "I'm cold."

"I _____ the heating on."
✔ B) will put
We use **will** for a decision made at the moment of speaking: **I'll put the heating on.** Not **am going to**, which is for a plan made before.

20. "Can I speak to Marco?"

"Hold on. I _____ him."
✔ D) will get
The speaker decides now, so we use **will**: **I'll get him.**

21. "Coffee or tea?"

"I _____ tea, please."
✔ A) will have
When we choose or order something at that moment, we use **will**: **I'll have tea, please.**

22. "Has Amy got any plans for the weekend?"

"Yes, she _____ her grandparents."
✔ C) is going to visit
Plans tells us it was decided before, so we use **going to**: **She's going to visit her grandparents.** Not **will**, which is for decisions made now.

23. "Alison's on the phone for you."

"Can she call back? I _____ a bath."
✔ B) am going to have
The speaker has already decided to have a bath, so we use **going to**: **I'm going to have a bath.**

24. "I _____ to the supermarket."

"Oh, _____? I think I _____ with you."
✔ C) am going to go / are you / will come
The first speaker has a plan, so we use **going to**: **I'm going to go to the supermarket.** The short reply matches the verb **am**: **Oh, are you?** The second speaker decides now, so we use **will**: **I think I'll come with you.** Not **will go / will you**, because the first person is talking about a plan, not a sudden decision.

25. A: Did you get my fax?

B: No, I didn't.

A: OK, I _____ it again.
✔ B) will send
A decides at the moment of speaking, so we use **will**: **I'll send it again.** Not **am going to**, because this was not planned before.

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