ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Prepositions And Phrasal Verbs Advanced Level Test – Quiz (Online Exercise With Answers) 7

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Explanations

1. Mr Skalds had purchased the laptop for all of his children, but the oldest behaved as if it were _____ hers.
✔ **B) exclusively**
Exclusively means 'only, for one person and nobody else'. The laptop was for all the children, but the oldest acted as if it were **only hers**. Example: **This parking space is exclusively for staff.**

2. It was surprising that the main opposition party _____ the ruling government on the new regulations of the laws related to the private institutions.
✔ **A) backed up**
To **back up** someone means to support them. It is surprising because an opposition party normally opposes the government. Not **allowed for**, which means 'took something into account' and makes no sense with a person as its object.

3. Whenever Ali is late, he _____ easy-to-believe stories, but he cannot deceive our English teacher.
✔ **C) makes up**
To **make up** a story means to invent it, often to deceive someone. Example: **He made up an excuse about missing the bus.** Not **takes in**: that means 'deceives', and its object is a person (**He took me in**), not a story.

4. The Constitution, which was prepared in 1982, has remained _____ the same.
✔ **C) essentially**
Essentially the same means 'the same in its basic, most important parts', even if small details have changed. **Continuously** does not collocate naturally with **the same** here.

5. I think he made this decision so _____ that it was too late when he realised that he'd made a mistake.
✔ **A) hastily**
Hastily means 'too quickly, without enough thought'. The clue is that he realised his mistake too late. Example: **She hastily agreed and later regretted it.**

6. During Mrs Steven's lecture, almost no one seemed to _____ what she was talking about; thus, one of her students asked her to repeat the whole lecture.
✔ **E) make out**
To **make out** something means to understand it, often with difficulty. Nobody understood the lecture, so a student asked her to repeat it. Not **get through**, which means 'finish' or 'make contact'.

7. The new wing of the hospital was made possible by a gift of 10,000,000 dollars from a (an) _____ contributor.
✔ **C) affluent**
Affluent means 'rich, wealthy'. The clue is the huge gift of 10,000,000 dollars, which only a wealthy person could give. **Impoverished** means the opposite: very poor.

8. I normally don't look for medical advice, but my last injury convinced me to _____ a doctor.
✔ **E) consult**
To **consult** a doctor means to go to a doctor for advice. Example: **Consult your doctor before taking this medicine.** Not **advise**: a doctor advises you; you do not advise the doctor.

9. Her treatment has been approved by the hospital committee, but now she feels _____ about the cost.
✔ **A) apprehensive**
Apprehensive means 'worried or nervous about something that may happen'. The treatment is approved, but she is now worried about how much it will cost. **Ashamed** would normally take **of** and means feeling guilty, which does not fit.

10. This information is absolutely _____. You had better not tell anybody about it.
✔ **D) confidential**
Confidential means 'secret, not to be shared with others'. The clue is **You had better not tell anybody about it.** Not **obscure**, which means 'not well known' or 'hard to understand'.

11. His illness seemed to deteriorate gradually so his doctor asked him to stay in hospital under _____.
✔ **A) observation**
Under observation is a fixed phrase: doctors watch a patient closely to see how the condition develops. The clue is that his illness was getting worse. **Diagnosis** does not combine with **under**.

12. There is a (an) _____ of fish in this region so it is the main meal of local people.
✔ **C) abundance**
An abundance of means 'a large amount of'. There is a lot of fish, so local people eat it as their main meal. **Scarcity** and **lack** mean the opposite.

13. Most people acquire life-long _____ to German measles once they have had that disease.
✔ **A) immunity**
Immunity to a disease means the body's ability to resist it. After you have had German measles, you usually cannot catch it again. Not **vaccination**, which is the injection that gives immunity; you do not 'acquire vaccination to' a disease.

14. If you hadn't _____ the red light, you wouldn't have crashed your car.
✔ **C) ignored**
To **ignore** a red light means to drive through it without paying attention to it. **Broken the red light** is not idiomatic; we say **run** or **jump a red light**. **Complied** needs **with** and means 'obeyed'.

15. While some regions are suffering from _____, others are experiencing heavy rains and floods.
✔ **B) drought**
A **drought** is a long period with little or no rain. The clue is the contrast with **heavy rains and floods** in other regions. **Decease** means death and is a distractor that looks similar to **disease**.

16. If you are not _____ with the merchandise, you may return it for an exchange or a refund.
✔ **D) content**
Content with means 'satisfied with'. If you are not happy with what you bought, you can return it. Example: **She is content with her new job.**

17. The ship's generator broke down, and the pumps had to be operated _____ instead of mechanically.
✔ **E) manually**
Manually means 'by hand'. The clue is the contrast **instead of mechanically**: without the generator, people had to work the pumps themselves.

18. Knowing that the weather might quickly change for the worse, the climbers _____ took extra equipment with them.
✔ **C) judiciously**
Judiciously means 'wisely, with good judgement'. Taking extra equipment because the weather might get worse was a sensible decision. Example: **She spent her money judiciously.**

19. Although the dog appeared to be friendly, it would _____ anyone who tried to stroke it.
✔ **A) turn on**
To **turn on** someone means to suddenly attack them. The clue is **Although the dog appeared to be friendly**: the dog looked friendly but attacked people. Example: **The dog suddenly turned on its owner.** Not **hold up**, which means 'delay' or 'rob'.

20. The English like coal fires even though they don't _____ much heat.
✔ **D) give out**
To **give out** heat, light or a smell means to produce it and send it out. Example: **This old heater gives out very little heat.** Not **take on**, which means 'accept work' or 'employ'.

21. Instead of simply punishing them, the system encourages offenders to _____ their behaviours.
✔ **B) modify**
To **modify** means to change something slightly, usually to improve it. **Modify their behaviour** is a common collocation. Not **upgrade**, which is used for equipment or services, not behaviour.

22. Some people give a regular monthly donation to charity while others _____ the amount they give from time to time.
✔ **D) vary**
To **vary** something means to change it. The clue is the contrast with **regular monthly donation**: other people give different amounts at different times.

23. After the death of the patient, the surgeon was _____ of negligence.
✔ **D) accused**
Be accused of something means people say you did something wrong. **Accused of negligence** means blamed for not taking proper care. Note the preposition **of**: **accuse someone of something**.

24. The management is planning to _____ all this worn-out equipment with new equipment.
✔ **E) replace**
To **replace** A **with** B means to remove A and put B in its place. The clue is **worn-out**: old, damaged things are replaced with new ones. Note that **equipment** is uncountable, so we say **this equipment**, not **these equipments**.

25. _____ she quit her job because of an argument with the boss.
✔ **B) Apparently**
Apparently means 'according to what I have heard'. It shows the speaker is reporting information, not stating it as certain. Example: **Apparently, the shop is closing next month.**

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