ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Prepositions MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 4

English Grammar Tests · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/prepositions-test-4/

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11	**B**	12	**D**	13	**B**	14	**A**	15	**E**	16	**D**	17	**E**	18	**B**	19	**B**	20	**C**

Explanations

1. The girl wanted to cook the meal herself, but Sophia insisted _____ helping her.
✓ **A) on**
The verb **insist** takes the preposition **on**, followed by a noun or an -ing form: **She insisted on helping her.** Not **to**: we say **insist on doing**, not **insist to do**.

2. He should take care _____ his health.
✓ **E) of**
The fixed phrase is **take care of** something or someone, meaning to look after it: **take care of your health**. Not **for**: we say **care for** someone, but **take care of** something.

3. You must work hard _____ your English.
✓ **B) at**
We say **work at** something when we try hard to improve a skill: **You must work hard at your English. Work with** is used for people or tools you work together with, so it doesn't fit here.

4. We are very busy _____ weekdays.
✓ **C) on**
We use **on** with days: **on Monday**, **on weekdays**. Not **in** or **at**: **in** is used with months and years, and **at** with clock times.

5. Mr. Brown had to hurry up as his friend was waiting _____ him _____ the corner _____ the street.
✓ **A) for / at / of**
We say **wait for** someone. A street corner is a point, so we use **at the corner**, and **of** links it to the street: **at the corner of the street**. Not **in the corner**: that is used for the inside corner of a room.

6. He decided to marry _____ Rose _____ money.
✓ **A) _____ / for**
Marry takes a direct object with no preposition: **marry Rose**, not **marry to Rose** or **marry with Rose**. **For** shows the reason: **for money**. (We do say **get married to** someone.)

7. I remember being met _____ Zoo Station _____ one of their pupils.
✓ **E) at / by**
We use **at** for a point such as a station: **at Zoo Station**. In a passive sentence, **by** shows who did the action: **being met by one of their pupils**. Not **from**, because **from** shows where something comes from, not who did the action.

8. They dined _____ a small restaurant which had been “decorated” _____ rather bad pictures _____ young people.
✓ **C) in / with / by**
We dine **in** a restaurant. Something is **decorated with** the things used to decorate it. **By** shows who made the pictures: **pictures by young people**. Not **on** in the last gap, because **on** doesn't show who painted the pictures.

9. Go _____ the kitchen and get a bottle _____ milk _____ the refrigerator.
✓ **B) to / of / out of**
Go to shows where you are going, and **a bottle of milk** shows what is in the bottle. **Out of the refrigerator** means from inside it. Not **in the refrigerator**: **get** something needs a preposition of movement here, not of place.

10. He became interested _____ physics _____ the age _____ 14.
✓ **B) in / at / of**
We say **interested in** something, and **at the age of** + number: **at the age of 14**. Not **in the age**, because the fixed phrase is **at the age of**.

11. I remember that it was _____ my fifteenth birthday that she first put them _____ my hands.
✓ **B) on / into**
We use **on** with dates and special days: **on my fifteenth birthday**. **Put** shows movement, so we use **into**: **she put them into my hands**. Not **at my hands**, because **at** does not show movement into something.

12. I think we’ll have read the article _____ 5 p.m. today.
✓ **D) by**
The future perfect (**will have read**) is used with **by** + time, meaning 'not later than': **by 5 p.m.** Not **at**: **at 5 p.m.** gives the exact moment and doesn't fit the idea of finishing before a deadline.

13. It’s necessary _____ him to do it _____ this year.
✓ **B) for / _____**
The pattern is **It's necessary for** someone **to do** something. Time expressions with **this**, **next** or **last** take no preposition: **this year**, not **in this year**. Not **by this year**, which would need **by the end of this year**.

14. I wanted a book _____ Oscar Wilde and asked the librarian to show _____ me some _____ his books.
✓ **A) by / _____ / of**
A book is **by** its author: **a book by Oscar Wilde**. **Show** takes two objects with no preposition when the person comes first: **show me some books**. **Some of** + pronoun: **some of his books**. Not **show to me**: we say **show me the books** or **show the books to me**.

15. Take a piece _____ chalk and write the sentence _____ the blackboard.
✔ **E) of / on**
We say **a piece of chalk**. We write **on** a surface: **on the blackboard**. Not **at the blackboard**, which means standing near it, not writing on it.

16. What is happening _____ this picture?
✔ **D) in**
We use **in** for things we see inside a picture or photo: **What is happening in this picture?**

17. Do you agree _____ her?
✔ **E) with**
We **agree with** a person or an opinion: **I agree with her.** Not **to**: we **agree to** a plan or a request, not to a person.

18. "_____ your place I'd ask the boy to apologize _____ you," Anna said _____ her friend.
✔ **B) In / to / to**
The fixed phrase **in your place** means 'if I were you'. We **apologize to** someone, and we **say** something **to** someone: **Anna said to her friend.** Not **apologize with**: the preposition for the person is always **to**.

19. I arrived _____ the station _____ a taxi.
✔ **B) at / in**
We **arrive at** a building or place such as a station; we never say **arrive to**. With **a** + vehicle we use **in**: **in a taxi**. Not **by a taxi**: **by** is used without an article, as in **by taxi**.

20. A traveller who visits New York _____ the first time admires _____ the new architecture.
✔ **C) for / _____**
The fixed phrase is **for the first time**. **Admire** takes a direct object with no preposition: **admires the new architecture**. Not **admire of** or **admire with**, because **admire** never needs a preposition before its object.

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