ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Speak English Around Town Lesson 3 Idioms, Proverbs, Expressions MCQ Test

Speak English Around Town · 20 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/speak-english-around-town-lesson-3-idioms-proverbs-expressions-mcq-test/

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

Explanations

1. **Fill in the blanks with the correct article (a, an, the) or choose "no article" if no article is needed.**

You're going to Italy? I have _____ uncle who lives in Rome.
✔ **A) an**
We use **a/an** when we mention one person for the first time. **Uncle** starts with a vowel sound, so we say **an uncle**.

2. We're going to _____ Lake George for two weeks in August.
✔ **C) no article**
Names of single lakes usually take no article: **Lake George**, **Lake Michigan**. Not **the**, which we use with plural names like **the Great Lakes**.

3. John wants to become _____ doctor.
✔ **B) a**
We use **a/an** before a job after **be** or **become**: **become a doctor**, **She's a teacher**.

4. We're going to _____ Czech Republic. What towns should we visit?
✔ **C) the**
Country names with words like **Republic**, **Kingdom** or **States** take **the**: **the Czech Republic**, **the United Kingdom**.

5. At _____ night, I like to read a book and drink _____ cup of herbal tea.
✔ **A) no article / a**
At night is a fixed phrase with no article. **Cup** is one countable thing mentioned for the first time, so we say **a cup of tea**.

6. _____ Nile is _____ longest river in _____ world.
✔ **A) The / the / the**
Rivers take **the** (**the Nile**). Superlatives take **the** (**the longest**). There is only one world, so we say **the world**.

7. Emily will definitely get into Yale. She's _____ excellent student.
✔ **B) an**
Student is singular and countable, so it needs **a/an**. **Excellent** starts with a vowel sound, so we use **an**: **an excellent student**.

8. I'm going shopping tomorrow. I need _____ new suit.
✔ **B) a**
Suit is singular and countable, and the speaker means any new suit, not a specific one. So we use **a**: **a new suit**.

9. We're going to Chicago by _____ car.
✔ **A) no article**
After **by** for transport we use no article: **by car**, **by bus**, **by train**.

10. I only drink _____ coffee in _____ morning.
✔ **C) no article / the**
Coffee here means the drink in general, so it takes no article. **In the morning** is a fixed phrase that always needs **the**. Not **in morning**, because this phrase cannot be used without **the**.

11. **(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 car is a real _____ and gives me a lot of problems.
✔ **D) lemon**
A **lemon** is a car (or other product) that keeps breaking down and causing problems. The clue is **gives me a lot of problems**. Example: **The car I bought was a lemon.**

12. On Saturday morning, I looked online for used cars. I found a Mini Cooper listed. The ad said the car was purchased last year and was still _____.
✔ **A) in mint condition**
In mint condition means in perfect condition, like new. It fits because the car was bought only last year.

13. Of course, I didn't want to _____, so I called the number right away.
✔ **C) miss out**
To **miss out** means to lose a good chance. The writer didn't want to lose this car, so they **called the number right away**.

14. The woman who picked up the phone introduced herself as Donna. She said, "I'm home right now. Can you _____?"
✔ **D) swing by**
To **swing by** means to visit a place quickly and informally. Donna is at home and invites the writer to come over now.

15. I hurried over to her house. The car was a beautiful color and looked like new. Why was Donna selling it? "I don't want to sell it," she said, "but I'm moving to Japan in two weeks, and I can't bring it." After _____, I knew I wanted it and I hoped we could _____.
✔ **B) taking it for a test drive**
Taking it for a test drive means driving a car before you buy it to see how it runs. The preposition **after** needs an -ing form here: **After taking it for a test drive**. The drive is what made the writer sure they wanted the car. Not **miss out**, which is not an -ing form and means losing a chance.

16. After _____, I knew I wanted it and I hoped we could _____.
✔ **A) reach an agreement**
To **reach an agreement** means to agree on something after discussing it, here the price. The writer wanted the car and hoped they and Donna could agree on a deal. Not **you've got a deal**, which is what you say to accept an offer and does not fit after **could**.

17. I said, "You're asking $12,000 for this car and my budget is $10,000. How about we _____ and say $11,000?"
✔ **D) split the difference**
To **split the difference** means to agree on a price halfway between two amounts. $11,000 is exactly halfway between $12,000 and $10,000.

18. As you can see, I love to _____. "I'd like to close the deal, but that's too low," Donna replied.
✔ **A) haggle**
To **haggle** means to argue about the price to get it lower. The writer has just offered a lower price, and Donna says it's **too low**.

19. "This is a great car, and it's already a _____ at $12,000."
✔ **A) steal**
A **steal** is something sold at a very low price, a real bargain. Donna means $12,000 is already very cheap for this car. Example: **At that price, it's a steal!**

20. We negotiated for a few more minutes. When she offered to sell it to me for $11,600, I said, "_____."
✔ **B) You've got a deal**
You've got a deal is what you say to accept an offer. The writer is happy with $11,600 and agrees to buy the car.

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