ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

# Upper Level Vocabulary Test 4

Upper Intermediate Level Vocabulary Tests · 40 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/upper-level-vocabulary-test-4/

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **A** | 2 | **B** | 3 | **E** | 4 | **C** | 5 | **E** | 6 | **D** | 7 | **D** | 8 | **E** | 9 | **B** | 10 | **E** |
| 11 | **E** | 12 | **B** | 13 | **A** | 14 | **C** | 15 | **A** | 16 | **C** | 17 | **B** | 18 | **D** | 19 | **E** | 20 | **E** |
| 21 | **C** | 22 | **C** | 23 | **D** | 24 | **D** | 25 | **B** | 26 | **C** | 27 | **C** | 28 | **E** | 29 | **C** | 30 | **A** |
| 31 | **B** | 32 | **A** | 33 | **A** | 34 | **B** | 35 | **D** | 36 | **C** | 37 | **E** | 38 | **E** | 39 | **C** | 40 | **B** |

## Explanations

**1.** He grew very angry when he realized how he had been _____ out of his money.
✔ **A) tricked**
The pattern is **trick someone out of something**, meaning to get something from someone by dishonest means: **He was tricked out of his savings.** Not **robbed**, because **rob** takes **of**: **robbed of his money**, never **robbed out of**.

**2.** The cow had lost its own calf, but the farmer persuaded it to _____ one whose mother had died.
✔ **B) adopt**
To **adopt** means to take another's young as your own and look after it. The farmer got the cow to care for a calf that was not its own.

**3.** When my aunt lost her cat last summer, it turned _____ a week later at a house in the next village.
✔ **E) up**
**Turn up** means to appear or be found, often unexpectedly: **My lost keys turned up in my coat.** Not **turn out**, which means 'happen in a particular way' or 'prove to be'.

**4.** The funeral will be _____, and only members of the dead man's family will attend.
✔ **C) private**
A **private** event is only for invited people, not the public. The clue is **only members of the family will attend**. Not **personal**, which means belonging to one particular person.

**5.** They were making enough noise at the party to wake the _____.
✔ **E) dead**
**Loud enough to wake the dead** is a fixed expression meaning extremely loud.

**6.** I can't advise you what to do. You must use your own _____.
✔ **D) judgment**
**Use your own judgment** means decide for yourself, using your ability to make good decisions. Not **opinion**: we **give** or **have** an opinion, but we don't **use** one in this sense.

**7.** It isn't quite _____ that he will be present at the meeting.
✔ **D) certain**
After impersonal **it**, we say **It is certain that…**. Not **sure**, because **sure** normally needs a person as the subject: **I'm sure that he'll come**, not **It is sure that…**.

**8.** The _____ from the forest fire could be seen ten miles away.
✔ **E) smoke**
A fire produces **smoke**, the grey or black cloud that can be seen from far away. **Steam** comes from hot water, and **mist** is natural cloud near the ground.

**9.** The house was so damp that it was _____ to live in.
✔ **B) unhealthy**
**Unhealthy** can describe places or conditions that are bad for your health: **an unhealthy house**. Not **unwell** or **sickly**, which describe people, not places.

**10.** There are usually at least two _____ of looking at every question.
✔ **E) ways**
The usual phrase is **a way of doing something**: **two ways of looking at a question**. **Views** and **opinions** are not followed by **of + -ing** in this sense.

**11.** He spoke so quickly that I didn't _____ what he said.
✔ **E) catch**
**Catch** can mean to hear or understand something said: **Sorry, I didn't catch your name.** Not **listen**, which needs **to**: **listen to what he said**.

**12.** I have such a bad cold that I have lost all _____ of smell.
✔ **B) sense**
Smell is one of the five **senses**, so we say **the sense of smell**. Not **scent**, which is a pleasant smell itself, not the ability to smell.

**13.** Peter begged his neighbour to _____ him five pounds until the weekend.
✔ **A) lend**
You **lend** something **to** someone (**lend him five pounds**). You **borrow** something **from** someone. The neighbour gives the money, so the verb is **lend**. Not **borrow**, which is the opposite direction.

**14.** The lorry driver was badly _____ when his lorry crashed into a wall.
✔ **C) hurt**
People are **hurt** (injured) in accidents: **badly hurt in a crash**. Not **damaged**, which is used for things, like the lorry or the wall, not people.

**15.** Although John was the eldest in the family, he always let his sister _____ charge of the house.
✔ **A) take**
**Take charge of** means to become responsible for something: **She took charge of the house.** Not **be**, because that needs **in**: **be in charge of**.

**16.** The policeman _____ everything he had noticed to the inspector.
✔ **C) reported**
The pattern is **report something to someone**. Not **informed**, which takes the person as its object (**informed the inspector of everything**), and not **said**, which sounds unnatural with **everything he had noticed**.

**17.** These trees cannot be grown in such a cold _____ as ours.
✔ **B) climate**
**Climate** is the usual weather of a place over a long time, which affects which trees can grow there. Not **weather**, which describes conditions on a particular day.

**18.** The audience waited until the curtain had risen and then _____ into applause.
✔ **D) burst**
**Burst into** means to suddenly start doing something: **burst into applause / tears / laughter**. It is a fixed collocation.

**19.** _____ up children properly is mainly their parents' duty.
✔ **E) bringing**
**Bring up children** means to care for and educate them until they are adults. Not **raising** or **rearing**, because they are not used with **up**: we say **raising children**, not **raising up children**.

**20.** When he makes a _____ by car, he takes his family with him.
✔ **E) journey**
**Make a journey** means to travel from one place to another, especially by land. Not **travel**, which is not used as a countable noun with **a**, and not **voyage**, which is a long trip by sea or in space.

**21.** Science has made great _____ during the past 30 years.
✔ **C) advances**
**Make advances** means to make progress or develop: **Medicine has made great advances.** Not **advantages**, which are benefits, not progress.

**22.** People who live in a small village are bound to see a good _____ of each other.
✔ **C) deal**
**A good deal of** means a lot of. **See a good deal of someone** means to meet them often.

**23.** As soon as the children were _____, their mother got them out of bed and into the bathroom.
✔ **D) awake**
After **be** we need an adjective, and **awake** (not sleeping) is an adjective: **The children were awake.** Not **woke** or **awoke**, which are past forms of verbs and can't follow **were**.

**24.** This blue door was _____ painted green.
✔ **D) originally**
**Originally** means at first, before a change: the door was green at first and is blue now. Not **before**, which doesn't fit naturally in this position.

**25.** Her shoes _____ her gloves; they look very well together.
✔ **B) match**
Things that **match** have the same colour or style, so they look good together. Not **suit**, which is usually about whether something looks good on a person: **That dress suits you.**

**26.** If you have a _____ to make about the food, I am willing to listen.
✔ **C) complaint**
**Make a complaint** means to say formally that you are not happy with something. It is a fixed collocation.

**27.** His father had _____ him how to make model airplanes.
✔ **C) taught**
The pattern is **teach someone how to do something**. The father gave the knowledge, so the verb is **taught**. Not **learnt**, because the learner does the learning, and we can't say **learnt him**.

**28.** The old man got into the _____ of storing money under the bed.
✔ **E) habit**
**Get into the habit of doing something** means to start doing it regularly. Not **tradition**, which is a custom shared by a group over a long time.

**29.** Violent programs on television may have a bad _____ on children.
✔ **C) influence**
**Have an influence on** means to affect how someone thinks or behaves. Not **affection**, which means love or fondness.

**30.** The shoes fitted her _____.
✔ **A) perfectly**
**Fit perfectly** means to be exactly the right size. The other adverbs don't collocate with **fit** in this meaning.

**31.** Could you please _____ an appointment for me to see Mr. Smith?
✔ **B) arrange**
**Arrange an appointment** means to organise a meeting at a fixed time. We can also say **make an appointment**, but **make** is not an option.

**32.** Tell your brother to come _____ because it's going to rain in a minute or two.
✔ **A) indoors**
**Come indoors** means to come inside a building. The clue is the rain. Not **outdoors**, which is the opposite.

**33.** As he was ill, he had to _____ the party.
✔ **A) miss**
**Miss** means to not go to an event that you wanted to attend: **I missed the party because I was ill.** Not **avoid**, which means to stay away from it on purpose.

**34.** When he was at school, he won the first _____ for good behavior.
✔ **B) prize**
You **win first prize** in a competition or at school. Not **price**, which is how much something costs, and not **reward**, which is given for a service, not 'first'.

**35.** Can't you _____ your chief to let you have a holiday?
✔ **D) persuade**
The pattern is **persuade someone to do something**, meaning to make them agree by giving reasons. Not **make**, because **make someone do** has no **to**.

**36.** The girl's father _____ to buy her a car if she passed her examination.
✔ **C) agreed**
The pattern is **agree to do something**, meaning to say you will do it. Not **accepted**, which can't be followed by **to + verb**, and not **approved**, which needs **of**.

**37.** The carriage was _____ by four horses.
✔ **E) drawn**
**Drawn** (from **draw**) means pulled: **a carriage drawn by horses**. Not **driven**, because a person (the driver) drives a carriage, not the horses.

**38.** He ate what he could, and gave the _____ of the food to the birds.
✔ **E) rest**
**The rest of** means the part that is left. Not **remain**, which is a verb; the noun is **the remains**.

**39.** They decided to leave the waiter a big _____ because the food and service had been excellent.
✔ **C) tip**
A **tip** is extra money you give to a waiter or driver for good service: **leave a tip**. Not **reward**, which is money for help such as finding something lost.

**40.** As it had not rained for several months, there was a _____ of water.
✔ **B) shortage**
A **shortage** is a situation where there is not enough of something. The clue is **had not rained for several months**. Not **loss**, which means losing something you had.

**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