ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

# Vocabulary Test About BUYING CLOTHES Choose The Right Answer MCQ Exercise 22

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## Explanations

**1.** I can't afford a new pair of shoes, _____ alone a fur coat.
✔ **D) let**
**Let alone** means 'and certainly not'. It comes after a negative idea to add something even less likely: **I can't afford shoes, let alone a fur coat.** Not **even**, because **even alone** is not an English phrase.

**2.** There is a good _____ of cardigans in that store.
✔ **D) selection**
A **selection** is a group of things you can choose from. **A good selection of cardigans** means the shop has many different cardigans. Not **offering**, because we don't say **a good offering of** for goods in a shop.

**3.** These trousers are too _____; I'll have to get a bigger pair.
✔ **D) tight**
Clothes that are too small for your body are **tight**. The clue is **a bigger pair**. Not **loose**, because loose trousers are too big, so you would need a smaller pair.

**4.** I'm afraid none of our material will exactly _____ the colour of your sample.
✔ **D) match**
When two colours are the same or look good together, one **matches** the other: **This fabric matches the colour of your sample.** Not **fit**, because **fit** is about size and shape, not colour.

**5.** The cost of the material is _____ in the bill for the work.
✔ **D) included**
**Included in** means it is part of the total. Here the price of the material is part of the bill, so you don't pay for it separately. Not **enclosed**, because **enclosed** means put inside an envelope with a letter.

**6.** Karen is very _____; she is always buying clothes she cannot really afford.
✔ **C) extravagant**
An **extravagant** person spends too much money, often on things they don't need. The clue is **buying clothes she cannot really afford**. Not **expensive**, because things are expensive, not people. **Exorbitant** describes prices that are much too high.

**7.** I wanted to buy you a dress when I was in England, but I didn't know your _____.
✔ **C) size**
Your **size** is the number or letter that shows how big your clothes must be, for example **size 12** or **medium**. Not **waist**, because the waist is only one part of the body, not the size of a dress.

**8.** This scarf is available in a wide _____ of colours.
✔ **B) range**
**A wide range of** is a fixed phrase that means many different kinds: **a wide range of colours**. Not **line**, because **a line** in a shop is one type of product, and we don't say **a wide line of colours**.

**9.** A tailor _____ you for a new suit.
✔ **B) measures**
A tailor **measures** you, which means he finds out the size of your body with a tape measure, so the suit will fit. Not **sizes**, because **size** is not normally used as a verb for people.

**10.** All these sweaters are _____ by the local people on a small Scottish island.
✔ **C) made**
This is a passive sentence (**are** + past participle), and **made by** tells us who produced the sweaters: **They are made by local people.** Not **knitting**, because after **are ... by** we need a past participle, not an -ing form. Not **founded** or **built**, because we found organisations and build houses, not clothes.

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