ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Vocabulary Test About RENTING A FLAT Choose The Correct Answer MCQ Exercise 112

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Explanations

1. The only _____ of the flat is that it's a bit too small.
✔ **B) disadvantage**
A **disadvantage** is a bad point or a problem with something. Being too small is a bad point of the flat. Not **complaint**: we say **a complaint about** something, not **of** it, and a complaint is something a person says.

2. They are going to ask the landlord to _____ their rent.
✔ **D) lower**
To **lower** the rent means to make it smaller or cheaper. It takes an object: **lower the rent**, **lower the price**. Not **fall**: the rent can fall by itself, but you cannot **fall** something. Not **lessen**: it is used for feelings or effects (**lessen the pain**), not for prices.

3. The flat we have rented is very _____ for the train station.
✔ **B) convenient**
Convenient for a place means near it and easy to reach: **The hotel is convenient for the airport.** Not **near**: we say **near the station**, not **near for** the station.

4. I would love to have a house _____ but for the time being I must rent this flat.
✔ **C) of my own**
The fixed phrase is **a house of my own**, which means a house that belongs only to me. Other examples are **a room of her own** and **a car of their own**. The other prepositions are not used in this phrase.

5. Our main concern is to raise the lodgers' _____ of living.
✔ **D) standard**
The fixed phrase is **standard of living**: how comfortable people's lives are, such as their money, housing and services. We often say **raise the standard of living**. Not **conditions**: we say **living conditions**, and it does not usually go with **raise**.

6. Students in hostels are _____ to keep their rooms clean and tidy.
✔ **B) expected**
Be expected to do something means you are supposed to do it, because it is a rule or a duty. Example: **Students are expected to arrive on time.** Not **wanted**: **They are wanted to...** is not correct English.

7. Are you going to _____ your flat in Cracow while you are abroad?
✔ **C) let**
In British English, the owner **lets** a flat, which means renting it to someone for money. Example: **They let their house to students.** Not **hire**: in British English you hire things like cars or rooms for a short time, not your own flat. **Sale** is a noun, so it cannot fill the gap.

8. He asked if we would _____ to share the room.
✔ **B) agree**
The pattern is **agree to do something**, which means to say yes to doing it. Example: **He agreed to share the room.** Not **consider**: it needs an **-ing** form (**consider sharing**). Not **accept**: it takes a noun, so we say **accept an offer**, not **accept to share**.

9. The _____ for the flat is $70 a week.
✔ **D) rent**
Rent is the money you pay regularly to live in a flat or house that belongs to someone else. Not **fee**: a fee is paid for a service, for example a school fee or a doctor's fee.

10. We are _____ into our new flat next week.
✔ **C) moving**
Move into a flat or house means to start living there. Example: **We moved into our new house in May.** Not **entering**: it only means going into a place, not going there to live.

11. The tenants were _____ not to disturb other tenants after 11 p.m.
✔ **D) requested**
The passive pattern is **be requested (not) to do something**, which means to be politely asked. Not **demanded**: we demand something **from** someone, so **They were demanded to...** is wrong. Not **appealed**: the pattern is **appeal to someone to do something**, and it is not used in the passive like this.

12. Could we both stay at your flat? Have you got enough _____?
✔ **C) room**
Room (an uncountable noun) means free space for people or things: **Is there enough room for two more people?** Not **place**: when we mean free space, **enough place** is a common mistake.

13. My landlady doesn't _____ me to have parties.
✔ **B) allow**
The pattern is **allow someone to do something**, which means to give permission. Example: **My parents allow me to stay out late.** Not **approve**: we say **approve of something**, and it never takes the pattern **approve someone to do**.

14. When the owner let the flat to me, I signed a (an) _____ that I would leave at the end of June.
✓ **B) agreement**
An **agreement** is a written document in which two people promise to do something. You can **sign an agreement**. Not **advice**: it is uncountable and is not something you sign. Not **bargain**: it means something bought cheaply.

15. _____ a flat with someone is cheaper than living on your own.
✓ **D) Sharing**
Share a flat with someone means to live in the same flat and use it together. Example: **I share a flat with two friends.** The other verbs do not go with **a flat with someone**.

16. Your new flat _____ me very much of the one we had in London.
✓ **D) reminds**
The pattern is **remind someone of something**, which means to make someone think of a similar thing. Example: **This song reminds me of my school days.** Not **remembers**: a person remembers something, and the verb is never followed by **me of**.

17. The _____ of newcomers to longstanding residents is very high in this block of flats.
✓ **D) proportion**
The proportion of A to B compares the size of one group with another, like a ratio. Here it compares newcomers with long-standing residents. Not **percentage**: we say **the percentage of newcomers**, but **percentage** is not used with **to** to compare two groups.

18. I should like to rent a flat: modern, comfortable and _____ in a quiet position.
✓ **A) above all**
Above all means 'most importantly' and comes before the most important item in a list. Here the quiet position matters most. Not **after all**: it means 'in spite of what was expected' or 'remember that', and it does not pick out the main point.

19. The room was noisy and not very _____ for studying.
✓ **D) suitable**
Suitable for means right or good enough for a purpose. Example: **This film is not suitable for children.** Not **proper**: it means correct or real, and **proper for studying** is not natural.

20. Many accidents in the home could be _____ if householders gave more thought to safety in their houses.
✓ **A) avoided**
To **avoid** an accident means to stop it from happening. The sentence uses the passive **could be avoided**. Not **protected**: we protect people or things **from** danger, but we do not protect an accident.

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