



Answers

1. d) for
2. b) to
3. a) to
4. c) for
5. a) for
6. d) to
7. c) to
8. d) for
9. a) to
10. d) for
11. b) for
12. c) to
13. d) to
14. a) for
15. c) for
16. b) to
17. a) to
18. d) for
19. b) for
20. c) to



Explanations

1. “for” (d)

Use 'for' to indicate the intended recipient of a gift or benefit: 'for you' means it is intended for you.

2. “to” (b)

Use 'to' + infinitive to express purpose: 'to deposit this cheque' explains why you need to go to the bank.

3. “to” (a)

'Talk to' is a fixed collocation meaning to have a conversation with someone: 'talked to her manager'.

4. “for” (c)

'Bad for' is a fixed adjective + preposition collocation: something is bad FOR your health, teeth, etc.

5. “for” (a)

Use 'for' + noun to express purpose or occasion: 'for the office party' tells us what the chocolates are intended for.

6. “to” (d)

Use 'to' with 'give' to indicate the recipient — the person who receives the flowers: 'gave the flowers to his wife'.

7. “to” (c)

'Listen to' is a fixed verb + preposition collocation: you always listen TO something or someone.

8. “for” (d)

Use 'for' + noun to express what you are preparing for: 'for her final exams' indicates the goal of her studying.

9. “to” (a)

Use 'to' with 'suggest' when indicating the person who receives the suggestion: 'suggest something to someone'.

10. “for” (d)

'Apply for' is a fixed verb + preposition collocation: you apply FOR a job, scholarship, or position.

11. “for” (b)

'Blame someone for' is a fixed verb + preposition collocation: you blame someone FOR something they did wrong.

12. “to” (c)

Use 'to' + infinitive to express purpose: 'to let some fresh air in' explains why she opened the window.

13. “to” (d)

Use 'to' with verbs of transfer (hand, give, pass) to indicate the recipient: 'handed the papers to the students'.

14. “for” (a)

'Sorry for' is a fixed collocation when followed by a noun: you are sorry FOR something that happened.

15. “for” (c)

'For lunch/breakfast/dinner' is a fixed expression. Use 'for' with meals when asking what someone ate: 'What did you have for lunch?'

16. “to” (b)

Use 'to' when directing speech or communication toward someone: 'said goodbye to her colleagues'.

17. “to” (a)

Use 'to' + infinitive to express purpose: 'to get his wallet' explains why he went back home.

18. “for” (d)

'Good for' is a fixed adjective + preposition collocation: something is good FOR someone or something.

19. “for” (b)

Use 'for' + noun to express the occasion or purpose: 'for our parents' anniversary' tells us what the party is for.

20. “to” (c)

Use 'to' to indicate direction or destination with verbs of movement/transfer: 'return the books to the library'.