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КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

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**СОВЕРШЕНСТВУЙТЕ СВОЙ
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ**

**IMPROVING ENGLISH
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY**

Учебно-методическое пособие



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Представляет собой учебный материал обучающего и проверочного характера с целью повторения и систематизации знаний основных грамматических и лексических явлений, а также развития навыков чтения.

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INTRODUCTION

This book is designed for the students of the Preparatory Department who are interested in extra practice in English grammar. It provides a thorough and precise account of all the major areas of English including multiple choice exercises. It may be useful for intermediate level students preparing for their entrance exams or improving their language competence. The book consists of 4 parts:

- part 1 covers most of the grammar areas and can serve as a basis for revision and as a means for practicing different structures;

- part 2 drills students in asking questions;

- part 3 contains tests on synonyms and antonyms which allows to broaden the basic English vocabulary. In addition, students learn the logical opposites of important words, thus enhancing their overall command of language;

- part 4 offers nonfiction reading passages with comprehensive questions. This part helps to practise and develop reading skills, prepare for English exams and also improve logical ability;

- part 5 includes 10 progress tests.

NOUNS (SINGULAR / PLURAL)

1. Tea is a drink made of the dried ... of a plant that grows in hot countries. A. leafs C. leaves B. leafes D. leaf	11. Airplane is the fastest ... of transport. A. mean C. meanes B. mean's D. means
2. John brushes his ... twice a day. A. teeth C. toothes B. tooth D. teethes	12. There are three ... working for the project. A. women scientist C. women scientists B. woman scientists D. woman scientist
3. His wife is one of the six sisters so he has five A. sisters-in-law C. sister-in-laws B. sisters-in-laws D. sister-in-law's	13. He showed me ... of his country house. A. photos C. photoes B. photo D. a photoses
4. I don't want ... or help. A. advices C. advice B. an advice D. advise	14. Horror films are not suitable for... . A. childs C. children B. childrens D. child
5. There are too many ... in the barn. A. mice C. mouse B. mouses D. mices	15. I usually eat ... for lunch. A. fruit C. fruits B. a fruit D. the fruit
6. I've been to Italy A. much times C. many times B. many time D. much time	16. They have a lot of A. moneys C. monies B. money D. moneies
7. The rainbow is one of the most beautiful ... of the nature. A. phenomenons C. phenomenon B. phenomenas D. phenomena	17. The cat has left white ... all over the sofa. A. hair C. hairs B. haireas D. hairs'
8. To translate this article we need a person with ... of Spanish. A. a good knowledge B. good knowledge C. good knowledges D. a good knowledges	18. It was a pretty furnished room, with ... and some lovely ... in green. A. a piano, furnitures B. a piano, furniture C. piano, furniture D. pianos, furnitures
9. Do you like ... ? A. tomato C. tomatoes B. tomatos D. tomatos'	19. Burning ... can also be used to produce energy. A. a rubbish C. rubbish B. rubishes D. rubbishes
10. The White ... of Dover are the first sight many people have of England. A. Cliffs C. Cliffes B. Cleaves D. Cliff	20. What's the plural of lady? A. ladies C. lady B. ladys D. ladyes

NOUNS (POSSESSIVE CASE)

<p>1. ... father is an engineer. A. William and Michaels' B. William and Michael's C. Williams' and Michaels' D. William's and Michael's</p>	<p>11. Where is ...? A. yesterday's paper B. yesterdays paper C. the yesterday paper D. paper of yesterday</p>
<p>2. Jane is a close friend of A. Mary's mothers' B. Marys' mother C. Mary mothers' D. Mary's mother</p>	<p>12. It is not his ... problem. A. parents C. parents's B. parentes D. parents'</p>
<p>3. Do they sell ... clothes here? A. childrens C. childrens's B. childrens' D. children's</p>	<p>13. You can buy it at the A. chemists C. chemists's B. chemist's D. chemist</p>
<p>4. He is a friend of A. Ann C. Anns B. Ann's D. Anns's</p>	<p>14. I need ... sleep. A. eight hour's C. eight hours' B. an eight hours D. eight hours's</p>
<p>5. I came to the party in my ... dress. A. sister's-in-law B. sister's-in-law's C. sister-in-law's D. sisters'-in-law</p>	<p>15. ... garden is very large. A. The Brown C. The Browns' B. The Browns D. The Brown's</p>
<p>6. The ... are old and dirty. A. men clothes C. men's clothes B. mans' clothes D. mens' clothes</p>	<p>16. The ... is «Business Today» A. title of the book C. book's title B. title of the book's D. books' title</p>
<p>7. The ... London is very old. It was built in 1078. A. tower of the C. tower's B. tower of D. tower</p>	<p>17. She washes the ... every month. A. kitchen's door C. kitchen door B. door kitchen D. kitchens door</p>
<p>8. I prefer to read ... poems. A. Shakespeare and Byron's B. Shakespeare's and Byron's C. Shakespeare's and Byron D. Shakespeare and Byron</p>	<p>18. Please, tell ... that they'll be late getting home from school. A. Bob's and Jan father B. Bob's and Jan's father C. Bob and Jan's father D. Bob and Jan fathers</p>
<p>9. Linda is ... now. Do you want me to call her? A. at Paul's C. at Paul B. at Paul' D. house of Paul</p>	<p>19. These ... children go to school. A. women C. woman's B. women's D. women'</p>
<p>10. They had two ... holiday last year. A. week C. weeks' B. week's D. weeks</p>	<p>20. Mike is a He always helps me. A. my's classmate C. mine classmate B. classmate of my D. classmate of mine</p>

ARTICLES

ARTICLES 1

1. I don't think it's easy to study ... foreign languages. A. a C. — B. an D. the	11. Where is ... money? — It is on ... table. A. a, the C. — , a B. an, a D. the, the
2. Once ... week I am on duty. Then I come to my school very early. A. a C. — B. an D. the	12. My sister is ... very good pupil. She works at ... English language hard. A. a, the C. — , — B. an, — D. the, the
3. ... Johnsons are our neighbours. A. a C. — B. an D. the	13. They are in ... room opposite ours. A. a C. — B. an D. the
4. Her brother goes to ... same school she does. A. a C. — B. an D. the	14. London, ... capital of England, is ... largest city in the world. A. a, the C. — , the B. an, a D. the, the
5. What's this? — It's cheese. — Is ... cheese fresh or stale? — It's fresh. A. a C. — B. an D. the	15. ... houses across the street were in ruins. A. a C. — B. an D. the
6. I want ... breakfast at ... quarter to nine. A. a, a C. — , — B. an, the D. the, a	16. «How did you like ... film?», she asked. A. a C. — B. an D. the
7. At this time of ... year the days are still short. A. a C. — B. an D. the	17. What's this? — This is ... tomato juice. A. a C. — B. an D. the
8. ... day was fine but in ... afternoon it became cooler. A. a, an C. — , the B. the, — D. the, the	18. After ... supper he usually goes for ... walk. A. a, a C. — , a B. the, the D. the, a
9. She is ... most honest person I've ever met. A. a C. — B. an D. the	19. She was ... small woman, ... little shorter than her husband. A. a, a C. a, the B. the, a D. the, the
10. ... air was fresh and clean. A. a C. — B. an D. the	20. I like ... coffee for ... breakfast. A. a, the C. — , — B. the, — D. the, the

ARTICLES 2

<p>1. — Where is ... milk? — I've just put it into ... fridge.</p> <p>A. a, a C. — , the B. the, a D. the, the</p>	<p>11. I can't eat... apple. It's very sour, I like ... sweet apples.</p> <p>A. the, the C. — , the B. an, a D. the, —</p>
<p>2. Could you tell me where you put ... money.</p> <p>A. a C. — B. an D. the</p>	<p>12. Soon he bought himself ... house and married ... pretty Japanese girl.</p> <p>A. a, a C. the, a B. a, the D. the, the</p>
<p>3. It was ... most successful party I had ever attended.</p> <p>A. a C. — B. an D. the</p>	<p>13. ... H/happiness does not make ... people selfish.</p> <p>A. a, the C. — , — B. — , the D. the, —</p>
<p>4. We live in ... small flat near ... center of the city.</p> <p>A. a, the C. a, — B. a, a D. the, the</p>	<p>14. This is ... good typewriter, but it isn't as good as ... one I had yesterday.</p> <p>A. a, the C. a, — B. a, a D. the, the</p>
<p>5. Do you collect ... stamps?</p> <p>A. a C. — B. an D. the</p>	<p>15. What ... lovely children!</p> <p>A. a C. — B. an D. the</p>
<p>6. Is it ... big theatre? — Yes, it's ... biggest theatre in the city.</p> <p>A. a, the C. — , the B. a, a D. the, the</p>	<p>16. It was ... beautiful day. ... sun shone brightly in the sky.</p> <p>A. a, the C. — , a B. the, the D. the, a</p>
<p>7. She was ... tall, thin, fair-haired girl with ... rather large nose.</p> <p>A. a, a C. — , — B. an, — D. the, the</p>	<p>17. ... town of Windsor is ... typical English town.</p> <p>A. a, a C. — , the B. — , — D. the, a</p>
<p>8. She thinks she will stay in ... bed.</p> <p>A. a C. — B. an D. the</p>	<p>18. ... first three questions are easy.</p> <p>A. a C. — B. an D. the</p>
<p>9. Which is ... highest mountain in the world?</p> <p>A. a C. — B. an D. the</p>	<p>19. That's ... good idea. Let's arrange it like that.</p> <p>A. a C. — B. an D. the</p>
<p>10. ... mistake I made in my dictation was very silly.</p> <p>A. a C. — B. an D. the</p>	<p>20. Keep quiet! ... children are already sleeping.</p> <p>A. a C. — B. an D. the</p>

ARTICLES 3

1. ... D/doctors cure ... sick people. A. a, a C. — , the B. — , — D. the, the	11. Man doesn't live by ... bread alone. A. a C. — B. an D. the
2. It was ... terrible journey. ... plane was overcrowded. A. a, the C. — , a B. the, the D. a, a	12. She was ... most beautiful girl I had ever seen. A. a C. — B. an D. the
3. We live in ... old house not far from ... city centre. A. a, the C. an, a B. an, the D. the, the	13. ... coffee I bought last week is very good but very expensive. A. a C. — B. an D. the
4. What time is it? — I don't know. I don't have ... watch. A. a C. — B. an D. the	14. He likes to travel by ... train. So that time he left on ... 5 o'clock train. A. a, — C. — , the B. the, — D. the, the
5. Why aren't ... children at ... school today? A. a, the C. — , — B. the, the D. the, —	15. Is there ... vacant room with ... bath at your hotel? A. a, the C. — , a B. a, a D. the, the
6. If you want ... sensible advice, go to your teacher. A. a C. — B. an D. the	16. Bill never gets up before 9 a.m. It's 8.30 now, so he is still in ... bed. A. a C. — B. an D. the
7. It was ... fine day, early in June, and ... air was bright. A. a, the C. — , — B. — , the D. the, an	17. ... Tower of London is ... popular tourist attraction. A. a, a C. — , a B. the, the D. the, a
8. ... Minsk is ... capital of Belarus. A. a, the C. — , the B. — , a D. the, a	18. ... dogs are domestic animals. A. a C. — B. an D. the
9. I will be at work in ... morning. A. a C. — B. an D. the	19. Why does ... he look so frightened? A. a C. — B. an D. the
10. I learnt to play ... flute when I was at ... school. A. a, — C. — , the B. the, the D. the, —	20. I bought ... nice pair of ... gray socks yesterday. A. a, — C. — , the B. an, — D. the, the

PRONOUNS

PRONOUNS (FEW / LITTLE, MANY / MUCH)

1. Would you like ... cake? A. few C. a few B. little D. a little	11. Are there ... shops in the city? A. a lot of C. few B. a little D. little
2. They have so ... money and we have so ... A. much, few C. many, few B. much, little D. many, little	12. Don't worry. I will be back in ... days. A. a few C. a lot of B. a little D. lots
3. They have sold ... computers this year. A. much C. less B. little D. fewer	13. There are ... toys in the bag. It's almost empty. A. many C. few B. a few D. little
4. Could you give me ... help? A. a few C. few B. a little D. little	14. There are ... oranges and ... water on the table. A. a few, a little C. few, a few B. a little, a few D. little, a little
5. I can't do ... I'm afraid. I have so ... time. A. little, a few C. many, few B. much, little D. much, a little	15. How ... time have we got before the flight? A. many C. much B. a little D. little
6. There are ... boys in our classroom, but ... girls. A. a few, a little C. very few, little B. a lot of, very few D. a lot of, very little	16. There is only ... yoghurt left in the fridge. A. many C. lots B. little D. a little
7. Do you want to spread ... jam on your slice of bread? A. a few C. few B. little D. a little	17. The pills seemed to have ... effect on my cold. A. a few C. few B. little D. a little
8. We have got ... problems at the moment. A. much C. lots B. a lot of D. little	18. I've received ... birthday cards this year than last year. A. a few C. few B. fewer D. fewest
9. I usually put ... sugar in my tea. A. much more C. many more B. much little D. fewer	19. Men of ... words are the best men. A. few C. little B. fewest D. less
10. There is no need to hurry, we still have ... time left. A. few C. little B. a few D. a little	20. It's foggy today. You can see ... cars in the streets of the town. A. few C. little B. a few D. a little

PRONOUNS (FEW / LITTLE, MANY / MUCH)

1. Please be quick. I have ... time. A. few C. little B. a lot of D. a little	11. Would you like ... apples? A. a lot of C. little B. a few D. a little
2. Tell me ... words about your family, please. A. few C. little B. a few D. a little	12. Do you know ... foreign actors? A. many C. lot of B. much D. a little
3. There are only ... English books in our library. A. few C. little B. a few D. a little	13. If you eat too ... sweets, you will become fat. A. many C. a lot B. much D. lots
4. He has ... knowledge of the subject; you'd better ask somebody else. A. few C. little B. a few D. a little	14. We have to go shopping. There is ... food left. A. few C. little B. much D. many
5. Do many people know about this new bookstore? — No, only A. few C. little B. a few D. a little	15. Is there any cheese in the fridge? — Yes, but not A. many C. much B. a lot of D. a much
6. Small islands in the Pacific are inhabited by ... thousands of people. A. few C. little B. a few D. a little	16. When Tim was a student he had a small room and ... money. A. very few C. very little B. a few D. very a little
7. Have your cousins got ... photos? — Yes, A. a lot of, a lot C. much, many B. many, a lot D. many, much	17. The film has just started. We haven't missed very A. many C. much B. a lot of D. a little
8. There is too ... salt in the soup. A. many C. much B. a few D. a little	18. May I have ... of this cake? A. few C. little B. a few D. a little
9. I'd like just ... tea. A. much C. many B. a few D. a little	19. I have ... time for anything but work. A. few C. little B. a few D. a little
10. It was ... frosty yesterday. The temperature was two degrees below zero. A. few C. little B. a few D. a little	20. It was his birthday so I wish him ... happy returns. A. many C. much B. a few D. more

PRONOUNS (SOME / ANY / NO)

1. ... child can learn to read and write. A. Some C. No B. Any D. Someone	11. He is lazy. He never does ... work. A. some C. any B. no D. none
2. It hasn't made ... difference. A. some C. no B. any D. a lot of	12. I hardly know ... here. A. anybody C. nobody B. somebody D. someone
3. I like ... fruit except apples. A. any C. anything B. not D. no any	13. There is ... new under the sun. A. something C. nothing B. anything D. no
4. There are ... biscuits left, but there isn't ... cake. A. any, any C. any, some B. some, some D. some, any	14. What would you like to eat? I don't mind Whatever you've got. A. something C. nothing B. anything D. no
5. We couldn't buy ... , because ... of the shops were open. A. anything, no one B. nothing, none C. anything, none D. something, no	15. ... was ready to go, but Dad couldn't find the tickets A. Anyone, anywhere B. Anyone, nowhere C. Everyone, anywhere D. Everyone, nowhere
6. Sorry, I can do ... for you. A. someone C. nothing B. no one D. anyone	16. Would you like ... coffee? A. any C. anything B. some D. something
7. Have you got ... objections? A. any C. none B. some D. not	17. I doubt he has got ... money. A. something C. some B. anything D. any
8. If you see ... newspapers, please, buy them for me. A. some C. no B. any D. none	18. You can't go on holiday without ... money. A. some C. no B. any D. every
9. You can find this rule in ... textbook. A. anything C. some B. any D. not	19. We are having a party tonight and I've invited ... I know. A. everything C. everyone B. everywhere D. someone
10. Ira wasn't carrying ... in her hands. A. nothing C. anything B. something D. everything	20. We visit our parents ... weekend. A. every C. some B. everything D. none

PRONOUNS (SOME / ANY / NO)

1. You can buy soap at ... supermarket. A. some C. any B. something D. anything	11. We got home without ... problem. A. any C. some B. every D. no
2. I know you speak ... French, but do you speak ... German? A. any, any C. any, some B. some, some D. some, any	12. There is ... tea in the cup, but it is very cold. A. no C. nothing B. any D. some
3. I met them long ago, so I don't remember ... of them. A. anyone C. some B. someone D. nobody	13. The room was silent. Jo could hear ... but the beating of his own heart. A. nothing C. anybody B. anything D. something
4. I haven't got ... razor-blades. A. some C. no B. something D. any	14. The rain is ... heavier now. A. some C. something B. somewhat D. someone
5. Water has more uses than ... other single substance. A. no C. not B. some D. any	15. There is hardly ... reason why I can't go to the game. A. some C. no B. all D. any
6. ... from the office called you the other day. A. None C. Some B. Somebody D. Anyone	16. We have got ... eggs. Let's make an omelet. A. few C. some B. any D. none
7. There is hardly ... food left. A. some C. any B. no D. every	17. I doubt if ... can help her. A. somebody C. something B. anybody D. any
8. You can go ... you want. A. somewhere C. anywhere B. some D. any	18. Would you like ... hot chocolate? A. some C. no B. any D. every
9. Look at these skirts ... of them are elegant now. A. nothing C. no B. none D. no one	19. It was an awful day yesterday. ... went wrong. A. Nothing C. Something B. Everything D. Anyone
10. Let's drive ... else next time. A. somebody C. anybody B. somewhere D. anywhere	20. His story was ... but lies. A. something C. anything B. nothing D. none

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

1. ... garden is next to It's nice. A. Hers, our C. Her, our B. Her, ours D. Hers, ours	11. Some friends of ... came late. A. their C. them B. theirs D. they
2. I don't know why Tom hasn't invited ... to ... party. A. she, him C. her, his B. her, him D. she, his	12. There's someone at the door. ... is the postman. A. It C. She B. He D. There
3. We know ... rather well, and both Kate and Rob know A. them, us C. their, us B. they, ours D. them, theirs	13. There are more than seven billion of ... on the Earth. A. us C. them B. ours D. ours'
4. My children don't do the work that ... teachers give A. their, them C. their, they B. them, their D. there, them	14. Paula and ... haven't received ... invitation. A. I, their C. us, their B. me, theirs D. ours, them
5. Jason saw ... arrive at the show. A. theirs C. they B. their D. them	15. Please, don't take ... book, take A. him, my C. his, my B. him, mine D. his, mine
6. ... is the two-door navy Sedan. A. Theirs C. There's B. Their D. Their's	16. People take ... clothes to the laundry to have ... washed. A. their, it C. their, them B. his, they D. its, them
7. ... is an age of complexity and challenge. A. Our C. Ours' B. Ours D. Our's	17. I'm going to a wedding on Sunday. A friend of ... is getting married. A. mine C. my B. me D. myself
8. Since the earth was formed, ... climate has changed. A. it's C. his B. its D. their	18. My parents were very glad to meet A. him C. his B. he D. himself
9. Is it Jane and Mary's house? — No, ... is the one across the road. A. theirs C. hers B. their D. there	19. Between you and ... , I plan to join the match team. A. them C. us B. me D. we
10. Rachel came to the party with a friend of A. her C. hers B. her own D. she	20. How hard ... works at the language! A. I C. they B. me D. she

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

1. She took her dog with ... A. herself C. hers B. itself D. her	11. She heard steps behind ... A. her C. herself B. herself D. hers
2. I am going to the shops to get ... some tennis shoes. A. me C. myself B. oneself D. mine	12. They say that ... new house ... is nice, but the garden is very small. A. its, itself C. their, themselves B. their, itself D. theirs, themselves
3. Tom and Ann blamed ... for the accident. A. themselves C. theirselves B. themself D. them	13. We really enjoyed ... at the party. A. — C. ourselves B. ourself D. us
4. Yesterday I saw ... on television. A. mine C. myself B. me D. my	14. He is sitting in front of ... A. me C. myself B. mine D. ourselves
5. I usually shave ... before breakfast. A. myself C. me B. — D. mine	15. Barry caught that seal fish ... A. hisself C. himself B. oneself D. itself
6. I've already got used to spending weekends ... A. myself C. by myself B. with myself D. on myself	16. What will they do with ... when they leave school? A. themselves C. they B. themself D. theirs
7. Self-respect is important. It's important for people to like ... A. yourself C. yourselves B. oneself D. themselves	17. Don't take him to the party. He'll spoil everything ... A. himself C. — B. hisself D. himselfes
8. I don't like team work, so I prefer working by ... A. me C. mine B. myself D. my	18. Sam would like to marry a girl younger than ... A. himself C. him B. his D. her
9. Theresa took a photo of ... A. herself C. she B. herselfes D. her	19. I felt ... uncomfortable. A. myself C. me B. — D. mine
10. Why don't you speak for ... ? A. itself C. myself B. yourself D. yourselves	20. We can't afford ... a new house. A. ourselves C. — B. ourself D. us

PRONOUNS (THERE / IT, THIS / THESE, THAT / THOSE)

1. Look! ... a big hole in my skirt! A. There is C. Is B. It is D. There are	11. Put ... clothes in the wardrobe. A. this C. there B. these D. that
2. We often go fishing ... really good fun. A. There's C. It's B. Is there D. Is it	12. Do you see ... car over there? It's a Ford. A. this C. that B. these D. those
3. ... wet, and ... no wind at all. A. There was, it was B. It was, there was C. It was, there wasn't D. There was, it wasn't	13. Tim isn't coming home at Easter ... year. A. that C. these B. this D. —
4. Why not take a taxi? ... a long way from your house to the airport. A. There is C. Is it B. It is D. There are	14. Do you remember ... winter when we all went to Egypt? A. that C. this B. those D. these
5. ... is 1.30 p.m. now, ... is time to have lunch. A. There, there C. It, it B. There, it D. It, there	15. Hello! ... is Alan. Can I speak to Harry, please? A. this C. that B. these D. those
6. What has happened? Why is ... an ambulance in the yard. A. it C. — B. there D. its	16. Who was ... girl I saw you with last night? A. that C. this B. those D. these
7. If ... is cold in the room, you can turn on the heater. A. it C. there B. it's D. —	17. Do you want to sit on ... chair here or on ... one over there? A. this, that C. that, this B. these, that D. these, those
8. ... something charming in her manners. A. It was C. There was B. It wasn't D. There wasn't	18. Look at ... colourful air balloons in the sky! A. these C. those B. thise D. that
9. ... important to know at least one foreign language. A. It is C. Its B. There is D. There's	19. I wish I would have bought ... woolen sweater last Sunday. A. this C. these B. that D. those
10. ... very warm in Tenerife in January. A. It C. It's B. There's D. There	20. ... buildings just in front of you were erected in the 18th century. A. that C. this B. those D. these

PRONOUNS (NO / NEITHER / NONE / EITHER / BOTH)

<p>1. I am afraid there are ... vacancies in the company at present. A. not C. none B. neither D. no</p>	<p>11. What are you going to have: tea or coffee? — ... , I am not thirsty. A. both C. either B. neither D. none</p>
<p>2. I saw two films yesterday, but I didn't like ... of them. A. neither C. none B. no D. either</p>	<p>12. Ann and John are ... scientists. A. either C. any B. both D. no</p>
<p>3. I asked two people the way to the station but ... knew. A. neither C. both B. none D. either of them</p>	<p>13. Look at these shoes ... of them are elegant now. A. none C. no B. nothing D. not</p>
<p>4. It's ... use crying over spilt milk. A. no C. neither B. not D. none</p>	<p>14. ... of the people I met were English. A. no C. none B. not D. neither</p>
<p>5. I can see you tomorrow, but ... on Tuesday or Friday. A. no C. neither B. not D. none</p>	<p>15. How many of the university teachers do you know personally? — A. no C. no one B. neither D. none</p>
<p>6. He was of ... need for help. A. no C. none B. not D. neither</p>	<p>16. ... two people look alike. A. no C. none B. not D. neither</p>
<p>7. Somebody is wrong: ... you or me. A. both C. neither B. either D. any</p>	<p>17. There was ... chance of escape. A. not C. no B. none D. neither</p>
<p>8. You can't sail when there is ... wind. A. not C. neither B. none D. no</p>	<p>18. I got home at 6 p.m. To my surprise ... of my parents were there. A. both C. either B. one D. none</p>
<p>9. ... you do will make any difference. A. nothing C. something B. anything D. none</p>	<p>19. Even one old car is better than A. none C. no B. nothing D. not</p>
<p>10. ... Sam ... John was there. A. either, nor C. neither, or B. neither, no D. neither, nor</p>	<p>20. This painting is wonderful. Unfortunately, I know ... about it. A. nobody C. no B. nothing D. not</p>

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

1. The man ... robbed you has been arrested. A. who C. what B. whom D. which	11. Jenny is the only person ... I think will succeed. A. which C. who B. whom D. whose
2. The friend ... party I went to is a vet. A. which C. what B. whose D. who	12. Give the message to ... phones. A. whomever C. who B. whoever D. whom
3. The person ... I thought was the senator turned out to be an actor. A. whom C. who B. which D. of whom	13. The girl to ... I was talking is a reporter. A. who C. whom B. that D. which
4. Nora's the only girl ... understands me. A. whose C. which B. who D. what	14. The police are investigating the incident ... took place this afternoon. A. who C. that B. what D. this
5. I've eaten only two apples. ... are the rest? A. what C. when B. where D. why	15. He helped me to do the home task, ... was kind of him. A. that C. which B. where D. who
6. Rockall is an uninhabited island ... lies north of Scotland. A. that C. who B. what D. whose	16. They have invented a television set ... is as small as a watch. A. what C. who B. which D. whom
7. ... is he? — He's my brother. A. what C. who's B. which D. who	17. ... is he? — He's our manager. A. what C. who's B. which D. who
8. ... shoes should I wear with the dress — my blue ones or my black ones? A. what C. whose B. which D. who	18. Parts of Buckingham Palace, ... the queen lives, are open to the public. A. which C. where B. who D. what
9. «1984» was written by George Orwell ... real name was Eric Blair. A. whose C. which B. who D. whom	19. The man ... called just now is my dentist. A. which C. what B. whom D. who
10. My wallet, ... was in my bag, has disappeared. A. what C. which B. when D. that	20. I saw a film ... was very good. A. what C. where B. that D. who

PRONOUNS (ANOTHER / THE OTHER)

<p>1. I like this pen, but I don't like A. the others C. another B. others D. anothers</p>	<p>11. Some people like extreme sports ... hate them. A. other C. others B. other's D. the other</p>
<p>2. «Go and play with some ... children», she said. A. the other C. other B. another D. others</p>	<p>12. I was tired and so were A. the others C. all B. everyone D. the other</p>
<p>3. Neither Sue nor ... two actors brought their costumes to the rehearsal. A. other C. the other B. others D. the others</p>	<p>13. I share a student flat with three ... , so there's never a quiet moment. A. other C. others B. other's D. others'</p>
<p>4. I have two packs of cards. One is on the table, ... is in the drawer. A. another C. other B. the other D. others</p>	<p>14. I am keeping my eyes open for ... job, as I don't like the ... I've got. A. one, second C. another, one B. another, — D. the other, one</p>
<p>5. This painting reminds me ... one in the National Gallery. A. other C. another B. the other D. others</p>	<p>15. Only two of us are here. ... guests have already left. A. The other C. Others B. Other D. The others</p>
<p>6. I don't think I can wear this shirt for ... day. It's dirty. A. other C. the other B. another D. other's</p>	<p>16. Sam is taller than any ... boy in his class. A. another C. the other B. other D. others</p>
<p>7. There is a book store on ... side of the street. A. the other C. others B. other D. the another</p>	<p>17. At weekends I do my housework on one day so ... day I'm free to relax. A. other C. another B. the other D. any</p>
<p>8. If that doesn't work, you'll have to think of ... way of solving the problem. A. other C. the other B. another D. other's</p>	<p>18. Jack stayed for ... ten minutes and then left without saying good-bye. A. other C. another B. the other D. others</p>
<p>9. Shall we have ... drink? A. other C. another B. the other D. an other</p>	<p>19. Some people like coffee, ... people like tea. A. other C. the other B. others D. another</p>
<p>10. I don't like this bag. Will you show me ... (in the bag shop)? A. other C. another B. the other D. an other</p>	<p>20. One boy played the piano while two ... sang. A. other C. others B. another D. the others</p>

PRONOUNS (REVISION 1)

<p>1. She is a successful lawyer, but ... of her sons chose law as a career.</p> <p>A. no C. none B. neither D. nobody</p>	<p>11. Harold showed me some photos, I looked at ... and didn't say</p> <p>A. it, anything C. they, nothing B. them, anything D. them, nothing</p>
<p>2. I called Ann in the afternoon but ... was at home. I left her a message on the answering machine.</p> <p>A. someone C. everyone B. no one D. anyone</p>	<p>12. I don't need ... money — take ... back.</p> <p>A. this, them C. this, it B. these, them D. those, them</p>
<p>3. ... hand before ... at last bumped against ... hard.</p> <p>A. My, me, some B. My, I something C. Mine, me, something D. My, me, something</p>	<p>13. ... early morning, and ... few people in the street.</p> <p>A. There was, there were B. It was, there were C. It was, there was D. There was, they were</p>
<p>4. Rome is famous for ... monuments.</p> <p>A. it C. his B. it's D. its</p>	<p>14. There were ... people at the church.</p> <p>A. very much C. too many B. very little D. too little</p>
<p>5. ... duck in the pond had a piece of bread in its beak.</p> <p>A. Any C. Any one B. Every D. Every one</p>	<p>15. The only ... in the store were Kim and he.</p> <p>A. ones C. one B. once D. one's</p>
<p>6. I have done ... I thought was right.</p> <p>A. that C. what B. this D. which</p>	<p>16. Mexican food is ... I like best.</p> <p>A. one C. which B. that D. what</p>
<p>7. Her mother is her best friend and they talk to ... a lot.</p> <p>A. themselves C. oneself B. each other D. some other</p>	<p>17. I have looked through three plans. They ... have certain disadvantages.</p> <p>A. all C. anyone B. both D. everyone</p>
<p>8. The article from ... you took these facts must be quite old.</p> <p>A. that C. what B. which D. one</p>	<p>18. ... of my presents was a box of stationary.</p> <p>A. Some C. One B. No D. Another</p>
<p>9. There are ... letters for you, sir.</p> <p>A. no C. not B. none D. ones</p>	<p>19. I am sure it wasn't Sue ... broke it!</p> <p>A. which C. she B. who D. what</p>
<p>10. Some people like the sea, ... prefer the mountains.</p> <p>A. other C. no B. others D. another</p>	<p>20. I am not going ... tonight.</p> <p>A. nowhere C. anywhere B. somewhere D. their</p>

PRONOUNS (REVISION 2)

1. Buses into town run ... ten minutes. A. each C. every B. all D. whole	11. He had a child holding on to ... hand. A. every C. both B. each D. neither
2. She lost A. all C. whole B. everything D. they	12. ... is yours. A. all C. whole B. everything D. both
3. We spent ... afternoon working outside and got tired. A. all the C. the all B. whole D. on the whole	13. Although both buildings were designed by the same architect ... one is quite different. A. no C. every B. each D. any
4. A proper diet recommends lemons and oranges. ... are rich in vitamin C. A. all C. either B. both D. each	14. Brenda and Sam ... said what they thought. A. every C. none B. all D. each
5. The boys were discussing the subject but ... had a different point of view. A. every C. others B. each D. one	15. Not ... the stories about the film are true. A. every C. all B. many D. each
6. The teacher wished them ... good luck. A. everybody C. all B. whole D. many	16. Nearly ... house in the city was damaged during the war. A. each C. all B. every D. whole
7. ... time you use my dictionary you forget to put it back on the shelf. A. each C. all B. every D. some	17. ... in the tour buses is eager to get started. A. all C. every B. allbody D. everyone
8. ... chair and table looks freshly painted. A. each C. all B. both D. everything	18. ... the magazines and that book were left in the hall. A. either C. neither B. both D. every
9. There are two good hotels in the town. You can stay in ... of them. A. all C. some B. any D. either	19. ... that he said was lies. A. all C. everyone B. both D. some
10. The train stopped at ... little station. A. each C. every B. all D. either	20. ... work was done in one day. A. every C. each B. all D. whole

ADVERBS / ADJECTIVES 1

<p>1. Our new cellphone fits ... into the average-sized pocket.</p> <p>A. easy C. easier B. easily D. as easy</p>	<p>11. Jackson came pretty ... to winning that last race.</p> <p>A. close C. closely B. closelier D. closer</p>
<p>2. This hand cream smells ... , what's it called?</p> <p>A. lovely C. love B. lovingly D. lovelier</p>	<p>12. He cared ... for ecological problems.</p> <p>A. deep C. deeply B. deeper D. as deep as</p>
<p>3. She spoke ... because her granny was sleeping.</p> <p>A. quite C. quietly B. quitely D. quiet</p>	<p>13. The meat tasted ... and the potatoes hadn't been cooked enough.</p> <p>A. awful C. awfuller B. awfully D. in an awful way</p>
<p>4. I thought the test was ... easy.</p> <p>A. pretty C. prettily B. prettier D. the prettiest</p>	<p>14. Days began early and ended</p> <p>A. of lately C. last B. late D. lately</p>
<p>5. We heard voices as we drew ... to the village.</p> <p>A. nearly C. nearer B. near D. nearer</p>	<p>15. Foreign tourists will be allowed to leave the country</p> <p>A. free C. more free B. in a freely way D. freely</p>
<p>6. The door was ... open.</p> <p>A. widely C. wide B. widly D. the widest</p>	<p>16. The bike can ... be assembled in 30 minutes.</p> <p>A. easy C. easier B. easily D. easierly</p>
<p>7. You'll never get better if you don't eat. You've ... touched your dinner!</p> <p>A. hard C. hardly B. harder D. more hard</p>	<p>17. Some of these kids drive their cars far too</p> <p>A. faster C. fast B. fastly D. fastlier</p>
<p>8. He is ... spoken of. He is a good specialist.</p> <p>A. high C. highly B. highlier D. higher</p>	<p>18. She's been rather ill</p> <p>A. of lately C. late B. last D. lately</p>
<p>9. The results are not ... I thought.</p> <p>A. so bad as C. bad enough than B. as bad than D. so bad than</p>	<p>19. The phone is ... up on the wall.</p> <p>A. high C. highly B. highlier D. higher</p>
<p>10. The path leads ... to the front door.</p> <p>A. straightly B. straightedly C. straighter D. straight</p>	<p>20. This sounds ..., doesn't it?</p> <p>A. good C. well B. will D. the better</p>

ADVERBS / ADJECTIVES 2

1. My house is ... than yours. A. bigger C. biggest B. the biggest D. more big	11. This flower is ... than that one. A. most beautiful C. beautifuler B. more beautiful D. the beautiful
2. This is ... book I have ever read. A. interesting B. more interesting C. the most interesting D. the interesting	12. He was ... thief of all. A. clever C. cleverest B. the cleverest D. cleverer
3. Which is ... animal in the world? A. the most dangerous C. danger B. more danger D. as dangerous	13. Who is ... woman on earth? A. the rich C. richer B. the richest D. the most rich
4. A holiday by the sea is ... than a holiday in the mountains. A. the best C. good B. better D. gooder	14. It is strange but a coke is often ... than a beer. A. expensiver C. the expensivest B. more expensive D. as expensive
5. Non-smokers usually live ... than smokers. A. the longest C. long B. more longer D. longer	15. No ... information followed. A. far C. father B. further D. the furthest
6. I think she is still ill. She looks even ... than last week. A. worse C. bad B. more bad D. more worse	16. His results are not ... his colleague's. A. so good as C. to good like B. as good as D. so good like
7. Which of the three supermarkets do you think has ... range of products? A. widest C. the widest B. the most wide D. wider	17. It's becoming ... to attract new customers. We need a new strategy. A. harder and hardest B. harder and harder C. hard and hard D. hard and harder
8. He has ... potential than anyone thought. A. bigger C. the biggest B. the bigger D. big	18. In the last few months, competition has become A. more tough C. more tougher B. much tougher D. much tough
9. Things are better organised now — we have ... problems than before. A. more less C. less B. least D. fewer	19. There are more accidents on this road because it's ... than the others. A. narrower C. more narrow B. narrow D. the narrowest
10. I chose this car as my favourite because it's ... all the ones I have driven. A. the fastest of C. more faster as B. the fastest from D. the fastest as	20. She's a lot ... in the new job than she was in the previous one. A. happy C. happier B. happiest D. the happier

NUMERALS

1. The scientist is in his ... A. thirties C. thirty's B. thirtys D. thirtieths	11. Next week we are going to study ... A. Lesson Nine C. Lesson Ninth B. Lesson Nineth D. the ninth lesson
2. «C» is ... letter of the English alphabet. A. third C. the of the third B. a third D. the third	12. About ... of the workers are young people. A. third-fifths C. third-fifth B. three-fifths D. three-fifth
3. ... of people sat quietly in the hall. A. Five hundreds C. Hundred B. Five hundred D. Hundreds	13. Eggs are cheap. I bought ... A. two dozens C. two a dozens B. two dozen D. two dozens of them
4. He wrote a ... report. A. five-thousand-word B. five-thousands-word C. five-thousands-words D. five-thousand-words	14. He's been in the US for ... A. one year and a half B. one year and half C. one year and an half D. one and half years
5. Today is ... A. the twenty-second of July B. the twenty-two of July C. twenty-second of the July D. the twenty-second of the July	15. The experiment will last for 150 days. Today is ... day. A. the one hundred and forty-ninth B. the one hundred and forty-ninth C. the one hundred forty-ninth D. one hundred and forty-nineth
6. During the ... trip, the boy wandered here and there. A. five hours C. five hour's B. five-hour D. five hour	16. About ... old people died of the flu last winter. A. two thousands of B. two thousand of C. two thousand D. two thousands
7. Be careful with that ... table. A. three-legged C. three-legged B. three-legs D. three-leg	17. The lesson is in ... 65. A. the room C. room B. a room D. room of
8. The letter was returned because he put only a ... stamp on it. A. thirty-cents C. thirty cent B. thirty-cent D. thirtieth-cent	18. More than ... of the teachers in our school are young or middle-aged. A. 70 percent C. 70 percentage B. 70 percents D. 70 percentages
9. You are ... who asks me this stupid question. A. five C. the fifth B. fifth D. the fiveth	19. The length of this avenue is 5 miles, ... four hundred ... fifty meters. A. and, and C. —, and B. and, — D. —, —
10. I graduated from the University ... A. year in 2010 C. in year 2010 B. 2010 D. in the year of 2010	20. It happened in Brest in ... A. 1940s C. the 1940s B. 1940th D. the 1940 th

PREPOSITIONS 1

1. I must go ... Moscow in spring. A. for C. at B. in D. to	11. My mother is a teacher ... English. A. on C. of B. in D. at
2. Wait ... me, please. I'll come ... a minute. A. to, by C. for, through B. to, in D. for, in	12. We turned ... the tape-recorder and listened ... music. A. in, to C. on, to B. off, in D. of, on
3. Look ... the blackboard. Do you see any mistakes ... it? A. at, on C. on, in B. to, at D. at, at	13. I don't know what town he comes A. for C. out of B. from D. of
4. George is still at work. He will stay there ... 5 o'clock. A. till C. for B. at D. through	14. If you are interested ... literature you may join our literary society. A. at C. in B. on D. of
5. Before leaving the house make sure that you've turned ... the electricity. A. of C. off B. down D. on	15. You must finish this work ... the end of the week. A. at C. by B. in D. for
6. We have a nice flat ... the centre of Minsk. A. in C. on B. at D. into	16. Tell Kate to bring the book ... an hour. A. at C. over B. in D. through
7. I think this flat is too small ... our family. A. to C. for B. too D. in	17. I took my English exam the day ... yesterday. A. by C. before B. over D. after
8. You can take any ... these books. A. off C. out of B. from D. of	18. This text is too difficult ... me. A. to C. at B. for D. of
9. What is he afraid ...? A. off C. at B. by D. of	19. Shall we meet ... your place? A. to C. in B. by D. at
10. I think you can get there ... bus. A. by C. on B. with D. in	20. Peter and I are going ... a walk. A. on C. for B. at D. to

PREPOSITIONS 2

1. My son is going ... school next year. A. at C. into B. to D. in	11. Our classes last ... six o'clock. A. at C. for B. till D. in
2. Take the book ... the bag and give it to me. A. out C. from B. off D. out of	12. They live in the country, a long way ... Minsk. A. out of C. to B. of D. from
3. There are a lot of heigh buildings ... our street. A. at C. inside B. in D. on	13. Don't turn ... the radio. Father is working. A. down C. off B. on D. of
4. ... twelve thirty we have a break ... lunch. A. in, to C. at, for B. on, at D. at, to	14. There was nobody to take care ... the old man. A. about C. off B. of D. for
5. I am going to work in the library ... three hours tomorrow. A. on C. at B. for D. in	15. My friend is going to take his exam ... two days. A. on C. in B. through D. by
6. Kate is very good ... English. A. at C. on B. in D. with	16. My little son is afraid ... dogs. A. of C. with B. by D. at
7. I am going to look ... these articles in the evening. A. at C. through B. along D. over	17. What time did you arrive ... the station? A. to C. in B. — D. at
8. Are you doing anything special ... the weekend? A. at C. in B. on D. over	18. Have you made ... your mind where to go in summer? A. off C. of B. up D. in
9. We went ... Moscow ... train. A. in, on C. to, by B. at, with D. —, in	19. I'll see you tomorrow ... 8 a.m. A. in C. on B. at D. by
10. I was ... need of 5 dollars. A. in C. at B. with D. for	20. Our studies begin ... September. A. at C. in B. on D. the

PREPOSITIONS 3

<p>1. The major was accompanied ... his wife on his recent tour.</p> <p>A. of C. with B. by D. for</p>	<p>11. You must pay more attention ... your grammar.</p> <p>A. on C. to B. of D. for</p>
<p>2. Alice, wake me up ... half an hour.</p> <p>A. in C. over B. for D. through</p>	<p>12. Take ... your jacket! It is hot here.</p> <p>A. of C. off B. away D. down</p>
<p>3. I had been looking ... my dog everywhere but couldn't find it.</p> <p>A. for C. after B. at D. about</p>	<p>13. I'm ... a hurry. John is waiting ... me at the Institute.</p> <p>A. in, for C. on, to B. at, at D. — , near</p>
<p>4. ... first I would like to congratulate you ... passing your exams.</p> <p>A. For, with C. At, on B. From, at D. In, about</p>	<p>14. Tea will be served ... the dining-room.</p> <p>A. at C. in B. on D. for</p>
<p>5. The house is very good but it's too far ... the centre of the city.</p> <p>A. from C. till B. of D. to</p>	<p>15. It's getting dark. Shall I turn ... the light?</p> <p>A. down C. of B. off D. on</p>
<p>6. Would you like some coffee ... breakfast?</p> <p>A. at C. to B. for D. by</p>	<p>16. Ann takes great delight ... telling stories.</p> <p>A. at C. on B. about D. in</p>
<p>7. Can you explain this word ... me?</p> <p>A. by C. for B. at D. to</p>	<p>17. Can I get to the library ... foot?</p> <p>A. at C. on B. by D. with</p>
<p>8. Will you tell me what's going ... here?</p> <p>A. off C. on B. — D. in</p>	<p>18. They will have finished building their garage ... September.</p> <p>A. in C. by B. on D. at</p>
<p>9. Has anyone been sent ... Dr. Smith?</p> <p>A. from C. at B. in D. for</p>	<p>19. Help! The house is ... fire!</p> <p>A. in C. at B. on D. of</p>
<p>10. Everything was fine except ... the first two rainy days.</p> <p>A. for C. — B. of D. in</p>	<p>20. Guess who I ran ... this morning!</p> <p>A. on C. onto B. to D. into</p>

VERBS

VERBS (PRESENT TENSES)

1. I ... a single word she ... A. don't believe, saying B. don't believe, is said C. am not believing, is saying D. don't believe, says	11. I ... they ... her. A. think, like B. think, likes C. am thinking, are liking D. think, are liking
2. If you ... me a song, I will sing it at the concert. A. will write C. writes B. write D. has written	12. Nick is very bright. He ... five languages. A. speakes C. speak B. is speaking D. speaks
3. Excuse me, do you speak English? I ... for a hotel. A. is looking C. am looking B. look D. have been looking	13. The first person who ... the finishing line is the winner. A. crosses C. will cross B. cross D. have crossed
4. I don't like she always ... with you! A. argue C. have argued B. argues D. is arguing	14. Why is Tom upset? — He ... his bag. A. loses C. has been losing B. has lost D. is losing
5. Look, this album ... mine. It ... to me. A. is, belong C. is, belongs B. am, belongs D. is, is belonging	15. Slow down! You ... too fast! There ... a speed limit of 30 miles. A. are driving, is C. drive, is B. have driven, is D. are driving, are
6. She ... apples for two hours. A. has been picking C. has picks B. is picking D. picks	16. Everything ... to him who ... A. comes, wait C. is coming, waits B. comes, waits D. come, waits
7. He ... a lot of weight recently. A. 's gaining C. 's gained B. gains D. 's be gained	17. Where is Kate? She ... at the pub. A. is being C. has been B. is D. has been being
8. They ... the road all this week, but they ... not ... it yet. A. have being repairing, have finished B. have been repairing, have finished C. have been repairing, have finishing D. have been repair, finished	18. We ... all here now except Ben. He ... lunch. A. are being, is having B. have been, has C. are, has D. are, is having
9. I ... plans for the summer right now. A. makes C. am making B. make D. have been making	19. The train ... tomorrow at 10 a.m. A. leave C. leaves B. will leave D. is leaving
10. They ... always to pay the bills! A. are forgetting C. forget B. are forget D. have forgotten	20. We're hot. We ... since 8 o'clock. A. have jogged C. have been jogging B. are jogging D. jog

VERBS (PAST TENSES)

1. Al ... glad to hear he ... the exam. A. was, passed C. was, has passed B. was, had passed D. is, passed	11. It was the first time he ... his boots. A. cleans C. cleaned B. had cleaned D. was cleaned
2. Tom ... for three years before he ... the competition. A. had been swimming, entered B. was swimming, entered C. had swum, was entering D. had been swimming, was entering	12. When I ... at the stadium, the football match ... A. come, had finished B. was coming, finished C. came, had finished D. had come, finished
3. In 2016 I wanted a relaxing holiday, so we ... to stay on a small island. A. choose C. have chosen B. had chosen D. chose	13. I noticed that it ... all night and everything was wet. A. was raining C. had been raining B. rained D. had rained
4. I saw you yesterday from the bus. Where ... you ... at that time? A. was hurrying C. did hurry B. were hurrying D. had hurried	14. Neil ... the door and ... the room. A. was opening, entered B. opened, was entering C. opened, entered D. had opened, entered
5. I thought that I ... my key and was very glad when I ... it. A. lost, had found C. lost, found B. had lost, found D. was losing, find	15. People ... to believe that the world was flat. A. use C. used B. was using D. had used
6. I ... because I ... my book. A. apologized, had forgotten B. had apologized, forgot C. was apologizing, had forgotten D. apologized, forgot	16. He ... when he ... on a banana skin. A. ran, slipped B. was running, slipped C. was running, was slipping D. ran, was slipping
7. Jo ... the envelope and ... the letter. A. opened, had read B. had opened, read C. opened, read D. opened, was reading	17. While we ... for the bus, it ... to rain. A. waited, started B. were waiting, had started C. were waiting, started D. had been waiting, would start
8. He ... his leg so he couldn't walk. A. broke C. broke B. had broken D. was breaking	18. I hurt myself when I ... my bike. A. was mending C. had mended B. mended D. did mend
9. We ... in the sunshine for about half an hour when I suddenly ... sick. A. were sitting, was feeling C. sat, felt B. had been sitting, felt D. had sat, feel	19. I knew I ... him somewhere before. A. saw C. had seen B. would see D. was seeing
10. I was very tired. When I ... to bed, I fell asleep immediately. A. got C. had got B. was getting D. had get	20. Charlie Chaplin ... in a number of films. A. had starred C. was starring B. starred D. had been starring

VERBS (FUTURE TENSES)

1. As soon as you ... me, I ... you. A. will call, will contact B. will call, contact C. call, contact D. call, will contact	11. I ... the bread while he ... the ham. A. will be buttering, will be slicing B. will be buttering, is slicing C. am buttering, will be slicing D. am buttering, are sliced
2. I don't know when Bob A. comes C. will come B. is coming D. will have come	12. I think I ... home now. A. will go C. will be going B. go D. is going
3. Helen ... at home at 7p.m. She ... at the garden. A. won't be, will be working B. isn't, will be working C. won't be, will work D. won't be, is working	13. When we ... again, I am sure Pam ... a famous singer. A. meet, will become B. meet, will have become C. will meet, will have become D. will meet, will become
4. Don't stay up late tonight or you ... tomorrow morning. A. will be tired C. are tired B. will have been tired D. tire	14. If we ... late for the class, our teacher ... angry. A. are, will be C. will be, will be B. are being, will be D. will be, is
5. Boris will ... to Berlin at 3 o'clock tomorrow. A. have flied C. fly B. be flying D. flies	15. All our students ... for London by this time next week. A. will leave C. will have leaved B. will be leaving D. will have left
6. I think it ... tomorrow. A. will rain C. will have rained B. rains D. is raining	16. The film ... at half past six. A. is starting C. starts B. will start D. will be start
7. Sam will ... here for six years on Friday. A. work C. have been working B. be working D. has been working	17. Great news! My friends ... to stay with us. A. are coming C. will come B. come D. will be coming
8. Don't lift the bags. I ... you. A. am helping C. will be helping B. will help D. help	18. Don't phone me at 5 p.m. I will ... tennis then. A. be play C. have played B. play D. be playing
9. I hope she ... all about it by the time I ... her. A. will hear, will see C. hears, see B. 'll have heard, see D. 'll hear, see	19. Don't start reading the other books until you ... this one. A. have finished C. will finish B. will have finished D. finishes
10. There is going to be a big art exhibition. It ... a lot of visitors. A. is attracting C. attracts B. will be attracting D. will attract	20. By Christmas we ... using your car for half a year. A. will have been C. will have B. have been D. will been

VERBS (REVISION)

1. By the time the police get there, the robbers A. will vanish C. will have vanished B. vanish D. vanished	11. Martin said that he ... the tickets the next day. A. bought C. will buy B. had bought D. would buy
2. You ... an umbrella when you left the house, didn't you? A. have C. was having B. had had D. had	12. By the time we ... to the cinema, the film A. get, will begin C. got, had begun B. got, would begin D. got, had
3. I ... my homework all morning and haven't done it yet. A. am doing C. do B. have been doing D. did	13. I ... long hours that's why I look so pale. A. have been working C. worked B. have worked D. work
4. He never says when he A. will arrive C. arrives B. is arriving D. arrived	14. Love ... the world go round. A. make C. is making B. makes D. has been making
5. Call me when he A. will arrive C. arrives B. is arriving D. arrived	15. It is late. I ... a taxi. A. take C. will take B. am taking D. will be taking
6. We ... non-stop for four hours before we get to Rome. A. will fly C. will have been flying B. fly D. will be flying	16. Hello! I am in Minsk. It ... with rain. A. pours C. will be pouring B. pour D. is pouring
7. Why ... you inside the car? — It ... of petrol and I want to check for leaks. A. are smelling, smells B. do smell, smells C. are smelling, is smelling D. do smell, is smelling	17. He ... his leg, so he ... to come. A. has broken, is able to come B. has broken, won't be able C. broke, won't be able D. has broken, will be able
8. We ... the bus. Now we ... to go home on foot. A. had missed, have B. missed, are having C. have missed, have D. have missed, are having	18. They ... over the Ands when the plane A. were flying, crashed B. were flying, were crashing C. flew, crashed D. flew, were crashing
9. She ... out the dress and ... it on. A. had taken, put C. took, putted B. took, put D. had taken, puts	19. Nancy ... like her father. A. is looking C. has looked B. has been looking D. looks
10. When Mom ... money, she ... me a bike. A. will get, will buy C. gets, will buy B. will get, buys D. gets, buys	20. I ... lunch with Sam tomorrow as usual. A. will have C. will be having B. have D. am having

VERBS (REVISION2)

<p>1. You are out of breath!</p> <p>A. Have you being running? B. Do you run? C. Have you been running? D. Did you run?</p>	<p>11. I ... him since he ... working here.</p> <p>A. have never trusted, started B. have never trusted, has started C. had never trusted, started D. didn't trust, had started</p>
<p>2. Don't make noise: the children ... to fall asleep.</p> <p>A. is trying C. will try B. are trying D. try</p>	<p>12. Thank you for your offer, but I ... not to accept it.</p> <p>A. decide C. decided B. have decided D. had decided</p>
<p>3. Why are you busy packing? — My train ... in two hours, so I ... the house in an hour.</p> <p>A. is leaving, will leave B. leaves, will leave C. leaves, leave D. will leave, will leave</p>	<p>13. He ... for six years when he ... his degree.</p> <p>A. has been studying, gets B. will have been studying, gets C. will have studied, will get D. will study, will get</p>
<p>4. By the end of the next week Nick ... his book.</p> <p>A. will finish C. will have finished B. has finished D. has been finished</p>	<p>14. More and more people ... up smoking nowadays.</p> <p>A. give C. are giving B. gives D. is giving</p>
<p>5. Somebody is at the door. I ... to see who it is.</p> <p>A. go C. will be going B. will go D. will have gone</p>	<p>15. If you ... in a warmer climate, you not ... so many colds.</p> <p>A. live, will get C. live, get B. will live, will get D. 'll be living, get</p>
<p>6. She works harder than I ... to work at her age.</p> <p>A. am used C. had used B. was used D. used</p>	<p>16. Thank you for your letter. Your news ... very interesting.</p> <p>A. was C. are B. have been D. will be</p>
<p>7. At the end of the film I ... that I ... it before.</p> <p>A. realized, had seen C. realized, saw B. realize, have seen D. realize, see</p>	<p>17. He was sorry that he ... to me for so long.</p> <p>A. didn't write B. wasn't writing C. hadn't been writing D. hasn't been writing</p>
<p>8. When the light ... out I ... in the armchair reading a book.</p> <p>A. goes, am sitting C. went, was B. went, sit sitting D. goes, sit</p>	<p>18. I don't know where Susan is. May be she ... in the yard.</p> <p>A. was sitting C. sits B. is sitting D. will be sitting</p>
<p>9. The police ... the criminal yet.</p> <p>A. hasn't found C. find B. haven't found D. found</p>	<p>19. My Dad ... when I use his things.</p> <p>A. don't like C. won't like B. didn't like D. doesn't like</p>
<p>10. Be attentive and more serious. You always ... something!</p> <p>A. lose C. are losing B. have lost D. lost</p>	<p>20. Have you heard that Ann ... all her exams this week?</p> <p>A. passed C. has passed B. passes D. had passed</p>

ACTIVE / PASSIVE VOICE

1. Don't touch the kettle. You ... yourself. A. will burn C. will be burnt B. will be burn D. will burnt	11. Mary always ... me to help her when she ... her flat. A. want, decorate B. wants, decorate C. wants, is decorated D. wants, decorates
2. Who ... Richard's TV-set? A. is repairing C. repair B. is repair D. is being repaired	12. The devil ... not so black as he A. is, painted C. are, is painted B. is, is painted D. has been, paints
3. Pancakes ... from flour, eggs and milk. A. are make C. make B. are made D. made	13. The old house on the corner will ... in two weeks. A. have been knocked C. knocked B. be knocked D. knock
4. — I need a pen. — Don't worry. I ... you mine. A. lend C. will lend B. will be lent D. will have lent	14. She ... him your words as soon as she sees him. A. is given C. will give B. gives D. will be given
5. The results of his work ... in the newspaper soon. A. is published C. publish B. will publish D. will be published	15. Yesterday our flight ... because of the fog. A. cancelled C. had been cancelled B. was cancelled D. had cancelled
6. If we ... , all the tickets ... by the time we ... there. A. don't hurry, will have been sold, get B. not hurry, will have been sold, got C. don't hurry, 'll have been sold, 'll get D. won't hurry, will have be sold, get	16. He ... the show they ... on TV now. A. hates, watch B. is hating, are watching C. hates, are watching D. is hating, have been watching
7. The play was a success as the cast ... carefully. A. selected C. has been selected B. had selected D. had been selected	17. My passport ... last month, and nobody has found it yet. A. lost C. has been lost B. was lost D. had been lost
8. We ... the article by four o'clock. A. 'll be translated C. 'll have translated B. will translate D. translate	18. The new hotel ... next year. A. is going to open C. is opening B. will be open D. will be opened
9. Next May they will ... with this team for ten years. A. play C. have played B. be playing D. have been playing	19. I don't know when Ann A. will come C. are coming B. come D. will be coming
10. Your English ... better every day. A. are getting C. gets B. is getting D. get	20. Don't go in there, a programme A. is recorded C. is recording B. is being recorded D. records

ACTIVE / PASSIVE VOICE (REVISION)

1. When the burglar ran out of the house he ... by a policeman. A. arrested B. was arrested C. would be arrested D. had been arrested	11. A new theatre ... in the city. What a beautiful building it will be! A. was being built C. is built B. is being built D. is building
2. The police officer said that every house in the street ... already. A. had been searched C. search B. were searched D. searched	12. Two burglars ... arrested in Minsk some days ago. A. are C. were B. will be D. had been
3. Yesterday I was going home and all the time I had an impression that I A. am followed B. followed C. was followed D. was being followed	13. Nobody knows where his picture is. Perhaps, it A. has been stolen C. was stolen B. will be stolen D. stolen
4. In some parts of the world tea ... with milk and sugar. A. is serving C. is served B. serves D. served	14. Hurry up! All the food will ... by the time you arrive there. A. be eaten C. have been eaten B. have eaten D. have been eating
5. Paper ... by the Chinese long before its use ... in Europe. A. was invented, were known B. invented, known C. was invented, was known D. invented, was known	15. The task ... by Friday evening. A. will have been completed B. will be completed C. is completed D. will have completed
6. The girls are going home now because all the work A. was done C. have been done B. is done D. has been done	16. The boy ... to the butcher's to buy a piece of meat. A. was send C. was sent B. sent D. was sending
7. Meat ... with a fork and a knife. A. is eaten C. eats B. are eaten D. is eating	17. The article ... not ... yet. A. has translated B. has been translated C. will be translated D. is translated
8. This tree ... in the 19 th century. A. is planted C. has been planted B. was planted D. had been planted	18. The poem must ... by heart. A. be learnt C. is learnt B. will be learnt D. was learnt
9. This book may ... in any library. A. is found C. find B. be found D. found	19. The post cards ... when you say. A. are sent C. will be sent B. were sent D. will send
10. I entered the room and saw that the letters A. were typed C. were being typed B. will be typed D. are being typed	20. The factory doesn't work. The toys ... not ... now. A. are being made C. have been made B. are made D. have made

REPORTED SPEECH

<p>1. Harry asked me what time ... to leave for the airport.</p> <p>A. did I want C. wanted I B. I want D. I wanted</p>	<p>11. Gillian asked how long ... studying English.</p> <p>A. I had been C. had I been B. I have been D. I was</p>
<p>2. The neighbour asked Nick ... so much noise.</p> <p>A. not to make C. don't make B. not making D. doesn't make</p>	<p>12. Tom asked if ... long to repair the car.</p> <p>A. it will take C. it would take B. would it take D. will it take</p>
<p>3. When she told me on the phone what time ... , I promised to pick her up.</p> <p>A. did she arrive B. she had arrived C. would she arrive D. she would arrive</p>	<p>13. She asked me if ... try to make another attempt to talk to her sister.</p> <p>A. I will C. I would B. will I D. would I</p>
<p>4. I was told that I ... to take two suitcases if I</p> <p>A. was allowed, want B. allowed, wanted C. will be allowed, want D. would be allowed, wanted</p>	<p>14. I'm sorry I didn't quite catch that. When did you say ...?</p> <p>A. the Browns moved B. have the Browns moved C. the Browns had move D. had the Browns moved</p>
<p>5. Did he tell how ... to renovate his flat?</p> <p>A. she was going C. was she going B. she is going D. is she going</p>	<p>15. I forgot that he ... not ... before.</p> <p>A. was here C. has been there B. had been there D. had been here</p>
<p>6. The teacher asked us</p> <p>A. don't be late C. to not to be late B. not to be late D. we don't be late</p>	<p>16. Don asked his friends if ... rice.</p> <p>A. did the like C. they liked B. liked they D. do they like</p>
<p>7. Tom said ... to the skating-rink</p> <p>A. he would go, tomorrow B. he would go, the next day C. he will go, the following day D. he will go, tomorrow</p>	<p>17. I told them ... any more.</p> <p>A. don't worry about this B. not to worry about that C. not to worry about this D. to worry about that</p>
<p>8. She wanted to know which book</p> <p>A. I had taken C. had I taken B. did I take D. I took</p>	<p>18. He warned me ... my flat yet.</p> <p>A. do not sell C. to sell B. about selling D. not to sell</p>
<p>9. Mary told me she ... for a better job at the moment.</p> <p>A. was looking C. looked B. is looking D. looks</p>	<p>19. I wonder ... be employing new staff for the summer.</p> <p>A. if they will C. will they B. if they would D. would they</p>
<p>10. My secretary informed me that Ms. Black ... while I ... out.</p> <p>A. phoned, was B. had phoned, was C. was phoning, had been D. had phoned, had been</p>	<p>20. «How about going for a walk?», I said to them.</p> <p>A. I suggested going for a walk B. I asked how about going for a walk C. I suggested them to go for a walk D. I asked if they went for a walk</p>

CONDITIONALS

1. We will be late if the bus ... A. doesn't arrive C. won't arrive B. hasn't arrived D. don't arrive	11. If I were you, I ... be there. A. will C. would B. was to D. shall
2. If Tom had enough money, he ... to the USA long ago. A. went C. would have gone B. have gone D. would go	12. If I ... their language, I could understand what they were saying. A. had known C. knew B. will know D. know
3. We ... win the cup if we keep playing this well. A. could have C. will B. are winning D. are	13. If you ... your credit card, you have to ring the bank. A. lost C. will lose B. loose D. lose
4. If I ... noticed Nick, I would have stopped him. A. — C. would have B. had D. have	14. If you live in Australia, January ... in the middle of summer. A. is C. would be B. was D. will be
5. If I ... you, I'd be a designer. A. were C. would be B. am D. will be	15. I wish my neighbors ... friendly. A. was C. are B. would be D. will be
6. I wish they ... so rude with you when you came there. A. were not C. are not B. hadn't been D. would not	16. What ... you ... if you happened to be with them? A. would have done C. would do B. will have done D. will do
7. She would be at the meeting if she ... told about it. A. had been C. has been B. was D. would be	17. If I hadn't missed the early train, I ... late. A. will be C. wouldn't have been B. would be D. won't have been
8. If Pam ... fewer sweets, she ... get slimmer. A. eats, would C. had eaten, will B. ate, might D. has eaten, would	18. When we ... to the cinema, we ... popcorn. A. will go; eat C. go; would eat B. go; eat D. will go; will eat
9. Had the guests come, I ... the house. A. must clean B. will clean C. would have cleaned D. would clean	19. If I had had money, I ... her a gift. A. will B. would buy C. would have bought D. will have bought
10. They ... let you on the plane unless you have a valid passport. A. had C. will B. have D. won't	20. If he had found a job, he ... for money now. A. won't ask C. hadn't been asked B. wouldn't ask D. won't have asked

INFINITIVE / - ING FORMS

1. She went for a walk instead ... sums. A. of doing C. for doing B. doing D. to do	11. My jeans need A. wash C. washing B. washed D. to wash
2. We enjoy ... shopping. A. to going C. go B. to go D. going	12. You are not allowed ... here. A. parking C. park B. to park D. to parking
3. Students don't have enough money ... on. A. living C. to live B. live D. to living	13. I don't mind ... after the baby for you. A. looking C. look B. to look D. to looking
4. My mother often makes me ... soup. A. eat C. eating B. to eat D. eats	14. Don't pretend ... what you aren't. A. to be C. being B. be D. not to be
5. I was used ... up early. A. to get C. to getting B. get D. getting	15. She dislikes ... ! A. be looked C. being looked at B. look at D. being looked
6. It's no use ... to him — he never listens. A. to talk C. talking B. talk D. to talking	16. I stopped ... for the bank in 2015. A. working C. work B. to work D. being worked
7. He stopped ... his colleague. A. greeting C. greeted B. to greet D. greet	17. They heard Paul ... on the phone. A. talk C. to talk B. talks D. talked
8. She decided ... his offer. A. not to accept C. not accepting B. not accept D. to not accept	18. I never saw him ... for school. A. be late C. late B. to be late D. to late
9. Pam is always the first A. to come C. come B. comes D. coming	19. Computers can ... in many fields. A. use C. be used B. have used D. is used
10. I was made ... the rule. A. learning C. to learn B. learn D. learnt	20. Will he let me ... to the party? A. go C. going B. to go D. goes

INFINITIVE / - ING FORMS

1. He is looking forward ... A. to our coming C. our come B. our to come D. to come	11. Sue denied ... my bicycle. A. taking C. to take B. about taking D. took
2. He doesn't allow ... here. A. park C. parking B. to park D. to parking	12. Sarah apologised ... the deal. A. to ruin C. for ruining B. ruining D. about ruining
3. My boss made me ... overtime. A. stay C. staying B. to stay D. stayed	13. It is no use ... over spilt milk. A. cry C. crying B. to cry D. to crying.
4. Do you know the girl ... in the corner? A. sits C. is sitting B. to sit D. sitting	14. He watched the people ... along the street. A. to hurry C. to be hurry B. hurrying D. hurried
5. What ... film! A. a boring C. a bored B. boring D. bored	15. He sat ... at me. A. staring C. stare B. stared D. to stare
6. It was too hot ... A. swimming C. to swim B. swam D. swim	16. He is incapable of ... a lie. A. to say C. telling B. to tell D. saying
7. There's a lot of homework ... A. do C. doing B. to do D. to doing	17. I'd like you ... the report on Friday. A. make C. making B. to make D. will make
8. I decided ... out for the evening. A. not to go C. not going B. not go D. to not go	18. I'd better ... at home. A. staying C. stay B. stayed D. to stay
9. The car wants ... A. to clean C. cleaning B. clean D. to be cleaning	19. I was made ... A. leaving C. leave B. to leave D. to be left
10. We regret ... you that you have failed. A. to tell C. tell B. telling D. to telling	20. My parents let me ... what I wanted when I was young. A. doing C. do B. to do D. did

MODAL VERBS

1. ... you help me with the washing up, please? A. Could C. Might B. Should D. Must	11. A driver ... to take the test in English. A. hasn't C. doesn't have B. needn't D. mustn't
2. Paul! You ... play with knives! A. haven't to C. aren't B. mustn't D. should	12. My sister ... speak five languages. A. have to C. must B. need D. could
3. He ... get a taxi. I'll give him a lift. A. needn't C. couldn't B. ought to D. wouldn't	13. She ... have left, but I'm not sure. A. must C. can't B. may D. should
4. ... I speak to Jane, please? A. Must C. Could B. Shall D. Should	14. A fair face ... hide a foul heart. A. must C. may B. ought to D. can to
5. You ... not afford to miss more lectures. A. must to C. have B. can D. can to	15. The gloves were dirty so they ... be washed. A. had to C. must B. can D. should
6. If I bought a lottery ticket, I ... win \$ 1000. A. can C. might B. should D. had to	16. You ... not steal other people's property. A. should C. may B. can't D. must
7. He'll ... to use the stairs, the lift is out of order. A. need C. must B. has D. have	17. Look at what you have done! You ... be more careful! A. may C. had B. should D. would
8. Why are you late? — Sorry, I ... go to the bank and there was a queue. A. must C. had to B. could D. should	18. He's stuck in a traffic jam. He ... miss the plain. A. should C. might B. have to D. need
9. Where ... we go next? — We can go to the park. A. shall C. must B. have D. would	19. This medicine ... be kept out of reach of children. A. ought C. must B. has D. need
10. He looks like British. He ... be British. A. has to C. need to B. must D. should	20. He ... to help his parents. A. ought C. need B. has to D. should

CONJUNCTIONS

1. We didn't leave ... Tom arrived. A. by the time C. until B. by D. before	11. The house ... he lives in is an old one. A. which C. what B. whose D. where
2. The woman ... is sitting behind you is my sister. A. which C. what B. who D. whose	12. ... hard he studies, he doesn't get good marks. A. However C. Although B. Despite D. Even though
3. There's a man ... house was on fire. A. whose C. who B. which D. that	13. We waited for you ... it got dark. A. by C. until B. before D. for
4. ... I was really tired, I couldn't sleep. A. Although C. Also B. Because of D. Before	14. By 2 p.m., there was only one painting ... hadn't been sold. A. who C. that B. what D. whom
5. The prices rose ... the growing inflation. A. because C. due to B. for D. whilst	15. She applied for the job ... didn't get it. A. but C. or B. when D. so
6. I'm going to stay ... we hear from them. A. for C. since B. until D. before	16. She is smiling ... she had a surprise for us. A. as if C. though B. as D. because
7. Please, call me ... you arrive. A. as soon as C. till B. as long as D. until	17. A key is used ... locking the door. A. to C. so as to B. in case D. for
8. They went to the bank ... borrow some money. A. so that C. to B. so as D. for	18. ... being shy, I gave a speech at the meeting. A. In spite C. Yet B. Despite D. However
9. I don't really approve of ... he is proposing. A. that C. what B. which D. that what	19. I'll draw a map for you ... you can't find our house. A. if case C. in case of B. in case D. in that case
10. My job is hard, ... the salary is low. A. yet C. therefore B. so D. for	20. My hair got darker ... I got older. A. as C. as long as B. if D. as soon as

PART 2
ALL TENSES REVISION

Read the present simple sentence, then change it into 20 other verb forms (where possible):

1. Present Simple: He cooks breakfast every morning.
2. Past Simple: _____
3. Past with «used to» _____
4. Future Simple: _____
5. Present Continuous: _____
6. Past Continuous: _____
7. Future Continuous: _____
8. Future with «going to»: _____
9. Present Perfect: _____
10. Past Perfect: _____
11. Future Perfect: _____
12. Present Perfect Continuous: _____
13. Past Perfect Continuous: _____
14. Future Perfect Continuous: _____
15. With any modal verb: _____
16. Passive Voice: _____
17. First Conditional: _____
18. Second Conditional: _____
19. Third Conditional: _____
20. Zero Conditional: _____

Ask questions to all completed sentences where possible.

QUESTIONS

Put questions to the underlined words

Exercise 1. Simple Tenses

- A. 1. She writes a letter to her mother every week.
2. He looks after sick people.
3. He usually has breakfast at 8 o'clock.
4. She does her homework every day.
5. The money is kept in safe.
- B. 1. They talked about my job.
2. She baked an apple pie.
3. They swam in the ocean last summer.
4. She met her friend last week.
5. She went to the beach yesterday.
- C. 1. She will play the piano at the concert tomorrow.
2. They will build a new hospital next year.
3. He will start his work next Monday.
4. They will play chess tomorrow.
5. He will visit his cousin next week.

Exercise 2. Continuous Tenses

- A. 1. A young man is standing at the window.
2. At the moment they are going to the river for a swim.
3. Children are watching a film now.
4. She is playing the violin now.
5. The teacher is writing some examples on the (blackboard).
- B. 1. They were playing computer games the whole evening yesterday.
2. He was going to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday.
3. My little sister was playing at this time yesterday.
4. The wind was blowing for the whole night yesterday.
5. The children were sleeping when the telephone rang.

Exercise 3. Perfect Tenses

- A. 1. The book has already been published.
2. They have already sent the letter.
3. They know him. They have met him before.
4. They can't get in. They have lost the key.
5. He can't walk very fast. He has hurt his leg.
- B. 1. My brother had eaten all the pie before we got back.
2. John has already bought the tickets for the football match.
3. He had earned that money with a great difficulty.

4. She had cut her son's hair.
5. He had repaired the car before selling it.

Exercise 4. Passive Voice

Simple

1. Hockey is played in winter.
2. Letters are sent every day.
3. Pyramids were built by Egyptians.
4. The injured man was taken to hospital.
5. That picture was painted by Picasso.

Perfect

1. His aunt has been taken to hospital.
2. The article has already been discussed.
3. Some trees have been planted by the gardener.
4. She had been given a present for her birthday.
5. A similar message had been sent to my office.

Exercise 5. Complete the sentences with the correct question tags.

1. He seldom went there, _____?
2. I am not too late, _____?
3. You have lost your keys, _____?
4. Hardly anyone noticed me, _____?
5. We are going home, _____?
6. My parents can be together, _____?
7. You won't tell anyone, _____?
8. He never wakes up before 6, _____?
9. Everyone brought a gift, _____?
10. You won't forget to call, _____?

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with the correct question tags.

1. There is some milk in the fridge, _____?
2. That's the new pupil, _____?
3. Let me help you, _____?
4. Be a good boy, _____?
5. He dislikes playing golf, _____?
6. This hat is mine, _____?
7. He seldom makes the first greeting, _____?
8. There is little time left, _____?
9. We must stay united, _____?
10. Your sister leaves office at 5, _____?

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences with the correct question tags.

1. She is not going to apologize, _____?
2. Their team was not ready to lose, _____?
3. You have to go, _____?
4. Let's go, _____?
5. Nothing came in the post, _____?
6. Please, leave the door open, _____?
7. They will help you with your work, _____?
8. Take a seat, _____?
9. Today is Friday, _____?
10. You can't believe everything he says, _____?

Exercise 8. Decide if questions are correct or not. If not, correct the question.

1. They hardly ever go out on weekends, don't they?
2. Let's have a small break, don't we?
3. Let's find a better place for our picnic, shall we?
4. Our parents almost never quarrel, don't they?
5. We hardly understand each other, do we?
6. No one will rely on such a person, will they?
7. Nothing will save us, will it?
8. He seldom takes care of his little sister, does he?
9. I'm right about this, aren't I?
10. Let me cook tonight, won't you?

PART 3

Text 1: Water Park

Hello, my name is Sam. I **1.** ... seven years old. I want to tell you about the new water park in our town. We will go there **2.** ... Saturday. **3.** ... a lot of scary slides. **4.** ... I am brave enough to ride them. And you should see the sprinklers, **5.** ... are so cool on hot days. There is an interesting pool. It **6.** ... its own waves and everybody tries to jump over them. The park has **7.** ... snack bars. They sell everything from fast food to ice cream. There is just one problem. The Water Park is so **8.** ... at the weekends. You need to wait in very long lines for the slides. But it's worth it. They even **9.** ... pets. So I can take my puppy with me. We all **10.** ... so much fun there.

Choose the most suitable word for each space

1.	A) am	B) are	C) is	D) do
2.	A) on	B) in	C) from	D) under
3.	A) There is	B) There are	C) Are	D) Have got
4.	A) But	B) Because	C) So	D) Do
5.	A) she	B) he	C) they	D) we
6.	A) makes	B) swims	C) slides	D) likes
7.	A) a lot of	B) a	C) any	D) an
8.	A) amazing	B) good	C) crowded	D) empty
9.	A) don't allow	B) doesn't allow	C) aren't allowing	D) allow
10.	A) eat	B) go	C) make	D) have

Text 2: Creativity

Creativity is the key to success. Creativity **1.** ... you see new opportunities and work towards them. All the leaders are supposed to be creative as their creativity **2.** ... them implement certain changes that are required for a total turnover of an organization's **3.** ... **4.** ... being high-risk takers, successful people tend to be **5.** ... for their actions, successes and failures. They do not blame their environment or the people, just in case any plan **6.** Being well planned is the **7.** ... trait of successful people. They are proactive in their actions and their positive attitude supports their proactive measures.

Choose the most suitable word for each space

1	A) gives	B) lets	C) does	D) make
2	A) makes	B) teaches	C) studies	D) trains
3	A) construction	B) structure	C) progress	D) shape
4	A) In spite	B) Despite	C) Against	D) Despite of
5	A) responsibility	B) respectable	C) respectability	D) responsible
6	A) breaks up	B) goes away	C) fails	D) falls down
7	A) key	B) clue	C) code	D) lock

Text 3: Is Too Much Togetherness Annoying?

I've heard of the problems newly retired men and their wives face because of too much togetherness. I was always amused by the **1.** ... they so often get on each other's nerves. I never thought I'd face such a **2.** ..., but it's been two months now, and matters around are pretty **3.** I ran out of patience. As soon as our son leaves home, Dave busies himself by following me around, inquiring into my **4.** ... routines. I have tried to interest him in any number of **5.** ... with little success. «What you really need is a **6.** ...» I told him. You'd think that **7.** ... I truly love, would not be totally annoying when faced to change their routine.

Choose the most suitable word for each space

1	A) road	B) way	C) path	D) passage
2	A) issue	B) problem	C) obstacle	D) subject
3	A) worst	B) best	C) bad	D) good
4	A) facilities	B) economy	C) household	D) hold
5	A) thing	B) plays	C) activities	D) functions
6	A) labor	B) activity	C) occupation	D) job
7	A) someone	B) anyone	C) everyone	D) nobody

Text 4: Mother Tongue

First language, also known as mother tongue, is the language a person **1.** ... first. However, one can have two or **2.** ... native languages thus being a native bilingual or indeed multilingual. The order in which these languages are learned is not necessarily the order of proficiency. Incomplete first language skills often **3.** ... learning other languages difficult. Often a child learns the basics of his or her first language or languages from his or her **4.** The **5.** ... «mother tongue», however, should not be interpreted to mean that it is the language of one's mother. For instance, in some paternal **6.** ..., the wife moves in with the husband and thus may have a different first language or dialect than the local language of the husband. Yet their children usually **7.** ... only their local language.

Choose the most suitable word for each space

1	A) learns	B) teaches	C) studies	D) trains
2	A) much	B) more	C) most	D) more than
3	A) make	B) do	C) find	D) help
4	A) life	B) world	C) family	D) school
5	A) language	B) name	C) term	D) word
6	A) organizations	B) societies	C) place	D) community
7	A) talk	B) say	C) tell	D) speak

Text 5: The Tower of London

This construction began in 1078 but work **1.** ... over a period of 200 years.

The Tower was essentially a fortress whose functions eventually extended to that of royal palace, prison, zoo, Royal Mint and observatory. Since 1303 it has also been used **2.** ... storing the Crown Jewels of the United Kingdom.

The Tower is best known for the famous prisoners who were **3.** ..., and sometimes executed, there. **4.** ... the most famous victim of The Tower was Anne Boleyn, the unfortunate second wife of Henry 8th. Even the future Queen Elizabeth 1st was imprisoned behind those fearsome walls.

Most people know the **5.** ... legend that if the ravens ever leave The Tower — then the British Monarchy will be doomed. The Tower was also one of the **6.** ... zoos. Lions, tigers and large **7.** ... of rare and exotic species lived in the Tower gardens over 800 years ago.

Choose the most suitable word for each space

1	A) lengthened	B) continued	C) prolonged	D) increased
2	A) as	B) with	C) for	D) to
3	A) captured	B) maintained	C) found	D) held
4	A) Thus	B) Consequently	C) Probably	D) Although
5	A) ancient	B) prehistoric	C) antique	D) aged
6	A) newest	B) youngest	C) earliest	D) soonest
7	A) figures	B) groups	C) herds	D) numbers

Text 6: The Dream Bridge

The Brooklyn Bridge in New York was completed in 1883. In 1869, a creative engineer named John Roebling was **1.** ... by an idea to build a spectacular bridge connecting New York with Long Island. **2.** ... , bridge building experts thought that it was impossible. They **3.** ... Roebling to forget the idea, as it just could not be done and it was not practical.

But Roebling thought about it all the time and he knew **4.** ... in his heart that it could be done. He just had to **5.** ... the dream with someone else. After much discussion and persuasion, he **6.** ... to convince his son Washington, an up and coming engineer, that the bridge in fact could be constructed.

Roebling had never had any projects with his son before. Working together **7.** ... the first time, they developed concepts of how it could be accomplished and how the obstacles could be overcome.

Choose the most suitable word for each space

1	A) inclined	B) involved	C) included	D) inspired
2	A) However	B) Although	C) Moreover	D) Therefore
3	A) talked	B) told	C) said	D) spoke
4	A) deep	B) far	C) full	D) long
5	A) join	B) unite	C) share	D) divide
6	A) succeeded	B) handled	C) maintained	D) managed
7	A) in	B) on	C) at	D) for

Text 7: Mexico City

Mexico City was hot with Olympic gamesmanship. The hotels were full but Kevin owned a country house just outside the city which we **1.** ... our headquarters.

I must **2.** ... that when Kevin decided to move he moved fast. He spent a small fortune on telephone calls and **3.** ... in getting all we needed in the shortest time possible. I had a fast decision to make, too. My job was a good one and I hated to give it **4.** ... unceremoniously, but Kevin was pushing hard. I **5.** ... my boss and he was good enough to give me six months' leave of absence. I deceived him in a way, I gave him the right destination but not the real reason for going there. Yet I think that going to Yucatan could be understood as looking **6.** ... my father's estate.

Kevin also used resources that only money can buy. He was able to lift a phone and set a private police force in motion. There was something about Kevin that got at me. Whatever it was, I preferred to keep it bottled up. Will I **7.** ... it in the future?

Choose the most suitable word for each space

1	A) used	B) kept	C) did	D) made
2	A) say	B) speak	C) tell	D) talk
3	A) achieved	B) succeeded	C) managed	D) fulfilled
4	A) on	B) in	C) up	D) to
5	A) glanced	B) looked	C) watched	D) saw
6	A) down	B) after	C) back	D) into
7	A) apologize	B) disappoint	C) dissatisfy	D) regret

Text 8: Busy Day

Once my Uncle Rodger decided to hang a picture. He told us not to **1.** ... and just watch him do it. He came up to the picture and took it. But suddenly it fell down and the glass **2.** ... into pieces and he cut his finger. He started to **3.** ... his handkerchief but couldn't find it because he had put it in his coat and none of us knew where his coat was. But then he found that he had been sitting on his coat the whole time. «Oh, you can stop your **4.** I've found it!» Uncle Rodger spent an hour tying up his finger. He was ready to continue but the hammer had disappeared. While everybody was looking for the hammer, he was standing on the chair saying: «I want to know if you are going to **5.** ... me here all evening!» Finally, the hammer was found, but the nail which he had prepared was lost. Of course, Uncle Rodger didn't keep **6.** ... while he was waiting for another nail to be brought. When the picture was on the wall, everybody looked very **7.**

Choose the most suitable word for each space

1	A) scare	B) disturb	C) worry	D) fear
2	A) failed	B) broke	C) ruined	D) fell
3	A) look at	B) look to	C) look after	D) look for
4	A) search	B) investigation	C) exploration	D) study
5	A) stay	B) keep	C) put	D) take
6	A) dumb	B) cool	C) still	D) silent
7	A) dull	B) tired	C) angry	D) boring

Text 9: A Storyteller

In my early 20s I got a job at a camp in northern Virginia. My **1.** ... that summer was Dan from Texas, and I am from Rhode Island. I've always been a bit untidy, but Dan was **2.** ... and clean, even after a night in the woods with our campers. We could not have been more different, but we got on because we shared the same **3.** ... of humor. At the end of the summer, a few of us went to **4.** ... a cave in West Virginia and got stuck in the cave for the night. It wasn't as dramatic as it sounds. The park rangers had told us to stay there if anything happened. They knew where we were going, and when we should have been back. Dan hurt his right foot badly. So, we had to **5.** ... the night in the cave. To **6.** ... the time, we told stories. The cave, the blue light and the flowing water released stories and memories that we had never revealed to anyone. When the rangers came the next morning, we didn't want to **7.** «Can't we just tell a few more stories?» In the cave, that night, I became a storyteller.

Choose the most suitable word for each space

1	A) friend	B) teammate	C) partner	D) opponent
2	A) clear	B) neat	C) exact	D) careful
3	A) feeling	B) emotion	C) reason	D) sense
4	A) explore	B) analyze	C) teach	D) learn
5	A) lead	B) spend	C) hold	D) waste
6	A) keep	B) waste	C) spare	D) pass
7	A) escape	B) leave	C) retreat	D) retire

Text 10: To Hear a Child

I live as a volunteer residential counselor in a small group home. These children have made me laugh and made me proud. However, they have also challenged me, made me angry and tested my patience. Each day we start anew, going about a **1.** ... routine. I drive them to school, pick them up, cook for them and help with homework. We spend the evenings **2.** ... about what happened during the day. They have become a **3.** ... of my life. I am twenty-two and am beginning to understand the love of a parent. I could not have come this far without patience. They do not think like miniature adults. **4.** ... my expectations of them are high, I must remember that so much of what they see and understand is for the first time. First loves, first failed test, first time feeling the need to break away from the nest. I must have patience with them, because there is still a child within that comes out when I least expect it. **5.** ... , no matter how things move, children will be children. I believe they will mature quicker and with more tools if I am patient. I see it in their eyes. Over time, sad eyes can glisten again, but only if I am **6.** ... of the fact that it takes them longer to get somewhere. I see around them a world that expects too much of them. They come **7.** ... too many things that give them too much sadness. They listen to me and understand reason but not always when I want them to. This opportunity has given me wisdom but only when I was patient enough to hear a child.

Choose the most suitable word for each space

1	A) daily	B) common	C) average	D) traditional
2	A) discussing	B) debating	C) talking	D) saying
3	A) bit	B) part	C) parcel	D) piece
4	A) also	B) altogether	C) although	D) thus
5	A) Nevertheless	B) Nevermore	C) Although	D) Therefore
6	A) common	B) familiar	C) aware	D) acquainted
7	A) through	B) along	C) around	D) across

Text 11: After the war

When the war ended I returned to Trinity College and was granted an extra year to complete my degree. **1.** ... my father and mother considered my grant at Trinity the highlight of the year.

The ceremony turned **2.** ... to be a double delight, because I was able to witness my old tutor, Professor Bradford, receive his award for the role he had played in the field of breaking German military codes **3.** ... the war. I was proud of our little team working under Professor Bradford — as Churchill stated in the House of Commons, we had probably cut the length of the war by a year.

We all met up afterwards for tea at the Ritz, and not unnaturally at some **4.** ... during the afternoon the conversation switched to what career I proposed to follow now. To my father's credit he had never once **5.** ... that I should join him at the family company, especially as I knew how much he had longed for another son who might eventually **6.** ... his place. But whenever I asked if I could help all he would **7.** ... was, «Don't worry, it will all work out in the end.»

Choose the most suitable word for each space

1	A) although	B) therefore	C) moreover	D) however
2	A) off	B) into	C) out	D) over
3	A) until	B) unless	C) during	D) while
4	A) event	B) occasion	C) case	D) point
5	A) offered	B) proposed	C) suggested	D) presented
6	A) take	B) hold	C) keep	D) make
7	A) tell	B) speak	C) talk	D) say

Text 12: Childhood memories

I was told my father was killed in the war. Whenever I questioned my mother about his death, she didn't **1.** ... any more than that he had been killed fighting on the Western Front. Grandma said my dad had been a brave man, and once when we were **2.** ... in the house she showed me his medals. My grandpa rarely **3.** ... an opinion on anything, but then he was hard of hearing so he might not have heard the question in the first place.

The only man I can **4.** ... was my uncle Stan who used to sit at the top of the table at breakfast time. When he left in the morning, I **5.** ... to follow him to the city docks where he worked. Every day I spent at the dockyard was an adventure. Cargo ships

came from distant lands and unloaded their wares: rice, sugar, bananas and many other things. Once the holds had been emptied, the dockers would load them with salt, tin, **6**. ... coal, before they set off again. I always wanted to help my uncle Stan unload **7**. ... ship had docked that morning but he just laughed, saying «All in good time, my lad.» It couldn't be soon enough for me.

Choose the most suitable word for each space

1	A) talk	B) speak	C) tell	D) say
2	A) single	B) only	C) lonely	D) alone
3	A) offered	B) proposed	C) requested	D) invited
4	A) recover	B) repeat	C) remember	D) remind
5	A) used	B) kept	C) held	D) made
6	A) still	B) even	C) just	D) yet
7	A) whatever	B) wherever	C) whenever	D) whoever

Text 13: Growing up with Joey

I enjoy thinking of my childhood. But when I think of my home town where I grew up, all that I **1**. ... to remember is dust. I remember the brown, crumbly dust of late summer that gets into the eyes and makes them water. It is the kind of dust that gets into the throat and between the **2**. ... of bare brown feet.

One day returns to me clearly for some reason. I was resting under the great oak tree in the yard. Joey and a bunch of kids were bored now with the old tire hanging from an oak limb. It had **3**. ... them busy for a while. «Hey, Lizabeth, let's go somewhere» Joey yelled. He never talked when he could yell. I came back from the thoughts of my private world. «Where at, Joey?» The truth was that we were becoming tired **4**. ... the empty summer days. «Let's go over to Miss Lottie's,» said Joey. The idea caught on at once. Annoying Miss Lottie was always fun. I was still child **5**. ... to run along with the group. We went over old fences and through bushes that tore our **6**. ... ripped clothes, back to where Miss Lottie lived. I think now that we must have looked partly funny and partly sad. There were six of us, all different ages, dressed in only one thing **7**. The girls wore faded dresses that were too long or too short. The boys wore patched pants. A little cloud of dust followed our thin legs and bare feet as we tramped over the dusty ground.

Choose the most suitable word for each space

1	A) seem	B) think	C) look	D) believe
2	A) fingers	B) thumbs	C) toes	D) pinkies
3	A) got	B) preserved	C) held	D) kept
4	A) from	B) for	C) of	D) by
5	A) yet	B) enough	C) so far	D) after all
6	A) before	B) already	C) earlier	D) sooner
7	A) everyone	B) anyone	C) all	D) each

Text 14: A Difficult Situation

How was Jackson going to **1. ...** rid of Simon? That was the question that had kept him awake for the previous three nights. It had all started so innocently, as a favour to a friend. «Could you put me **2. ...** , Jackson?» Simon had asked. «Just for a couple of nights».

Jackson of course had said yes, thinking that it would be just for two nights. How wrong he had been. Now, more than four months on, Simon was still in the flat and there seemed little evidence to suggest he was **3. ...** to leave. The evidence, in fact, pointed to quite the opposite conclusion. Simon seemed to have **4. ...** in so comfortably, Jackson wondered sometimes if it was actually Simon's flat, and he, Jackson, was the one staying there as the guest.

Jackson knew he should **5. ...** his feelings clear to Simon — that he valued his own privacy, that he didn't want to live with someone else — but the truth was he was scared. Not scared of how Simon would react physically, but scared that Simon would take offence, and would **6. ...** him of being selfish and not caring about a friend who was in trouble. And Simon was in trouble. With no job, no money and nowhere else to stay, where would Simon go if Jackson **7. ...** him out? «Maybe I am being selfish,» Jackson thought, «but the situation just can't go on like this.»

He made the decision: «I won't ask him to leave immediately. That would be unfair, and would put him in a difficult **8.** But I'll explain that the whole arrangement was meant to be temporary, has gone on for a very long time now, and that, while it's been nice having Simon as a flatmate, it just can't go on indefinitely».

Choose the most suitable word for each space

1	A) have	B) get	C) take	D) set
2	A) in	B) out	C) over	D) up
3	A) intending	B) assuming	C) devising	D) conceiving
4	A) settled	B) established	C) launched	D) relaxed
5	A) convey	B) express	C) make	D) tell
6	A) charge	B) condemn	C) blame	D) accuse
7	A) let	B) sent	C) threw	D) did
8	A) location	B) position	C) point	D) site

Text 15: Gardening

Even if you live in the heart of the city, there's no reason why you shouldn't **1. ...** up gardening. We can't all afford a large garden, but we can all create a space where we can follow the seasons. Whether it's a window box or a balcony, anyone can have the pleasure of looking **2. ...** plants.

You want a splash of colour all year **3. ...** , so choose flowers that bloom at different times of the year. If you've got a balcony, you've got a little more freedom. In this case, the key is to **4. ...** maximum use of the space you've got available. Put taller plants against the walls of the house, with shorter plants and flowers along the **5. ...** of the balcony.

Those of you who are lucky enough to have a small yard can really go to town. Think about how you're going to use it. Do you want to be able to sit and enjoy the sun? Or do you want to be **6.** ... to entertain friends and have a barbecue? Divide the yard into separate areas and plan each one carefully. Garden furniture is very important. A table that folds in half can give you a lot of flexibility, and chairs that fold away also allow you to change your garden to **7.** ... your mood. As **8.** ... as plants are concerned, choose varieties that don't mind a bit of shade, unless your yard gets a lot of sun. Yards often have walls that keep the sun out for long periods and you don't want your careful plans spoiled because a few of your plants start to die.

Choose the most suitable word for each space

1	A) take	B) set	C) put	D) make
2	A) on	B) up	C) after	D) down
3	A) round	B) over	C) along	D) across
4	A) get	B) make	C) have	D) do
5	A) edge	B) boundary	C) rim	D) frame
6	A) capable	B) possible	C) able	D) probable
7	A) fit	B) suit	C) copy	D) go
8	A) much	B) long	C) few	D) far

Text 16: Proposal

«Jane, will you marry me?»

It was not the most romantic of settings. Graham and Jane were in the supermarket, and Jane was in the **1.** ... of pointing out to Graham that the supermarket's own **2.** ... of soup was exactly the same as the more famous, but more expensive, soup next to it.

«Don't be silly, Graham,» was Jane's reply. «I'm not being silly. I'm deadly serious.» To **3.** ... it, Graham got down on one knee.

«Graham, people are looking. Get up!»

«Not until you give me an answer,» said Graham, beginning to get annoyed.

«All right. The answer's no.» Graham paused. «No?» he finally said. «No? Why not? Give me one good **4.** ...» He began to feel uncomfortable.

«I can't believe we're having this conversation here,» said Jane. «Let's just finish the shopping and go home.»

«I'm not going anywhere until you've explained to me why we shouldn't get married. We love each other!»

«Of course we do,» said Jane, **5.** ... if she was talking to a young child, «but that doesn't mean we should get married, does it? You get married when you want to settle **6.** ... and make a life together. I only met you three months ago. Ask me again in a year or two, if we're still going **7.** ... together. »

«If... if,» stammered Graham. «You think we might not be?»

«Graham!» said Jane. «You're being ridiculous! Now, let's not talk about it again.

8. ... me a packet of spaghetti, would you?» Graham handed Jane the spaghetti. «So, you'll think about it, then?» he asked eventually. Jane rolled her eyes, let out a deep sigh, and pushed the trolley over to the breakfast cereals.

Choose the most suitable word for each space

1	A) focus	B) middle	C) centre	D) heart
2	A) product	B) mark	C) brand	D) style
3	A) present	B) exhibit	C) reveal	D) prove
4	A) thought	B) sense	C) reason	D) cause
5	A) as	B) even	C) what	D) only
6	A) down	B) in	C) up	D) on
7	A) by	B) off	C) out	D) with
8	A) Deliver	B) Pass	C) Donate	D) Forward

Text 17: «It's Only Me»

Mrs. Richards sent her children to school and went upstairs to her bedroom. She was too excited to do any **1.** ... that morning, because in the evening she would be going to a fancy dress party with her husband. She intended to dress up as a ghost and she had **2.** ... her costume the night before. Now she was **3.** ... to try it on. Though the costume consisted only of a sheet, it was very effective. Mrs. Richards put it **4.** ... , looked in the mirror, smiled and went downstairs. She wanted to find out whether it would be **5.** ... to wear.

Just as Mrs. Richards was entering the dining-room, there was a **6.** ... on the front door. She knew that it must be the baker. She had told him to come straight in if ever she failed to open the door and to leave the bread on the kitchen table. Not wanting to **7.** ... the poor man, Mrs. Richards quickly hid in the small store-room under the stairs. She heard the front door open and heavy footsteps in the hall. Suddenly the door of the storeroom was opened and a man entered. Mrs. Richards realized that it must be the man from the Electricity Board who had come to read the meter. She tried to **8.** ... the situation, saying «It's only me», but it was too late. The man let out a cry and jumped back several paces. When Mrs. Richards walked towards him, he ran away, slamming the door behind him.

Choose the most suitable word for each space

1.	A) mess	B) domestic	C) housework	D) homework
2.	A) did	B) made	C) built	D) created
3.	A) nervous	B) restless	C) ill at ease	D) impatient
4.	A) up	B) on	C) over	D) down
5.	A) attractive	B) exciting	C) comfortable	D) cozy
6.	A) knock	B) kick	C) hit	D) crash
7.	A) fear	B) worry	C) disturb	D) frighten
8.	A) describe	B) explain	C) interpret	D) clear

Text 18: A Happy Family

Elizabeth was forty when Annie was born. Her son Tommy was ten by then and he was a great kid. He **1.** ... well in school, he played basketball and he was the star of the ice hockey team. He was a good boy, doing everything he was **2.** ... to do.

He had a good **3.** ... of humour and a fine mind, and after the initial shock, he seemed to **4.** ... to the idea of having a baby sister. And for the past five years, since she'd been born, he thought the sun rose and set on Annie. She waited **5.** ... for him to come home from school, and then they sat eating cookies and drinking milk in the kitchen.

Elizabeth helped with the art program at the kindergarten that Annie **6.** They were together constantly. Their lives were a warm place, where all the family felt sheltered from the kinds of things that happened to other people. Elizabeth **7.** ... easily that they were blessed, and the children gave her all the joy that she had hoped and expected.

1.	A) was	B) did	C) made	D) moved
2.	A) considered	B) admitted	C) supposed	D) believed
3.	A) feeling	B) sensation	C) sensibility	D) sense
4.	A) adjust	B) adapt	C) fit	D) accept
5.	A) unwillingly	B) restlessly	C) reluctantly	D) anxiously
6.	A) visited	B) attended	C) joined	D) went
7.	A) suggested	B) proposed	C) admitted	D) agreed

Text 19: The Price of Fame

Charlotte Church has an amazing voice. Her fans stand in **1.** ... for hours to get tickets for her concerts and she is often on television. Charlotte's singing **2.** ... began when she performed on a TV show at the age of 11. The head of a record company was so impressed by her voice that he **3.** ... her up on the spot. Her first album rose to number one in the charts. Charlotte still attends school in her home town when she can. **4.** ... , she is often away on tour for weeks at a time. She doesn't miss out on lessons, though, because she takes her own tutor with her! She **5.** ... three hours every morning with him. Her exam results in all the **6.** ... she studies are impressive. But how does she **7.** ... with this unusual way of life? She **8.** ... that she has the same friends as before. That may be true, but she can no longer go into town with them because everybody stops her in the street to ask for her **9.** It seems that, like most stars, she must learn to **10.** ... these restrictions and the lack of privacy. It's the price of fame!

Choose the most suitable word for each space

1.	A) rows	B) queues	C) ranks	D) files
2.	A) profession	B) job	C) labour	D) career
3.	A) signed	B) wrote	C) made	D) picked
4.	A) Although	B) While	C) For	D) However
5.	A) takes	B) utilises	C) spends	D) uses
6.	A) titles	B) materials	C) subjects	D) lessons
7.	A) cope	B) adjust	C) bear	D) tolerate
8.	A) denies	B) refuses	C) insists	D) complains
9.	A) signature	B) autograph	C) sign	D) writing
10.	A) look down on	B) make do with	C) put up with	D) run out of

Text 20: Learning English

Every year thousands of people travel to Britain in order to improve their standard of English. For many, however, this can be a **1.** ... experience due to the fact that it involves **2.** ... a strange school, staying in sometimes unpleasant accommodation and living in an unfamiliar culture. One **3.** ... to these problems is the Homestay method. With this, students are each assigned a teacher **4.** ... to their language requirements and interests. As well as giving individual tuition, the teacher **5.** ... the student with information about what activities are available locally and **6.** ... them on trips. Students get between ten and twenty hours of tuition a week and are also expected to **7.** ... in the family's daily activities. The students speak English at all times and therefore learn how to use the language in everyday **8.** Homestay programs usually **9.** ... for up to four weeks. Although costs are higher than of regular language schools, students can feel **10.** ... that they will be receiving top-class language teaching in a safe and pleasant environment.

Choose the most suitable word for each space

1.	A) sore	B) aching	C) sick	D) painful
2.	A) attending	B) going	C) studying	D) learning
3.	A) requirement	B) answer	C) argument	D) reaction
4.	A) expecting	B) matching	C) suited	D) prepared
5.	A) advises	B) provides	C) offers	D) suggests
6.	A) goes	B) takes	C) brings	D) carries
7.	A) do	B) join	C) attach	D) connect
8.	A) positions	B) chances	C) situations	D) occasions
9.	A) pass	B) stay	C) remain	D) last
10.	A) confident	B) reliable	C) self-assured	D) satisfactory

PART 4

TEXT 1: Black Friday

The day after Thanksgiving is the start of the holiday shopping season. Thanksgiving is always on a Thursday, so the day after is a Friday. This day has come to be known as Black Friday. It has been the busiest shopping day of the year since 2005.

Most stores offer great deals on Black Friday. They open their doors in the wee hours of the morning. They try to attract shoppers with big discounts. Some items like TVs are much cheaper than usual. Stores may even lose money on these items. They hope that shoppers will buy gifts for other people while they are in the store.

Black Friday is a great time to get good deals. The problem is that there are not enough low-priced items to go around. Each store may only have a few. These items are in high demand. People stand in long lines to get such great deals. They may line up hours before a store opens. They may be hoping to get a low price on a TV or laptop, but not everyone who wants one will get one. Some people leave disappointed.

The situation can be tense. Some Black Friday events have been violent. Large, eager crowds have trampled workers. Fights have broken out over toys or people cutting in line. People have shot one another over parking spots. But most Black Friday events are safe and fun. Still, if you plan on going, expect large crowds and a bit of shoving.

So where does the name «Black Friday» come from? It was first used in Philadelphia in the 1950s. The police called this day Black Friday because of the heavy traffic it drew. In the 1960s, stores tried to rename the day «Big Friday.» It did not stick. The name «Black Friday» continued to spread across the country. It seems that it is here to stay.

Now people all over the country take part in the event known as Black Friday. It is even spreading to other parts of the world. Stores have held Black Friday events in the U.K., Australia, and Brazil since 2012. In Costa Rica Black Friday is known as «Viernes Negro.» And in Mexico, stores offer an annual weekend of discounts. They call it «El Buen Fin,» which means «the good weekend» in Spanish. I guess the language of savings is universal.

1. Choose the best answer

1. According to the text, why do stores set prices so low on some items that they lose money?

- a. They want people to enjoy the holidays.
- b. They hope people will buy other gifts while they are in the store.
- c. They are in a giving mood because the holiday season is just beginning.
- d. They are trying to get rid of old items from last year to make room for new items.

2. Which is not true about Black Friday?

- a. Black Friday is always the day after Thanksgiving.
- b. Black Friday is the busiest shopping day of the year.
- c. Black Friday is a national holiday.
- d. Black Friday is the start of the holiday shopping season.

3. Where does the name Black Friday come from?
 - a. The police called this day Black Friday because there is a lot of traffic.
 - b. The stores called this day Black Friday because it is a serious shopping day.
 - c. The police called this day Black Friday to remember the victims of violence.
 - d. The stores called this day Black Friday because they make a lot of money.
4. Which best explains the main idea of the third paragraph?
 - a. People stand in long lines on Black Friday.
 - b. Black Friday is the best time of the year to get good deals.
 - c. Black Friday is a really disappointing time of the year.
 - d. Black Friday deals are limited and not everyone will get one.

2. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F)

1. Brazil does not participate in Black Friday.
2. Sometimes violence occurs at Black Friday events.
3. Stores tried to rename the day after Thanksgiving «Big Friday.»

TEXT 2: Brain drain

Brain drain, which is the action of having highly skilled and educated people leaving their country to work abroad, has become one of the developing countries concern. Brain drain is also referred to as human capital flight. More and more third world science and technology educated people are heading for more prosperous countries seeking higher wages and better working conditions. This has of course serious consequences on the sending countries.

While many people believe that immigration is a personal choice that must be understood and respected, others look at the phenomenon from a different perspective. What makes those educated people leave their countries should be seriously considered and a distinction between push and pull factors must be made. The push factors include low wages and lack of satisfactory working and living conditions. Social unrest, political conflicts and wars may also be determining causes. The pull factors, however, include intellectual freedom and substantial funds for research.

Brain drain has negative impact on the sending countries economic prospects and competitiveness. It reduces the number of dynamic and creative people who can contribute to the development of their country. Likewise, with more entrepreneurs taking their investments abroad, developing countries are missing an opportunity of wealth creation. This has also negative consequences on tax revenue and employment.

Most of the measures taken so far have not had any success in alleviating the effects of brain drain. A more global view must take into consideration the provision of adequate working and living conditions in the sending countries. Another option should involve encouraging the expatriates to contribute their skill to the development of their countries without necessarily physically relocating.

1. Choose the best answer

1. Another term for brain drain is:
 - a. capital flight.
 - b. human capital flight.

- c. inviting skilled and educated people.
 - d. migration.
2. To address the problem of brain drain we should understand:
- a. the causes.
 - b. the effects.
 - c. the measures.
 - d. the results.
3. Brain drain has terrible consequences on the economic development of:
- a. sending countries.
 - b. receiving countries.
 - c. all countries.
 - d. none of the above mentioned.
4. To limit the negative impact of brain drain, expatriates should:
- a. come back to their home countries for good.
 - b. visit as many countries as possible.
 - c. try to help their home countries while staying there.
 - d. study more.

2. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F)

- 1. Brain drain has serious consequences on the sending countries.
- 2. Educated people leave their countries because of low wages and lack of satisfactory working and living conditions.
- 3. Modern measures taken by sending countries have succeeded in alleviating the effects of brain drain.

TEXT 3: The Man Booker Prize

The Man Booker Prize for Fiction is awarded every year for a novel written by a writer from the Commonwealth or the Republic of Ireland and it aims to represent the very best in contemporary fiction. The prize was originally called the Booker-McConnell Prize, which was the name of the company that sponsored it, though it was better-known as simply the «Booker Prize». In 2002, the Man Group became the sponsor and they chose the new name, keeping «Booker».

Publishers can submit books for consideration for the prize, but the judges can also ask for books to be submitted they think should be included. Firstly, the Advisory Committee gives advice if there have been any changes to the rules for the prize and selects the people who will judge the books. The judging panel changes every year and usually a person is a judge only once.

Great efforts are made to ensure that the judging panel is balanced in terms of gender and professions within the industry, so that a writer, a critic, an editor and an academic are chosen along with a well-known person from wider society. However, when the panel of judges has been finalized, they are left to make their own decisions without any further involvement or interference from the prize sponsor.

The Man Booker judges include critics, writers and academics to maintain the consistent quality of the prize and its influence is such that the winner will almost certainly see the sales increase considerably, in addition to the £50,000 that comes with the prize.

I. Choose the best answer

1. Books can be submitted:
 - a. by publishers.
 - b. by writers.
 - c. by judges.
 - d. by sponsors.
2. Who advises to change the rules?
 - a. The sponsors.
 - b. The judging panel.
 - c. The advisory panel.
 - d. Publishers.
3. The judging panel:
 - a. doesn't include women.
 - b. includes only women.
 - c. is only chosen from representatives of the industry.
 - d. includes someone from outside the industry.
4. The sponsors of the prize:
 - a. are involved in choosing the winner.
 - b. are involved in choosing the judges.
 - c. are not involved at all.
 - d. choose the academics for the panel of judges.

II. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F)

1. The Man Group decided to include the name «Booker».
2. The Republic of Ireland joined the Booker Prize in 2002.
3. The consistent quality of the prize is guaranteed by the gender of the judges.

TEXT 4: Reality Television

Reality television is a genre of television programming which, it is claimed, presents unscripted dramatic or humorous situations, documents actual events, and features ordinary people rather than professional actors. It could be described as a form of artificial or «heightened» documentary. Although the genre has existed in some form or another since the early years of television, the current explosion of popularity dates from around 2000.

Reality television covers a wide range of television programming formats, from game or quiz shows which resemble the frantic, often demeaning programmes produced in Japan in the 1980s and 1990s, to surveillance- or voyeurism- focused productions such as Big Brother.

Critics say that the term «reality television» is somewhat of a misnomer and that such shows frequently portray a modified and highly influenced form of reality, with participants put in exotic locations or abnormal situations, sometimes coached to act in certain ways by off-screen handlers, and with events on screen manipulated through editing and other post-production techniques.

Part of reality television's appeal is due to its ability to place ordinary people in extraordinary situations. For example, on the ABC show, *The Bachelor*, an eligible male dates a dozen women simultaneously, travelling on extraordinary dates to scenic locales. Reality television also has the potential to turn its participants into national celebrities, outwardly in talent and performance programs such as *Pop Idol*, though frequently *Survivor* and *Big Brother* participants also reach some degree of celebrity.

Some commentators have said that the name «reality television» is an inaccurate description for several styles of program included in the genre. In competition-based programs such as *Big Brother* and *Survivor* and other special-living-environment shows like *The Real World*, the producers design the format of the show and control the day-to-day activities and the environment, creating a completely fabricated world in which the competition plays out. Producers specifically select the participants and use carefully designed scenarios, challenges, events, and settings to encourage particular behaviours and conflicts. Mark Burnett, creator of *Survivor* and other reality shows, has agreed with this assessment and avoids the word «reality» to describe his shows; he has said, «I tell good stories. It really is not reality TV. It really is unscripted drama.»

I. Choose the best answer

1. Reality television has ...
 - a. always been so popular.
 - b. has been popular since long before 2000.
 - c. has only been popular since 2000.
 - d. has been popular since approximately 2000.
2. Japan ...
 - a. is the only place to produce demeaning TV shows.
 - b. has produced demeaning TV shows copied elsewhere.
 - c. produced *Big Brother*.
 - d. invented surveillance focused productions.
3. People have criticized reality television because ...
 - a. it is demeaning.
 - b. it uses exotic locations.
 - c. the name is inaccurate.
 - d. it shows reality.
4. Reality TV appeals to some people because ...
 - a. it shows eligible gentlemen dating women.
 - b. it uses exotic locations.
 - c. it shows average people in exceptional circumstances.
 - d. it can turn ordinary people into celebrities.

II. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F)

1. Paul Burnett thinks the term «reality television» is inaccurate.
2. Pop Idol is more likely to turn its participants into celebrities than Big Brother.
3. Reality television presents professional actors.

TEXT 5: Valentine's Day

Hallmark holiday refers to a holiday that is perceived to exist mainly for commercial reasons, rather than to celebrate a traditionally significant religious or secular event. Although many people view these celebrations in a negative way, others have positive views. On the negative side, hallmark holidays don't really celebrate an important event and only exist for companies to make a lot of money. On the positive side, the term describes the perfect holiday in which family, friends, and fun come first. Everyday problems, worries, and stress can be put aside. Valentine's Day, which is celebrated on February 14, is usually considered to be one of the hallmark holidays.

In Valentine's Day billions of cards are sent. It is also an opportunity for customers to buy chocolates, flowers, engagement rings, romantic dinners, and so on. This commercial aspect can be traced back to the 19th century when printing technology improved to cheaply mass-produce greeting cards. But the origin of the celebration is much more ancient and can be traced back to a Roman festival called «Lupercalia» which was held in mid-February every year. The celebration purified new life in the spring. Around the third century A. D., the holiday became associated with Saint Valentine, although it isn't exactly clear how.

A popular explanation of the link between Saint Valentine and the Holiday says that at the time of the Roman «Lupercalia» Festival marriage was a common tradition, but when Claudius became Emperor he changed all of that. He outlawed all marriages because he was afraid that men would refuse their duty to fight because they would not want to leave their wives behind. Young couples still fell in love though and still wished to marry and they took these desires to the Catholic Bishop Valentine who, understanding love, began to secretly marry couples. When Claudius found out, he arrested Valentine and sentenced him to death. While waiting in prison, Valentine began exchanging letters with the prisoner's daughter and soon had fallen in love with her. The day he was to be beheaded, he wrote her one last note and signed it: «From Your Valentine».

In 496 A.D. Christianity had taken over Rome and Pope Gelasius outlawed the pagan Lupercian Festival. Knowing its popularity, he looked to replace it with something more «appropriate» and set aside a day in February to honor the martyr St. Valentine. Even though in 1969 the church removed St. Valentine's Day from its calendar of «official» holidays, it is still widely celebrated today. And although Valentine's Day has become quite commercial, it still contains an important aspect shared by all of the best holidays — time spent thinking of and being with the one you love.

I. Choose the best answer

1. Hallmark holiday:
 - a. celebrates a secular event.
 - b. celebrates a religious event.
 - c. exists mainly for the sake of business.
 - d. is a tradition.
2. Valentine's Day:
 - a. was first celebrated in the 19th century.
 - b. was celebrated much earlier than the 19th century.
 - c. was first celebrated in the 18th century.
 - d. was celebrated only in 459 A.D.
3. Emperor Claudius used to:
 - a. forbid marriage.
 - b. kill newly married couples.
 - c. arrest newly married couples.
 - d. support newly married couples.
4. Saint Valentine:
 - a. secretly helped couples to get married.
 - b. got married himself despite the new law forbidding marriage.
 - c. forbid marriage.
 - d. supported Emperor Claudius.

II. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F)

1. Everyone likes to celebrate St. Valentine's Day.
2. Valentine's Day has become quite commercial nowadays.
3. Bishop Valentine wanted to help young couples.

TEXT 6: Halloween

Like many other holidays, Halloween has evolved and changed throughout history. Over 2,000 years ago people called the Celts lived in what is now Ireland, the UK, and parts of Northern France. November 1 was their New Year's Day. They believed that the night before the New Year (October 31) was a time when the living and the dead came together.

More than a thousand years ago the Christian church named November 1 *All Saints Day* (also called *All Hallows*.) This was a special holy day to honor the saints and other people who died for their religion. The night before *All Hallows* was called *Hallows Eve*. Later the name was changed to Halloween.

Like the Celts, the Europeans of that time also believed that the spirits of the dead would visit the earth on Halloween. They worried that evil spirits would cause problems or hurt them. So on that night people wore costumes that looked like ghosts or other evil creatures. They thought if they dressed like that, the spirits would think they were also dead and not harm them.

The tradition of Halloween was carried to America by the immigrating Europeans. Some of the traditions changed a little, though. For example, on Halloween in Europe

some people would carry lanterns made from turnips. In America, pumpkins were more common. So people began putting candles inside them and using them as lanterns.

These days Halloween is not usually considered a religious holiday. It is primarily a fun day for children. Children dress up in costumes like people did a thousand years ago. But instead of worrying about evil spirits, they go from house to house. They knock on doors and say «trick or treat.» The owner of each house gives candy or something special to each trick or treater.

I. Choose the best answer

1. The word Halloween means:
 - a. hallows day.
 - b. hallows evening.
 - c. hallows morning.
 - d. hallows week.
2. Why did people wear masks on Halloween?
 - a. They wanted to be unrecognizable.
 - b. They wanted to frighten away evil spirits.
 - c. They wanted to frighten their friends.
 - d. They wanted to frighten their children.
3. When children ask «trick or treat?»:
 - a. They want to give you candy.
 - b. They give you something special.
 - c. They let you in peace in return of candy.
 - d. They want you to sing.
4. Today Halloween is especially for:
 - a. adults.
 - b. both children and adults.
 - c. spirits.
 - d. children.

II. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F)

1. The Celts thought the spirits of dead people returned to the earth on October 31.
2. A thousand years ago Europeans wore costumes to get candy.
3. Americans still carve turnips to use as lanterns.

TEXT 7: Liars

Have you ever had the experience of talking to someone and you think they are lying? Well, you are not alone. We've all had that feeling. But did you know that there are several things you can look for to see if are being lied to?

Sometimes you can tell if a person is lying by observing what they do with their body. When people are lying they tend not to move their arms, hands or legs very far from their body. They don't want to take up very much space because they don't want to be noticed. Sometimes a person who is lying will not look in the eyes. Other times people who lie try to look at you in a strong way because they want to convince you they are telling the truth. If someone does either of these two things they might be

lying. Liars may also touch their face, ears or the back of their neck. Another thing a liar might do is turning their head away from you when talking. They also might put objects, such as glasses, books or papers in front of themselves.

Liars also use deflection. This means they will not answer a question directly. For example, if you ask a liar the question «Did you steal Fatima's bag?», they may answer with something like «Fatima is my friend. Why would I do that?» In this situation the person is telling the truth, but they are also not answering the question. They are trying to deflect your attention. This can mean they are lying. Other things liars might do with language is to not use contractions. For instance, they will say «I did not do it» instead of «I didn't do it.» Liars may also give too many details. They may try to over-explain things. They do this because they want to convince you of what they are saying.

Often when a person is lying, they do not want to continue talking about their lie. They will be happy to change the subject. If you think someone is lying, quickly change the subject. If the person is lying, they will appear more comfortable because they are not talking about their lie any longer. A little later, change the subject back to what you were talking about before. If the person seems uncomfortable again, they may be lying.

Just because a person is showing these behaviors, it does not mean they are lying. They might be shy or nervous. But, if you think someone is lying, you might want to use some of these techniques. Hopefully, you won't need it very often.

I. Choose the best answer

1. What is the main idea of the 2nd paragraph?
 - a. Liars touch different parts of their body when they are lying.
 - b. By observing people, we can always discover if they are lying.
 - c. There are several things liars do with their body when they lie.
 - d. It's hard to discover liars.
2. What is the main idea of the 3rd paragraph?
 - a. There are several things that liars do with language.
 - b. Lying is not easy, but if you are clever with language you can get away with it.
 - c. If someone gives too many details, they are lying.
 - d. Liars don't use contractions.
3. What is the main idea of the 4th paragraph?
 - a. Liars do not want to change the subject when they are lying.
 - b. You can make people lie by changing the subject in the conversation.
 - c. Changing the subject and then watching the person's reaction is one way to see if they are lying.
 - d. It is easy to hide lying.
4. Not using contractions is an example of what?
 - a. over-explaining things.
 - b. giving too many details.
 - c. one thing liars do when they speak.
 - d. quick thinking.

II. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F)

1. You can know with 100 % certainty when someone is lying.

2. According to the text, lying happens often.
3. When lying people try to stay still.

TEXT 8: Potato Chips

Peru's Inca Indians first grew potatoes in the Andes Mountains in about 200 B.C. Spanish conquistadors brought potatoes to Europe, and colonists brought them to America. Potatoes are fourth on the list of the world's food staples — after wheat, corn and rice. Today Americans consume about 140 pounds of potatoes per person every year while Europeans eat twice as many.

One of our favorite ways to eat potatoes is in the form of potato chips. While Benjamin Franklin was the American ambassador to France, he went to a banquet where potatoes were prepared in 20 different ways. Thomas Jefferson, who succeeded Franklin as our French ambassador, brought the recipe for thick-cut, French-fried potatoes to America. He served French fries to guests at the White House in 1802 and at his home, Monticello.

A Native-American chef named George Crum created the first potato chips on August 24, 1853, at Moon Lake Lodge in Saratoga, New York. He became angry when a diner complained that his French fries were too thick, so he sliced the potatoes as thinly as possible making them too thin and crisp to eat with a fork. The diner loved them, and potato chips were born. In 1860 Chef Crum opened his own restaurant and offered a basket of potato chips on every table.

Joe «Spud» Murphy and Seamus Burke produced the world's first seasoned crisps, cheese & onion and salt & vinegar chips in the 1950s in Ireland. In the United Kingdom and Ireland crisps are what we in the United States call potato chips while chips refer to our French fries. Ketchup flavored chips are popular in the Middle-East and Canada. Seaweed flavored chips are popular in Asia and chicken flavored chips are popular in Mexico. Other flavors from around the world include: paprika, pickled onion, meat pie, chili crab, salmon teriyaki, borscht, caesar salad, roasted sausage, firecracker lobster and black pepper, olive and spaghetti.

About 27 pounds of potato chips are produced from 100 pounds of potatoes. Americans consume 2–4 billion pounds of potato chips every year and spend more than \$7 billion a year on them.

I. Choose the best answer

1. Potato Chips are called ... in the United Kingdom.
 - a. potatoes
 - b. crisps
 - c. chips
 - d. fries
2. Europeans eat ... potatoes than Americans.
 - a. the passage doesn't say
 - b. less
 - c. about the same amount
 - d. more

3. Which happened last?
 - a. Conquistadors brought potatoes to Europe.
 - b. Benjamin Franklin saw how potatoes were served in different ways in France.
 - c. Thomas Jefferson served potato chips at Monticello.
 - d. Europeans brought potatoes to America.
4. Who was Seamus Burke?
 - a. The customer who made George Crum angry.
 - b. One of the people who invented seasoned potato chip.
 - c. One of the people who invented the French-fried potatoes.
 - d. One of the French ambassadors.

II. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F)

1. The world's first seasoned French Fries were produced in 1950s.
2. The first potato chips were made in New York.
3. Ketchup flavored Potato Chips are the most popular in America.

TEXT 9: Ice-cream

Ice-cream is one of the most popular desserts in the world. Over four billion gallons (15.1 billion liters) are consumed each year, worldwide. Although many people enjoy this frozen dessert, not too many people know its history.

Eating frozen sweets started about two thousand years ago. In ancient Italy, Persia and China, ice (or sometimes snow) was mixed with fruit or fruit juice. In ancient Rome, the Emperor Nero had snow brought down from the mountains and mixed with fruit.

Arabs were the first people to add milk to frozen desserts. Instead of fruit juice, they added sugar as a sweetener. But sugar wasn't the only thing added. They also added dried fruits and nuts. As early as 1,000 years ago ice-cream could be found in Baghdad, Damascus and Cairo.

Much later, in the sixteenth century, the rulers of ancient India used horsemen to bring ice down from the mountains to make sorbets. Also during this time, a famous Italian duchess, Catherine de Medici brought ice-cream to France. A hundred years later, in the seventeenth century, ice-cream could be found in England.

After this time, ice-cream and ice-cream recipes were mentioned in books. One of the earliest ice-cream recipes appeared in a cookbook from 1718. The Oxford English Dictionary claims that the first mention of the phrase «ice-cream» was in a magazine that was published in the year 1744.

About one hundred years later, in the 1870's, a German engineer invented something that would later help make ice-cream available worldwide. This invention was the freezer. Later still, in 1926, an improved method of freezing was invented. This is when ice-cream started to spread all over the world because it could be more easily made and transported.

These days there are many companies that sell ice-cream and the number of different flavors available is well over 1,000. Frozen desserts have been around for a long time and will most likely be enjoyed well into the future.

I. Choose the best answer

1. What is the topic of the reading?
 - a. The history of ice-cream.
 - b. How to make ice-cream.
 - c. Why ice-cream is popular.
 - d. Companies that produce ice-cream.
2. What is the main idea of the 3rd paragraph?
 - a. Arabs added different things to frozen desserts.
 - b. Arab traders brought ice-cream to Europe.
 - c. Ice cream was popular in many old Arab cities.
 - d. Arabs didn't like frozen desserts.
3. What is the main idea of the 6th paragraph?
 - a. How Germans invented ice-cream.
 - b. How technology helped make ice-cream taste better.
 - c. Something that helped make ice-cream more widespread.
 - d. Ice cream recipes appeared in cookbooks.
4. What did Nero and the rulers of ancient India have in common?
 - a. Both ate frozen desserts.
 - b. Neither could afford ice-cream.
 - c. Both ate true ice cream.
 - d. They invented freezing method.

II. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F)

1. Ice cream recipes first appeared in books before the seventeenth century.
2. The Oxford English Dictionary published the first ice-cream recipe in 1744.
3. Ice-cream companies produce ice-cream using the ancient recipe.

TEXT 10: Good Health

Most people would agree with the definition of good health as being a state where you are free from sickness. Despite this, there are many different opinions about how a person can actually have good health. People used to only think of their health when they were sick. But these days more and more people are taking measures to make sure that they don't get sick in the first place. In this article I will describe a few of the most common things that you can do to stay healthy.

One of the best things you can do for your body is exercise. But how much is enough? Not everyone agrees on exactly how much people should exercise each day. Some people think that doing simple things like cleaning the house are helpful. Other people do heavy exercise everyday such as running or swimming. One thing experts do agree on is that any kind of exercise is good for you.

Along with exercise, having a healthy diet can help promote good health. Foods like vegetables and fruits should be eaten several times each day. It is also important to eat foods high in fiber such as beans, grains, fruit and vegetables. Fiber helps your body to digest the food you eat. It also helps your body in other ways such as decreasing the chance of getting some cancers, heart disease and diabetes. Avoiding foods with a lot of sugar, salt and fat is a good idea. Eating these kinds of foods can

lead to a variety of health problems. The main one is obesity. Obesity means having so much fat on your body that you are risking your health.

In today's modern world we all have some level of stress in our life. Different things cause stress for different people. Money problems, work and relationships with other people can all cause stress. It can also be caused by good things like getting married or moving into a new house. The important thing to remember is that you can never completely remove stress from your life. It will always be with you. Instead of trying to remove stress, people need to be aware of what causes them stress and find ways to reduce the impact that stress has on their lives.

There are several ways to fight against stress in your life. Exercise and sports are a great way to reduce stress. Other activities like Tai Chi, yoga or taking a walk also help reduce stress. Changing the way you think can also reduce stress. Try living for now and don't worry about the future.

The things I've just mentioned are only some of the ways that people can have good health. Doing these simple things can help you to have a better life now and will lead to a longer and happier life in the future.

I. Choose the best answer

1. What is the main idea of the text?
 - a. Knowing the difference between good health and bad health is important.
 - b. Exercising, a healthy diet and reducing stress lead to a healthy life.
 - c. People all over the world have different ideas of what «good health» means.
 - d. Treatment of obesity.
2. Tai Chi, Yoga and taking a walk are examples of:
 - a. how we live now.
 - b. changing the way of thinking.
 - c. ways to reduce stress.
 - d. treating heart diseases.
3. Beans, grains, fruit and vegetables are examples of what?
 - a. Foods that can cause obesity.
 - b. Foods you should eat several times a day.
 - c. Foods with fiber.
 - d. Foods that you shouldn't cook.
4. What is the cause of obesity?
 - a. Foods high in fiber.
 - b. Unhealthy foods.
 - c. A lot of exercises.
 - d. Diet and stress.

II. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F)

1. Everyone agrees on how to have good health.
2. You must do difficult exercises for a long time every day to be healthy.
3. Stress can be caused by good things.

TEXT 11: Mongooses

If you plan on going to Hawaii, don't bring any pets. Hawaiians are wary of letting in foreign animals. Your beloved pet could spend up to 120 days in quarantine. They have strict rules for importing animals. They carefully screen all incoming pets. Who could blame them? They've had problems with new animals in the past.

The black rat was introduced to Hawaii in the 1780s. These ugly suckers *originated* in Asia, but they migrated to Europe in the 1st century. Since then they've snuck on European ships and voyaged the world with them. These rats carry many diseases including the plague. They are also good at surviving and tend to displace native species. It means that after they infest an area, there will be fewer birds and more black rats. Most people prefer living around birds.

Since their arrival in Hawaii, black rats have been pests. They've feasted on sea turtle eggs. They've eaten tree saplings, preventing trees from being reforested. And they've been a leading cause in the extinction of more than 70 species of Hawaiian birds. They love to climb trees to eat bird eggs. They also compete with forest birds for food such as snails, insects, and seeds.

Perhaps more troubling, black rats threaten humans. They spread germs and incubate disease. They are a vector for more than 40 deadly illnesses. Some think that rat-borne diseases have killed more people than war in the last 1,000 years. Rats also eat our food. They eat more than 20 % of the world's farmed food. And that's why the mongoose was brought to Hawaii.

During the mid-1800s, the Hawaiian sugar industry was thriving. Americans were just realizing that they loved sugar. Hawaii was pretty much the only place in America where one could grow sugarcane. But those filthy vermin were tearing up the fields. Black rats were destroying entire crops. What did a plantation owner have to do? The answer was simple: to import an animal known to kill rats. What could go wrong with that? In 1883 plantation owners imported 72 mongooses and began breeding them.

People *revere* the mongoose in its homeland of India. They are often kept tame in Indian households. Mongooses feed on snakes, rats, and lizards, creatures that most people dislike. They are also cute and furry. And they kill deadly cobras. What's not to love? Sadly, India is a much different place than Hawaii.

When the mongooses got to Hawaii, they did not wipe out the rats as plantation owners hoped. Instead, they joined them in ravaging the birds, lizards, and small plants that were native to Hawaii. It's not that the mongooses became friends with the rats. They still ate a bunch of them. But mongooses are not too different from most other animals: they go for the easy meal. In Hawaii they had a choice. Pursue the elusive black rat or munch on turtle eggs while tanning on the beach. Most took the easy route.

Now Hawaii has two unwanted guests defacing the natural beauty. The Hawaiians have learned their lesson. Talks of bringing in mongoose-eating gorillas have been tabled. So don't get uptight when they don't welcome your cat Mittens with open arms. They're trying to maintain a delicate ecosystem here.

I. Choose the best answer:

1. Based on the text, which best explains how black rats were introduced to Hawaii?
 - a. The native Hawaiians imported them to solve a problem with their crops.
 - b. The Asians brought them to Hawaii when they first arrived.
 - c. The Europeans brought them on their ships.
 - d. The rats were able to swim to Hawaii from Asia.
2. Which event happened first?
 - a. The mongoose was introduced to Hawaii.
 - b. The black rat was introduced to Hawaii.
 - c. The black rat migrated to Europe.
 - d. Plantation owners bred mongooses.
3. Which best explains why plantation owners imported mongooses to Hawaii?
 - a. Mongooses eat rats.
 - b. Mongooses are fuzzy and adorable.
 - c. Mongooses make great household pets.
 - d. Mongooses kill deadly cobras.
4. Which statement would the author most likely disagree with?
 - a. Black rats threaten a lot of creatures native to Hawaii.
 - b. Mongooses threaten a lot of creatures native to Hawaii.
 - c. Mongooses were brought to Hawaii intentionally.
 - d. The only reason people dislike rats is because they are ugly.

II. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F)

1. Mongooses have spread more than 40 diseases.
2. Mongooses eat sea turtle eggs.
3. Rats climb trees and eat bird eggs.

TEXT 12: Telecommuting

For most people a regular work day means waking up, eating breakfast, driving to the office, working for about 8 hours and then driving back home. But not all workers have this experience. Many people work from their homes. This kind of work is called telecommuting or telework. A person who telecommutes is called a telecommuter.

People have worked in their homes for thousands of years. But the modern idea of Telecommuting started in the early 1970s. Improvements in technology, specifically networking technology, helped support the development of telework. As communications technology became cheaper and more powerful, telecommuting became more of a choice for workers.

Both companies and individuals can benefit from telework. One benefit for companies is that it can save money. It can also help improve morale. This is because employees who have choices about how they work are often happier. If employees are happier, they are likely to be better workers. This is good for the company. As for individuals, they can save money by reducing their transportation costs. They also gain time because they do not have to go to the office every day. Depending on how often they work from home, telecommuters can save between 15 and 25 workdays per year.

Even though there are many benefits to telework, there are also some drawbacks. The biggest concern employers have about telecommuting is lack of control. If the employee is not in the office, managers don't know what they are doing. Telework can also damage a person's career. Managers are more likely to give a promotion to employees that they see on a daily basis. Therefore, telecommuters have less of a chance of getting promoted than regular employees. As telecommuters often work alone, another negative side-effect of telecommuting is isolation.

Telecommuting has an important place in today's modern economies. Helped by more powerful technologies, tele-workers of the future will be able to communicate in new and improved ways. This will make telework better and ensure that it has a place in the economies of the future.

I. Choose the best answer

1. What helped make telecommuting popular?
 - a. Increasing traffic problems around the world.
 - b. Improvements in networking technologies.
 - c. Workers could get higher salaries telecommuting.
 - d. Telecommuting became cheaper.
2. Why is telecommuting good for companies?
 - a. They can save money and have happier employees.
 - b. Managers have less work to do because workers are not in the office.
 - c. Telecommuters complain less because they are in the office less frequently.
 - d. It saves transportation costs.
3. What is the main idea of the 4th paragraph?
 - a. Telecommuting can cause problems for workers and companies.
 - b. Telecommuters don't get promoted as often as office workers.
 - c. People need to be careful when telecommuting because they might not like it.
 - d. Isolation is bad for workers.
4. What does the author think about the future of telecommuting?
 - a. No one knows what the future of telecommuting will be.
 - b. It hurts economies and will become less popular.
 - c. It will continue to grow and develop.
 - d. It will lose its popularity in the nearest future.

II. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F)

1. Most workers telecommute.
2. Telecommuters spend their working hours in an office.
3. Telecommuting can have benefits for both workers and companies.

TEXT 13: Google

You know that you're doing something big when your company name becomes a verb. Ask Xerox. In 1959 they created the first plain paper copy machine. It was one of the most successful products ever. The company named Xerox grew into a verb that means «to copy,» as in «Bob, can you Xerox this for me?» Around 50 years later, the

same thing happened to Google. Their company name grew into a verb that means «to do an internet search.» Now everyone and their grandma knows what it means to Google it.

Unlike Xerox, Google wasn't the first company to invent their product, not by a long shot. Lycos released their search engine in 1993. Yahoo! came out in 1994. AltaVista began serving results in 1995. Google did not come out until years later, in 1998. Though a few years' difference may not seem like much, this is a major head start in the fast moving world of tech. So how did Google do it? How did they overtake their competitors who had such huge leads in time and money? Maybe one good idea made all the difference.

There are millions and millions of sites on the Internet. How does a search engine know which ones are relevant to your search? This is a question that great minds have been working on for decades. To understand how Google changed the game, you need to know how search engines worked in 1998. Back then most websites looked at the words in your query. They counted how many times those words appeared on each page. Then they might return pages where the words in your query appeared the most. This system did not work well and people often had to click through pages and pages of results to find what they wanted.

Google was the first search engine that began considering links. Links are those blue underlined words that take you to other pages when you click on them. Larry Page, cofounder of Google, believed that meaningful data could be drawn from how those links connect. Page figured that websites with many links pointing at them were more important than those that had few. He was right. Google's search results were much better than their rivals. They would soon become the world's most used search engine.

It wasn't just the great search results that led to Google becoming so well liked. It also had to do with the way that they presented their product. Most of the other search engines were cluttered. Their home pages were filled with everything from news stories to stock quotes. But Google's homepage was, and still is, clean. There's nothing on it but the logo, the search box, and a few links. It almost appears empty. In fact, when they were first testing it, users would wait at the home page and not do anything. When asked why, they said that they were, «waiting for the rest of the page to load». People couldn't imagine such a clean and open page as being complete. But the fresh design grew on people once they got used to it.

These days Google has its hands in everything from self-driving cars to helping humans live longer. Though they have many other popular products, they will always be best known for their search engine. The Google search engine has changed our lives and our language. Not only is it a fantastic product, it is a standing example that one good idea (and a lot of hard work) can change the world.

I. Choose the best answer

1. Which event happened last?
 - a. Lycos released their search engine.
 - b. Yahoo! released their search engine.

- c. Google released their search engine.
 - d. Xerox released their copy machine.
2. Which statement would the author of this text most likely disagree with?
- a. The part of Google's success is due to the design of their homepage.
 - b. Google succeeded by following examples of others in their field.
 - c. Google wasn't the first search engine, but it was the best.
 - d. Google's success may not have been possible without Larry Page.
3. Which statement would the author most likely agree with?
- a. Google became successful because its founders were well-connected.
 - b. Google was the world's first and best search engine.
 - c. Google changed the world by solving an old problem in a new way.
 - d. Google's other products are now more important to its success than search.
4. How did Google improve search quality in 1998?
- a. They counted how many times queries appeared on each page.
 - b. They looked more closely at the words in search queries.
 - c. They linked to more pages.
 - d. They studied the relationships of links.

II. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F)

- 1. Google became so popular because it provided catchy news stories on their homepage.
- 2. Older search engines used unreliable methods to order results.
- 3. Larry Page's ideas about links helped Google get to the top.

TEXT 14: Kevlar

Did you know that there is a fiber that is as flexible and lightweight as nylon yet five times stronger than steel? Did you know that this fabric is resistant to temperatures higher than 500 degrees Fahrenheit? Did you know that a woman invented this fiber? This miraculous fabric is called Kevlar and it is used to make everything from body armor to musical instruments.

The year was 1964. There were gasoline shortages due to conflict in the Middle East. A Polish-American chemist named Stephanie Louise Kwolek was working for DuPont, an American chemical company. She and her group were trying to make a lightweight, yet durable fiber to be used in tires. Lighter tires would allow vehicles to get better gas mileage, but the tires had to be strong enough to resist the wear and tear of the road. They had been working on the problem for some time and had little success, until Kwolek had a breakthrough.

Kwolek and her group were synthesizing or creating fibers to test. During one of the steps in the process Kwolek created a milky white solution by mixing two chemicals that were often used in the process. This solution was usually thrown away, but Kwolek convinced one of the technicians to help her test it. They were amazed to discover that the fabric that Kwolek had created was not only more durable than nylon, it was more durable than steel. Kwolek had invented Kevlar.

Kevlar is a remarkable fabric known for its strength and durability. Since its invention it has found its way into a wide variety of products. Kevlar is used in sporting equipment like bike tires, bowstrings and tennis racquets. It is used in musical instruments like drum heads, reeds and speaker cones. And it is used in protective gear like motorcycle safety jackets, gloves and shoes. However, Kevlar is best known for its ability to stop bullets.

Richard Armellino created the first Kevlar bulletproof vest in 1975. It contained 15 layers of Kevlar, which could stop handgun and shotgun bullets. The vest also had a steel plate over the heart, which made the vest strong enough to stop rifle rounds. Vests like Armellino's were quickly picked up by police forces and it is estimated that by 1990, half of all police officers in America wore bulletproof vests daily. By 2006 there were over 2,000 documented police vest «saves», or instances where officers were protected from deadly wounds by wearing bulletproof vests.

I. Choose the best answer

1. When was the first bulletproof vest invented?
 - a. in 1964
 - b. in 1975
 - c. in 1990
 - d. in 2006
2. Who is considered to be the inventor of Kevlar?
 - a. Robert Kevlar
 - b. Richard Armellino
 - c. Stephanie Kwolek
 - d. None of the above
3. Which of the following caused the search for a fabric like Kevlar?
 - a. A shortage in the gasoline supply
 - b. A desire to protect police officers
 - c. The need to replace asbestos
 - d. The need of better musical instruments
4. A vest made of 15 layers of Kevlar with no steel plates could stop all but which of the following rounds?
 - a. Handgun rounds
 - b. Shotgun pellets
 - c. Rifle rounds
 - d. It could stop all of the above

II. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F)

1. Kwolek was trying to improve tires when she invented Kevlar.
2. Kevlar is 200 times stronger than steel.
3. Kevlar is heat resistant.

TEXT 15: Biofuels and the Environment

Leading investors have joined the growing chorus of concern about governments and companies rushing into producing biofuels as a solution for global warming, saying that many involved in the sector could be jeopardizing future profits if they do not consider the long-term impact of what they are doing carefully.

It is essential to build sustainability criteria into the supply chain of any green fuel project in order to ensure that there is no adverse effect on the surrounding environment and social structures. The report produced by the investors expresses concern that many companies may not be fully aware of the potential pitfalls in the biofuel sector.

Production of corn and soya beans has increased dramatically in the last years as an eco-friendly alternative to fossil fuels but environmental and human rights campaigners are worried that this will lead to destruction of rain forests. Food prices could also go up as there is increased competition for crops as both foodstuffs and sources of fuel. The UN warned that biofuels could have dangerous side effects and said that steps need to be taken to make sure that land converted to grow biofuels does not damage the environment or cause civil unrest. There is already great concern about palm oil, which is used in many foods in addition to being an important biofuel, as rain forests are being cleared in some countries and people driven from their homes to create palm oil plantations.

An analyst and author of the investors' report says that biofuels are not a cure for climate change but they can play their part as long as governments and companies manage the social and environmental impacts thoroughly. There should also be greater measure taken to increase efficiency and to reduce demand.

I. Choose the best answer

1. Environmentalists believe that increased production of corn and soya:
 - a. has destroyed rain forests.
 - b. may lead to the destruction of rain forests.
 - c. will lead to the destruction of rain forests.
 - d. won't destroy rain forests.
2. Biofuels might:
 - a. drive food prices up.
 - b. drive food prices down.
 - c. have little impact on food prices.
 - d. have no impact on food prices.
3. The increased production of palm oil:
 - a. doesn't affect people.
 - b. just affects the environment.
 - c. just affects people.
 - d. affects both people and the environment.
4. The author of the report says that biofuels:
 - a. don't play any role in fighting against global warming.
 - b. can be effective in fighting against global warming on their own.
 - c. should be a part of a group of measures to fight against global warming.
 - d. should be prohibited.

II. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F)

1. Many people are worried about the boom in biofuels.
2. Biofuel producers might not know about the possible problems.
3. Biofuels are considered to be a cure for climate change.

PART 5
Practice Test

Variant 1

I. Choose the best variant and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

1. They ... a lot of useful contracts during their business trip to England last month. A. have made C. was making B. made D. had made	11. The old house on the corner ... down last year. A. pulled C. will be pulled B. was pulled D. had been pulled
2. If you ... your credit card, you have to ring the bank. A. will lose C. lost B. lose D. had lost	12. ... Dead Sea is on the Israel border. A. a C. an B. the D. –
3. I ... to swim by my father a year ago. A. has taught C. is taught B. had been taught D. was taught	13. My sister ... from the University in 2 years. A. will have graduated B. will be graduated C. will graduate D. graduate
4. Hardly ... when it started to rain. A. the game begin B. the game began C. had the game begun D. was the game beginning	14. He ... many classes this term. A. has missed C. miss B. missed D. was missed
5. Susan ... so quickly that I don't understand her. A. have spoken C. speaks B. is speaking D. spoke	15. The company I work for has changed ... name. A. it's C. its' B. its D. its's
6. Pete ... phone in the evening. If he does, ask him to ring later. A. may C. had to B. couldn't D. might have	16. What would you do if someone ... into your house? A. had broken C. have broken B. broke D. break
7. I just ... that I have left the bathroom taps on. A. have remembered C. remembered B. had remembered D. remember	17. We ... a final decision until we consult everyone. A. didn't make C. won't make B. doesn't make D. wouldn't make
8. Look at those clouds. I think it ... to rain. A. should C. is going B. may D. must	18. We decided to leave the party because it ... very noisy. A. is C. have been B. was D. will be
9. Ann ... the same job for 20 years. A. did C. is doing B. will do D. has been doing	19. He is ... person I've ever met. A. a good C. the best B. such a good D. the better
10. If I were you I ... forgive him. A. will C. would B. shall D. won't	20. Soldiers ... to obey the orders. A. must C. will B. have D. can

II. Choose the most suitable word for each space and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

HOW DO OTHERS SEE THE AMERICANS?

Many people who first (21.) ... to the USA say that Americans are open, friendly and easy-(22.) ..., but after living in the country for a while, they change their (23.) One foreign student explained that when he first came, people helped him get settled, took him shopping, (24.) ... him for dinner and called to see how he was. After two or three weeks, however, they stopped doing these things, and he was (25.) ... and disappointed. Visitors who fail to «translate» cultural (26.) ... properly often draw wrong conclusions. The (27.) ... is Americans try to do what is necessary to help people when they first arrive.

21.	A visit	B leave	C come	D go
22.	A going	B coming	C thinking	D getting
23.	A ideas	B thoughts	C beliefs	D minds
24.	A invited	B accepted	C attracted	D admitted
25.	A forgotten	B lost	C diminished	D confused
26.	A manners	B meanings	C traditions	D habits
27.	A concern	B idea	C thing	D view

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

28.	It's made wood.	a	to
29.	I thought her attitude you was rather unpleasant.	b	of
30.	I can't see the difference these two colours.	c	in
31.	I don't believe ghosts.	d	between

IV. Fill in the gaps with the correct auxiliary verb by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

32.	We've never lost our keys, ... we?	a	are
33.	You've lost your pen! You ... got it now.	b	have
34.	You ... never late for classes.	c	haven't

V. Fill in the gaps with the correct verb form by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

35.	I ... the boss tomorrow morning.	a	had seen
36.	We ... Kate in the bank two days ago.	b	will see
37.	Frank didn't go to the cinema with us because he ... already the film.	c	saw
38.	I hope I ... him tonight.	d	am seeing

VI. Complete the disjunctive question by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

39.	Not all those books are useful,	a	aren't they?
40.	Everyone is going to visit us tonight,	b	is it?
41.	Nothing is wrong,	c	are they?

VII. Use the correct tense form and write it down in your answer sheet.

42. The sun ... in the East. (to rise)
 43. I hope he ... his birthday presents tomorrow. (to like)
 44. I ... a letter to my sister now, don't bother me. (to write)
 45. I ... the whole of War and Peace by the time I was seven years old. (to read)
 46. The cat ... on the doorstep for hours. I'm sure it's starving. (to sit)
 47. His lectures ... with great attention. (to listen to)

VIII. Put questions to the underlined words.

48. They like to listen to quiet soft music in the evening.
 49. The students were reading for the exam all day long.
 50. I saw him entering the class a minute ago.

Read the text and do the tasks that follow

— **What are your early youth experiences that taught you a life-long lesson?**

Kevin: — Well, my father always encouraged me to read. We had a lot of books at home and I was very lucky to grow up in such a house of books. Of course, as a teenager I always felt that when my father advised me to do something I should resist as much as possible, so, when my father used to tell me to read the English classics I resisted. It was only when I reached my late teens that I started to read them and I began to think that they were good.

Katie: — I went to my first dance when I was seventeen. I thought that I looked so gorgeous that I could hardly keep my eyes off myself. I wore a blue dress that my cousin had lent me, with a big blue velvet band set down the middle of the dress to let it out. I wore earrings which had made sores in my ears when I was «rehearsing» for the dance, so I had put sticking plaster on my ears and painted it blue to match the dress. I must have looked absolutely horrific. Nobody — not one single person — danced with me that night. That was a black time. There weren't many dark passages in my childhood but that was the most definitely one.

IX. Choose the best answer and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

51. What did one of the speakers resist to being a teenager?
 A. studying
 B. singing
 C. reading
 D. doing housework

52. When did one of the speakers go to her first dance?

- A. At fifteen
- B. At seventeen
- C. At sixteen
- D. At nineteen

53. What did she wear?

- A. a blue dress
- B. a blue coat
- C. a white dress
- D. a pink skirt

54. Why did she paint the plaster on ears?

- A. to change the color
- B. to match the dress
- C. to become special
- D. to match the eyes

X. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

55. My father made me read all the books we had at home.

56. I had never been to a dance before I was 17.

57. The dance took place on a very dark night and nobody saw the color of my dress.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ

Practice Test

Variation 2

I. Choose the best variant and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

1. You ... have my car if you like. I won't be using it tomorrow. A. had to C. may B. are to D. must	11. I work as ... manager. A. a C. an B. – D. the
2. My trousers ... ironing. Have you got an iron? A. needs C. is needed B. need D. are needed	12. Why ... he ... the monitor yet? A. isn't _ repaired B. hasn't _ repaired C. aren't _ repaired D. hasn't _ been repaired
3. What happens in your class? ... the teachers ... lectures every day? A. Had _ given C. Do _ give B. Does _ give D. Are _ giving	13. I think I ... it. A. am going to do C. will do B. to do D. am do
4. If you ... me a song, I will sing it at the concert. A. write C. has written B. will write D. had written	14. A talent contest ... by the art school. A. was held C. holds B. was hold D. will hold
5. Helen had to pay extra at the airport because she had too ... luggage. A. much C. little B. many D. few	15. He can't find a good job A. nowhere C. any B. anywhere D. someway
6. The ... are dirty. A. children's clothes B. children clothes' C. childrens' clothes D. childrens clothes'	16. I ... to Paris this time tomorrow. A. will be flying C. flew B. will fly D. fly
7. Excuse me, do you speak English? I ... for a hotel. A. look C. was looking B. am looking D. have been looking	17. ... you mind passing me the salt? A. Will C. Would B. Should D. Could
8. Last summer we wanted a relaxing holiday, so we ... to stay on a small island. A. choose C. had chosen B. have chosen D. chose	18. If it stops snowing they ... a good chance of survival. A. had C. would have B. have had D. will have
9. Mathematics ... hard. I don't understand it. A. are C. was B. is D. were	19. I heard that he ... a new car. A. had bought C. buy B. has bought D. will buy
10. While we ... for the train, it started to rain. A. waited C. was waiting B. are waiting D. were waiting	20. I had such an amazing time at ... yesterday. A. Jane party C. Jane's party B. Janes partys' D. Janes' party

II. Choose the most suitable word for each space and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

MOUNT EVEREST

Asa Sherpa has climbed Mount Everest more times than (21.) ... else in the world. Last year, he (22.) ... the world record by climbing the world's highest mountain for the twenty-first time. (23.) ..., he says he won't be able to do it again, because the mountain is becoming (24.) ... dangerous to climb. Asa first climbed the mountain in 1989 at the age of 12. When he first climbed the mountain, there was (25.) ... of snow and ice up here. Now there is much (26.) ... snow, and more bare rock. Asa is (27.) ... about the lack of snow. Melting ice makes big holes, and these make trips up the mountain very dangerous.

21.	A everyone	B anyone	C someone	D another
22.	A hit	B made	C broke	D caught
23.	A Also	B Because	C Afterwards	D However
24.	A much	B too	C such	D even
25.	A lot	B several	C plenty	D much
26.	A less	B little	C fewer	D more
27.	A angry	B disappointed	C worried	D afraid

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

28. my mind a job well-started is half done.	a	up
29.	He is a very light sleeper. He will wake at the slightest noise.	b	by
30.	I will have finished my work 5 p. m. tomorrow.	c	to
31.	Jake was disappointed his exam results.	d	in

IV. Fill in the gaps with the correct auxiliary verb by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

32.	I ... always done my best before the match.	a	could
33.	I ... see nothing through the window.	b	was
34.	I ... reading a book at 5 o'clock.	c	had

V. Fill in the gaps with the correct verb form by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

35.	Wait here until I ... back.	a	will come
36.	I've invited Sue to the party but I don't think she	b	came
37.	Are you ready? — Yes, I	c	come
38.	When I ... in he was lying on the bed.	d	am coming

VI. Complete the disjunctive question by matching the two columns.

39.	There are no apples on the table,	a	aren't there?
40.	My children are playing in the yard,	b	are there?
41.	There are a lot of restaurants in the city,	c	aren't they?

VII. Use the correct tense form and write it down in your answer sheet.

42. Many important things ... to us by our teacher next year. (to explain)
43. I am not going to Peter's party as I ... (not to invite).
44. Tomorrow I ... when you come. (to work)
45. He ... of pain in the leg several days ago. (to complain)
46. As soon as I ... the letter, I'll post it immediately. (to write)
47. He ... basketball at 10 a.m. yesterday. (to play)

VIII. Put questions to the underlined words and write them down in your answer sheet.

48. Mike eats corn-flakes for breakfast every morning.
49. He can't walk very fast. He has hurt his leg.
50. Chopsticks are used in China.

Read the text and do the tasks that follow

Do you know that...

Mongol is a common name to describe a child born with certain serious mental and physical defects, most notable of which (and from which the condition gets its name) is an upward, oblique slant of the eyes, like an Oriental's. The unfortunate Mongoloid child usually has a flat face, a stubby nose, a protruding tongue, small or deformed ears, limp muscles, short thumbs and an abnormal heart. Such children develop slowly and their intelligence is never high. However, they may be quite lively and imitative. Placement in a special home or institution is recommended by many physicians.

The reasons for this particular congenital deformity of mind and body are now known: namely, a particular chromosome that has gone wrong. Because people with this syndrome have three copies of the 21st chromosome, instead of the normal two copies, the condition called trisomy 21 is now recognized as its cause. But certainly no blame can attach to mother or father. Chances of a subsequent child being Mongoloid are extremely small, almost negligible. In 1961, 19 scientists suggested that «mongolism» had «misleading connotations» and had become «an embarrassing term». The World Health Organization (WHO) dropped the term in 1965 after a request by the Mongolian delegate. This condition is also commonly known as Down Syndrome.

There is no cure for Down syndrome. Education and proper care have been shown to improve quality of life. Some children with Down syndrome are educated in typical school classes, while others require more specialized education. Some individuals with Down syndrome graduate from high school and a few attend post-secondary education. Support in financial and legal matters is often needed. Life expectancy is around 50 to 60 years in the developed world with proper health care.

IX. Choose the best answer and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

51. What kind of defect makes children Mongoloid?

- A. kidney defects
- B. mental defects
- C. teeth defects
- D. feet defects

52. From what defects did this condition get its name?

- A. short legs
- B. cleft palate
- C. eyes' shape
- D. accent

53. What defects of inner organs does Mongoloid child usually have?

- A. abnormal stomach
- B. abnormal liver
- C. abnormal heart
- D. abnormal kidneys

54. What are the reasons for this particular congenital deformity of mind and body?

- A. irregular diet
- B. smoking
- C. alcohol abuse
- D. a chromosome

X. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

55. Children with Down's Syndrome develop slowly and their intelligence is low.

56. Chances of subsequent child being Mongoloid are extremely high.

57. Placement of mongoloid children in a special home or institution is recommended by many physicians.

Practice Test

Variant 3

I. Choose the best variant and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

1. Anna has found a very good job. She ... \$ 5000 per month. A. pay B. has paid C. was paying D. is paid	11. ... S/sugar was known as white gold because the plantation owners made much money out of it. A. A B. The C. — D. An
2. An SMS-message is less ... than a cell telephone call. A. expense B. more expensive C. expensive D. expensively	12. She was in ... hurry and made a lot of mistakes. A. a B. an C. the D. —
3. I'll look after the boys while you ... lunch. A. made B. has been made C. are making D. make	13. I discovered that a similar message ... to my office. A. sent B. send C. had been sent D. was sent
4. My wife didn't speak ... at the party. A. a few B. few C. many D. much	14. We ... an emergency call at 1:30 p.m. which said that the school was on fire. A. received B. receive C. will receive D. has received
5. When I lose textbooks, I have to buy them A. me B. himself C. my D. myself	15. A woman ... unconscious for a few minutes when an ambulance arrived. A. had being B. was C. was being D. had been
6. If I saw an alligator I ... very scared. A. am B. was C. will be D. would be	16. The study on heart disease ... ten years ago by the World Health Organization. A. started B. was started C. is started D. being started
7. I visited London in February. I ... at a nice hotel. A. stayed B. had stayed C. was staying D. have been staying	17. My little sister ... now. A. was sleeping B. is sleeping C. sleeps D. slept
8. I ... an article when my mother came home. A. have written B. write C. wrote D. was writing	18. We found that she ... home at 8 o'clock that morning. A. has left B. left C. had left D. leave
9. Would Max like to go for ... walk? A. a B. the C. an D. —	19. «Why didn't you go to the party?» «Because ... of my friends was invited.» A. both B. either C. none D. no
10. John started ... only after he had been advised to do it. A. jog B. jogging C. has jogged D. jogged	20. If you ... all your exams, I'll buy you a car. A. pass B. will pass C. would D. has passed

II. Choose the most suitable word for each space and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

THE STORY OF GOLD

Gold is beautiful and rare; a soft shiny metal that can be molded into many (21.) It has been used for money, jewelry, and to decorate special buildings such (22.) ... palaces and places of worship. (23.) ... the precious metal was discovered, prospectors rushed to mine it, starting new cities and countries as they went. Gold and the people who love it have helped shape the world we live (24.) ... today. Gold is one of many elements, or substances that cannot be changed by normal chemical (25.) ..., that are found in the Earth's crust. Gold has a warm, sunny color and (26.) ... it does not react (27.) ... air, water, and most chemicals, its shine never fades.

21.	A formats	B outlines	C shapes	D lines
22.	A as	B like	C many	D so
23.	A Whoever	B However	C Forever	D Wherever
24.	A at	B in	C for	D on
25.	A mode	B means	C course	D measure
26.	A yet	B despite	C because	D so
27.	A with	B in	C of	D at

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

28.	He told me about his interest poetry and his need for creative activities.	a	of
29.	It was very kind them to give us a lift to the station.	b	in
30.	Sydney in Australia is famous its Opera House.	c	about
31.	The children were very excited the trip.	d	for

IV. Fill in the gaps with the correct auxiliary verb by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

32.	I ... seen him before.	a	don't
33.	You ... look very well.	b	didn't
34.	They ... use to exercise but they've started now.	c	hadn't

V. Fill in the gaps with the correct verb form by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

35.	She ... learning the piano at the age of five.	a	will have started
36.	Our classes usually ... at 9 o'clock.	b	will start
37.	We are late. The film ... by the time we get to the cinema.	c	started
38.	Spring has come so the snow ... melting.	d	start

VI. Complete the disjunctive question by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

39.	We'd like something to eat,	a	had we?
40.	We'd done everything,	b	hadn't we?
41.	Paul and I hadn't phoned him until 5 yesterday,	c	wouldn't we?

VII. Use the correct tense form and write it down in your answer sheet.

42. If the weather is fine, they ... to spend a lot of time in the village. (to be able)
43. Only after we ... breakfast I phoned him. (to have)
44. How long you ... when the bus finally came? (to wait)
45. The clinical subjects always ... from the second year onwards at all the departments. (to teach)
46. Next time the book ... to the library in time, I promise. (to return)
47. I heard the news on the radio while I ... home. (to drive)

VIII. Put questions to the underlined words and write them down in your answer sheet.

48. They know him. They have met him before.
49. Plants are watered every day.
50. The article has already been discussed.

Read the text and do the tasks that follow

A Traditional American Feast

The very first Thanksgiving was celebrated more than 370 years ago by the colonists at «Plymouth Plantation». About half of those arriving on the Mayflower survived to give thanks. And every year after 1621 a harvest festival was held in the colonies.

In 1863 President Abraham Lincoln declared Thanksgiving an official national holiday setting the day of observance on the fourth Thursday in November. Before then, governors of individual states simply declared any autumn date as Thanksgiving Day.

Colonists relied on the British style of cooking they had learned back in England and used what they had at hand. The food was plain, but good. Colonists also adopted cooking methods and techniques from Native Americans. For example, they learned how to use corn in a variety of ways.

What might have been served by the colonists on the original Thanksgiving? On that first table was roast goose and duck, cornbread and wheat bread, sweet potatoes and wild plums. With the abundance of wild fruit and berries, the colonists learned how to dry them for later use.

This community meal called Thanksgiving was a celebration by very grateful people. Food, such as corn, is still an important menu item today. Cranberries and turkey are among other long time traditional foods the American cherish.

IX. Choose the best answer and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

51. Before 1863 governors of individual states declared ... as Thanksgiving Day.

- A. any autumn weekend
- B. any summer day
- C. any autumn day
- D. the first autumn week

52. The very first Thanksgiving was celebrated

- A. less than 380 years ago
- B. more than 370 years ago
- C. more than 380 years ago
- D. 370 years ago

53. ... is still an important menu item today.

- A. Corn
- B. Plums
- C. Berries
- D. Sweets

54. Colonists adopted cooking techniques from

- A. parents
- B. Native Americans
- C. Abraham Lincoln
- D. relatives

X. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

55. Only in 1621 a harvest festival was held in the colonies.

56. Colonists adopted cooking methods from Native Americans.

57. Before 1863 governors of individual states declared any autumn date as Thanksgiving Day.

Practice Test

Variation 4

I. Choose the best variant and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

1. Jack went to buy some bread at ... a few minutes ago. A. the bakers C. the bakers' B. the baker's D. the baker	11. There are ... apples on the tree. A. no C. any B. nothing D. anything
2. I'm laughing because Joe has just told me ... joke I've ever heard. A. the most funny B. funniest C. the funniest D. most funny	12. David looks very happy. He ... to ride a bicycle at last. A. learn C. have learnt B. has learnt D. learnt
3. By this time tomorrow I ... my report. A. will have finished C. finish B. will finish D. had finished	13. John never ... to bed before 11 o'clock. A. go C. goes B. won't go D. to go
4. Tom ... breakfast at 7 a.m. every day. A. has eaten C. is eating B. eat D. eats	14. They bring ... their children carefully. A. about C. up B. over D. off
5. Did they go ... for the weekend? A. somewhere C. anywhere B. nowhere D. wherever	15. He usually ... a bus to the station. A. take C. takes B. took D. will take
6. I wonder where Paul is. He ... be at work because he never works on Sundays. A. isn't C. can't B. needn't D. does not have to	16. We'll start dinner when Jack A. arrives C. arrive B. will arrive D. arrived
7. Last year I ... to the USA. A. go C. went B. have gone D. would go	17. There aren't ... matches left. A. not C. some B. any D. no
8. – Are you tired? – Yes, a little. I ... the ceiling today. A. painted C. have been painting B. paint D. am painting	18. She always goes ... a walk with her dog in the morning. A. at C. on B. in D. for
9. If we had had enough money last summer, we ... to Italy. A. had gone C. would go B. were going D. would have gone	19. I saw ... the shop ten minutes ago. A. him enter C. him to enter B. him entered D. he entering
10. – Tom is ill and stays at home. – Sorry to hear that. I ... him tomorrow. A. will visit C. am visiting B. am going to visit D. visit	20. The work is ... than I expected. A. much more harder C. far hardest B. far most harder D. a lot harder

II. Choose the most suitable word for each space and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

RUNNING SHOES

Running is now very popular (21.) ... as a sport and as a way of keeping fit. Even if you only run a short (22.) ... once or twice a week, you (23.) ... to make sure you wear good shoes. (24.) ... is a lot of choice nowadays in running shoes. First of all, decide how much you want to (25.) ... on your shoes. Then find a pair which fits you well. Be prepared to (26.) ... on different sizes in different types of shoes. Take your time in the shop. If you (27.) ... a mistake and buy the wrong shoes, your feet will let you know.

21.	A both	B neither	C also	D yet
22.	A distance	B path	C line	D length
23.	A would	B should	C need	D must
24.	A It	B There	C This	D That
25.	A spend	B buy	C charge	D pay
26.	A look	B ask	C experiment	D try
27.	A do	B make	C cause	D decide

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

28.	My office is ... the first floor.	a	through
29.	I could see nothing ... the window.	b	of
30.	Travelling ... your own car is better than going on foot.	c	on
31.	I dreamt ... taking my exams last night.	d	by

IV. Fill in the gaps with the correct auxiliary verb by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

32.	We knew she ... be asked at the lesson.	a	won't
33.	Amanda ... pass the exam; she hasn't work for it.	b	will
34.	It looks like rain. I ... take my umbrella.	c	wouldn't

V. Fill in the gaps with the correct verb form by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

35.	I don't really know when she	a	has arrived
36.	The train ... in London at 18.30.	b	arrived
37.	Sahara ... at the party very late. Everybody had already left.	c	will arrive
38.	The letter ... already. We can read it!	d	arrives

VI. Complete the disjunctive question by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

39.	Sam was cooking dinner, ...	a	is he?
40.	He is the best student, ...	b	was't he?
41.	Ben is not used to living alone, ...	c	isn't he?

VII. Use the correct tense form and write it down in your answer sheet.

42. Who ... food in your family when your Mom is away? (to cook)
43. Where are the children? They ... TV in the room. (to watch)
44. I'm afraid we never ... before. (to meet)
45. A new big house ... opposite my office. (to build)
46. His new book ... next year. (to publish)
47. If she ... hard, she'll fail her final examinations. (not to work)

VIII. Put questions to the underlined words and write them down in your answer sheet.

48. She reads two books every month.
49. It was very warm. The sun was shining brightly.
50. Coffee is grown in Brazil.

Read the text and do the tasks that follow

Meals in England — a guide for visitors

Meals and Snacks

Breakfast, lunch, and dinner are the three main meals. A lot of workers have a 10-minute break in the morning (one name for this is «elevenses») when they stop work to enjoy a cup of tea (or coffee) with a biscuit. They have a similar break for a drink and a snack in the afternoon. Many hotels and restaurants in England serve «afternoon tea» between 2–5 p.m. This is a light meal of tea, sandwiches and cakes and it's very popular with shoppers and tourists.

Breakfast

A traditional full English breakfast is what many hotels serve to guests. It includes eggs, bacon, sausage, beans, mushrooms, tomatoes and toast, with tea or coffee and it contains around 1,000 calories (women need around 2,000 calories a day, and men need around 2,500). However, most people start their working day with a piece of toast or some cereal — some don't have anything at all.

Lunch

Lunch is between midday at 1.30 p.m., and in England people are more likely to have a smaller meal in the middle of the day. For example, a sandwich and a packet of crisps or a takeaway which they can eat at their desk. They often work while they eat. If it's someone's birthday, a group of people who work together might go to a restaurant or a pub for lunch.

Dinner

Dinner (also called «supper» in the south of the country and «tea» in the north) is the biggest meal of the day and we have it between 6 and 8 p.m. In the past, the traditional evening meal was «meat and two veg (vegetables)» then a pudding, and, on Fridays, a lot of people ate fish. Today many families enjoy a traditional dinner on Sundays, but during the rest of the week we like to cook lots of different things including food from other countries. Indian food is now more popular in England than fish and chips. Around two million of us go to Indian restaurants every week!

IX. Choose the best answer and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

51. People stop work in the middle of ... for «elevenses».

- A. the day
- B. the morning
- C. the afternoon
- D. the night

52. You eat cake

- A. before breakfast
- B. in the afternoon
- C. before bed
- D. for lunch

53. Most workers have ... for breakfast.

- A. a traditional breakfast
- B. nothing at all
- C. toast or cereal
- D. some milk

54. In the past many people ate fish on

- A. Monday
- B. Friday
- C. weekend
- D. Wednesday

X. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

55. «Elevenses» is a small snack.

56. People in the south of England eat supper in the evening.

57. 2,000,000 people eat in English restaurants every week.

II. Choose the most suitable word for each space and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

STRESS AT WORK

A small amount of pressure at work is often seen as a good thing. But excessive pressure can lead to stress, and this in (21.) ... can result in bad performance. Stressed staff are more (22.) ... to misuse their work hours or quit their job. Stress (23.) ... not only morale, but also a company's bottom line. (24.) ... that a company has a calm positive atmosphere is the role of the HR department. Even though the management and employees are often responsible for the stressful environment in (25.) ... they work, the human resources department can (26.) ... a critical role in managing behavior within the workplace. HR can implement programmes that encourage positive attitudes, build good working relationships and (27.) ... healthy lifestyles.

21.	A turn	B consequently	C next	D afterwards
22.	A perhaps	B likely	C maybe	D sure
23.	A results	B leads	C affects	D concerns
24.	A Knowing	B Concerning	C Providing	D Ensuring
25.	A what	B that	C where	D which
26.	A make	B be	C play	D do
27.	A assemble	B promote	C advance	D induce

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

28.	In winter there is much snow ... the ground.	a	down
29.	He had to take a taxi because his car broke	b	–
30.	Can you help ... me with this text?	c	between
31.	The café is ... the chemist's and the butcher's.	d	on

IV. Fill in the gaps with the correct auxiliary verb by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

32.	Ann ... been waiting for you for 10 minutes.	a	is
33.	The teacher ... explaining the rule.	b	does
34.	My neighbor ... not take the bus to work.	c	has

V. Fill in the gaps with the correct verb form by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

35.	My mother is upset because I ... my watch.	a	lost
36.	Are you still looking for your book? You ... always your things!	b	are losing
37.	Whatever you do, never ... your temper!	c	have lost
38.	On the 1 st of May 2016 Tom ... all his money.	d	lose

VI. Complete the disjunctive question by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

39.	Sam had a letter from him last week, ...	a	had he?
40.	Tim had done my homework before you came, ...	b	hadn't he?
41.	Alan hadn't played tennis before he suggested, ...	c	didn't he?

VII. Use the correct tense form and write it down in your answer sheet.

42. Anton ... a good job at a large construction company the other day. (to offer)
 43. She ... for an hour when I came. (to cook)
 44. We ... our experiment by the end of the next month. (to finish)
 45. At this time tomorrow she ... her exam. (to take)
 46. If I do my homework, the teacher ... happy. (to be)
 47. The boys usually ... volleyball in summer. (to play)

VIII. Put questions to the underlined words and write them down in your answer sheet.

48. The students were writing a test when Bill came in.
 49. The Internet has changed people's life.
 50. The new timetable will be published in several days.

Read the text and do the tasks that follow

HOUSES TO RENT

Downland Cottage is a small house just two minutes from the library and ten minutes from the centre of town. Downstairs there is a living room, a small dining room and a modern kitchen. Upstairs there are two bedrooms and a large bathroom. The house is over 100 years old, but it has a new central heating system. There is a pretty garden, which is easy to look after, and a garage next to the garden. Downland Cottage is in a small quiet road of only six houses.

Seaview is an attractive old house on the coast road with parking space for three or four cars. There aren't any neighbours close by and it's a five-minute walk from Burntown Beach. Downstairs there's a living room, a dining room and a very big kitchen. There's also a library, so it's great for someone who likes reading. There is no central heating, but each room has a fireplace and the house is very warm. Upstairs there are four bedrooms, two bathrooms and a shower room. The bedrooms are freshly painted and have new carpets and furniture. They all have large balconies and fantastic views over the sea.

Redcliffe is a town house and is only ten years old. Redcliffe is opposite the train station and there are regular trains to London. The house has a large living room, a kitchen and a dining room downstairs. On the first floor there are two bedrooms and a really lovely bathroom. There is another bedroom and a small study on the top floor. In front of the house there is a small garden and a space to park a car on the street. There is a big park nearby, so it's great for anyone with children. It's a little bit more expensive, but it's a really nice family house.

IX. Choose the best answer and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

51. Where can you park in the garage?

- A. Downland
- B. Redcliffe
- C. Seaview
- D. Nowhere

52. Where is there more than one bathroom?

- A. Downland
- B. Redcliffe
- C. Seaview
- D. Nowhere

53. Which house has central heating?

- A. Downland
- B. Redcliffe
- C. Seaview
- D. None

54. Where is there a special room where you can work at the top of the house?

- A. Downland
- B. Redcliffe
- C. Seaview
- D. Nowhere

X. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

55. Seaview is close to the sea.

56. Seaview has a big garage for 3–4 cars.

57. It is easy to get to London from Redcliffe.

Practice Test

Variant 6

I. Choose the best variant and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

1. The musician ... the piano for a whole hour when we came in. A. played C. had been playing B. had played D. was playing	11. The children ... to the park every afternoon. A. is taken C. are taking B. are taken D. will be taking
2. Boys! You ... play with the scissors! A. mustn't C. oughtn't B. isn't D. can't	12. If I were you, I ... a house in the country. A. bought C. will buy B. would buy D. would bought
3. On the average ... Japanese live much longer than ... Europeans. A. -, - C. a, a B. the, the D. an, an	13. Tom didn't do ... work for his exam. A. much C. a few B. most D. many
4. She arrived late because her flight A. delays C. has delayed B. delayed D. had been delayed	14. Bad news ... fast. A. travel C. are travelling B. travels D. don't travel
5. I always play roulette but I never ... anything. A. wins C. has won B. win D. is winning	15. John ... take a taxi because he was late. A. could C. was able to B. was to D. had to
6. Who ... my shoes? They look so dirty. A. has worn C. wore B. have been wearing D. wears	16. Don't make so much noise. Father just A. have fallen asleep B. has fallen asleep C. had fallen asleep D. fallen asleep
7. I don't want to see this performance because I ... it recently. A. have been seen C. have seen B. see D. saw	17. ... sports are very dangerous. A. Some C. Not B. Any D. A little
8. You will succeed if you ... hard. A. will work C. is working B. work D. has worked	18. We can't go out now. It A. rains C. is raining B. are raining D. was raining
9. Hurricanes almost never ... in the north of Florida. A. occur C. were occurring B. has occurred D. didn't occur	19. If Tom ... hard, he will pass his exams. A. works C. has worked B. will work D. worked
10. Moscow is ... city in Russia. A. larger C. the largest B. largest D. as large	20. She ... early tomorrow morning. A. will get up C. get up B. will got up D. are getting up

II. Choose the most suitable word for each space and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

When a plane from London (21.) ... at Sydney airport, workers began to unload a number of wooden boxes which (22.) ... clothing. No one could account for the fact that one of the boxes was extremely (23.) It suddenly occurred to one of the workers to open the box. He was astonished (24.) ... what he found. A man was lying in the box on the top of a pile of woolen goods. He was so (25.) ... that he didn't even try to run away. After he was arrested, the man (26.) ... hiding in the box before the plane left London. He had had a long and (27.) ... trip, for he had been confined to the wooden box for over ten hours.

21.	A arrived	B took off	C came	D flew
22.	A held	B contained	C included	D comprised
23.	A hard	B severe	C difficult	D heavy
24.	A at	B about	C with	D of
25.	A revealed	B detected	C surprised	D traced
26.	A realized	B identified	C admitted	D confirmed
27.	A uncomfortable	B convenient	C pleasant	D uninterested

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

28.	I tried the coat ... , but it was too big and the wrong colour.	a	up
29.	... a word, I didn't believe her story.	b	of
30.	After the party Nina washed ... all the glasses.	c	on
31.	I take care ... my neighbours cat when she goes on holiday.	d	in

IV. Fill in the gaps with the correct auxiliary verb by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

32.	The university ... founded in 1921.	a	are
33.	He ... still asleep.	b	was
34.	We ... having terrible weather.	c	is

V. Fill in the gaps with the correct verb form by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

35.	Paul is very tired. He ... very hard.	a	has worked
36.	Steve ... in the library at 10 tomorrow.	b	is working
37.	My father ... not tomorrow, so we can go out.	c	has been working
38.	Ron ... very hard this term.	d	will be working

VI. Complete the disjunctive question by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

39.	Susan had to hurry because she was late ...	a	hadn't she?
40.	She didn't enjoy her job, ...	b	didn't she?
41.	Pat had been living here for a year before she moved, ...	c	did she?

VII. Use the correct tense form and write it down in your answer sheet.

42. Who usually cleans the classroom? — The student on duty ... it. (to do)
 43. By the time you come home, I ... dinner. (to cook)
 44. A lot of money ... since we established this fund. (to donate)
 45. By the time you come next month, the road construction ... (to finish).
 46. At 5 o'clock tomorrow he ... (to work).
 47. I ... on the phone for half an hour when he entered the room. (to talk)

VIII. Put questions to the underlined words and write them down in your answer sheet.

48. University graduates are offered a wide choice of jobs.
 49. The tourists had just arrived in Japan for the first time.
 50. They are always making too much noise at the lesson.

Read the text and do the tasks that follow

Making a good impression on the parents

Meeting your partner's parents for the first time can be stressful. We interviewed three people who survived! Here is their advice.

Rhonda Smith, age 26

«I was really nervous the first time I met my boyfriend's parents. Looking back, there was nothing to worry about. They wanted to know everything about me, so they asked me a lot of questions. I tried not to give my views on politics or controversial subjects, though. Of course, you have to be yourself, so if they ask you a complicated question, you have to give an honest answer. One other piece of advice I would give is: be punctual. Parents always hate people arriving late. »

Will Mansell, age 29

«My advice is «dress to impress». I wore a suit to meet my girlfriend's parents for the first time. I think it really made a good impression. They didn't want their daughter to go out with someone who wore an old T-shirt and jeans. Make sure you shake her father's hand firmly. This shows that you aren't a weak man. I also offered to help my girlfriend's mother in the kitchen. She liked that. Lay the table or do the washing up, for example. Her mother will think you're great!»

Bob Tate, age 30

«I think the most important thing is to show your girlfriend's parents that you have a deep interest in her. You can do this by asking questions about when she was a little girl. Parents never get tired of talking about their children. This tactic also makes you more relaxed, because you aren't talking about yourself. Before you go to their house, ask your girlfriend what her parents like doing. If you find some common interests, conversation will be easier».

IX. Choose the best answer and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

51. «I was really nervous». Who says it?

- A. Rhonda
- B. Will
- C. Bob
- D. None of them

52. «I offered to help in the kitchen». Who says it?

- A. Rhonda
- B. Will
- C. Bob
- D. None of them

53. «Conversation is easier if you have common interests.» Who says it?

- A. Rhonda
- B. Will
- C. Bob
- D. None of them

54. «Parents love talking about their children's diseases». Who says it?

- A. Rhonda
- B. Will
- C. Bob
- D. None of them

X. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

55. Rhonda's boyfriend's parents didn't ask her any questions.

56. Will thinks wearing old jeans gives a bad impression.

57. Bob says you should find out about her parents before your visit.

Practice Test

Variant 7

I. Choose the best variant and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

1. These ... children go to school. A. women's C. woman's B. women' D. women	11. I didn't have much time, but I ... visit a lot of places of interest in London. A. can C. must B. may D. had to
2. She is fond of speaking on ... phone. A. a C. the B. an D. —	12. Wake up! You ... all day. A. sleep C. have been slept B. have been sleeping D. slept
3. I don't know A. where is your umbrella B. where your umbrella is C. your umbrella where is D. your umbrella is where	13. Sarah is a very good pianist. She plays ... piano very well. A. a C. the B. an D. —
4. When I entered the room, she ... on the sofa. A. lay C. was lie B. is lying D. was lying	14. Everybody in our team played ... except the captain. A. bad C. worst B. badly D. the worst
5. We are going for a walk. Who ... to go with us? A. is wanting C. want B. does want D. wants	15. She would never have got lost if she ... to the guide. A. listened C. had listened B. listens D. have listened
6. That's ... third time she has phoned. A. a C. the B. an D. —	16. The Mediterranean ... not as large as the Pacific Ocean. A. are C. was B. is D. will
7. Where you ... Tommy? Your face is dirty. A. are C. have been B. are being D. was	17. This time next week we ... to Athens. A. will be flying C. will fly B. are flying D. fly
8. Can you come ... next time? A. more early C. the earlier B. the earliest D. earlier	18. Excuse me, there is ... I'd like to ask you. A. anything C. something B. everything D. none
9. This isn't my text-book, ... is at home. A. my C. mine book B. mine D. mine one	19. Martin ... so unhappy when I saw him yesterday. A. is C. has been B. was D. is being
10. Hurry up or all the food will ... by the time you arrive there. A. be eaten C. have eaten B. have been eaten D. eat	20. She said that she ... her present flat. She tried to find another. A. doesn't like C. didn't like B. won't like D. likes

II. Choose the most suitable word for each space and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

There is usually one important (21.) ... missing from most school (22.) Very few students are (23.) ... how to organize their learning and how to make the best use of their time. Let's take some simple examples. Do you know how to (24.) ... up words in a dictionary and do you understand all the information the dictionary contains? Can you (25.) ... notes quickly and can you understand them (26.) ...? For some reason, many schools give learners no (27.) ... with these matters. Teachers ask students to memorize pages from books or tell them to write ten pages, but don't explain how to do it.

21.	A theme	B book	C subject	D mark
22.	A agendas	B timetables	C terms	D organizations
23.	A taught	B learnt	C educated	D studied
24.	A find	B look	C search	D see
25.	A do	B take	C make	D get
26.	A after	B afterwards	C lastly	D at last
27.	A teaching	B ability	C instruction	D help

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

28.	I need your homework ... next week.	a	on
29.	Helen arrived here ... Thursday night.	b	in
30.	Sally has been studying English ... six months.	c	by
31.	Oil and gas prices went up ... January.	d	for

IV. Fill in the gaps with the correct auxiliary verb by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

32.	Spring ... come soon.	a	is
33.	She said she ... go to college.	b	will
34.	This ... my niece Sally.	c	would

V. Fill in the gaps with the correct verb form by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

35.	Listen to those girls. They ... German.	a	speak
36.	My brothers ... two foreign languages.	b	have spoken
37.	I ... about you to the manager lately.	c	will speak
38.	Tell Pam I ... to her.	d	are speaking

VI. Complete the disjunctive question by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

39	They had finished that report, ...	a	did they?
40	They heard the news, ...	b	hadn't they?
41	Nobody saw him, ...	c	didn't they?

VII. Use the correct tense form and write it down in your answer sheet.

42. I'm quitting my job. I ... there for 5 years so far. (to work)
43. During World War II many cities ... by the German army. (to occupy)
44. I ... when you come to see me. (to work)
45. After graduating from the medical school two years ago he ... to practice as a physician. (to begin)
46. I ... him lately. (not / see)
47. He ... to the latest news at 7 o'clock in the evening yesterday. (to listen)

VIII. Put questions to the underlined words and write them down in your answer sheet.

48. The guests were shown the places of interest in the city.
49. The Smiths have repaired only part of the house so far.
50. Many famous people got their education at Oxford and Cambridge.

Read the text and do the tasks that follow

Is gossip really good for you?

That's the question we asked some of our readers this week. Email us and tell us what you think.

Lesley Hartley, age 25

«There's a boy in my class at university who I really like. He's called Tony. I was too scared to ask him out. I told my best friend Alice this secret. She said she wouldn't tell anyone. Alice couldn't keep the secret, though, and she gossiped to her other friends. Of course, her friends told Tony! Fortunately for me, the gossip was actually a good thing. Tony waited for me after class one day. He told me that Alice's friends had gossiped about me. And then he invited me to go out to the cinema one night. We've been together since then! I think people are probably programmed to gossip. We need to gossip to build connections with other people.»

James Goodman, age 35

«Unfortunately, I think gossiping is in our genes. And I don't think it's a positive thing. People gossip to make themselves feel more important. They don't think about the effect it has on the people they gossip about. For example, one of my neighbours gossiped about me after I divorced my wife. She said that I had treated my wife badly. Another neighbour told my work colleagues that my wife was going to move to Germany with the children. These are both lies. I've found it difficult to meet someone else because people believe the gossip, not me.»

Eric French, age 28

«We shouldn't feel guilty about a bit of gossip. I believe that gossiping is good for you. We are people, and people enjoy sharing news — both good and bad — so that they can form and improve their social relationships. I'll give you an example ... I'm quite shy and I don't make friends easily. My girlfriend told me that I didn't go out enough, and that I should have a better social life. She complained about this to her best friend, Susan. Then, one night, I got a phone call from Danny, Susan's boyfriend. He asked me to go out with him to see a band. I had a brilliant night. Since then, Danny and I have seen a band every week. He's a good friend now and I feel much happier.»

IX. Choose the best answer and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

51. «I went to see a band.» Who says it?

- A. Lesley
- B. James
- C. Eric
- D. Nobody

52. «I think people are programmed to gossip.» Who says it?

- A. Lesley
- B. James
- C. Eric
- D. Nobody

53. «I've found it hard to meet a new partner.» Who says it?

- A. Lesley
- B. James
- C. Eric
- D. Nobody

54. «I make friends easily.» Who says it?

- A. Lesley
- B. James
- C. Eric
- D. Nobody

X. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

55. Lesley started going out with Tony after Alice gossiped to her friends.

56. James thinks people gossip because they want to feel more important.

57. Eric thinks that gossip destroys relationships.

Practice Test

Variant 8

I. Choose the best variant and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

1. I ... to get up early when I worked at the bakery. A. have had C. had had B. had D. will have	11. If I didn't hear the alarm clock, I ... late to work every day. A. would be C. will be B. were D. was
2. Philip ... visit us this summer, but he hasn't decided yet. A. could C. may B. can D. mustn't	12. It is very late and there isn't ... in the street. A. somebody C. anybody B. nobody D. everybody
3. That ... have been Bobby you saw. He is out of town. A. must C. could B. can't D. had	13. John is ... husband. A. Mary C. Mary' B. Mary's D. Maries
4. Emily ... a great film at the cinema on Friday night. A. saw C. was seeing B. did see D. see	14. Oh, dear! There is no money in ... purse! A. me C. mine B. myself D. my
5. Dan and Rick ... always go cycling on Saturdays before Rick moved away. A. didn't used to C. is used to B. would D. are used to	15. Minsk is the capital of ... Republic of Belarus. A. a C. — B. the D. an
6. Mike is the captain of a football team so he is used to ... with other people. A. worked C. work B. working D. is working	16. When ... car stopped, everybody got out. A. the C. — B. a D. an
7. We haven't got ... money. A. lot of C. any B. some D. many	17. The young man began walking ... when he saw that somebody was following him. A. more fast C. faster B. more faster D. so fast as
8. After many years of research, they found the solution A. at the end C. by the end B. at last D. on the end	18. You are standing too near the camera. ... you move a bit away? A. Must C. Have to B. Could D. Ought to
9. There are ... buses today and I can't go shopping. A. some C. any B. no D. little	19. Do you spend ... time on doing your homework? A. a few C. few B. many D. much
10. You must find ... who can help you. A. anything C. nobody B. everybody D. somebody	20. He said that he ... , but he didn't A. would come C. comes B. will come D. is coming

II. Choose the most suitable word for each space and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

If you are getting (21.) ... up with wasting time looking for parking space, my advice to you is to consider the bicycle as an alternative (22.) ... of transport. Cycling is probably the cheapest and healthiest way of getting about in our city centers. However, the sight of cyclists as they weave their way in and out of the traffic may (23.) ... you with envy as you sit waiting in another traffic jam. In spite of the fact that worsening pollution is getting many people down (24.) ... more and more health problems, and while it is fashionable to express one's (25.) ... of the environmentally safe bicycle, it is hard to deny the danger cyclists (26.) ... in sharing the road with cars. Although cycling is not as risky as it looks at first (27.) ..., there are more and more accidents involving cyclists.

21.	A tired	B irritated	C fed	D angry
22.	A method	B way	C means	D instrument
23.	A complete	B fulfill	C charge	D fill
24.	A resulting	B leading	C causing	D happening
25.	A favour	B agreement	C belief	D approval
26.	A threaten	B collide	C face	D expose
27.	A sight	B view	C point	D look

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

28.	They are not ready. We won't wait ... them.	a	to
29.	My favorite sport is tennis. I play a lot ... summer.	b	of
30.	We went on holiday with some friends ... mine.	c	in
31.	When she gets ... the office, she always checks her e-mail first.	d	for

IV. Fill in the gaps with the correct auxiliary verb by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

32.	You ... not smoke here!	a	must
33.	I ... swim when I was 5.	b	ought
34.	Nick ... to visit his parents more often.	c	could

V. Fill in the gaps with the correct verb form by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

35.	We were good friends. We ... each other well.	a	know
36.	I ... about it for a long time.	b	had known
37.	They are good teachers. They ... their subject very well.	c	knew
38.	If I ... you were in hospital, I'd have visited you.	d	have known

VI. Complete the disjunctive question by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

39.	She never receives visitor, ...	a	doesn't she?
40.	She has a Ford, ...	b	hasn't she?
41.	She has lost her book, ...	c	does she?

VII. Use the correct tense form and write it down in your answer sheet.

42. While the workers were repairing the roof, they ... the bathroom window. (to break)
43. George, is it true that you ... next week? (to get married)
44. If you already ... your work, we can have a rest. (to finish)
45. The new method ... now. (to demonstrate)
46. The article ... by 6 o'clock yesterday. (to translate)
47. He managed ... the door without the key. (to open)

VIII. Put questions to the underlined words and write them down in your answer sheet.

48. His aunt will arrange a family-reunion party for the New Year holiday.
49. They are planning to spend the honeymoon in Italy.
50. By 1960 most British colonies had become independent.

Read the text and do the tasks that follow

Airport jobs

At Heathrow airport, there are hundreds of interesting jobs people can do. We spoke to three people who work there.

James Green, 26, security officer

«After I left college, I worked for a security company abroad. I wanted to come back to the UK so I applied for a job as a security officer at Heathrow. It's our job to keep passengers and staff safe at all times. I meet passengers from all over the world every day and help them with their problems. People are usually friendly, but sometimes they get angry, especially if there are long queues or delays.»

Teresa Jones, 30, service manager

«My job is to help passengers have a good journey through the airport terminal from Arrivals to Departures. I talk to people all day and I'm tired in the evening. But it's also very exciting, because it changes all the time. One minute you are making new travel arrangements for passengers, and the next minute you are dealing with a problem at passport control. The only bad thing about my job is getting up very early.»

Husain Khaled, 35, terminal controller

«My first job at the airport was as a security officer. After that, I did a lot of different jobs here. When I saw a job for a terminal controller, I decided to apply. I like doing this work because there are all kinds of things to deal with — security, communication, safety, and so on. It can be very busy and I spend a lot of time talking to people on my mobile, but it's always interesting.»

IX. Choose the best answer and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

51. «The bad thing about my job is getting up early». Who says it?

- A. James Green
- B. Teresa Jones
- C. Husain Khaled
- D. James and Teresa

52. «My job changes all the time.» Who says it?

- A. James Green
- B. Teresa Jones
- C. Husain Khaled
- D. None of them

53. «Before starting work, I went to college.» Who did?

- A. James Green
- B. Teresa Jones
- C. Husain Khaled
- D. Husain and James

54. «Before this job, I did many different jobs here.» Who did?

- A. James Green
- B. Teresa Jones
- C. Husain Khaled
- D. None of them

X. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

55. James helps passengers with their baggage.

56. Teresa thinks her job is exciting.

57. Husain talks about communication.

Practice Test

Variant 9

I. Choose the best variant and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

1. I usually ... detective stories in my spare time. A. read B. were reading C. reads D. has read	11. Have you seen ... comedies recently? A. much B. many C. a few D. few
2. Last night I went to the cinema, but I ... the film. A. don't enjoy B. enjoyed C. didn't enjoy D. haven't enjoyed	12. I ... along the street yesterday when I suddenly felt something hit me in the back. A. walked B. has been walking C. was walking D. is walking
3. You will be late for work if you A. will not hurry B. don't hurry C. not in a hurry D. didn't hurry	13. I ... understand everything he said. A. could B. can C. may D. need
4. It's too late to phone Tom now. I ... him in the morning. A. phoned B. shall be phoning C. phones D. shall phone	14. The President is to visit ... Venezuela next month. A. a B. an C. - D. the
5. Excuse me, I ... for a phone box. Is there one near here? A. look B. am looking C. was looking D. looked	15. We don't wear ... uniform at work. A. nothing B. any C. some D. no
6. They ... so loudly that we couldn't really hear your words. A. were talking B. talk C. talked D. are talking	16. We bought ... a new flat not long ago. A. our B. ourselves C. ours D. ourself
7. It is the most interesting book I A. read B. had ever read C. have ever read D. will read	17. He was a gentleman. Whenever a woman ... the room he stood up. A. entered B. was entering C. enters D. will enter
8. When he ... dinner, Susan took the dishes away. A. finish B. would finish C. finishes D. had finished	18. I could afford ... return ticket. A. cheaper B. the cheapest C. less cheaper D. the more cheaper
9. Last term Ann made good progress in her English. The teacher ... with her work now. A. pleases B. pleased C. is pleased D. to be pleased	19. Helen said that the light ... on. A. was switched B. were switched C. is switched D. was being switched
10. If the roof of the building ... in a storm, we will have to repair it. A. is damaged B. was damaged C. had damaged D. has been damaged	20. Nothing can be done unless more information A. was given B. had been given C. is given D. will give

II. Choose the most suitable word for each space and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

«OK, you can do your shirt up now,» said Doctor Hymes. He had just given me a thorough (21.) ... and was making detailed notes on a big sheet of paper. «What do you make of it all, doctor?» I asked anxiously. «Well, the first thing that you could (22.) ... is a good (23.) You've been overdoing it a bit, haven't you?» I admitted I had (24.) ... a lot on and had made a bit of a mess of it all and was suffering from stress. I had also made the mistake of starting to smoke again; in fact, my diet was now largely (25.) ... up of coffee and cigarettes. The doctor said I should try and do without coffee for a few days and (26.) ... a serious effort to (27.) ... out smoking altogether. I promised him I'd do my best.

21.	A check-up	B examine	C observation	D review
22.	A do	B make	C take	D bring
23.	A rest	B relax	C pleasure	D chill
24.	A placed	B put	C done	D taken
25.	A done	B made	C taken	D consisted
26.	A make	B do	C put	D place
27.	A get	B call	C cut	D move

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

28.	Los Angeles is the second largest city ... the United States.	a	off
29.	I would take ... my jacket if I felt hot.	b	at
30.	How is she getting ... at school?	c	in
31.	If you stay ... a hotel you can take a single room, a double room or a suite.	d	on

IV. Fill in the gaps with the correct auxiliary verb by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

32.	The girl ... have enough money to buy a book.	a	don't
33.	They ... finished the work by 6 o'clock yesterday evening.	b	didn't
34.	The police ... know where the criminals are hiding.	c	hadn't

V. Fill in the gaps with the correct verb form by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

35.	I ... tennis three times this week.	a	played
36.	My son ... football with his friends after class.	b	have played
37.	My dad and I ... chess yesterday.	c	play
38.	My daughter can ... the piano well.	d	plays

VI. Complete the disjunctive question by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

39.	He seldom went there, ...	a	did it?
40.	Everyone brought a gift, ...	b	didn't they?
41.	Nothing bad happened, ...	c	did he?

VII. Use the correct tense form and write it down in your answer sheet.

42. This book ... a month ago. (to buy)
 43. We ... along the road for about 20 minutes when a car stopped and the driver offered us a lift. (to walk)
 44. By Monday we ... here for 4 days already. (to be)
 45. My friends ... after classes from 6 till 7 p.m. tomorrow. (to rest)
 46. The number of the Internet users ... every day. (to grow)
 47. She ... from the University 2 years ago. (to graduate)

VIII. Put questions to the underlined words and write them down in your answer sheet.

48. In England most bread is made from wheat.
 49. At five sharp George was waiting for Kate at the theatre.
 50. It takes her 30 minutes to get to the University.

Read the text and do the tasks that follow

My room is on the top of a four-storey building. The building isn't particularly beautiful, nor is the room, but it has a very beautiful view. It's on the top, and because it's quite high up I can see almost all of Athens. Immediately opposite the room I can see a church, which is very nice — which can also be very annoying, because every Sunday morning they put loudspeakers in the yard of the church and you can hear the whole service whether you want to or not.

Beyond the church I can see the sea and the harbour. On the other side I can see the Acropolis and Lekavitos, which is a mountain in Athens with a church on the top as well.

It's very nice at night, because the whole city's lit up and it looks beautiful. You can see the different colors of the lights and you can see the cars forming colors in the streets as they drive by, forming colors with their lights I mean.

Sometimes it's not so nice, though, especially early in the morning when there's a lot of smog over the city, and you wake up to a smog cloud that covers everything. The change is awful, because on a clear day the view is so marvelous and so beautiful, and the colors are so bright. But on a day that's polluted with the smog you can't even breathe.

IX. Choose the best answer and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

51. Which floor is the narrator's room located on?

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

52. What can the narrator see immediately opposite the room?

- A. The Sea.
- B. The Church.
- C. The Harbour.
- D. Nothing.

53. Why does the city look beautiful at night?

- A. It's big.
- B. It's ancient.
- C. It's dark.
- D. It's lit up.

54. When is the city not so nice?

- A. In the morning
- B. In the evening
- C. On a clear day
- D. Every day

X. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

55. Neither the room, nor the building are very beautiful.

56. The building is in a city in Greece.

57. You can see two churches from the window of the room.

Practice Test

Variant 10

I. Choose the best variant and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

1. The Earth ... round the Sun. A. goes C. went B. is going D. has gone	11. The man was sent to ... prison because he had robbed a bank. A. a C. the B. an D. —
2. When she gets to the office, she always ... her e-mail first. A. checked C. checks B. check D. is checking	12. Do you think Curtis ... the car race tomorrow? A. will win C. is winning B. wins D. won
3. When I saw Nick last week, he said he ... smoking. A. had stopped C. has stopped B. had stop D. stops	13 ... Manhattan is the name of an island which forms the heart of New York! A. The C. An B. A D. —
4. I've just checked your flight details. Your plane for Tokyo ... at 9 p.m. A. is leaving C. leaves B. will leave D. left	14. Doctors should have respect to their ... wishes. A. patient's C. patients B. patients's D. patients'
5. When the contract ... ready, I'll let you know. A. will be C. was B. is D. would be	15. A good speaker can say much in ... words. A. fewer C. a little B. a few D. least
6. The robbers ... as soon as they left the bank. A. will be arrested C. were arrested B. had been arrested D. are arrested	16. He said he ... the pictures before. A. saw C. had seen B. would see D. see
7. Rita ... Michael falling down the steps. A. seen C. see B. saw D. is seen	17. Would you like ... orange juice? A. any C. nothing B. some D. anything
8. The teacher explained to us that ... Sun is a big star. A. an C. a B. — D. the	18. The Ritz is the ... hotel in London. A. expensiviest C. more expensive B. expensivier D. most expansive
9. Kate told me she ... for a letter job at the moment. A. was looking C. looked B. looks D. is looking	19. Ted ... his guitar at 7.30 yesterday. A. played C. is playing B. plays D. was playing
10. If the inflation ran at the rate of 7 %, the population A. had panicked C. will panic B. would panic D. has panicked	20. I saw a lovely dress in the shop window yesterday, but I didn't see ... price. A. its C. it's B. it D. its'

II. Choose the most suitable word for each space and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

OUR NEIGHBOURS

When you make up your (21.)... to buy a house, most of the things you are concerned with are practical, (22.) ... deciding whether you can afford it or the house is too (23.) ... from the station. You do not usually get the chance to (24.) ... about the neighbours before moving to a new house.

Flats are worse than houses from this point of view, but we have been lucky. When the old lady in the flat above saw we had a little boy, she was worried. «I hope he won't make (25.) ... noise,» she said. Fortunately, the man underneath has a full-time (26.) ... in the city, so he doesn't hear Tom running up and down all day. His main interest is (27.) ... the fruit garden.

21.	A mind	B conception	C decision	D opinion
22.	A as	B such	C example	D like
23.	A easy	B long	C far	D deep
24.	A catch	B find out	C discover	D look up
25.	A so much	B too many	C so many	D too much
26.	A employment	B job	C task	D workplace
27.	A going	B caring	C assisting	D looking after

III. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

28.	Kate wasn't ... work yesterday.	a	to
29.	Tony could see his face ... the mirror.	b	on
30.	A brilliant idea came ... my mind.	c	at
31.	She was concentrating ... writing the report when the phone rang.	d	in

IV. Fill in the gaps with the correct auxiliary verb by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

32.	My mum ... come in two days.	a	is
33.	He ... just written the letter.	b	will
34.	The boss ... working at the moment.	c	has

V. Fill in the gaps with the correct verb form by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

35.	The water ... can you turn it off?	a	boil
36.	I want to drink tea, but first I've got to ... some water.	b	boils
37.	Water ... at 100 degrees Celsius.	c	has boiled
38.	My mother ... ten eggs. Help yourself.	d	is boiling

VI. Complete the disjunctive question by matching the two columns and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

39.	Nothing will save us,	a	won't they?
40.	They will take a taxi,	b	won't it?
41.	The temperature will fall to 0 °C next week,	c	will it?

VII. Use the correct tense form and write it down in your answer sheet.

42. We ... along the forest road when it started snowing. (to walk)
 43. The train ... at two o'clock. (to arrive)
 44. The kids ... such a mess that it took me two hours to clean up. (to make)
 45. They ... for three hours. (to train)
 46. English textbooks ... usually ... at the university bookstore. (to sell)
 47. She told us where she ... the necessary material. (to find)

VIII. Put questions to the underlined words and write them down in your answer sheet.

48. Father usually buys newspapers in the morning.
 49. At school he was very good at Math and Physics.
 50. He has missed many classes this term.

Read the text and do the tasks that follow

THE STOP-SMOKING SHIP

The most difficult thing in the world for someone to do when he is trying to give up smoking is to refuse a cigarette when a friend offers one. While people who smoke are near, the wish to do the same is too strong. But how can someone who wants to give up smoking get away from all his friends and their cigarettes?

An American doctor thinks he has found the answer at least to part of the question: sit on a ship in the middle of the Atlantic! On the «stop-smoking ship» which left New York on the 21st November for a two-week cruise, there isn't a tobacco shop in sight; there are no cigarette machines and all the passengers have only one idea — to give up smoking.

The cost alone would frighten some people into never wanting to see a cigarette again. The passengers pay \$25 a day each for the pleasure of being shut up with one another's bad temper. But giving up tobacco for good is not easy for those poor travelers who are not very strong-minded. One man even tried to take a suitcase full of cigarettes onto the ship illegally, hoping to get back some of his \$25 a day in black market prices. Fortunately, he was caught before he could infect the more weak-minded passengers.

Two weeks might not seem a long time for a holiday cruise but it must seem a lifetime to a smoker with nothing to smoke. How many, do you think, of those brave passengers have now given up smoking permanently?

IX. Choose the best answer and put a tick (V) in your answer sheet.

51. What is the purpose of buying the trip with the ship?

- A. to give up smoking.
- B. to do a quest
- C. entertainment
- D. dating

52. What is so very difficult for a person who wants to stop smoking?

- A. To accept a cigarette.
- B. To refuse a cigarette.
- C. To offer a cigarette
- D. To sell cigarettes.

53. According to the doctor, which factor on the ship helps the people who want to give up smoking most?

- A. isolation
- B. entertainment
- C. good company
- D. special diet

54. The cost of the trip is ...

- A. well calculated.
- B. reasonable.
- C. another motivation.
- D. rather low.

X. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

55. The wish to smoke is strong when smoking people are nearby.

56. The doctor guarantees that people will give up smoking forever on the «stop-smoking ship».

57. The rules on the ship are so strict that nobody can break them.

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