

ШАБАЧКА ГИМНАЗИЈА

Масарикова 13

Шабац

ПРИРУЧНИК

ИЗ ЕНГЛЕСКОГ ЈЕЗИКА

за припрему пријемног испита из енглеског језика за
филолошки смер Шабачке гимназије



Шабац, 2017.

Уводна напомена

Овај приручник је намењен ученицима осмог разреда основне школе као додатна помоћ за припрему пријемног испита из енглеског језика за упис у одељење филолошког смера Шабачке гимназије. С обзиром на сам садржај, може да се користи и као помоћни материјал за часове додатне наставе и за самостални додатни рад.

Сврха приручника је одредила и његову организацију, врсту и распоред задатака који су исти и/или слични као задаци на пријемном испиту.

Осим овог приручника, ученицима се препоручује коришћење додатне литературе из граматике и вокабулара, као и помоћних речника.

Жеља приређивача приручника је да се нови ученици првог разреда што боље припреме за пријемни испит из енглеског језика и лакше постану део одељења филолошког смера Шабачке гимназије.

Актив професора енглеског језика

Шабачке гимназије

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1. READING COMPREHENSION

READ THE TEXT AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER BY CIRCLING THE LETTER IN FRONT OF IT.

BAIL

The phone rang at Pratt Taylor's house at nearly three in the morning.

Pratt fumbled for the phone in the dark. He answered groggily after the fourth ring.

"Hello," Pratt mumbled into the receiver.

"Mr. Taylor. Thank goodness. I need your help."

Pratt knew the voice, for sure. But still **drowsy**, he could not quite place it.

"Mr. Taylor!" the man said again in a raspy, loud whisper. "I am in jail. I was allowed one phone call. I'm calling you."

Then, the fog cleared. Although nearly ten years had passed since their last encounter, Pratt was able to discern something familiar in this voice. It belonged to a boy named Martin Hall, easily one of the most brilliant math students he had ever taught. But while Pratt recalled that Martin possessed an enviable **aptitude** for math, he also had a knack for getting into trouble.

Still, they had forged a strong student-teacher bond, and when Martin graduated from Lynbrook High School, Pratt had told him, "Call me if there is anything you ever need."

So here it was – the call in the middle of the night.

"Yes, Martin. Is that you?"

"Yes, Mr. Taylor. Can you help?"

"What do you need?"

"Bail money."

"What did you do?"

"We'll talk about that later. Can you get me one thousand bucks?"

Pratt knew he could, but he was **hesitant**. What had Martin done? What was Pratt getting himself into? Pratt's belief in honoring his word determined his decision. "Yes, I can. Where



shall I bring it?"

"I'm at Jessup in Maryland. My brother will come by your place in the morning. Give the money to him, and he will come and bail me out."

"Okay."

Upon hanging up the phone, Pratt was overcome by a dreadful feeling – his intuition told him that the decision to bail Martin out would be one that would **vex** him for a very, very long time.

Questions:

1. *"Pratt fumbled for the phone in the dark. He answered groggily after the fourth ring."*
Which of the following is the best way to combine the above sentences while keeping their original meaning as used in the story?
 - A. Pratt fumbled for the phone in the dark, he answered groggily after the fourth ring.
 - B. Pratt fumbled for the phone in the dark and answered groggily on the fourth ring.
 - C. While Pratt fumbled for the phone in the dark, he answered groggily after the fourth ring.
 - D. Pratt answered the phone groggily after the fourth ring, fumbling for the phone in the dark.
2. As used in the beginning of the story, if someone is feeling **drowsy**, how might he or she most likely act?
 - A. irritated
 - B. sleepy
 - C. anxious
 - D. frustrated
3. The beginning of the story states: *"Then, the fog cleared."* What is meant by this sentence?
 - A. The weather had finally improved.
 - B. A light had been turned on in the room.
 - C. Something bad had happened to Martin.
 - D. Pratt had gained understanding
4. As used in the middle of the story, which is the best synonym for **aptitude**?
 - A. characteristic
 - B. passion
 - C. ability

D. certainty

5. As used at the end of the story, which is the best antonym for **hesitant**?

A. comfortable

B. decisive

C. relaxed

D. secure

6. Which best explains why Pratt decided to get the money for Martin?

A. Pratt had the money to give.

B. Pratt believed Martin was innocent.

C. Pratt had promised help many years ago.

D. Pratt feared Martin would hurt him if he did not comply.

7. Which best describes the Martin who Pratt remembers?

A. He was the smartest student he had ever had.

B. He was a straight A student with little work ethic.

C. He was a gifted student with a propensity for trouble.

D. He was a kid from a bad neighborhood trying to get out.

8. How does Pratt's mood change from the beginning to the end of the passage?

A. from sleepy, to forgetful, to giving

B. from uncertain, to committed, to furious

C. from groggy, to clearheaded, to regretful

D. from proud, to reminiscent to ambivalent

9. What does the last line of this passage seem to suggest?

A. that someone gets hurt

B. that something bad happens

C. that Martin's brother never shows up

D. that Martin spent a very long time in jail

10. As used at the end of the story, which is the best antonym for **vex**?

A. excite

B. heal

C. humble

D. please

BLIZZARD IN BIRMINGHAM

The Turner kids were not **accustomed** to snow. The most they ever got in their southern city of Birmingham was an inch or so per year.

Even that was quite **infrequent**—it never snowed more than once or twice each winter. And on the few occasions that it did snow, it was always too warm for the snow to accumulate. The temperature almost never got below freezing.



What was funny was that even the slightest bit of snow was enough to cancel school and close businesses. No one knew how to drive in the stuff. It was never enough for young Lily Mae Turner, though, because the snow that came was always too sparse to build a snowman or to go sledding.

But one night, in March of 1993, something magical happened.

An unexpected blast of cold air from Canada and moist air from the Caribbean converged on the eastern part of the United States to create the “Storm of the Century.”

All that the Turner kids knew was that when they woke up Saturday morning, there was 17 inches of unbelievable snow on their front lawn and as far as the eye could see.

The Turner parents were in shock. Most folks in town were ill-prepared for such a storm. They had no shovels to dig their way out and no salt to keep from slipping. They had no idea what to do.

While the adults seemed paralyzed with disbelief, the Turner kids set about having the time of their lives. Lily Mae discovered that a rope tied to a metal trash can lid made a perfect sled. John Henry figured out that if he put his feet in plastic grocery bags before putting on his rain boots, his feet stayed warm for a longer time. Rachel made snow angels in every part of the yard. Together, all the kids made a huge snowman and dressed it in their dad’s hat and jacket. (Mr. Turner didn’t own a scarf!)

For three straight days, the Turner kids had a **splendid** time. On Tuesday, the temperature hit 70 degrees, and life for these Southerners went back to normal.

Questions:

1. As used at the beginning of the story, what does **accustomed** mean?
 - A. used to
 - B. aware of
 - C. scared of
 - D. interested in

2. As used at the beginning of the story, which is the best antonym for **infrequent**?
 - A. common
 - B. long
 - C. rare
 - D. surprising

3. Which other title would best fit this passage?
 - A. "1993"
 - B. "A Cold March"
 - C. "Magical Snow"
 - D. "Ill-Prepared Parents"

4. The author may have described the storm as magical because
 - A. Lily Mae believed the snow was magic
 - B. it was such an unusual thing to happen that it felt like magic
 - C. there was no other explanation for why the storm occurred
 - D. the author wanted to cast doubt on whether the storm actually took place

5. How are the children different than the adults in this passage?
 - A. The kids stayed warm, while the adults were very cold.
 - B. The kids knew the storm was coming, while the adults did not.
 - C. The kids went out and had fun, while the adults did not know what to do.
 - D. The adults still had to go to work, while the kids stayed home.

6. What conclusions can be drawn about what the weather is typically like in Birmingham during the month of March?
 - I. It is warm.
 - II. It does not snow.
 - III. It is windy.

- A. I only
B. I and II
C. II and III
D. I, II, and III
7. What can be said about the Turner kids' ideas for playing in the snow without the usual snow gear?
- I. They were creative.
II. They were effective.
III. They were complicated.
- A. I only
B. I and II
C. II and III
D. I, II, and III
8. *"What was funny was that even the slightest bit of snow was enough to cancel school and close businesses."*
"No one knew how to drive in the stuff."
- Which of the following punctuation marks could best be used to combine the above sentences?
- A. a comma (,)
B. a semicolon (;)
C. an ellipsis (...)
D. a hyphen (-)
9. What was going on outside of Birmingham during the storm?
- A. The rest of the country was also dealing with snow.
B. Nothing. – Birmingham was the only area affected by the storm.
C. The Eastern United States was also hit by the storm.
D. The passage does not provide enough information to say.
10. As used at the end of the story which is the best antonym for **splendid**?
- A. great
B. perfect
C. happy
D. terrible

WANGA

I, Nancy Norris, believer of nothing, order my spell kit on the Internet. This might sound crazy, but I have run out of more **sane** ideas. I have looked in the want ads. I have sent my resume to a million companies. I have gone to businesses up and down my block asking for work. I need a job. I need money. I need these things fast. I am **desperate**. I am about to lose my house. I am about to lose my car. I have been out of work for 8 months. The Internet is free at the library. This is a very good thing. I see a site that sells witch doctor spell kits. **WARNING**: Do not ask for something unless you truly want it to **come true**! There are Love Kits. These get someone to love you back. There are New Life Kits. These make you happy. There are Money Kits. These bring you money, riches and an easy life. Of course, I choose the Money Kit. This is what I need. I truly want it to come true. I have \$20 left on my credit card. I use it all to order my spell kit. Don't laugh. I order the kit on Monday. It says it should arrive in two days. So I wait. Wednesday passes. I wait and wait. Finally it gets here after four days. I am kind of **upset** it took so long. I hope it doesn't take that long for the spell to work. Like a wild animal, I tear open the box. Inside is the kit with a Wanga doll. The doll has been blessed by an **actual** witch doctor and is a very important part of making my spell come true. That is what the box says, anyway. Wanga is about 6 inches tall. He has bushy black hair. He is dressed in a furry outfit that looks like a bathrobe. Hopefully, he will be my new best friend. There are three **different** powders in the kit. Each **has** its own separate bag. The kit also comes with a set of **detailed** instructions. I am to follow them exactly. I spread the powders out on the floor and place my Wanga doll next to them. I hope for the best. My mortgage is due tomorrow.



Questions:

1. As used at the beginning of the story, what does sane mean?

- A. absurd
- B. powerful
- C. rational
- D. foolish

2. Why does Nancy order a spell kit?

- I. She needs a cure.

- II. She needs a job.
- III. She needs money.

- A. I only
- B. I and II
- C. II and III
- D. I, II, and III

3. Given what is said in the passage, what is another way to write the following sentence? “*I am desperate.*”

- A. I am crazy.
- B. I full of hope.
- C. I am willing to try anything.
- D. I am not sure about anything anymore.

4. What can be said about Nancy from this passage?

- A. She is well read.
- B. She is very serious.
- C. She was once very wealthy.
- D. She can make fun of herself.

5. If something **comes true**, it

- A. happens
- B. tells the truth
- C. brings money
- D. is fantastic

6. Which kit does Nancy order?

- A. the Love Kit
- B. the New Life Kit
- C. the Money Kit
- D. the New Job Kit

7. Which part of speech is the word **upset**?

- A. a noun
- B. a verb
- C. an adjective
- D. an adverb

8. What is the best antonym for **actual**?

- A. real
- B. genuine
- C. authentic
- D. fake

9. What does the Wanga doll look like?

- I. It is black.
- II. It is six inches tall.
- III. It has bushy hair.

- A. I only
- B. I and II
- C. II and III
- D. I, II, and III

10. Which sentence from the story is most likely an exaggeration?

- A. "I need a job."
- B. "Wanga is about 6 inches tall."
- C. "Finally it gets here after four days."
- D. "I have sent my resume to a million companies."

11. According to the story, why would a person buy the New Life Kit?

- A. to have a baby
- B. to become happy
- C. to move to a new town
- D. to be cured from sickness

12. The Wanga doll is special because

- A. it has a furry outfit
- B. it comes with detailed instructions
- C. it is given to Nancy by her best friend
- D. it has been blessed by a witch doctor

13. The kit arrives on

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

14. What is the best synonym for **different**?

- A. same
- B. identical
- C. various
- D. similar

15. The verb **has** is in which tense?

- A. The Present Perfect
- B. The Past Simple
- C. The Past Perfect
- D. The Present Simple

16. As used at the end of the story, which would be the opposite of **detailed** instructions?

- A. many instructions
- B. vague instructions
- C. specific instructions
- D. funny instructions

17. How does Nancy pay for her spell kit?

- A. with cash
- B. with a check
- C. with a credit card
- D. with a money order

18. “*Like a wild animal, I tear open the box.*” This means that Nancy is

- A. impatient
- B. patient
- C. confused
- D. angry

THE BUS DRIVER

Dana Miller is a bus driver. She drives a bus in the city of Philadelphia. She works the night shift. That means she starts work at 10:00 at night and gets off at 6:00 in the morning. This is very tiring, but Dana got used to it. Dana has been driving a bus for 15 years. She started when she was 23-years-old. She loves her job most of the time. She gets to see the beautiful city from her seat. That is a great experience, and not many people can do that. She gets to meet all kinds of people. There is the guitar player. He **lugs** his heavy guitar on the bus every Friday



night. He plays at a night spot downtown, and earns his living. People call him Get Low. That is because he likes to play the guitar on his knees. If the bus is not too crowded, Get Low plays in the back of the bus. The bus is **seldom** crowded at night. There is the woman who works at the pretzel factory. She seems very kind and each day the "Pretzel Lady" brings Dana a bag of fresh, soft pretzels. They fill the bus with a wonderful smell! Sometimes Dana's job is **hard**. It is hard when Dana sees people down on their luck. One time, a young woman left her sleeping baby on the bus. There was a note on the baby's blanket asking for help. Dana knew that the young girl must have been unable to take care of her child and she had to call the police. She was very upset for days, afterwards. Another time, a teenage boy stole money from Dana on the bus. He had a **fake** gun. Dana **thought** it was real, it looked quite real and Dana was terrified. **Occasionally**, driving the bus can be scary and upsetting. But most of the time, driving the bus is great. Dana does not want to work anywhere else. "How was your night?" Dana's husband likes to ask when she gets home. "Good music, good food and a great view of the city," she says.

Questions:

1. Where does Dana drive the bus?

- A. around Philadelphia
- B. to the police station
- C. to pick up guitar players
- D. to pick up school children

2. What shift does Dana work?

- A. third shift
- B. evening shift
- C. Afternoon shift
- D. second shift

3. How old is Dana?

- A. 15
- B. 23
- C. 38
- D. 39

4. How long is Dana's shift?

- A. 6 hours
- B. 8 hours
- C. 10 hours

D. 12 hours

5. What is one reason Dana loves her job?

- A. She finds sleeping babies.
 - B. She gets to call the police.
 - C. She gets to sleep during the day.
 - D. She gets to meet all kinds of people.
6. Why is the guitar player called Get Low?

- A. He has a low voice.
- B. He likes to play sitting down.
- C. He likes to play on his knees.
- D. It is the name of his favorite song.

7. What does the word **lug** mean?

- A. to throw
- B. to push easily
- C. to carry on one's head
- D. to move something that is hard to move around

8. The main reason Get Low rides the bus is because

- A. he likes to see the city
- B. he enjoys talking to Dana
- C. he likes to play the guitar there
- D. he needs to get to a show

9. How often does Get Low play guitar on the bus?
Circle all that are correct.

- A. every Friday night
- B. when the bus is crowded
- C. most Friday nights
- D. when the bus is not crowded

10. What is the best antonym for **seldom**?

- A. often
- B. rarely
- C. never
- D. sometimes

11. Who gives Dana pretzels?

- A. the guitar player
- B. the young mom
- C. the teenager
- D. the woman who works at the factory

12. Which part of speech is the word **hard**?

- A. a noun
- B. a verb
- C. an adjective
- D. an adverb

13. Why might the young woman have left her baby?

- A. He was cold.
- B. He was sleeping.
- C. She forgot the baby.
- D. She felt she could not take care of him.

14. Who steals money?

- A. Get Low
- B. the baby's mother
- C. a teenager
- D. Dana

15. Why does Dana seem to think people do bad things?

Circle all that are correct.

- A. They are bad people.
- B. They want to be bad.
- C. They are down on their luck.
- D. Someone told them to be bad.

16. The verb **thought** is in which tense?

- A. The Past Perfect
- B. The Past Simple
- C. The Present Perfect
- D. The Present Simple

17. What is the best synonym for **occasionally** ?

- A. often
- B. sometimes
- C. never
- D. almost always

18. What great view of the city does Dana have?

- A. from a tall building
- B. from a mountain top
- C. from the sidewalk
- D. from her bus seat

BELOW THE SURFACE



The journey two naval officers made some time ago to the very deepest point on the earth makes us realize how much of the world still remains to be explored. The two men went down seven miles to the bottom of the Pacific Ocean inside a small steel ball called a “bathyscaphe” to find out if there are any ocean currents or signs of life. Above the ball there was a special tank full of petrol which was slowly emptied into the water to make the bathyscaphe heavy enough to complete its journey.

It was necessary to set out early, so that the bathyscaphe would come to the surface in daylight, and so be easily found by the mother ship which would be waiting for it. The divers began preparations at dawn and soon afterwards, when all was ready, the steel ball disappeared under the surface of the water.

The divers felt as if they were going down steps as they passed through warm and cold layers of water. In time, the temperature dropped to freezing-point and the men shivered inside the ball. They kept in touch with the mother ship by telephone describing how they felt. Then, at a depth of 3000 feet, the telephone stopped working and they were quite cut off from the outside world. All went well until some hours later at 30,000 feet, the men were startled by a loud, cracking noise: even the smallest hole in the ball would have meant instant death. Luckily, though, it was only one of the outer windows that had broken. Soon afterwards, the bathyscaph touched the soft ocean floor raising a big cloud of “dust” made up of small, dead-sea creatures. Here, powerful lights lit up the dark water and the men were surprised to see fish swimming just above them quite untroubled by the enormous water-pressure. But they did not dare leave the lights on for long, as the heat from them made the water boil. Quite unexpectedly, the telephone started working again and the faint but clear voices of the officers were heard on the mother ship seven miles away. After a stay of thirty minutes the men began their journey up, arriving three hours later, cool and wet through, but none the worse for their experience.

Questions:

1. The journey made by two naval officers showed that
 - A. little of the world was explored
 - B. people were afraid of exploring the world
 - C. there nothing remained in the Pacific Ocean to be explored
 - D. the Navy was interested in testing the bathyscaph

2. They used the bathyscaph to
 - A. measure the temperature of the Pacific Ocean
 - B. measure the depth of the Pacific Ocean
 - C. find out if the water pressure at the bottom had any influence on it
 - D. look for any forms of life at the bottom

3. The officer left at dawn
 - A. in order to return before dark
 - B. with the intention of returning within 24 hours
 - C. to avoid strong sunlight
 - D. because the sea was calm

4. The farthest point they reached was at the depth of
 - A. 3000 feet
 - B. 30,000 feet
 - C. Seven miles
 - D. Not mentioned in the text

5. The temperature of the ocean was
 - A. changing
 - B. freezing
 - C. constant
 - D. high

6. They felt in danger when
 - A. the telephone stopped working
 - B. they heard a loud cracking noise
 - C. they found one of the outer windows broken
 - D. the heat from the lights made the water boil

7. The officers were in contact with the mother ship
- A. all the time
 - B. only on their way back
 - C. more than three hours
 - D. less than three hours
8. At the bottom of the ocean they found
- A. only dead-sea creatures
 - B. some signs of life
 - C. no evidence of any life
 - D. only dust

JUST ONE TOUCH

I am sitting in a chair next to Momma's bed. I am watching her get ready for a party. She opens the beautiful jewelry box on her nightstand. It is the size of a shoebox. It is wooden. It has colorful stones on top. They are red, green, yellow and blue. To me, the box looks magical. It looks like it has special powers. "Now, you know you must never touch this box, right?" Momma says. I feel like she knows exactly what I am thinking. *I just want to touch it. I just want to open it. I just want to try on all the jewellery inside and dance around the room!* "Yes, Momma," I say. "I know." What do I know? I know Momma has always told me not to touch the box. She has said it since I was a little girl. "You are not old enough to wear my jewellery," Momma says. I am 11-years-old now! What is the **big deal**? I know that when Momma puts on the rings and bracelets from the box, she looks **different**. She seems to glow. There is one necklace with a yellow stone like a tiger's eye. When Momma puts this on, she seems to float instead of walk. Her feet do not seem to touch the ground. She moves lightly and **gracefully**. She moves without effort. Momma kisses me goodnight. She leaves for the party. I run to the window to wave to her, but she is already gone. Tonight I am very **curious**. *Just one touch* I sit on the edge of Momma's bed. I place my hand on the nightstand. I pause. I think.

My hand moves up and rests on the jewellery box. The box quickly flips open by itself! Jewels fly into the air. They dance around my head. I feel strange. I fall down to the floor. I wake up in a place I have never seen before.



Questions:

1. Where does most of this story take place?

- A. at a party
 - B. in a pretend place
 - C. outside a window
 - D. in Momma's bedroom
2. Who is telling the story?
- A. Momma
 - B. a young girl
 - C. Momma's friend
 - D. a make-believe person
3. At the beginning of the story, where is the girl sitting?
- A. in a chair
 - B. on the bed
 - C. on the floor
 - D. next to the window
4. The jewelry box looks **magical**. What does this mean?
- A. It looks simple.
 - B. It looks expensive.
 - C. It looks like it has special powers.
 - D. It looks like it was made a long time ago.
5. What does Momma tell her daughter about the box?
- A. that it is magical
 - B. that she must never touch it
 - C. that the jewels are expensive
 - D. that she can touch it when she is older
6. Where is Momma going?
- A. to a play
 - B. to a party
 - C. to a concert
 - D. to a magic show
7. What does the jewelry box look like?
Circle all that are correct.
- A. It is brown.
 - B. It is wooden.
 - C. It is the size of a shoebox.

D. It has colored stones on top.

8. Which word best describes how the girl feels about the jewelry box?

- A. angry
- B. curious
- C. in love
- D. scared

9. When does the girl say Momma seems to glow?

- A. when she puts on make-up
- B. when she puts on a necklace
- C. when she puts on the rings and bracelets
- D. when she puts on nice shoes and a fancy dress

10. What does the girl seem to be thinking about when she sits on the edge of the bed?

- A. going to a party
- B. how to open the box
- C. dancing around the room
- D. if she should touch the box

11. How old is the girl?

- A. 11
- B. 12
- C. 10
- D. 15

12. What does the reader learn about the box?

- A. It is evil.
- B. It can fly.
- C. It is very heavy.
- D. It has special powers.

13. What does it mean if something is a **big deal**?

- A. It is a heavy thing.
- B. It is very important.
- C. It cannot be forgotten.
- D. It can make a lot of money.

14. What part of speech is the word **different**?

- A. noun

- B. verb
- C. adjective
- D. adverb

15. What does the girl mean when she says that Momma seems to **float**?

- A. that Momma is swimming
- B. that Momma looks like a boat
- C. that it is difficult for Momma to move
- D. that Momma moves without much effort

16. What is the best antonym for **gracefully**?

- A. awkwardly
- B. elegantly
- C. charmingly
- D. stylishly

17. What is the best antonym for **curious**?

- A. ordinary
- B. weird
- C. strange
- D. bizarre

18. How might the end of the story make a reader feel?

Circle all that are correct.

- A. unsure of what has happened
- B. curious about the power of the box
- C. sure that the girl is in danger
- D. wondering what happens next

LEARNING ENGLISH



Today, I would like to talk about some of the problems that students face when they follow a course of study through the medium of English – if English is not their mother tongue.

The problems can be divided into three broad categories: psychological, cultural and linguistic. The first two categories mainly affect those who come to study to Britain. I'll comment only briefly on these two categories and then spend most of the time looking at linguistic difficulties which apply to everyone. Some most common

psychological problems really involve fear of the unknown: for example, whether one's academic course will be too difficult. Looking at the cultural problems, we can see that some of them are of a very practical nature, for instance, arranging satisfactory accommodation. Others are less easy to define.

The largest category seems to be linguistic. Let's look at this in some detail. Most students, in their own countries, had little opportunity to practice using English. When foreign learners first have the opportunity to speak to an English-speaking person, they may have a shock – they often have great difficulty in understanding! I'll just mention three of the possible reasons for this.

First, it seems to students that English people speak very quickly. Second, they speak with a variety of accents. Third, different styles of speech are used. For all these reasons students will have difficulty, mainly because they lack everyday practice in listening to English people speaking English.

What can a student do to overcome these difficulties? Obviously, attend English classes and if a language laboratory is available use it as much as possible. He should also listen to programmes in English on the radio and TV. Perhaps, most important of all, he should take every opportunity to meet and speak with native English-speaking people.

Questions:

1. The text is about

 - A. foreigners
 - B. strangers
 - C. language students

2. The broadest category includes.....

 - A. cultural problems
 - B. linguistic problems
 - C. accommodation problems

3. "Linguistic" really means:

 - A. tongue
 - B. language
 - C. listening

4. Students usuallyin their own countries.

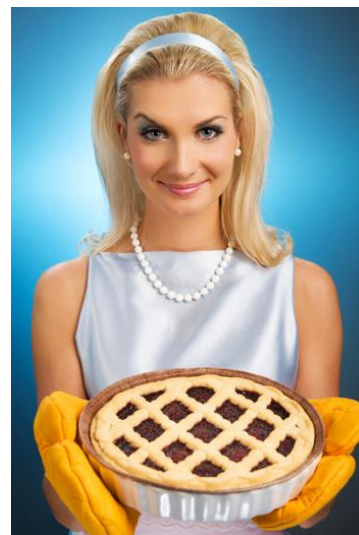
 - A. use English
 - B. speak English

- C. read and write English
5. When one comes to England for the first time, it is.....
- A. easy to understand native speakers
 - B. hard to understand native speakers
 - C. hardly to understand native speakers
6. English people speak English
- A. very fast and use different dialects
 - B. very rashly with a variety of stress
 - C. very hastily with a variety of accentuation
7. What should a student do if he/ she wants to learn English well?
- A. He / She should practice speaking and listening whenever it is possible
 - B. He / She should practice English classes and meet English-speaking people
 - C. He / She should to the radio, watch TV and take every opportunity
8. The text was written by a
- A. language expert
 - B. philosopher
 - C. psychologist

THE REEVES

Jonathan Reeve's parents had moved from their small terraced house in south London to a flat in a modern block overlooking the sea just outside Cromer. Sometimes it seemed that their thick-pile wool and nylon carpets had absorbed and deadened not only their footsteps. His mother's calm response to any event was either "Very nice", equally appropriate to an enjoyable dinner, a royal engagement or birth, or a spectacular sunrise, or "Terrible, terrible, isn't it? You wonder sometimes what the world is coming to!", which covered events as diverse as Kennedy's assassination, a particularly gruesome murder, or a terrorist bomb. But she didn't wonder what the world was coming to. Wonder was an emotion long since stifled in her. It seemed to Jonathan that they lived together in peace because their emotions, weakened by under-use or undernourishment, couldn't cope with anything as robust as a row. At the first sign of it his mother would say "Don't raise your voice, dear, I don't like rows." Disagreement, never intense, was expressed in bitterness, which died through the lack of energy to keep it going.

To her acquaintances and to those she might have called friends; his mother would always speak of her husband as Mr. Reeves. "Mr. Reeves is highly thought of by Mr. Wainwright." "Of course, you could say that Mr. Reeves is the carpet department of Hobbs and Wainwright." The store represented those aspirations and traditions that other found in their profession, in their school, regiment or religion. Mr. Wainwright senior was headmaster, colonel, their high priest; their occasional Sunday attendances at the local church were merely a gesture to a lesser God. And they were never regular worshippers. Jonathan suspected that this was deliberate. People might want to get to know them, involve them in mothers' meetings, Sunday-school outings, might even want to visit. On the Friday of this week at secondary school, the form bully had said "Reeves's dad is a shop assistant at Hobbs and Wainwright. He sold my mum a rug last week," and had minced across the room, hands clasped. "I know madam will find that mixture extremely hardwearing. It's a very popular line." The laughter had been uneasy and the teasing, for lack of popular support, had quickly died. Most of their fathers had even less prestigious jobs.



Questions:

1. The way Jonathan's mother reacted to happy events shows that she:
 - A. was emotionally self-disciplined
 - B. had an unsympathetic character
 - C. did not really enjoy them
 - D. did not discriminate between them
2. The family lived together peacefully because they:
 - A. disliked arguments
 - B. lacked strong emotions
 - C. seldom disagreed
 - D. hardly ever spoke to each other
3. The most important institution in Mr. Reeve's life was
 - A. the church
 - B. school
 - C. work
 - D. the army

4. Why did Jonathan's parents not attend the local church regularly?
- A. they were unsociable
 - B. they disapproved of the services
 - C. they felt unwelcome
 - D. they disliked going out
5. The form bully tried to show that Jonathan's father was
- A. weak
 - B. socially inferior
 - C. poorly educated
 - D. dishonest

FLEAS

Fleas are perfectly designed by nature to feast on anything containing blood. Like a shark in the water or a wolf in the woods, fleas are ideally equipped to do what they do, making them very difficult to defeat. The bodies of these tiny parasites are extremely hardy and well - suited for their job. A flea has a very hard exoskeleton, which means the body is covered by a tough, tile - like plate called a sclerite. Because of these plates, fleas are almost impossible to squish. The exoskeletons of fleas are also waterproof and shock resistant, and therefore fleas are highly resistant to the sprays and chemicals used to kill them. Little spines are attached to this plate. The spines lie flat against the flea's thin, narrow body as the flea scurries through an animal's fur in search of food. However, if anything (like fingers or a self - grooming pet) tries to pull a flea off through the hair coat, these spines will extend and stick to the fur like Velcro.



Fleas are some of the best jumpers in the natural world. A flea can jump seven inches, or 150 times its own length, either vertically or horizontally. An equivalent jump for a person would be 555 feet, the height of the Washington Monument. Fleas can jump 30,000 times in a row without stopping, and they are able to accelerate through the air at an incredibly high rate — a rate which is over ten times what humans can withstand in an airplane. Fleas have very long rear legs with huge thigh muscles and multiple joints. When they get ready to jump, they fold their long legs up and crouch like a runner on a starting block. Several of their joints contain a protein called resilin, which helps catapult fleas into the air as they jump, similar to the way a rubber band provides momentum to a slingshot. Outward facing claws on the bottom of their legs grip anything they touch when they land. The adult female flea mates after her first blood meal

and begins producing eggs in just 1 to 2 days. One flea can lay up to 50 eggs in one day and over 2,000 in her lifetime. Flea eggs can be seen with the naked eye, but they are about the size of a grain of salt. Shortly after being laid, the eggs begin to transform into cocoons. In the cocoon state, fleas are fully developed adults, and will hatch immediately if conditions are favorable. Fleas can detect warmth, movement, and carbon dioxide in exhaled breath, and these three factors stimulate them to emerge as new adults. If the flea does not detect appropriate conditions, it can remain dormant in the cocoon state for extended periods. Under ideal conditions, the entire life cycle may only take 3 weeks, so in no time at all; pets and homes can become infested. Because of these characteristics, fleas are intimidating opponents. The best way to control fleas, therefore, is to take steps to prevent an infestation from ever occurring.

Questions:

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. educate the reader about the physical characteristics of fleas
- B. compare fleas to other members of the animal kingdom
- C. relate the problems that can result from a flea infestation
- D. explain why a flea infestation is hard to get rid of

2. The author's tone in the passage is best described as

- A. concerned
- B. passionate
- C. informative
- D. opinionated

3. According to the passage, fleas are resistant to sprays and chemicals because they

- A. have waterproof sclerites
- B. are excellent jumpers
- C. reproduce very rapidly
- D. can stick to fur like Velcro

4. Fleas are difficult to squish because they have

- I. sclerites
- II. tough spines
- III. resilin in their joints

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only

D.I, II, and III

5. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A.** Fleas extend their little spines if threatened.
- B.** Fleas have the ability to jump higher than humans.
- C.** Humans can jump higher if they consume foods containing resilin.
- D.** The resilin found in fleas is used to make rubber bands.

6. According to the passage, fleas are able to jump

- I.** with a high rate of acceleration
- II.** up and down and from side to side
- III.** because the blood they eat contains resilin

- A.** I only
- B.** I and II only
- C.** II and III only
- D.** I, II, and III

7. Based on information in the passage, the reader can understand that

- A.** fleas will die without access to blood
- B.** fleas survive at a higher rate in outdoor habitats
- C.** fleas will die after they produce 2,000 eggs
- D.** newly hatched fleas are the size of a grain of salt

8. The author mentions the Washington Monument in order to

- A.** estimate the extreme distance that a flea is able to jump
- B.** illustrate a comparison made between fleas and humans
- C.** clarify a point made regarding fleas and acceleration
- D.** demonstrate the superiority of fleas over humans

9. It can be inferred that fleas will emerge from eggs as adults

- A.** when they outgrow the cocoon
- B.** after a period of 3 weeks
- C.** when they sense there is access to blood
- D.** if there is too much carbon dioxide in the cocoon

10. Using the information in the passage as a guide, it can be concluded that

- A.** humans do not possess the physical characteristics of the flea because they have no use for them
- B.** humans do not pay much attention to fleas because they do not pose a serious threat

- C. fleas have many physical advantages, although these are outweighed by their many disadvantages
- D. fleas are designed in such a way as to give them unique physical advantages in life

DECISION

For two months, I have been trying to decide who makes the best ice cream. I have narrowed it down to my four favorite manufacturers: Randolph Farms, Goodies, Disco, and Twinkle. Let's start with Randolph Farms. Randolph Farms makes very good ice cream. They have lots of different flavors, but this doesn't really matter to me. That's because I always get coffee flavor. They make the best coffee ice cream in the world. I've never had hot coffee (the drink) but people tell me that Randolph Farms coffee ice cream tastes just like the real thing. Also, Randolph Farms uses all natural ingredients to make their ice cream. This is a good idea, I think.

Second, we have Goodies. Goodies makes excellent ice cream. Like Randolph Farms, Goodies uses all natural ingredients. They only make three different flavors — strawberry, vanilla, and chocolate — but they make them very well. The strawberry is amazing. Every bite of it reminds me of the strawberries that I used to pick behind my old house. The vanilla is wonderful. It is very smooth and has a refreshing, creamy taste. The chocolate is outstanding. It is made with real cocoa beans from Bolivia. I didn't know where Bolivia is so I decided to look for it on a map. After hunting awhile, I discovered that it is in South America! That's a long way to go to get cocoa, so it must be good. I would say that the only drawback to Goodies ice cream is that they only make three different flavors.



Third, we have Disco. Disco ice cream is okay. They don't have many good flavors. Actually, the only Disco flavor I like is Bubblegum. It is vanilla ice cream with little chunks of bubblegum in it. After you eat the ice cream, you can blow bubbles with the gum. That's pretty fun. Finally, there is Twinkle. Twinkle ice cream is mediocre. The only good thing about Twinkle is that it is relatively inexpensive. You can buy a whole carton of twinkle ice cream for \$4.50. That's only two weeks' allowance for me.

Questions:

1. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- A. Strawberry, Vanilla, Chocolate, and Bubblegum Too!
- B. The Four Top Ice Cream Manufacturers
- C. The Finest Ice Cream in the World
- D. Picking the Best Ice Cream Manufacturer

2.If the author wanted to get a scoop of coffee ice cream, where would he or she probably go?

- A. Randolph Farms
- B. Goodies
- C. Disco
- D. Twinkle

3.In paragraph 1, the author uses a colon. A colon (:) looks like two dots, one on top of the other. Colons are used to separate different parts of a sentence. The part before the colon introduces an idea and can stand alone as a sentence. The part after the colon gives more detailed information about this idea, often as a list. If the colon could talk, it would say, "And here they are!" Using this information, it can be understood that which of the following sentences contains the correct use of a colon?

- A. My friends are: sweet, young, and generous.
- B. I like: to talk on the phone at night.
- C. I have three pets: Toto, Spot, and Rover.
- D. I want a new bicycle: or new roller skates.

4.According to the passage, the author likes Randolph Farms ice cream because it

- I. is all natural
- II. is made in Bolivia
- III. comes in many flavors

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II, and III

5. In paragraph 3 the author writes, "That's a long way to go to get cocoa, so it must be good." Using this information, we can understand that the author believes that

- A. Goodies loses money on sales of chocolate ice cream
- B. Bolivia makes the best cocoa in the world
- C. things that are hard to get must be high quality
- D. cocoa from the United States is not very good

6. According to the passage, the author likes Disco ice cream because it

- A. is relatively inexpensive
- B. has bubblegum in it
- C. is made in Bolivia
- D. is okay

7. According to the passage, how is Randolph Farms ice cream different than Goodies?

- I. Randolph Farms has many different flavors and Goodies does not.
- II. Randolph Farms uses all natural ingredients and Goodies does not.
- III. Randolph Farms is very expensive and Goodies is not.

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II, and III

8. An adjective is a word that is used to describe a thing. For example, in the sentence, "The car is fast," the word "fast" is an adjective. Using this information, which of the following are adjectives used in paragraph 3?

- I. flavors
- II. excellent
- III. old

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II, and III

9. According to the author, what is the only drawback to Goodies ice cream?

- A. cheap ingredients
- B. expensive price
- C. mediocre quality
- D. a lack of flavors

10. How much money does the author receive in his or her weekly allowance?

- A. \$2.25
- B. \$4.50
- C. \$9.00
- D. Not enough information is provided

11. Given the information included in the passage, which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?

- A.** Each manufacturer has its strengths and weaknesses.
- B.** The best manufacturers are the ones with the most flavors.
- C.** Goodies is certainly not the best manufacturer, as they only have three flavors.
- D.** Each manufacturer is good for different reasons.

12. If the author did decide that one manufacturer is best, which one would he or she probably choose?

- A.** Randolph Farms
- B.** Goodies
- C.** Disco
- D.** Twinkle

13. How many weeks would it take for the author to save enough money to buy two cartons of Twinkle ice cream?

- A.** 1 week
- B.** 2 weeks
- C.** 3 weeks
- D.** 4 weeks

2. MULTIPLE CHOICE EXERCISES

READ THE TEXT. THEN CIRCLE THE CORRECT LETTER (a, b, c, d) IN FRONT OF THE ANSWER WHICH BEST FITS EACH SPACE.

Exercise and Health

I think that being (1)____ and healthy is very important. I exercise quite a bit and I'm also careful about the kind of food I eat, especially since people in my family are at risk (2)____ heart disease. I have a personal trainer who helps me with my exercise routine. He has a (3)____ that people who exercise every day, live longer. I don't know if I agree with him, but I do it anyway. I don't like to (4)____ any chances with my health. I must say I'm quite (5)____; once I start something I rarely give (6)____. It's difficult, though. Sometimes weeks go by and I don't see much (7)____ in my level of fitness. But I tell myself that I am (8)____ progress, even if it happens slowly. I believe in the (9)____ of 'No pain, no gain'. I know that if I stick (10)____ my exercise routine, I will gradually become healthier.

1.	a) unusual	b) generous	c) fit	d) plump
2.	a) of	b) or	c) in	d) about
3.	a) background	b) theory	c) goal	d) document
4.	a) take	b) give	c) make	d) have
5.	a) determined	b) influential	c) analytical	d) valuable
6.	a) down	b) in	c) on	d) up
7.	a) improvement	b) process	c) consumption	d) operation
8.	a) doing	b) having	c) making	d) getting
9.	a) plot	b) concept	c) trait	d) stimulant
10.	a) on	b) to	c) for	d) in

My Grandma

Although I was born in a big city, I was brought up in my grandma's house in the country. I loved the peace and quiet there and so did my brothers and sisters. My grandmother loved us a lot and we always (1)_____ to her for advice. One really good thing about her was that she knew how to (2)_____ a secret. She never told our

parents about anything we talked about. When I was twelve, I even felt comfortable telling her when I (3)_____ in love with David. Of course, I also told her about Alex the next year and Jimmy the year after that. However now, as I'm getting older Grandma and I have begun to grow (4)_____. We don't always see eye to eye (5)_____ everything. In many ways she has been able to (6)_____ with the times, but there are some things she just can't get used to. For example, I love loud music, but she can't (7)_____ it. She says it hurts her ears. We also have different opinions on things like the environment. When we disagree, I sometimes feel like I'm letting her (8)_____. I really want to agree with her, but I have to think for myself. Yesterday I was on the verge (9)_____

starting an argument with her, but I decided to keep my mouth closed. In the end, we agree to disagree about some things. One nice thing though, I can almost always (10)_____ in making her laugh.

1.	a) tried	b) thought	c) asked	d) turned
2.	a) keep	b) make	c) have	d) remember
3.	a) got	b) fell	c) came	d) went
4.	a) up	b) down	c) apart	d) away
5.	a) on	b) about	c) for	d) with
6.	a) move	b) go	c) think	d) make
7.	a) live	b) want	c) like	d) stand
8.	a) down	b) around	c) out	d) up
9.	a) for	b) and	c) of	d) to
10.	a) find	b) succeed	c) end	d) result

You are what you wear

Some people think that what they wear isn't really that important. They (1)____ their clothes without giving it much thought. They just want to get dressed and out the door. They use the (2)____ that they are too busy. Sometimes they wear something that doesn't really (3)____. It may be a little too big or a little too small. If you are one of these people, then it's time to (4)____ your ways.

You can begin by going through your wardrobe. Throw away anything that is (5)____ or damaged. Make sure that you (6)____ the clothes that don't fit you anymore to charity; even if it's a favourite jacket. It can be really (7)____ to give away something you like. Then you should make a list of what is left. Don't forget to note the colour of each item. Then you can begin to plan what you (8)____ in order to put together a variety of attractive outfits both for going out and for work.

Dressing well for work requires time and effort, but it does pay off in the end. Is it a coincidence that employees who dress well are often the ones who make the highest (9)____? And everyone knows that how you dress at an (10)____ can make the difference between getting the job and going home disappointed.

1.	a) get around	b) pick out	c) drop off	d) pick up
2.	a) motive	b) excuse	c) proof	d) report
3.	a) fit	b) offer	c) act	d) design
4.	a) go	b) make	c) mend	d) try
5.	a) tried on	b) dressed up	c) worn out	d) taken off
6.	a) borrow	b) donate	c) exchange	d) hire
7.	a) affordable	b) exclusive	c) satisfying	d) glamorous
8.	a) must have bought	b) can't buy	c) need to buy	d) could have bought
9.	a) salaries	b) vacancies	c) bribes	d) strikes
10.	a) itinerary	b) application	c) interview	d) alibi

A Great Documentary

A couple of years ago I stopped (1)___ to the cinema completely. I just couldn't watch another love story or comedy. Then one day, I read a review of a documentary about training guide dogs for the blind called New Eyes. It sounded really interesting. It was a new (2)___ and I wanted to see it as soon as possible .I asked my friend Sarah to go with me, but she said it didn't sound very (3)____. She (4)_____ a lot of time

reading movie star blogs and isn't interested in documentaries at all. The (5)_____ of New Eyes decided to make a documentary about guide dogs after his sister helped train one. These dogs go to live with a family when they are very young. The families know from the beginning that they will have to (6)_____ the dog after 12 months. Some of them have a very hard time coping (7_____ this because they often get very attached to their pets. In the documentary, the children in one family (8)_____ their best not to cry when the dog is taken away. It is a very emotional scene and because there was no (9)_____, all the words and actions were totally natural. That's one of the things that make documentaries like New Eyes(10)_____ satisfying to watch.

1.	a) to see	b) enjoying	c) to like	d) going
2.	a) research	b) script	c) release	d) gadget
3.	a) entertaining	b) boring	c) steep	d) educational
4.	a) goes	b) does	c) spends	d) makes
5.	a) character	b) producer	c) musician	d) engineer
6.	a) give up	b) look over	c) make up	d) hand out
7.	a) on	b) in	c) about	d) with
8.	a) go	b) make	c) do	d) find
9.	a) music	b) scene	c) script	d) solution
10.	a) so	b) such	c) as	d) much

3. WORD FORMATION

I READ THE TEXT FIRST.THEN WRITE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORD IN BRACKETS IN THE SAME LINE.WRITE ONLY ONE WORD ON EACH LINE.

1.

Mark was 7 years old when he went to his first circus show. “It was during the trapeze (1)..... (ACTION) that I made up my mind to be a trapeze artist,” says Mark. And it’s a (2)..... (DECIDE) he’d never regretted. Nowadays Mark is one of the most (3)..... (SUCCESS) trapeze artists in Europe and the star (4) (ATTRACT) of Le Cirque d’ Hiver .As soon as Mark left school, he began looking for (5).....(EMPLOY) in circuses in England and abroad. It took a lot of (6)..... (PATIENT) and 5 years of (7)..... (TRAIN) before he was offered a job in Paris, at the (8)..... (FAME) Cirque d’ Hiver. We asked Mark why he had problems finding a job. “Working in the (9)..... (ENTERTAIN) business isn’t easy,” explains Mark. “It’s a very competitive environment. You need a lot of motivation and the (10).....(DETERMINED) to succeed. But the feeling you get after a (11)..... (PERFORM) makes it worthwhile.”

2.

In the (1)(BEGIN), humans hunted because they had to. Until the (2)..... (INTRODUCE) of farming methods, animals had to be tracked down and killed in the wild. A (3).....(SUCCESS) hunting trip would (4)..... (SURE) that the hunters’ families did not die of (5).....(STARVE) for another few weeks. Nowadays, however, hunting has nothing to do with (6)..... (SURVIVE). Fresh meat is easily (7)..... (OBTAIN) from shops. What is more, people (8) (FREQUENT) hunt animals which they cannot even eat. So why they do it? For some, hunting is a (9)..... (PROFIT) business. But for others, the only (10)..... (EXPLAIN) seems to be that they take some kind of pleasure in (11).....(CRUEL).

3.

From early (1)(CHILD) Jane had always wanted a pet parrot. Her parents told her that a parrot was an un.....(2) (SUIT) pet, but Jane insisted. She was worried about the (3).....(DESTROY) of the rainforests where parrots live, and she felt that parrots needed more (4).....(PROTECT). Her father argued that a parrot

would suffer from (5).....(LONELY) if it lived in a house. He also gave an (6)..... (EXPLAIN) that pet parrots are caught by (7).....HUNT), who need money and don't care about protecting species. „They catch the parrots and send them to Europe in (8).....(WOOD) boxes,” he told her. „And, in any case, parrots are very dis..... (9) (OBEY) and don't make good pets.” Jane soon made an interesting (10).....(DISCOVER), however. She found a pet shop which bred parrots instead of importing them. So she took all her (11)(SAVE) and bought a tiny parrot, which she called “Pixie”.

4.

I came across an article in a magazine the other day which made (1)(COMPARE) between people and animals. It seemed to come to the (2)(CONCLUDE) that in most cases we are superior to animals and lead a more (3)(COMFORT) life. Wild animals have much more (4).....(FREE) than pets or animals in zoos, but even a lion or tiger in the jungle could be killed by (5)(HUNT) at almost any time. For animals, life is generally hard and (6)(DANGER) compared to the life led by people in large cities, where there is not only (7).....(VARY) but also the freedom to choose the kind of life you want to lead. It is hard to imagine a life more (8).....(BORE) than that of a tortoise. However, we humans do have some dis.....(9) (ADVANTAGE) in areas such as smell, hearing or speed. For example, a dog's sense of smell is much more (10)..... (POWER) than ours.

5.

Nursing is a job which demands great (1)(STRONG) of character. Most (2)..... (PROFESSION) nurses work long hours and are underpaid. They make the (3).....(DECIDE) to become nurses in the (4).....(KNOW) that the job will never make them (5)(WEALTH); all they can hope for is the (6) (SATISFY) that comes from helping people who need them. (7)(FORTUNATE), nurses' (8)..... (EMPLOY) often seem to take advantage of this (9).....(IDEAL) attitude, and make them work as many hours as possible for very little money. So it is not (10)..... (SURPRISE) that nurses sometimes become (11).....(PATIENT) with their bosses, and decide to take action to improve their working conditions.

6.

It's strange having(1)(CONVERSE) with Jeff Hanson. The 42-year-old builder looks(2)(EXACT) like Robert de Niro. He has the same colour eyes, the same hair, even the same facial (3).....(EXPRESS) as the Hollywood star. For years Jeff has

been mistaken for somebody else. „There’s a lot of (4).....(EXCITE) when people see me,” says Jeff. They think I’m somebody (5)(FAME). Then they notice something different about my (6).....(APPEAR) and Robert de Niro’s – I don’t have a beauty spot!” A Lookalike agency has already offered Jeff (7).....(EMPLOY), but Jeff’s plans are more (8).....(AMBITION). At the moment he wants to work for a film company in the states. „I’ve never been abroad before so this is my chance,” says Jeff. An (9).....(ADDITION) advantage is the pay. He could earn \$3,000 –a-day playing the star’s double. But the latest (10)(DEVELOP) is his challenge to de Niro. „We look so alike that I’ve asked to star with his in a movie – as his long lost brother,” says Jeff.

7.

Have you ever thought about the (1)..... (PERSON) characteristics you need to have in order to be a (2) (SUCCESS) teacher? To be a good teacher, a teaching (3)..... (QUALIFY) is not all you need. Your (4)..... (PERSON) plays a big part in how (5)..... (EFFECT) your work will be. So, before making the (6) (DECIDE) to take up this challenging (7)..... (OCCUPY), it’s best to make a thorough (8)..... (EXAMINE) of your own character. Apart from (9)..... (PATIENT), you also need the (10) (ABLE) to stay calm. To sum it up, (11)..... (KNOW) is not enough – who you are is much more important!

8.

People have for a long time held the (1)(BELIEVE) that the face is in some way a reflection of (2).....(PERSON). There is nothing (3).....(MAGIC) or (4).....(MYSTERY) about it: we all have different physical (5)..... (CHARACTER) and therefore our (6).....(APPEAR) is unique. How you feel about yourself also has a direct influence on your facial (7)..... (EXPRESS).

9.

TV or not TV

Television is one of the most important(1)(INVENT) of the 20th century. The first TV programme was broadcast in 1929, and by the (2).....(BEGIN) of the 1950s, almost every home had a TV set. For the first time, people were able to watch (3)..... (HISTORY) events, such as man’s landing on the Moon, in their homes. However, since its (4).....(APPEAR), there has been a lot of (5)..... (DISAGREE) about the benefits of the television. Many people blame it for the lack of (6) (COMMUNICATE) in today’s society. Instead of talking or playing games in the evenings,

families prefer to watch their (7).....(FAVOUR) TV programmes. People have become couch potatoes, sitting (8).....(PERMANENT) in front of the TV and eating junk food. However, despite these disadvantages, no one can deny the (9).....(VARY) and interesting programmes television provides. Nowadays, with the (10).....(DEVELOP) of digital TV, hundreds of channels are available. More than ever before, television offers us a window on the world.

II WRITE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS.

1.

1. John's sudden(APPEAR) at the party surprised everyone.
2. It's difficult to have a(CONVERSE) with Rob. He's so shy.
3. The(CONSTRUCT) of the new bridge over the River Thames took two years.
4. Many people agree that capital(PUNISH) should no longer exist.
5. The(DEVELOP) of agriculture meant that man's diet was less varied than before.
6. In order to have a healthy diet, you should eat a wide(VARY) of food.
7. The earthquake caused a lot of(DESTROY). Buildings were damaged and many people were injured.
8. Alcatraz prison had a terrible(REPUTE). It was the toughest prison in the USA.
9. Today the(POPULATE) of New York is over seven million
10. When the witness made a positive(IDENTIFY), the criminal was arrested.

2.

1. The actor's(PERFORM) had good reviews an all national papers.
2. Karen completed her university(APPLY) form and sent it off.
3. The Red Cross is a charitable(ORGANIZE) which helps people around the world.
4. A historic(DISCOVER) was made in 1492.
5. My daughter is already about the same(HIGH) as I am.
6. The(ELECTRIC) was cut off because we didn't pay the bill.
7. His(GENEROUS) and kindness will never be forgotten..
8. We had a(PEACE) afternoon without the children.
9. I'm trying to (DECISION) between the green and the blue for the bathroom.

10. The best(SOLVE) would be for them to separate.

3.

1. I don't understand. I'm really(CARE) about what I eat and I've been doing exercises for weeks but it's all totally(USE)! I'm still overweight.
2. Child geniuses may show more adult(BEHAVE) than other children of their age.
3. The burglars told the little boy that they were friend of the family.(FORTUNE) , he believed them and they took everything from the house.
4. Before you can get a credit card you have to provide a lot of (PERSON) details.
5. I tried to apologize to Anna after the argument, but I'm not(OPTIMISM) that we'll ever be best friends again.
6. You need a lot of training and(MOTIVATE) to succeed as a sports star.
7. He doesn't show much(AMBITIOUS). I think he is more interested in having a good time than getting a job.
8. The situation was(HOPE). Nobody could do anything to help.
9. Rudeness won't get you anywhere.(POLITE) always pays.
10. We are looking for someone who is(RELY) and hard-working.

4.

1. I have great(ADMIRE) for her as a writer.
2. He got an award for outstanding(BRAVE)
3. It is with great(SAD) that we report the death of James Banks yesterday.
4. The sudden(WEAK) in her legs made her stumble.
5. The book provides(VALUE) information on recent trends.
6. She was longing for some peace and.....(PRIVATE).
7. Could you do me a(FAVOURITE) and pick up Sam from school today?
8. There was an aching(EMPTY) in her heart.
9. I don't want to make an(ACCUSE) until I have some proof.
10. After hours of questioning by police, she made a full(CONFESS)

5.

1. There were two loud(EXPLODE) and then the building burst into flames
2. Don'tto contact me if you need any more information. (HESITATION)

3. "Go" is anverb. (REGULAR)
4. Are you in full-time? (EMPLOY)
5. Pupils are not allowed to use the mainto the school.(ENTER)
6. Sometimes isto make a list of everything you have to do. (USE)
7. You are so! Why don't you practice some sport? (ACTIVE)
8. Unfortunately I don't have the information because our files are
(COMPLETE).
9. Marianna listened to his story with(PATIENT).
10. Yes, on Friday we had a longabout his proposal. (DISCUSS)

6.

1. Grab the cat before itout of the door. (APPEAR)
2. It was anletter, full of mistakes. (LITERATE)
3. This contract with Microsoft willour company's future. (SECURITY)
4. This study is based on detailedof a group of 20 patients. (OBSERVE)
5. If you arewith this product, please return it to the address below.
(SATISFIED)
6. When they turned off all the lights we stayed in total(DARK)
7. You are tooto learn to drive. (YOUTH)
8. He'd better have a goodfor his behaviour. (EXPLAIN)
9. Why do youher so much? Because she's arrogant and mean. (LIKE)
10. She can't tell the difference between fantasy and (REAL)

7.

1. I only got married tomy parents. (PLEASURE)
2. It's so Mary gets more money for less work. (FAIR)
3. Accidents are alwaysin this kind of situation. (POSSIBILITY)
4. From these facts we can draw some about how the pyramids were
built. (CONCLUDE)
5. You are hurt, You are(BLOOD)
6. I think John is the right person for this job. I I think Helen would be better.
(AGREE)
7. There have been significant computerduring the last decade. (DEVELOP)
8. I'm sure you'llif you work hard. (SUCCESS)
9. She never agreed to publicof her sculptures while she was still alive.
(EXHIBIT)
10. It'sto drive without a licence. (LEGAL)

8.

1. I'm bothered by thethat I might not have a job next year. (THINK)
2. Is itthat you are leaving? (TRUTH)
3. Being lost in a wood for 10 hours was veryexperience. (AGREEABLE)
4. We looked at ourin the lake. (REFLECT)
5. Johnson'sis Medieval European history. (SPECIAL)
6. The little girl was so impatient toher Christmas present. (PACK)
7. Mothers are highlyfor their children. (AMBITION)
8. Your English is much better but there's still room for(IMPROVE).
9. I'm not atype, so I don't like subjects like maths or chemistry. (SCIENCE)
10. Who's going tothe party this year? (ORGANIZATION)

9.

1. She was found alive but(CONSCIOUS)
2. There is not muchin price. (DIFFERENT)
3. We arethat a pupil from our school has won a prize. (PRIDE)
4. We had to cut theof the book by two-thirds. (LONG)
5. It seemsfor a child to prefer the company of adults. (NATURAL)
6. I want to be a painter or a composer. I want to do somethingwith my life. (CREATION)
7. They will have to carry out a lot ofexperiments to find a cure for the disease. (SCIENTIST)
8. After such badI am not going to allow you back into the class unless you apologize. (BEHAVE)
9. The school was completely(DESTRUCTION) by the fire.
10. In the(INTRODUCE) there's a brief account of Lawrence's life.

10.

1. Police are trying to trace Carter's(MOVE) over the last 48 hours.
2. The president's(POPULAR) has declined considerably.
3. The fire was so big that firefighters were(POWER) to prevent it from spreading.
4. Acting has brought me enormous(ENJOY).
5. The T-shirts are available in(VARIETY) colours.
6. I don't have theto lift this packet. (STRONG)
7. Sometimes I wonder if there's anyin this world. (JUST)

8. I consider documentaries to be very(EDUCATE).
9. Amanda pays for her car in(MONTH) installments.
10. Children are(DEPEND) on their parents for food and clothing.

11.

1. If you need any(ADDITION) information, please do not hesitate to contact us.
2. Let's go for a short holiday and get away from our(DAY) routine.
3. Independence Day is a(NATION) holiday in the USA.
4. Anne is(CONFIDE) that she will do well in her exams.
5. The Mazurka is a(TRADITION) Polish dance.
6. Travelling abroad can be quite.....(COST).
7. Henry is one of the university's best(HISTORY). His specialty is ancient Greek history.
8. Documentaries can be quite(INFORM).
9. Charlie's report to the received £50 000 in.....(INSURE).
10. These new shoes are not very(COMFORT).
11. His jacket was heavy with military.....(DECORATE).
12. This program is not(SUIT)for children.
13. Many elderly people live in.....(POOR)
14. The(CLASSIFY) of bony fish is extremely complicated.
15. The news caused great(EXCITE) among her friends.

4. OPEN CLOZE EXERCISES

READ THE TEXTS BELOW AND THINK OF THE WORD WHICH BEST FITS EACH GAP. USE ONLY ONE WORD IN EACH GAP.

1.

Mongkut did not become King of Thailand _____ he was 46 years old. Before that he _____ spent 25 years as a Buddhist monk, and this experience was a very important influence when he later became king. _____ Thailand, most men spend some time during _____ lives in the monkhood. Usually they go to live for a _____ months in a monastery with other monks. There they live very simply, and study the Buddhist religion.

In the Buddhist monkhood, men come _____ all levels of Thai society, rich and poor, farmers and merchants, and they all live together as equals. So when the young Prince Mongkut joined a monastery, he _____ not called "Prince", but simply became known _____ "Mongkut the Beggar". It is a rule that all monks _____ leave the monastery every day to walk in the streets and to beg for food from the people, so in _____ way Mongkut came to meet and know ordinary people.

2.

Cats of all kinds are present in the legends, religion, mythology, and history of _____ different cultures. Cave paintings created by early humans display different types of wild cats _____ are now extinct, or no longer around. Many of these great beasts saw humans as food, but were hunted by humans in return. Cats similar _____ the ones kept as pets today started showing up in artwork thousands of years ago. For example, the ancient Egyptians believed cats were the sacred, or special, animal of _____ goddess named Bast. They believed that Bast often appeared as a cat, so many ancient Egyptians respected and honoured cats and kittens. _____, other cultures feared cats or thought that they brought illnesses and bad luck. Today, with millions kept as pets in homes around the world, cats _____ become important members of many families. No one knows for sure when or _____ cats became very popular household pets. It's possible that people noticed how cats hunted mice and rats, _____ they set food and milk out to keep the cats near their homes. This helped to prevent _____ many of these rodents _____ coming into homes and eating people's food or spreading sickness.

3.

People of the old days seldom had feet problems. This may be due to the fact _____ their shoes were more comfortable. They _____ made from animal skin which did _____ harm the feet. Foot sores became _____ common with the discovery of wooden _____ cloth shoes. No account was taken _____ the anatomy of the right or _____ foot in the making of wooden _____. They were made clumsily or hastily. _____ of this, shoes caused more harm _____ good. Friction between the feet and the inner lining of the shoes created painful corns and bunions which sometimes resulted in deformed feet.

4.

Many of us are still unaware of or are indifferent to the need to preserve rare species. Some people argue that species have _____ dying out since life began. "So _____ should we worry about them now?" _____ ask. They calmly believe that others _____ take their place. What these people _____ not realize is that it will _____ millions of years before a set _____ species is evolved to replace those _____ are rapidly losing. These species are _____ national heritage. We should not let _____ die off. They should be preserved for our descendants.

5.

The cobra is not swift in attacking as one is led to believe. It first erects the hood and _____ flattens the neck. A characteristic marking, _____ like a pair of spectacles, appears _____ the neck. As the cobra raises _____ hood, it also sways from side _____ side in a slow rhythmic manner. _____ several seconds or minutes of this, _____ strikes by darting its head forward _____ downwards and the fangs sink into _____ flesh of the victim. The teeth _____ on to the prey until it dies of the venom. The venom can kill in a few minutes.

6.

Gap year is the _____ used to describe the year that some students take off before _____ to university. Gap years are quite popular in many countries, _____ the UK, Australia and Germany. There are a variety of options _____ for people who are thinking of taking a gap year. One is to _____ the year travelling around the world. _____ possibility is to spend the year at home getting work experience. A third option is to do volunteer work, _____ at home or abroad.

In 2003, Sam Cooke chose this option and travelled to Ecuador to provide tuition in basic literacy for underprivileged children. "It was a wonderful experience and it really helped me _____ mature".

However, Sam warns _____ it's not for everyone. "Voluntary work is certainly not an easy option and before you go you should make _____ you are properly informed about the living conditions you will find there.

7.

In the novel *Dune* by Frank Herbert, which is set hundreds of years _____ the future, it is forbidden to build computers. This is because thinking machines have become so powerful _____ they almost took over the world. Instead, there are *Mentats* - humans trained to perform the kinds of calculations and analysis that you _____ normally expect a computer to carry _____.

Even _____ *Mentats* are a fictional creation, human computers are something real. The word "*computer*" was first used _____ than 300 years ago and referred to a person _____ job was to perform mathematical calculations. In the middle of the 18th century, Clairault, a French mathematician wanted to calculate the date when Hailey's Comet would return. Although he knew _____ to do this, the calculations were very complex, so he shared the work with several computers who helped him arrive at the correct answer. In the 19th century an Indian mathematician was employed as a computer by a team of British explorers, and was the first person to calculate the height of the highest mountain _____ the world, _____ was later named Mount Everest

8.

When we consider how the world has changed _____ our great-grandparents' time, it's important to take _____ account how transport has changed. Of course, people complain _____ traffic now, but even in the past people _____ to think that the roads were dangerous. When cars were a new invention, a man _____ walk in front of them with a red flag, warning everybody. Now of course, we have _____ used to them. Another thing we don't find strange _____ more is the range of products in our shops. As we go _____ our local supermarket, we see tea from China, bananas from South America and radios from Japan. All these products _____ be transported. Every day goods _____ moved from one part of the world another by all kinds of means of transport. One of the wonders of transport is that, if we stay in one place, the whole world comes to us.

9.

The Great Wall of China _____ known to be over 1900 kilometres long, making it by far the longest wall in the world. The building of the wall is said _____ have begun in the third _____ BC. The reason it _____ built was to keep the Huns out of Central Asia. A lot of effort was put _____ construction the wall. It is _____ of earth, stone and brick and its highest section is close to nine meters. Over the centuries, the wall has often _____ added to, rebuilt and repaired. This was done to give China protection _____ invaders. Despite its size, however, the wall failed to _____ a stop to invading armies such as the Mongols and the

Manchus. The wall is still of great importance, as it divides Inner China from Outer China. What is _____, it is useful for dividing the region into cultivated land and pastureland.

10.

Toronto is the capital of the Canadian province of Ontario, and the _____ *famous* city in the country. It is _____ the economic capital of Canada, and one _____ the world's top financial centers. Toronto _____ always attracted immigrants due to _____ high standard of living _____ relatively low crime rate. This is why _____ city has one of the highest percentages of foreign born residents in the world. Almost half of Torontonians _____ born abroad. Toronto is a bustling cosmopolitan metropolis _____ a lot of cultural attractions, including great restaurants, excellent museums, theaters, and _____ more.

5. VERB FORMS

I PUT THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

One day a husband and wife (1) _____ (drive) to the countryside to visit their friends when they realized they needed to stop for gas. The man was filling up the car when he (2) _____ (see) a penguin standing by a pump. He (3) _____ (think) it was very strange and when he went to the cashier to pay, he asked, 'why is there a penguin standing next to the pump?' The cashier replied, 'I don't know. It (4) _____ (be) there all morning.' The man replied. 'Well, we can't leave it there, it's too dangerous. He might have an accident. What should I do?' The cashier suggested, 'you should take it to the zoo.' 'That's a good idea,' the man said. 'I (5) _____ (take) him now.' So the man and his wife put the penguin in the car and (6) _____ (drive) away. One week later, the man and his wife (7) _____ (return) to the same garage to fill up the car...and the penguin was still in the car. When the man went to pay, the cashier said to him, 'I thought you (8) _____ (take) the penguin to the zoo.' The man replied, 'we did. It had a really good time so tonight, we (9) _____ (take) him to a fish restaurant.'

II PUT THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

1. When I was a young boy, I _____ (meet) Santa Claus.
2. Tony _____ (study) for his math test as we speak.
3. Pat and Sean _____ (smoke) for the past three years. They would like to quit though.
4. She sometimes _____ (lose) her temper. She scares me a bit when she does.
5. I _____ (understand) your point now.
6. I _____ (see) this movie about a dozen times already.
7. We _____ (sleep) all day yesterday.
8. I finally _____ (decide) to call her yesterday to ask her out.
9. She _____ (be) never late. I wonder why she is missing.
10. I _____ (be) in class very early this morning to study for my math exam.
11. _____ (be) you mad at me last night? I didn't hurt you on purpose you know!
12. _____ (you, see, ever) Le Cirque Du Soleil?
13. We still _____ (go out, sometimes).

14. What _____ (you, are, do) now? I'm cleaning my room.
15. I _____ (visit) my uncle Bob in San Jose last year.
16. They _____ (call, negative) me since last week.
17. What kind of music _____ (she, like)?
18. Three years ago, Doug completely _____ (change) his lifestyle.
19. Who _____ (invent) the light bulb? I really don't have a clue.
20. I _____ (never, try) lobster in my life.

III FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

1. Bewley's (be) _____ an old Irish tea house chain.
2. The history of the famous Bewley's Oriental Cafés (begin) _____ in 1835 when Charles Bewley (import) _____ over 2000 chests of tea directly from the Chinese province of Canton to Dublin.
3. It (not / look) _____ like a great deal today, but back then it (be) _____ a coup: no man before (dare) _____ to import tea directly into Ireland.
4. Bewley's initiative (put) _____ an end to the East India Trading Company's tea monopoly which before 1835 (force) _____ the Irish to import their tea from London.
5. Samuel Bewley's son Joshua also (become) _____ a tea merchant.
6. Like his father, he (import) _____ tea into Ireland.
7. The Irish (like) _____ the idea of not having to import old tea from London.
8. A tea expert (notice) _____ that even the poorest Irish people (buy) _____ only the finest tea.
9. By the end of the 19th century a tea culture (develop) _____ in Ireland.
10. In 1894, Joshua's son Ernest Bewley (want) _____ to stimulate the market for a product that (be) _____ rather unknown that far: coffee.
11. In the back of his shop in Dublin's George's Street, he (begin) _____ to run coffee making demonstrations.
12. His wife (bake) _____ scones to go with the coffee, and the couple soon (find out) _____ that their idea (be) _____ extremely popular among customers.
13. That (mark) _____ the beginning of the first Bewley's Oriental Café.
14. In Dublin's Grafton Street, Ernest Bewley (open) _____ another Bewley's Oriental Café in 1927, on which he (spend) _____ nearly 60,000 Pound.
15. Still now the interior furnishings and wonderful stain glass (provide) _____ a very special oriental flair.
16. During World War II, Bewley's (must restrict) _____ the supply of tea to an ounce per head, and many customers (switch) _____ to coffee.
17. Today, Bewley's (be) _____ Ireland's leading supplier of quality coffees and teas.

18. It (create) _____ a catering service for larger customers such as Trinity College and it (open) _____ cafés in book stores and Dublin Airport.
19. Bewley's Clipper Gold Tea and Espresso Prima (win) _____ Gold Awards in the London Great Taste Awards.

IV CIRCLE THE LETTER IN FRONT OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- I ___ up at seven o'clock yesterday.
A get B gets C got D have got
- When I was in New York, I _____ a really good guide book.
A bought B buys C buy D have bought
- I know Sam. We _____ several times.
A meet B met C have met D meets
- The programme _____ at three o'clock tomorrow.
A finish B finishes C finished D has finished
- I had an accident when I was twelve and _____ my arm.
A breaks B have broken C broke D break
- We _____ all our money already. Please send us some more!
A spend B spends C spent D have spent
- They were so thirsty in the hot sun that they _____ all the water.
A drink B drinks C drank D have drunk
- What has happened? You _____ a terrible mess in the kitchen!
A make B makes C made D have made
- Shakespeare _____ many very famous plays and poems.
A write B writes C wrote D have written
- People _____ football all over the world.
A play B plays C played D playing
- Bring an umbrella when you visit us. It _____ a lot in winter.
A rain B rains C rained D has rained
- I'm not hungry now, thanks. I _____ something on the plane.
A eat B eats C ate D have eaten

V CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS.

- Yesterday the meeting *begin / begins / began / begun / has begun* at 10 o'clock.

2. Look at these clouds, it *rains / will rain / is raining / is going to rain* in a minute!
3. She *goes / gone / went / has gone* to see the doctor last week because she *feels / feeled / fell / felt* ill.
4. Our regular customers *always get / are always getting* a discount.
5. If I *am / was / were / have been* you, I *will do / would do / am doing* my homework.
6. I *live / lived / have lived / have been living* here for ten years now.
7. I am sorry, we *don't sell / aren't selling* women's clothes.
8. They *watch / are watching / watched / were watching* television when suddenly someone *knocks / is knocking / knocked / was knocking* at the door.
9. Spanish *is speaking / is spoken / is being spoken / has spoken* in many countries.
10. I *know / knew / have known / had known* my wife for a few years before I *marry / married / have married / had married* her.

VI CHOOSE THE LETTER IN FRONT OF THE RIGHT ANSWER TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1. I did my homework while I _____ television.
A had watched B watching C was watching D watched E was watch
2. I met Jane while I _____ on the beach.
A walk B walked C walking D was walking E were walking
3. I _____ a letter tomorrow.
A has written B have written C will write D write E write
4. I _____ in this school for ten years.
A studied B were studying C studying D has been studying E have been studying
5. I _____ my grandmother next week.
A visiting B should be visit C would visit D will visit E visit
6. I _____ my work now. Do not disturb me!
A am doing B was doing C were doing D do E done
7. I _____ the pen before she did.
A had taken B is taking C take D taken E took
8. If I _____ the address, I would have gone there.
A had known B have known C knew D know E known
9. If she asks for money, I _____ her.
A gave B give C given D gives E will give
10. London _____ a lot since 1975.
A change B changed C will change D has changed E have changed
11. Look! The boy _____ the hill.
A climbing B climbs C is climbing D was climbing E were climbed
12. Scientists _____ a new planet.
A had just discover B has just discover C have just discover D have just discovered
E will just discovered

13. She caught them while they _____.
A did talked B is talking C talked D was talked E were talking
14. She never _____ late to school.
A is coming B coming C comes D come E came
15. She _____ cooking food daily.
A has liked B is liking C liking D likes E like
16. She _____ to London yesterday.
A go B gone C had went D went E will go
17. The baby _____ usually well behaved.
A are B shall C has D were E is
18. The bus _____ before I reached the bus-stop.
A arrive B arrived C had arrived D have arrive E will arrive
19. The manager _____ soon.
A arrives B will arrive C is arriving D has arrive E arrived
20. You should always _____ healthy food.
A eat B eaten C eating D shall eat E was eating

VII CHOOSE THE LETTER IN FRONT OF THE RIGHT ANSWER TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1. I (finish) doing this exercise.
A am finishing B has just finished C have just finished D just finished
E just have finished
2. I positive reviews about that film in the papers so I am going to see it.
A will read B readed C read D have read E has read
3. rugby?
A Have you ever played B Have you ever play C Has you ever played
D Do you ever played E Did you ever played
4. We that film.
A will already seen B have already seen C has already seen D already saw
E already did see
5. Which books to school yesterday?
A did you take B do you take C have you taken D take you E took you
6. Harry and we him the news.
A had woken up told B wakes up told C was waking up told D woke up told
E woke up were telling
7. He about everything!
A will always complain B is complaining C is always complaining
D always complains E always complain
8. If I the Superman, I
A would be would fly B would be flew C were would fly D were will fly
E was fly

9. After hepainting, hea shower.
A has finished had B had finished had had C had finished had D finished had
E finish have
10. He was late. When he at the airport, the plane
A left ... had arrived B has arrived ... left C had arrived ... left
D had arrived ... had left E arrived ... had already left
11. Look! She from a large whisky-bottle.
A are drinking B drink C drinks D is drinking E will drink
12. He mineral water every day.
A will drink B is drinking C drinks D drink E are drinking
13. Many things _____ this month.
A would change B have changed C has changed D didn't changed E changed
14. Leif Ericson.....Vinland while hetowards the west.
A was discovering ... sailed B has discovered ... were sailing
C has discovered ... was sailing D discovered ... was sailing E discovered ... sailed
15. We _____ my aunt next week on Friday. It will be her birthday.
A will visit B visited C is visiting D have visited E are visiting
16. The weather forecast says the sun _____ tomorrow.
A will shine B shines C may shine D is shining E is going to shine
17. She _____ in this house for years.
A has been living B has lived C have lived D lived E lives
18. When _____?
A have you arrived B has you arrived C do you arrived D did you arrived
E did you arrive
19. _____ your homework?
A Did you do B Has you done C Has you done D Have you do E Have you done
20. Hi Jane, you _____ sad! What's up?
A will look B looks C look D is looking E are looking

6. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCE SO AS TO GET THE SAME MEANING AS IN THE FIRST SENTENCE USING THE WORD GIVEN.

1.

1. I met Kate eight years ago and we are still good friends. HAVE
I _____ eight years.
2. Robert teaches biology at a high school. TEACHER
Robert is _____ at a high school.
3. The film finished at 6 o'clock and it's half past six now. HALF
The film finished _____
4. I got here at one o'clock and it's now three o'clock. FOR
I _____ two hours.
5. It's my eighteenth birthday tomorrow! BE
I _____ eighteen tomorrow!

2.

1. Let's not do the gardening. Look at those dark clouds. GOING
Let's not do the gardening. I think _____ rain.
2. I'll make my decision about the flat tomorrow. AM
I _____ tomorrow.
3. Sam doesn't want to go to college. INTERESTED
Sam isn't _____ to college
4. This train is more convenient than all the others. MOST
This train _____
5. The living-room isn't as big as the kitchen. BIGGER
The kitchen _____

3.

1. I'm not as fit as you. AM
You're _____

2. The table and the desk are the same size. BIG
The table _____ the desk.
3. Let's go to the library. I can't stand this noise. TOO
It's _____
4. I haven't seen a more interesting documentary. THE
This is _____
5. I went on a short holiday because I didn't have much money. ENOUGH
I didn't have _____

4.

1. This is the best book I have ever read. SUCH
I have _____
2. Can you help me with this bottle. I don't have enough strength. STRONG
Can you help me with this bottle. I'm _____
3. Your car was cheaper than mine. EXPENSIVE
My car _____
4. There aren't any trains earlier than this one. THE
This is _____
5. My advice is to ask for your parents' permission. ASK
You _____ for your parents' permission.

5.

1. The fire was so big that we had to evacuate homes. SUCH
It was _____
2. Sam and his brother are equally intelligent. AS
Sam _____
3. This is the best meal I have ever eaten. A
I have never eaten _____
4. I thought this film would be better. AS
This film _____
5. All other cafes are further away. NEAREST
This _____

7. PASSIVE VOICE

WRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Example: My father helps me.

I am helped by my father.

1. She gathers flowers.

2. He helps the poor.

3. You do not keep your word.

4. When do you eat your breakfast?

5. Do you eat meat?

6. Why does he tell lies?

7. Whom do you want?

8. They expect good news.

9. Children like toys and dolls.

10. How do you wash your clothes?

11. Where does she keep money?

12. Which pen do you like?

13. Who teaches you?

14. This officer does not punish his juniors.

15. I learn a lesson .

16. The postman delivers letters.

17. Our team wins the match.

18. Tom reads the novel in one day.

19. Jenny sings a song.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Example: Ruth is driving a car.

A car is being driven by Ruth.

1. She is watering the plants.

2. We are not playing hockey.

3. I am not running a race.

4. Jack is writing a letter.

5. They are abusing him.

6. I am reading a poem.

7. Why are you looking for him?

8. My mother is watching TV.

9. I am making a kite.

10. They are watching sports.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE TENSE

Example: I have kept my promise.

My promise has been kept (by me).

1. He has cleared the account.

2. Jack has read the book.

3. She has not stolen my pen.

4. Have you taken medicine?

5. Why have you wound the watch?

6. Who has torn this letter?

7. I have not finished my work.

8. She has passed the M.A examination.

9. Has Ruth spoiled your clothes?

10. Have you spent all your money?

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Example: Alex threw the ball.

The ball was thrown by Alex.

1. Edison invented the first gramophone.

2. The cat drank all the milk.

3. They did not expect me.

4. Did you make a noise?

5. The teacher did not beat them.

6. They did not win the prize.

7. A thief stole my bike.

8. Alec cleaned the home.

9. Jenny wrote a letter.

10. When did he do his home task?

11. Where did you find the diary?

12. Which picture did you see last night?

13. Tom did not make a cake.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Example: They were playing a game.

A game was being played by them.

1. He was revising his books.

2. She was not plucking the flowers.

3. Jenny was singing a song.

4. I was not running a race.

5. Was she giving a lecture?

6. She was not abusing them.

7. Were you not writing a story-book?

8. I was preparing his bike.

9. Why were you wasting your time?

10. What was Ruth doing?

11. Whom were you abusing?

12. Why were they plucking the flowers?

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE TENSE

Example: She had already taken the medicine.

The medicine had already been taken by her.

1. The little boy had broken the window.

2. I had lost my wallet.

3. I had already taken this dish before.

4. Ruth had not noticed me.

5. I had lost the key.

6. The servant had not posted the letter.

7. Had he posted the letter?

8. Had Mark cleaned the room?

9. Why had you disturbed her?

10. What had you done?

11. Why had you torn the letter?

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Example: This little boy will post my letter.

My letter will be posted by this little boy.

1. Adam will help me.

2. He will help me with money.

3. Jenny will buy a new phone.

4. The baby will break the toy.

5. Will he cook the food?

6. He will not steal the watch.

7. Why will he pay the bill?

8. What will you have for breakfast?

9. She will not iron her cloth.

10. Jack will not post the letter.

11. Why will she sign these papers?

12. We will catch the train.

MODAL VERBS

Example: We can do this work.

This work can be done by us.

1. You should obey your parents.

2. I can solve this sum.

3. You may use my pen.

4. He could not help us.

5. We should respect our parents.

6. She would not help you.

7. They could not read the sentence.

8. Would you take a cup of tea?

9. Could Mark lock the door?

10. He need not buy bread.

11. Can I use your umbrella?

12. Could you shut the door?

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

Example: Open the window!

Let the window be opened!

1. Shut the door.

2. Do not starve the cow.

3. Get out of my sight.

8. REPORTED SPEECH

WRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING REPORTED SPEECH

STATEMENTS

Example: I speak French and Chinese fluently.

He says that he speaks French and Chinese fluently.

1. I have a friend, June, who is taking a course in Modern Greek.
Carrie tells us _____
2. I have decided to sign up for the same course.
My friend John says _____
3. June has been learning Greek for several months already.
He says _____
4. She spent a few days on the island of Corfu last year and enjoyed herself.
Mom tells me _____
5. If I start now, next summer I will know enough at least to order a gyros.
Martha explains _____
6. I hope you know the answer to my question, Andy.
The teacher hopes _____
7. Sorry Linda, but I don't know your surname.
Jessica apologizes to Linda _____
8. While I'm studying, I'll be thinking about the sun, beaches, and the time I'll have there.
She says _____
9. Maybe I can practice my Greek on some Greek students.
Ann says _____
10. She plans to go again when she saves up enough money.
She has told me several times _____
11. You can do it, too, if you try.
She is telling him _____
12. I am going downtown with my friend.
He is telling me _____
13. She lost her temper yesterday morning.
He admits _____
14. I'm not feeling very well today.
She remarks _____
15. We met them in the mountains last winter.
They want to inform me _____

16. They flew to Japan a week ago.
They inform me _____
17. The plane made a forced landing.
The pilot explains _____
18. Mother may worry if we don't let her know we'll be late.
He would like to tell me _____
19. Mary is giving a party next weekend and many friends are invited.
Tom tells me _____
20. She didn't say a word about it to me when we met yesterday.
Julia says _____

YES / NO QUESTIONS

Example: Are you going out?

He asks me if/whether I am going out.

1. Will you help me to carry this box?
She asks me _____
2. Are all these apples sweet?
The boy asks the fruit-seller _____
3. Did you like my story yesterday?
The grandfather asks his grandson _____
4. Shall we have a graduation party?
The students want to know _____
5. Did they find anything interesting in that chamber?
I wonder _____
6. Are you planning to use the equipment in the next half hour, Alicia?
A colleague is wondering _____
7. Has anyone called me?
My brother is curious to know _____
8. Have you told him the news?
Mom needs to know _____
9. Did Jack call yesterday evening?
Ann asks her friend _____
10. Will you tell me if Sam calls this evening?
Kim asks Zoe _____
11. Did you lay the table for Sunday lunch, Peter?
Aunt Paula asks Peter _____
12. Were you calling your friends at about six o'clock?
My dad is asking my sister _____
13. Have any of my friends left a message for me?

- Grandma asks John _____
14. Has he signed up for the class excursion next month?
The principal asks _____
15. Did the teacher say anything today about talking to the parents?
The boys wonder _____
16. Does he think that it is a good idea?
Marcia wonders _____
17. Did they go abroad, or did they visit different places of historical interest in this country?
Parents want to know _____
18. Do you ever let your mum use your laptop?
Tom asks Alice _____
19. Do you know the answer, children?
Our teacher wants to know _____
20. Do you realize what this means?
Johnny asks me _____

WH QUESTIONS

Example: Where have you been so far?

She asks me where I have been so far.

1. How many glasses did they break during the training?
I wonder _____
2. Why do they have to iron newspapers?
I don't understand _____
3. Why is this building so interesting to you?
The student asks the expert _____
4. How does she do that, Mrs. Smith?
The girl asks Mrs. Smith _____
5. Dad, why did you bring us these books?
Alice and Roy wonder _____
6. How many games did they win last year?
The boys are wondering _____
7. Which teams will they play against this month?
The coach wants to know _____
8. What do you think about their chances of winning this year?
The players ask the coach _____
9. What will the coach do if the team loses the first game tomorrow?
The players ask the manager _____
10. Who won the match two days ago?
She is asking them _____
11. What time does Harry get out of class?

- Mom wants to know _____
12. What does Harry think about going on an excursion?
Claire is curious to know _____
13. Where did the other high school classes go to excursion last year?
The students ask the teacher _____
14. Where can we find good service these days?
Many girls would like to know _____
15. How many words did Charlie spell during the competition?
I wonder _____
16. Where does your friend spend her holidays?
My classmate asks me _____
17. Why have you given your sister my CD?
Mark asks him _____
18. How long have you been here?
My aunt is asking me _____
19. Why do you always make your sister cry at bedtime, Tommy?
Dad asks Tommy _____
20. Where have you been the whole day, Beth?
John wants to know _____

ORDERS, REQUESTS, DEMANDS, OFFERS AND ADVICE

Example: Don't go there, please!

He asked me not to go there.

1. Please, give me something to eat!
The old man begged them _____
2. You should work hard for the exam.
She advised me _____
3. Don't go near the snake, children!
She warned _____
4. Don't climb any further if you want to stay in one piece.
The expert warns the young man _____
5. Mrs. Smith, join me here and enjoy the view!
The student invited _____
6. Hey lady, don't go near the bees if you have used a perfume.
The man warns _____
7. Don't leave the baby alone at any time!
Judith is warning her husband _____
8. Give me a large steak and chips.
He ordered the waiter _____
9. Sign your name in the register.

- The registrar requested the bridegroom_____
10. Don't take bus number 38 if you want to go to the zoo. Take number 15.
A policeman advised me_____
 11. Don't point with your finger. It's not polite.
I said to little Ken_____
 12. Don't look directly at the sun during a solar eclipse.
The astronomer said to the visitors at the observatory_____
 13. Don't buy a used car if you don't know how to repair it.
A friend advised me_____
 14. Make an appointment with the dentist.
My mother said to me_____
 15. You should see a doctor about the pain in your chest.
My uncle advised me_____
 16. Don't call the doctor. I am OK.
Bud says to them_____
 17. Start making plans for next year.
Our parents advised us_____
 18. Don't go now, stay until Monday.
They asked us_____
 19. Don't forget to call them before you leave.
She reminded me_____
 20. Shall I record the song for you two?
Mark offered_____

MIXED TYPE

1. Shall I give you a ride to your house?
Emma offers_____
2. Where is the nearest stationer's?
Could you tell me_____
3. How many times have they tried to reach me?
Harry asks us_____
4. Please don't leave me here all by myself'.
Jessica begs me_____
5. Join us for lunch on Saturday!
Mary invites me_____
6. Jody, are you free tomorrow?
The director wants to know_____
7. Did you keep your collection of gold medals in your living room, Ms Letto?
The inspector asks Ms Letto_____
8. Ann, you've never sent me a friend request to my Facebook profile or answered mine.
Jim is surprised that Ann_____
9. Don't keep your mobile on during my presentation!

- Jeremy warns Amy _____
10. I wish you good luck with your test, children!
The author of the test _____
11. Please don't tell dad I came home too late.
Julia begs her mum _____
12. When does your sister come back from London?
My best friend wants to know _____
13. Do you think that this dress is nice?
Jane asks me _____
14. Please don't forget to email his address to me.
Sarah begs me _____
15. Mr. Baker, what do you know about this matter?
The inspector asks _____
16. Can I help you with your bags, Mrs Smith?
Mat offers _____
17. Children, you must stop that noise and calm down!
The teacher orders _____
18. If the weather is bad, we won't be able to go.
The hikers say _____
19. Sally, where do you want to go?
Sally's boyfriend asks her _____
20. Marge, what can we do this afternoon?
A friend asks _____
21. Tim, why do you want to study psychology?
The teacher wants to know _____
22. Ted, I'll always love you.
Jessica whispers to Ted _____
23. Don't cheat in your tests and exams.
Teachers warn students _____
24. Shall I send this fax today or tomorrow morning?
The secretary wants to know _____
25. Where did you lose your wallet?
My brother needs to know _____

ANSWER KEY**1. READING COMPREHENSION****BAIL**

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
B	B	D	C	B	C	C	C	B	D

BLIZZARD IN BIRMINGHAM

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
A	A	C	B	C	B	B	B	C	D

WANGA

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
C	C	C	D	A	C	C	D	C
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
D	B	D	D	C	D	B	C	A

THE BUS DRIVER

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
A	A	C	B	D	C	D	D	A
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
A	D	C	D	C	A	B	A	D

BELOW THE SURFACE

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
A	D	A	D	A	B	D	B

JUST ONE TOUCH

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
D	B	A	C	B	B	C	B	C
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
D	C	D	B	C	D	A	A	D

LEARNING ENGLISH

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
C	B	B	C	B	A	A	A

THE REEVES

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
C	B	C	A	B

FLEAS

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
D	C	A	A	A	B	A	B	C	D

DECISION

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
D	A	C	A	C	B	A	C	D	A	D	B	D

2. MULTIPLE CHOICE EXERCISES

EXERCISE AND HEALTH

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
c	a	b	a	a	d	a	c	b	b

MY GRANDMA

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
d	a	b	c	b	a	d	a	c	b

YOU ARE WHAT YOU WEAR

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
b	b	a	c	c	b	c	c	a	c

A GREAT DOCUMENTARY

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
d	c	a	c	b	a	d	c	c	a

3. WORD FORMATION

I READ THE TEXT FIRST.THEN WRITE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORD IN BRACKETS IN THE SAME LINE.WRITE ONLY ONE WORD ON EACH LINE.

1.

1.act 2.decision 3.successful 4.attraction 5.employment 6.patience 7.training 8.famous
9.entertainment / entertaining 10.determination 11.performance

2.

1.beginning 2.introduction 3.successful 4.ensure 5.starvation 6.survival 7.obtained
8.frequently 9.profitable 10.explanation 11.cruelty

3.

1.childhood 2.suitable 3.destruction 4.protection 5.loneliness 6.explanation 7.hunters
8.wooden 9.obedient 10.discovery 11.savings

4.

1.comparison 2.conclusion 3.comfortable 4.freedom 5.hunters 6.dangerous 7.variety
8.boring 9.advantages 10.powerful

5.

1.strength 2.professional 3. decision 4. knowledge 5. wealthy 6.satisfaction
7.Unfortunately 8. employers 9.idealistic 10.surprising 11. impatient

6.

1.conversation 2. exactly 3. expressions 4. excitement 5. famous 6.appearance
7.employment 8. ambitious 9.additional 10.development

7.

1.personal 2.successful 3.qualification 4.personality 5.effective 6.decision 7.occupation
8.examination 9.patience 10.ability 11.knowledge

8.

1.belief 2.personality 3.magical 4.mysterious 5.characteristics 6.appearance 7.expressions

9.

TV or not TV

1.invention 2.beginning 3. historic/historical 4.appearance 5.disagreement 6.communication
7.favourite 8.permanently 9.various 10.development

II WRITE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORDS IN BRACKETS.

1.

1.appearance 2.conversation 3.construction 4.punishment 5.development 6.variety
7.destruction 8.reputation 9.population 10.identification

2.

1.performance 2.application 3.organization 4.discovery 5.height 6.electricity 7.generosity
8.peaceful 9.decide 10.solution

3.

1.careful.....useless 2.behavior 3.Unfortunately 4.personal 5.optimistic 6.motivation
7.ambition 8.hopeless 9.politeness 10.reliable

4.

1.admiration 2.bravery 3.sadness 4.weakness 5.valuable 6.privacy 7.favour 8.emptiness
9.accusation 10.confession

5.

1.explosion 2.hesitate 3.irregular 4.employment 5.entrance 6.useful 7.inactive
8.incomplete 9.patience 10.discussion

6.

1.disappears 2.illiterate 3.secure 4.observation 5.dissatisfied 6.darkness 7.young
8.explanation 9.dislike 10.reality

7.

1.please 2.unfair 3.possible 4.conclusions 5.bleeding 6.disagree 7.developments 8.succeed
9.exhibition 10.illegal

8.

1.thought 2.true 3.disagreeable 4.reflections 5.speciality 6.unpack 7.ambitious
8.improvement 9.scientific 10.organize

9.

1.unconscious 2.difference 3.proud 4.length 5.unnatural 6.creative 7.scientific 8.behaviour
9.destroyed 10.introduction

10.

1.movements 2.popularity 3.powerless 4.enjoyment 5.various 6.strength 7.justice
8.educational 9.monthly 10.dependent

11.

1.additional 2.daily 3.national 4.confident 5.traditional 6.costly 7.historian 8.informative
9.insurance 10.comfortable 11.decorations 12.suitable 13.poverty 14.classification
15.excitement

4. OPEN CLOZE EXERCISES

READ THE TEXTS BELOW AND THINK OF THE WORD WHICH BEST FITS EACH GAP. USE ONLY ONE WORD IN EACH GAP.

1.

Mongkut did not become King of Thailand until he was 46 years old. Before that he had spent 25 years as a Buddhist monk, and this experience was a very important influence when he later became king. in Thailand, most men spend some time during their lives in the monkhood. Usually they go to live for a few months in a monastery with other monks. There they live very simply, and study the Buddhist religion.

In the Buddhist monkhood, men come from all levels of Thai society, rich and poor, farmers and merchants, and they all live together as equals. So when the young Prince Mongkut joined a monastery, he was not called "Prince", but simply became known as "Mongkut the Beggar". It is a rule that all monks must leave the monastery every day to walk in the streets and to beg for food from the people, so in this way Mongkut came to meet and know ordinary people.

2.

Cats of all kinds are present in the legends, religion, mythology, and history of **many** different cultures. Cave paintings created by early humans display different types of wild cats **which/that** are now extinct, or no longer around. Many of these great beasts saw humans as food, but were hunted by humans in return. Cats similar **to** the ones kept as pets today started showing up in artwork thousands of years ago. For example, the ancient Egyptians believed cats were the sacred, or special, animal of **a** goddess named Bast. They believed that Bast often appeared as a cat, so many ancient Egyptians respected and honoured cats and kittens. **However**, other cultures feared cats or thought that they brought illnesses and bad luck. Today, with millions kept as pets in homes around the world, cats **have** become important members of many families. No one knows for sure when or **how** cats became very popular household pets. It's possible that people noticed how cats hunted mice and rats, **so** they set food and milk out to keep the cats near their homes. This helped to prevent **too** many of these rodents **from** coming into homes and eating people's food or spreading sickness.

3.

People of the olden days seldom had feet problems. This may be due to the fact **that** their shoes were more comfortable. They **were** made from animal skin which did **not** harm the feet. Foot sores became **more/very** common with the discovery of wooden **and** cloth shoes. No account was taken **of** the anatomy of the right or **left** foot in the making of wooden **shoes**. They were made clumsily or hastily. **Because** of this, shoes caused more harm **than** good. Friction between the feet and the inner lining of the shoes created painful corns and bunions which sometimes resulted in deformed feet.

4.

Many of us are still unaware of or are indifferent to the need to preserve rare species. Some people argue that species have **been** dying out since life began. "So **why** should we worry about them now?" **they** ask. They calmly believe that others **would** take their place. What these people **do** not realize is that it will **take** millions of years before a set **of** species is evolved to replace those **we** are rapidly losing. These species are **our** national heritage. We should not let **them** die off. They should be preserved for our descendants.

5.

The cobra is not swift in attacking as one is led to believe. It first erects the hood and **then** flattens the neck. A characteristic marking, **just** like a pair of spectacles, appears **on** the neck. As the cobra raises **its** hood, it also sways from side **to** side in a slow rhythmic manner. **After** several seconds or minutes of this, **it** strikes by darting its head forward **and** downwards and the fangs sink into **the** flesh of the victim. The teeth **hold** on to the prey until it dies of the venom. The venom can kill in a few minutes.

6.

Gap year is the **term** used to describe the year that some students take off before **going** to university. Gap years are quite popular in many countries, **including** the UK, Australia and

Germany. There are a variety of options **available** for people who are thinking of taking a gap year. One is to **spend** the year travelling around the world. **Another** possibility is to spend the year at home getting work experience. A third option is to do volunteer work, **either** at home or abroad.

In 2003, Sam Cooke chose this option and travelled to Ecuador to provide tuition in basic literacy for underprivileged children. "It was a wonderful experience and it really helped me **become** mature".

However, Sam warns **that** it's not for everyone. "Voluntary work is certainly not an easy option and before you go you should make **sure** you are properly informed about the living conditions you will find there.

7.

In the novel *Dune* by Frank Herbert, which is set hundreds of years **in** the future, it is forbidden to build computers. This is because thinking machines have become so powerful **that** they almost took over the world. Instead, there are *Mentats* - humans trained to perform the kinds of calculations and analysis that you **would** normally expect a computer to carry **out**.

Even **though** *Mentats* are a fictional creation, human computers are something real. The word "computer" was first used **more** than 300 years ago and referred to a person **whose** job was to perform mathematical calculations. In the middle of the 18th century, Clairault, a French mathematician wanted to calculate the date when Hailey's Comet would return. Although he knew **how** to do this, the calculations were very complex, so he shared the work with several computers who helped him arrive at the correct answer.

In the 19th century an Indian mathematician was employed as a computer by a team of British explorers, and was the first person to calculate the height of the highest mountain **in** the world, **which** was later named Mount Everest.

8.

When we consider how the world has changed **since** our great-grandparents' time, it's important to take **into** account how transport has changed. Of course, people complain **about** traffic now, but even in the past people **used** to think that the roads were dangerous. When cars were a new invention, a man **would** walk in front of them with a red flag, warning everybody. Now of course, we have **got** used to them. Another thing we don't find strange **any** more is the range of products in our shops. As we go **to** our local supermarket, we see tea from China, bananas from South America and radios from Japan. All these products **must** be transported. Every day goods **are** moved from one part of the world **to** another by all kinds of means of transport. One of the wonders of transport is that, if we stay in one place, the whole world comes to us.

9.

The Great Wall of China **is** known to be over 1900 kilometres long, making it by far the longest wall in the world. The building of the wall is said **to** have begun in the third **century** BC. The reason it **was** built was to keep the Huns out of Central Asia. A lot of effort was put

into construction the wall. It is **made** of earth, stone and brick and its highest section is close to nine meters. Over the centuries, the wall has often **been** added to, rebuilt and repaired. This was done to give China protection **from** invaders. Despite its size, however, the wall failed to **put** a stop to invading armies such as the Mongols and the Manchus. The wall is still of great importance, as it divides Inner China from Outer China. What is **more**, it is useful for dividing the region into cultivated land and pastureland.

10.

Toronto is the capital of the Canadian province of Ontario, and the **most** famous city in the country. It is **also** the economic capital of Canada, and one **of** the world's top financial centers. Toronto **has** always attracted immigrants due to **its** high standard of living **and** relatively low crime rate. This is why **the** city has one of the highest percentages of foreign born residents in the world. Almost half of Torontonians **were** born abroad. Toronto is **a** bustling cosmopolitan metropolis **with** a lot of cultural attractions, including great restaurants, excellent museums, theaters, and **much** more.

5. VERB FORMS

I PUT THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

1. were driving 2. saw 3. thought 4. has been 5. will take 6. drove 7. returned 8. had taken
9. are going to take/are taking

II PUT THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

1. met 2. is studying 3. have smoked/have been smoking 4. loses 5. understand 6. have seen 7. slept/were sleeping 8. decided 9. is 10. was /have been 11. were 12. Have you ever seen 13. go out 14. are you doing 15. visited 16. have not called 17. does she like 18. changed 19. invented 20. have never tried

III FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS.

1. is 2. began/imported 3. doesn't look / was / had dared 4. put / had forced 5. became
6. imported 7. liked 8. noticed / bought 9. had developed 10. wanted / had been 11. began
12. baked /found out / was 13. marked 14. opened / had spent 15. provide 16. had to restrict /
switched 17. is 18. created / opened 19. won

IV CIRCLE THE LETTER IN FRONT OF THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1.C 2.A 3.C 4.B 5.C 6.D 7.C 8.D 9.C 10.A 11.B 12.D

V CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS.

1. began 2. is going to rain 3. went / felt 4. always get 5. were / would do 6. have lived / have been living 7. don't sell 8. were watching / knocked 9. is spoken 10. had known / married

VI CHOOSE THE LETTER IN FRONT OF THE RIGHT ANSWER TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1. was watching 2. was walking 3. will write 4. have been studying 5. will visit 6. am doing 7. had taken 8. had known 9. will give 10. has changed 11. is climbing 12. have just discovered 13. were talking 14. comes 15. likes 16. went 17. is 18. had arrived 19. is arriving 20. eat

VII CHOOSE THE LETTER IN FRONT OF THE RIGHT ANSWER TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES.

1. have just finished 2. have read 3. Have you ever played 4. have already seen 5. did you take 6. had woken up / told 7. is always complaining 8. were / would fly 9. had finished / had 10. left / had arrived 11. is drinking 12. drinks 13. have changed 14. discovered / was sailing 15. are visiting 16. will shine 17. has been living / has lived 18. did you arrive 19. Have you done 20. look

6. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION**COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCE SO AS TO GET THE SAME MEANING AS IN THE FIRST SENTENCE USING THE WORD GIVEN.****1.**

1. I met Kate eight years ago and we are still good friends. HAVE
I have known Kate for eight years.
2. Robert teaches biology at a high school. TEACHER
Robert is a biology teacher at a high school.
3. The film finished at 6 o'clock and it's half past six now. HALF
The film finished half an hour ago.
4. I got here at one o'clock and it's now three o'clock. FOR
I have been here for two hours.

5. It's my eighteenth birthday tomorrow! BE
I _____ **will be** _____ eighteen tomorrow!

2.

1. Let's not do the gardening. Look at those dark clouds. GOING
Let's not do the gardening. I think _____ **it is going to** _____ rain.
2. I'll make my decision about the flat tomorrow. AM
I _____ **am going to make a decision** _____ tomorrow.
3. Sam doesn't want to go to college. INTERESTED
Sam isn't _____ **interested in going** _____ to college.
4. This train is more convenient than all the others. MOST
This train _____ **is the most convenient** _____.
5. The living room isn't as big as the kitchen. BIGGER
The kitchen _____ **is bigger than the living room** _____.

3.

1. I'm not as fit as you. AM
You're _____ **fitter than me / than I am** _____.
2. The table and the desk are the same size. BIG
The table _____ **is as big as** _____ the desk.
3. Let's go to the library. I can't stand this noise. TOO
It's _____ **too noisy here** _____.
4. I haven't seen a more interesting documentary. THE
This is _____ **the most interesting documentary I have ever seen** _____.
5. I went on a short holiday because I didn't have much money. ENOUGH
I didn't have _____ **enough money to go on a long holiday** _____.

4.

1. This is the best book I have ever read. SUCH
I have _____ **never read such a good book** _____.
2. Can you help me with this bottle. I don't have enough strength. STRONG
Can you help me with this bottle. I'm _____ **not strong enough** _____.
3. Your car was cheaper than mine. EXPENSIVE
My car _____ **was more expensive than yours / your car** _____.
4. There aren't any trains earlier than this one. THE
This is _____ **the earliest train** _____.
5. My advice is to ask for your parents' permission. ASK
You _____ **should ask** _____ for your parents' permission.

5.

1. The fire was so big that we had to evacuate homes. SUCH
It was _____ **such a big fire that we had to evacuate homes** _____.

2. Sam and his brother are equally intelligent. AS
Sam is as intelligent as his brother.
3. This is the best meal I have ever eaten. A
I have never eaten a better meal.
4. I thought this film would be better. AS
This film wasn't as good as I thought.
5. All other cafes are further away. NEAREST
This is the nearest café.

7. PASSIVE VOICE

WRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

1. Flowers are gathered by her.
2. The poor are helped by him.
3. Your word is not kept by you.
4. When is your breakfast eaten?
5. Is meat eaten by you?
6. Why are lies told by him?
7. Who is wanted by you?
8. Good news is expected by you.
9. Toys and dolls are liked by children.
10. How are your clothes washed by you?
11. Where is her money kept by her?
12. Which pen is liked by you?
13. Who are you taught by? / By whom are you taught?
14. His juniors are not punished by this officer.
15. A lesson is learnt by me.
16. Letters are delivered by the postman.
17. The match is won by our team.
18. The novel is read by Tom in a day.
19. A song is sung by Jenny.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. The plants are being watered by her.
2. Hockey is not being played.
3. A race is not being run by me.
4. A letter is being written by Jack.

5. He is being abused by them.
6. A poem is being read by me.
7. Why is he being looked for?
8. The TV is being watched by my mother.
9. A kite is being made by me.
10. Sports are being watched.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE TENSE

1. The account has been cleared by him.
2. The book has been read by Jack.
3. My pen has not been stolen by her.
4. Has medicine been taken by you?
5. Why has the watch been wound by you?
6. Who has this letter been torn by?/ By whom has this letter been torn?
7. My work has not been finished by me.
8. The M.A examination has been passed by her.
9. Have your clothes been spoiled by Ruth?
10. Has all your money been spent by you?

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

1. The first gramophone was invented by Edison.
2. All the milk was drunk by the cat.
3. I was not expected by them.
4. Was a noise made by you?
5. They were not beaten by the teacher.
6. The prize was not won by them.
7. My bike was stolen by a thief.
8. The home was cleaned by Alec.
9. A letter was written by Jenny.
10. When was his home task done by him?
11. Where was the diary found by you?
12. Which picture was seen by you last night?
13. A cake was not made by Tom.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. His books were being revised by him.
2. The flowers were not being plucked by her.
3. A song was being sung by Jenny.
4. A race was not being run by me.
5. Was a lecture being given by her?
6. They were not being abused by her.
7. Wasn't a story-book being written by you?

8. His bike was being prepared by me
9. Why was your time being wasted by you?
10. What was being done by Ruth?
11. Who was being abused by you?
12. Why were the flowers being plucked by them?

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE TENSE

1. The window had been broken by the little boy.
2. My wallet had been lost by me.
3. This dish had not been tested by me before.
4. I had not been noticed by Ruth.
5. The key had been lost by me.
6. The letter had not been posted by the servant.
7. Had the letter been posted by him?
8. Had the room been cleaned by Mark?
9. Why had she been disturbed by you?
10. What had been done by you?
11. Why had the letter been torn by you?

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

1. I will be helped by Adam.
2. I will be helped by him with money.
3. A new phone will be bought by Jenny.
4. The toy will be broken by the baby.
5. Will the food be cooked by him?
6. The watch will not be stolen by him.
7. Why will the bill be paid by him?
8. What will be had for breakfast by you?
9. Her cloth will not be ironed by her.
10. The letter will not be posted by Jack.
11. Why will these papers be signed by her?
12. The train will be caught by us.

MODAL VERBS

1. Your parents should be obeyed by you.
2. This sum can be solved by me.
3. My pen may be used by you.
4. We couldn't be helped by him.
5. Our parents should be respected by us.
6. You wouldn't be helped by her.
7. The sentence couldn't be read by them.
8. Would a cup of tea be taken by you?

9. Could the door be locked by Mark?
10. Bread need not be bought by him.
11. Can your umbrella be used by me?
12. Could the door be shut by you?

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

1. Let the door be shut.
2. Let the cow not be starved.
3. You are ordered to get out of my sight.

8. REPORTED SPEECH

WRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING REPORTED SPEECH

STATEMENTS

1. Carrie tells us that she has a friend, June, who is taking a course in Modern Greek.
2. My friend John says that he has decided to sign up for the same course.
3. He says that June has been learning Greek for several months already.
4. Mom tells me that she spent a few days on the island of Corfu last year and enjoyed herself.
5. Martha explains that if she starts now, next summer she will know enough at least to order a gyros.
6. The teacher hopes that Andy knows the answer to his/her question.
7. Jessica apologizes to Linda for not knowing her surname/
Jessica apologizes to Linda because she doesn't know her surname.
8. She says that while she is/'s studying, she will/'ll be thinking about the sun, beaches, and the time she will/'ll have there.
9. Ann says that maybe she can practice her Greek on some Greek students.
10. She has told me several times that she plans to go again when she saves up enough money.
11. She is telling him that he can do it, too, if he tries.
12. He is telling me that he is going downtown with his friend.
13. He admits that she lost her temper yesterday morning.
14. She remarks that she is not/'s not/isn't feeling very well today.
15. They want to inform me that they met them in the mountains last winter.
16. They inform me that they flew to Japan a week ago.
17. The pilot explains that the plane made a forced landing.
18. He would like to tell me that mother may worry if we don't let her know we'll be late.

19. Tom tells me that Mary is giving a party next weekend and that many friends are invited.
20. Julia says that she didn't say a word about it to her when they met yesterday.

YES / NO QUESTIONS

1. She asks me if I will help her carry that box.
2. The boy asks the fruit-seller if all those apples are sweet.
3. The grandfather asks his grandson if he liked his story yesterday.
4. The students want to know if they will have a graduation party.
5. I wonder if they found anything interesting in that chamber.
6. A colleague is wondering if Alicia is planning to use the equipment in the next half hour.
7. My brother is curious to know if anyone has called him.
8. Mom needs to know if I have told him the news.
9. Ann asks her friend if Jack called yesterday evening.
10. Kim asks Zoe if she will tell her if Sam calls this evening.
11. Aunt Paula asks Peter if he laid the table for Sunday lunch.
12. My dad is asking my sister if she was calling her friends at about six o'clock.
13. Grandma asks John if any of her friends have left a message for her.
14. The principal asks if he has signed up for the class excursion next month.
15. The boys wonder if the teacher said anything today about talking to the parents.
16. Marcia wonders if he thinks (that) that is a good idea.
17. Parents want to know if they went abroad, or if they visited different places of historical interest in that country.
18. Tom asks Alice if she ever lets her mum use her laptop.
19. Our teacher wants to know if children know the answer.
20. Johnny asks me if I realize what that means.

WH QUESTIONS

1. I wonder how many glasses they broke during the training.
2. I don't understand why they have to iron newspapers.
3. The student asks the expert why that building is so interesting to him/her.
4. The girl asks Mrs. Smith how she does that.
5. Alice and Roy wonder why dad brought them those books.
6. The boys are wondering how many games they won last year.
7. The coach wants to know which teams they will play against this month.
8. The players ask the coach what he/she thought about their chances of winning this year.
9. The players ask the manager what the coach will do if the team loses the first game tomorrow.
10. She is asking them who won the match two days ago.
11. Mom wants to know what time Harry gets out of class.
12. Claire is curious to know what Harry thinks about going on an excursion.
13. The students ask the teacher where the other high school classes went to excursion last year.
14. Many girls would like to know where they can find good service these days.

15. I wonder how many words Charlie spelled during the competition.
16. My classmate asks me where my friend spends her holidays.
17. Mark asks him why he has given his sister his CD.
18. My aunt is asking me how long I have been there.
19. Dad asks Tommy why he always makes his sister cry at bedtime.
20. John wants to know where Beth has been the whole day.

ORDERS, REQUESTS, DEMANDS, OFFERS AND ADVICE

1. The old man begged them to give him something to eat.
2. She advised me to work hard for the exam.
3. She warned children not to go near the snake.
4. The expert warns the young man not to climb any further if he wants to stay in one piece.
5. The student invited Mrs. Smith to join him/her there and enjoy the view.
6. The man warns the lady not to go near the bees if she has used a perfume.
7. Judith is warning her husband not to leave the baby alone at any time.
8. He ordered the waiter to give him a large steak and chips.
9. The registrar requested the bridegroom to sign his name in the register.
10. A policeman advised me not to take bus number 38 if I want to go to the zoo, but/and to take number 15.
11. I said to little Ken not to point with his finger because it's not polite.
12. The astronomer said to the visitors at the observatory not to look directly at the sun during a solar eclipse.
13. A friend advised me not to buy a used car if I don't know how to repair it.
14. My mother said to me to make an appointment with the dentist.
15. My uncle advised me to see a doctor about the pain in my chest.
16. Bud says to them not to call the doctor because he is/'s OK.
17. Our parents advised us to start making plans for next year.
18. They asked us not to go now and/but to stay until Monday.
19. She reminded me to call them before I leave.
20. Mark offered to record the song for the two of them.

MIXED TYPE

1. Emma offers to give me a ride to my house.
2. Could you tell me where the nearest stationer's is.
3. Harry asks us how many times they have tried to reach him.
4. Jessica begs me not to leave her there all by herself.
5. Mary invites me to join them for lunch on Saturday.
6. The director wants to know if Jody is free tomorrow.
7. The inspector asks Ms Letto if she kept her collection of gold medals in her living room.
8. Jim is surprised that Ann has never sent him a friend request to his Facebook profile or answered his.
9. Jeremy warns Amy not to keep her mobile on during his presentation.
10. The author of the test wishes children good luck with their test.

- 11.** Julia begs her mum not to tell dad she came home too late.
- 12.** My best friend wants to know when my sister comes back from London.
- 13.** Jane asks me if I think that this/that dress is nice.
- 14.** Sarah begs me not to forget to email his address to her.
- 15.** The inspector asks Mr. Baker what he knows about that matter.
- 16.** Mat offers to help Mrs. Smith with her bags.
- 17.** The teacher orders children to stop that noise and calm down.
- 18.** The hikers say that if the weather is bad they won't be able to go.
- 19.** Sally's boyfriend asks her/Sally where she wants to go.
- 20.** A friend asks Marge what they can do this afternoon.
- 21.** The teacher wants to know why Tim wants to study psychology.
- 22.** Jessica whispers to Ted that she will/ 'll always love him.
- 23.** Teachers warn students not to cheat in their tests and exams.
- 24.** The secretary wants to know if she will send that fax today or tomorrow morning.
- 25.** My brother needs to know where I lost my wallet.