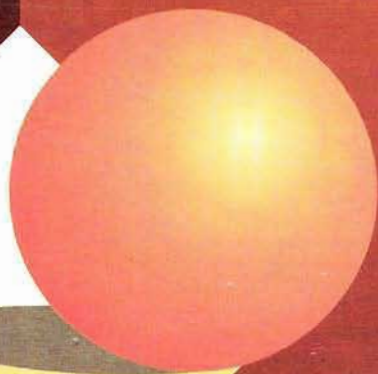


В. М. Павлоцкий

**TEST YOUR
ENGLISH**

**Intermediate
and Upper-Intermediate**



**ПРОВЕРЬ СВОЙ
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ**

В. М. Павлоцкий



TEST YOUR ENGLISH

ПРОВЕРЬ СВОЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ

*Пособие для тренировки и контроля качества
знаний по английскому языку
на уровнях Intermediate и Upper-Intermediate*

Санкт-Петербург

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Пособие предназначено для тренировки контроля качества знаний по современному английскому языку. Методика и уровень контроля соответствуют современным требованиям, предъявляемым к изучающим язык на уровнях Intermediate и Upper-Intermediate. Включает в себя тесты по грамматике, на использование фразовых глаголов, комплексные тесты на использование языка, тесты на знание тематического словаря и задания по чтению. Все задания снабжены ключами.

Предназначено для выпускников гимназий и школ с углубленным изучением английского языка, а также студентов вузов.

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ОТ СОСТАВИТЕЛЯ

В сегодняшнем мире трудно переоценить роль знания английского языка. Пособие, которое вы держите в руках, предназначено для тренировки и контроля качества знаний по современному английскому языку на уровнях Intermediate и Upper-Intermediate. Оно поможет выпускникам школ с углубленным изучением английского языка, гимназий, а также студентам вузов определить свой уровень и подготовиться к различного уровня экзаменам тестового характера.

Предлагаемое пособие состоит из пяти частей: тесты по грамматике, тесты на использование фразовых глаголов, тесты на использование языка, тесты на использование тематического словаря и задания по чтению.

Тесты по грамматике включают в себя тесты на времена английского глагола, страдательный залог, прямую и косвенную речь, условное и сослагательное наклонения, модальные глаголы, герундий, инфинитив, артикли, существительные, прилагательные, наречия, предлоги и составление различных вопросов.

Предполагается, что тестируемые уже знакомы с большинством грамматических явлений современного английского языка, хотя они еще не достигли уровня сознательного распоряжения грамматическими формами, свойственного носителям языка. Предлагаемые задания по грамматике помогут тестируемым установить свой уровень владения базовой грамматикой английского языка; повторить структуры, ранее изученные; расширить свои знания базовых структур, убедиться в количестве своих пассивных знаний по грамматике и научиться как их сделать активными; усовершенствовать правильность использования грамматических форм и способность к самокоррекции ошибок.

Предлагаемые в главе "Грамматика" задания (выбрать правильный ответ, изменить слово, данное в скобках, отметить правильный ответ, закончить предложения, заполнить пропуски нужной грамматической формой, соединить две части предложения в одну, исправить ошибки и другие) направлены на то, чтобы тестируемые продемонстрировали грамматическую аккуратность и грамотное использование грамматических структур. Данное пособие поможет определить, какие области грамматики следует более тщательно проштудировать и на какие аспекты следует обратить пристальное внимание. Для тренировки основных грамматических структур и доведения их употребления до автоматизма, после проверки на данном пособии тестируемым следует обратиться к следующим пособиям:

*Alexander, L. G. Longman English Grammar Practice for Intermediate Students. Addison Wesley Longman Limited, 1997.

*Beaumont D., Granger, C. The Heinemann English Grammar. An Intermediate Reference and Practice Book. Heinemann, 1992.

*Dooley, J., Evans, V. Grammarway 3. Express Publishing, 1999.

*Dooley, J., Evans, V. Grammarway 4. Express Publishing, 1999.

*Evans, V., Dooley, J. Enterprise Grammar 4. Express Publishing 2000.

*Hashemi, L. with Murphy, R. English Grammar in Use Supplementary Exercises. CUP 1995.

*Hewings, M. Advanced Grammar in Use. CUP 1999.

*Murphy, R. English Grammar in Use. CUP 1995.

*Pavlotsky, V., Timofeeva, T. English Grammar Practice. Basis, Karo, 2000.

*Swan, M., Walter, C. How English Works. OUP, 1997.

*Walker, E., Elsworth, S. Grammar Practice for Intermediate Students. Longman Group Limited 1995.

*Walker, E., Elsworth, S. Grammar Practice for Upper-Intermediate Students. Longman Group Limited, 1996.

Много внимания в пособии уделяется тренировке фразовых глаголов. Составителем выделены пятнадцать широко употребляемых фразовых глаголов современного английского языка (to bring, to carry, to come, to do, to fall, to get, to give, to go, to keep, to look, to make, to put, to run, to set, to take), приводятся объяснения основных случаев употребления этих фразовых глаголов и приведены примеры, иллюстрирующие их использование в контексте. В тестовых упражнениях проверяется понимание тестируемыми данных фразовых глаголов и способов их употребления.

Особое место занимают десять тестов на использование английского языка. Все десять тестов имеют одинаковую структуру и состоят из четырех частей: тестов на множественный выбор, на выбор правильного слова, на исправление ошибок и на словообразование.

В первой части тестов (на множественный выбор) тестируемые должны выбрать единственно возможный правильный ответ из четырех предложенных. В этой части обычно проверяется знание словаря, но в нее также включаются предлоги и слова-связки.

Вторая часть тестов проверяет грамматику, словарь и правописание. В третьей части тестов тестируемые должны найти ошибку в пронумерованных строках текста. Им надо обнаружить ненужное или лишнее слово и занести его в таблицу. Некоторые из строк не содержат ошибок. Это задание хорошо проверяет уровень знаний по грамматике английского языка.

Четвертая часть тестов представляет собой задание на словообразование и проверяет умение грамотного и умелого использования префиксов, суффиксов, изменений во всем слове и умения образовать однокоренное слово. Базовые слова, которые приводятся в конце каждой строки, должны быть трансформированы и правильный вариант заносится в таблицу.

Следующим большим разделом пособия являются тесты на знание тематического словаря по основным темам программы: одежда, путешествия, еда, жилище, покупки, спорт, здоровье, образование, книги, театр, живопись, музыка, средства массовой информации, преступления. Тесты на лексику представляют собой различные виды упражнений на проверку знаний тематического словаря и тренировку тематической лексики. Большинство заданий носит информативный характер и просто интересны по форме и содержанию. Они позволяют тестируемым выявить, над какими единицами вокабуляра им необходимо работать в дальнейшем, помогут расширить словарный запас и закрепить знания о том, в каком контексте можно употребить ту или иную лексическую единицу.

Последний раздел включает в себя оригинальные газетные тексты и задания к ним. (Эта часть заимствована из раздела *Learning English* британской газеты *The Guardian Weekly*. Чтение современных оригинальных газетных текстов представляет определенную сложность как для выпускников школ, так и для студентов первых курсов. Задания по чтению разделены на три группы: упражнения до чтения, во время чтения и после чтения. Некоторые тексты предлагают вопросы для дискуссии.

Задания, предназначенные для выполнения до чтения текста, развивают догадку тестируемых, учат их строить различные гипотезы на английском языке; упражнения во время чтения направлены на проверку основного содержания статьи или извлечения из нее основной информации. Упражнения после чтения тренируют основную лексику или грамматику, встречающиеся в тексте статьи.

Данное пособие может быть использовано как рабочая тетрадь, так как оно позволяет проделать основные задания в самой книге. Она приучает к четкости выполнения заданий, воспитывает внимание и аккуратность при работе с тестами, учит грамотному заполнению тестов.

Пособие предназначено для выпускников гимназий и школ с углубленным изучением английского языка и для студентов первых курсов вузов. Оно может быть использовано в классной аудитории при работе с преподавателем, а также для самостоятельной проверки уровня знаний. Все задания снабжены ключами для самопроверки и позволяют выявить уровень знаний английского языка. Оно также намечает пути для дальнейшего совершенствования владения современным английским языком.

GRAMMAR

SIMPLE PRESENT, PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1. Choose the right tense.

1. Water *boils/is boiling* at 100°C.
2. When *do you get/are you getting up*?
3. We *have/are having* English classes every day?
4. "Do you *wear/are you wearing* a new hat?" "Yes, do you *like/are you liking* it?"
5. "Look! She *comes/is coming*."
6. "Where is Paul?" "He *plays/is playing* football with Derek."
7. "Where is mum?" "She is in the bathroom. She *does/is doing* the laundry."
8. "I *go/am going* to visit Laura tonight. She *leaves/is leaving* to New York in the morning." When *does she come/is she coming* back?" "I don't know."
9. We *spend/are spending* holidays in Spain.
10. Laura usually *goes/is going* to school by bus, but today her mum *drives/is driving* her to school.

2. State or action? Choose the right variant.

1. I *see/am seeing* Becky on Monday.
2. She *weighs/is weighing* 100 kilos. She eats too much.
3. Don't disturb me. I *listen/am listening* to music.
4. You *look/are looking* great.
5. I *think/am thinking* he can drive a car.
6. Laura *has/is having* two cars.
7. I *come/is coming* from Spain.
8. She *tastes/is tasting* vanilla ice cream. It's delicious.
9. He *is/is being* a very polite person.
10. Why do you *smell/are you smelling* these cakes?

3. Change the words in brackets.

There is a traffic jam in the street. Most of the people 1 _____ (*try*) to get to work. They all 2 _____ (*work*) in the city but few of them 3 _____ (*live*) there. They 4 _____ (*feel*) very angry and frustrated at the moment because the traffic 5 _____ (*hardly move*). Traffic jams like this 6 _____ (*happen*) every day. The problem 7 _____ (*get*) worse all the time.

4. Tick the correct sentence.

1. a Donald walks along Buckingham Road every day and crosses it on his way to school.
b Donald is walking along Buckingham Road every day and crossing it on his way to school.
2. a Professor Brown believes that most of our cities die.
b Professor Brown believes that most of our cities are dying.
3. a He often suffers from headaches.
b He is often suffering from headaches.
4. a "Where are you going?", Lorna asked.
b "Where do you go?", Lorna asked.
5. a I am not wanting to eat. I am not hungry.
b I do not want to eat. I am not hungry.
6. a She is wearing a pink dress.
b She wears a pink dress.
7. a He is buying a new car every year.
b He buys a new car every year.
8. a The dress belongs to my sister.
b The dress is belonging to my sister.
9. a "I'm still having breakfast," she says.
b "I still have breakfast," she says.
10. a Are you always getting up so late?
b Do you always get up so late?

5. Finish the sentences.

1. We'll go to the country if _____
2. I'll help you tomorrow if _____
3. I'll stay for another six months if _____
4. We'll have a holiday when _____
5. I'll tell you the secret when _____
6. I can't leave the place till _____
7. You'll feel better when _____
8. We'll go out as soon as _____
9. I'll wait as long as _____
10. What will you do when _____

5. Complete the spaces with suitable grammar forms.

Linda: Hello, Bet.

Bet: Linda, hi! How 1 _____ you?

Linda: Not too bad.

Bet: What 2 _____ you _____ these days?

Linda: I 3 _____ with a parachute team.

Bet: A parachute team?

Linda: Yes, it's really fantastic. Would you like to come along this weekend? You could learn how to jump.

Bet: I can't, I'm afraid. I have to train for next month's race.

Linda: But you 4 _____ every day. This is special.

Bet: I 5 _____, Linda. I'm sure it is. But I 6 _____ to win the marathon next month and that 7 _____ I have to run ten miles every day.

Linda: Oh, please, 8 _____, Bet.

Bet: No, really, I can't.

6. Correct the mistakes.

1. I'm busy at the moment. I talk over the phone.

_____.

2. I'm not knowing where he is.

_____.

3. I look at the pictures at the moment.

_____.

4. What do you read, Freddy? I don't read. I write.

_____.

5. They are picking the apples in September.

_____.

6. Tom is looking well.

_____.

7. They have dinner now.

_____.

8. The train is arriving at 7.30.

_____.

9. He is drinking coffee in the morning.

_____.

10. Our English friends come to our place on Monday.

_____.

SIMPLE PAST and PRESENT PERFECT

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

TAXI

Captain Ben Fawcett 0 has bought (*buy*) an unusual taxi and 1 _____ (*begin*) a new service. The 'taxi' is a small Swiss aeroplane called a 'Pilatus Porter.' This wonderful plane can carry seven passengers. The most surprising thing about it, however, is that it can land anywhere: on snow, water, or even on a ploughed field. Captain's Fawcett's first passenger 2 _____ (*be*) a doctor who 3 _____ (*fly*) from Birmingham to a lonely village in the Welsh mountains. Since then, Captain Fawcett 4 _____ (*fly*) passengers to many unusual places. Once he 5 _____ (*land*) on the roof of a block of flats and on another occasion, he 6 _____ (*land*) in a deserted car park. Captain Fawcett 7 _____ (*just/refuse*) a strange request from a businessman. The man 8 _____ (*want*) to fly to Rockall, a lonely island in the Atlantic Ocean, but Captain Fawcett 9 _____ (*not/take*) him because the trip 10 _____ (*be*) too dangerous.

2. Choose the correct verb form.

1. Betty wrote/has written her test yesterday.
2. She was/has been to London four times.
3. I don't know this man. I never met/have met him.
4. We travel/have travelled to lots of countries.
5. Mrs Green worked/has worked in the office for 25 years. And she is still working.
6. I met/have met in Oxford Street two days before.
7. She rang/has rung her boss yesterday.
8. Sheila went/has gone to the market at 8 o'clock in the morning.
9. David saw/has seen this play before.
10. Lorna read/has read the letter already.

3. Tick the correct sentence.

1. a John has lived here since 1990.
b John lived here since 1990.
2. a Hi! I didn't see you for ages.
b Hi! I haven't seen you for ages.
3. a This is the first time I was to New York.
b This is the first time I've been to New York.
4. a John has been looking for a job since he finished university.
b John looked for a job since he finished university.
5. a Were you busy this morning?
b Have you been busy this morning?

6. a Have you heard from Ben recently?
b Did you hear from Ben recently?
7. a Where is mother? She has gone to the shops.
b Where is mother? She went to the shops.
8. a Have you been at home on Friday?
b Were you at home on Friday?
9. a Your mother phoned a few minutes ago.
b Your mother has phoned a few minutes ago.
10. a Victoria has been a great queen.
b Victoria was a great queen.

4. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. When my father retired ...
 2. You were very busy ...
 3. I'm glad to see you ...
 4. I didn't see her ...
 5. Helen gave me her new book but ...
 6. He nodded ...
 7. She has not been out since ...
 8. We saw them ...
 9. I can't go to the pictures because ...
 10. I haven't been to Moscow since...
- a. ... she bought the VCR.
 - b. ... I've heard much about you.
 - c. ... I haven't done my homework yet.
 - d. ... when I was in London.
 - e. ... at Mariinski Theatre on Sunday.
 - f. ... we went to live in a little town.
 - g. ... I haven't had a chance to read it.
 - h. ... and went upstairs.
 - i. ... we came to St Petersburg.
 - j. ... when I saw you two days ago.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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5. Put in the most suitable tense.

1. He _____ (*never/study*) any foreign languages.
2. She _____ (*phone*) just now.
3. Is this your first trip to Wales? No. I _____ (*be*) there before.
4. I _____ (*live*) in France in 1997.
5. Tom _____ (*arrive*) in the morning.
6. Where _____ (*be*) you last night?
7. I _____ (*lose*) my key.
8. This is the first time I _____ (*have*) ~~paella~~.

PAST TENSES

1. Change the words in brackets.

EVERYTHING EXCEPT THE WEATHER

My old friend, Harrison, 1 _____ (*live*) in the Mediterranean for many years before he 2 _____ (*return*) to England. He 3 _____ (*often/dream*) of retiring in England and 4 _____ (*plan*) to settle down in the country. He 5 _____ (*no sooner/return*) than he 6 _____ (*buy*) a fine house and 7 _____ (*go*) to live there. Almost immediately he 8 _____ (*begin*) to complain about the weather, for even though it 9 _____ (*be*) still summer. It 10 _____ (*rain*) continually and it 11 _____ (*be*) often bitterly cold. After so many years of sunshine Harrison 12 _____ (*get*) a shock. He 13 _____ (*act*) as if he had never lived in England before. In the end it 14 _____ (*be*) more than he could bear. He 15 _____ (*hardly/have*) time to settle down when he 16 _____ (*sell*) his house and 17 _____ (*leave*) the country. The dream he 18 _____ (*have*) for so many years 19 _____ (*end*). Harrison 20 _____ (*think*) of everything except the weather.

2. Put in the suitable tense.

1. We _____ (*walk*) in the forest when it _____ (*start*) to rain.
2. They _____ (*finish*) packing by 7 o'clock.
3. She often _____ (*visit*) her friends when she _____ (*live*) in London.
4. By the age of four he _____ (*learn*) to read and write.
5. When the boys _____ (*leave*) the classroom they _____ (*begin*) to fight.
6. I _____ (*notice*) that it _____ (*snow*).
7. He _____ (*think*) he _____ (*dream*).
8. More than a year _____ (*pass*) when he _____ (*learn*) to drive.
9. I _____ (*work*) in the garden when I _____ (*see*) a bright light.
10. Jane _____ (*be*) a university teacher as her father _____ (*be*) before her.

3. Underline the correct verb form.

1. He couldn't play baseball because he (*didn't learn/hadn't learnt*) to play as a child.
2. When I came in Jack (*already went/already had gone*) home.
3. She passed the exams because she (*studied/had studied*) hard.
4. I (*looked/was looking*) out of the window and (*saw/was seeing*) an unusual bird.
5. The plane was late and we (*waited/were waiting*) at the airport all morning.
6. I was nervous because I (*never drove/never had driven*) the car.
7. They (*played/were playing*) tennis at 5 o'clock yesterday.
8. When I (*picked up/had picked up*) some berries I (*ate/was eating*) them.
9. I (*talked/was talking*) with my friend when suddenly he (*cried/was crying*).
10. I saw Jim in the garden. He (*dug/was digging*)

14 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct verb form.

- He _____ the work before his boss came.
a. was not finishing b. had not finished c. did not finish
- I _____ this play last week.
a. saw b. had seen c. was seeing
- I _____ at 6 o'clock yesterday.
a. read b. was reading c. had read
- He joined the army after he _____ from the university.
a. graduated b. had graduated c. was graduating
- He _____ from London to York when he met Jane.
a. had travelled b. travelled c. was travelling
- The morning was beautiful; the sun _____.
a. was shining b. shone c. had shone
- It _____ late at night.
a. was happening b. happened c. had happened
- When I _____ to the theatre I realised that I had forgotten my ticket at home.
a. came b. was coming c. had come
- It _____ dark when they left.
a. got b. had got c. was getting
- After he _____ me some money I bought this book.
a. lent b. was lending c. had lent

5. Tick the correct statement.

- a Betty wrote her theses last night.
b Betty was writing her theses last night.
- a John went home after he went to the shops.
b John went home after he has gone to the shops.
- a What were you doing at 3 o'clock this afternoon?
b What did you do at 3 o'clock this afternoon?
- a When John came home his mum made tea.
b When John came home his mum was making tea.
- a She talked on the phone when her husband came in.
b She was talking on the phone when her husband came in.
- a She did a lot of work for the poor.
b She had done a lot of work for the poor.
- a One day a man fished in the lake.
b One day a man was fishing in the lake.
- a We bought the tickets before we went to the cinema.
b We had bought the tickets before we went to the cinema.
- a When I spoke to the woman I realised I had met her before.
b When I spoke to the woman I realised I met her before.
- a After Betty had washed up she went away.
b After Betty washed up she went away.

6. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. I saw a light in your window ...
 2. She took me to her mother's ...
 3. Yesterday at 9 o'clock ...
 4. She looked out of the window and saw ...
 5. He was the captain of the ship ...
 6. I was working in the garden ...
 7. While I was waiting for an answer ...
 8. He suddenly realised ...
 9. When he awoke ...
 10. He closed the window, drew the curtains over ...
- a. ... which was sailing to Dover.
 - b. ... was walking towards the local post office.
 - c. ... the telephone rang.
 - d. ... as I was passing.
 - e. ... switched off the lights and went upstairs.
 - f. ... his wife was still sleeping.
 - g. ... where they were expecting me to have lunch together.
 - h. ... it was still raining heavily.
 - i. ... when he came.
 - j. ... he was going the wrong direction.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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5. I expect _____
6. At the moment Lorna and Jack _____
7. When they come to the theatre _____
8. They'll probably be hungry because _____
9. When you arrive _____
10. By the time you come back _____

4. Tick the correct sentence.

1. a John will begin his new job tomorrow.
b John will be beginning his new job tomorrow.
2. a By 2001 he will work for ten hours.
b By 2001 he will have worked for ten hours.
3. a He will be staying with us as often as possible.
b He will stay with us as often as possible.
4. a From two till three he will be working in the garden.
b From two till three he'll work in the garden.
5. a He said he'll be in the south the next week.
b He said he would be in the south the next week.
6. a What is she going to do on Friday?
b What will she be doing on Friday?
7. a Computers are going to be important but they are not going to replace teachers.
b Computers will be important but they won't replace teachers.
8. a If I have time I'll go.
b If I have time I'll have gone.
9. a Where are you going to stay in Paris?
b Where will you have stayed in Paris?
10. a What time will they be returning home?
b What time will they return home?

5. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. I will play volleyball unless ...
 2. I hope ...
 3. He will be working in his office ...
 4. I'm going to stay ...
 5. I'll be seeing them ...
 6. Don't be afraid ...
 7. They are a good team, I think ...
 8. He'll do some shopping ...
 9. I don't know ...
 10. I'll have been living there...
- a. ... I won't insult him.
 - b. ... when I'll come back.
 - c. ... from ten till five.



18 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

- d. ... and then he'll have lunch.
- e. ... at home today.
- f. ... I have as headache.
- g. ... when I've finished with you.
- h. ... they are going to win the match.
- i. ... for 15 years next April.
- j. ... you'll phone me regularly.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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6. Correct the errors.

1. They are going to need a medical kit.
_____.
2. They won't arrive by then.
_____.
3. At 12 o'clock tomorrow he'll work.
_____.
4. Look at the sky. It will rain.
_____.
5. You smoke a lot. You are going to have headaches.
_____.
6. When I come home my dog will sit at the door waiting for me.
_____.
7. We will finish all the work by 5 o'clock in the afternoon.
_____.
8. The temperature will be reaching 25°C.
_____.
9. She will have passed her exams successfully.
_____.
10. This time next week I will swim in the Black Sea.
_____.

REVIEW OF TENSES

1. Change the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

A FANTASY

When the ambassador of Escalopia 0 returned (*return*) home from lunch, his wife 1 _____ (*get*) a shock. He 2 _____ (*look*) pale and his clothes 3 _____ (*be*) in a frightful state. "What 4 _____ (*happen*)?" she 5 _____ (*ask*). "How 6 _____ your clothes 7 _____ (*get?*) into such a mess?" "A fire extinguisher, dear," 8 _____ (*answer*) the Ambassador dryly. "University students 9 _____ (*set*) the Embassy on fire this morning." "Good heavens!" 10 _____ (*exclaim*) his wife. "And where 11 _____ (*be*) in my office as usual," 13 _____ (*answer*) the Ambassador. "The fire 14 _____ (*break out*) in the basement. I 15 _____ (*go down*) immediately, of course, and that fool, Horst, 16 _____ (*aim*) a fire extinguisher at me. He 17 _____ (*think*) I 18 _____ (*be*) on fire. I must definitely get that fellow posted." The Ambassador's wife 19 _____ (*go on*) asking questions, when she suddenly 20 _____ (*notice*) a big hole in her husband's hat. "And how can you 21 _____ (*explain*) that?" she 22 _____ (*ask*). "Oh, that," 23 _____ (*say*) the Ambassador. Someone 24 _____ (*fire*) a shot through my office window. Accurate, don't you think? Fortunately, I 25 _____ (*not wear*) it at time. If I 26 _____ (*be*) I 27 _____ (*be able*) to get home for lunch?"

2. Put in the correct verb form of the verbs in brackets.

The former Prime Minister, Mr Wentworth Lane, 0 was defeated (*be defeated*) in the recent elections. He 1 _____ now 2 _____ (*retire*) from political life and 3 _____ (*go*) abroad. My friend, Crawley, 4 _____ always _____ (*be*) a fanatical opponent of Mr Lane's Radical Progressive Party. After the elections, Crawley 6 _____ (*go*) to the former Prime Minister's house. When he 7 _____ (*ask*) if Mr Lane 8 _____ (*live*) there, the policeman on duty 9 _____ (*tell*) that since his defeat, the ex-Prime Minister 10 _____ (*go*) abroad on the following day, Crawley 11 _____ (*go*) to the house again. The same policeman 12 _____ just 13 _____ (*walk*) slowly past the entrance when Crawley 14 _____ (*ask*) the same question. Though a little suspicious this time, the policeman 15 _____ (*give*) him the same answer. This time, the policeman 16 _____ (*lose*) his temper. "I 17 _____ (*tell*) you yesterday, and the day before yesterday," he 18 _____ (*shout*), "Mr Lane 19 _____ (*be defeated*) in the elections. He 20 _____ (*retire*) from political life and 21 _____ (*go*) to live abroad!" "I 22 _____ (*know*)," 23 _____ (*answer*) Crawley, "but I 24 _____ (*love*) to hear you 25 _____ (*say*) it!"

3. Underline the right verb form.

1. I thought/was thinking you had/was having much courage.
2. He did not go/had not gone to the cinema yesterday, as he will take/is taking an exam tomorrow.

3. We *are buying/are going to buy* a new TV set.
4. How long *did you live/have you lived* here?
5. David finally *sold/had sold* his old car.
6. She *is going/goes* to post the letter she *has written/wrote*.
7. When you *phoned/had phoned* we *had/were having* lunch.
8. A month from now we *are completing/will have completed* our experiments.
9. He *worked/had worked* harder last year than he *does/has done* this year.
10. We *stay/will stay* in this resort as long as the weather *keeps/will keep* fine.

4. Choose the right answer.

1. He _____ the city he _____ before his marriage.
a. had remembered b. remembered c. remembered
 had known had known know
2. It _____ only an hour since I _____ his place.
a. was b. was c. had been
 left had left left
3. That evening I _____ a letter when I _____ dinner.
a. received b. received c. received
 was having have been had am having
4. "Come in, Jane; we _____ you."
a. are expecting b. expect c. have been expecting
5. He _____ writing the letters by 7 o'clock.
a. had finished b. was finishing c. finished
6. We _____ this cottage long before the end of the spring.
a. have built b. are building c. have been building
7. She _____ from the chair in which she _____.
a. rose b. rose c. rose
 sat had been sitting was sitting
8. "Hurry up! Your parents _____ about you."
a. are worrying b. will worry c. will be worrying
9. "I _____ you tomorrow if you still _____ help."
a. will help b. am helping c. will help
 need need will need
10. "I _____ hungry. I _____ anything since yesterday."
a. am hungry b. have been hungry c. was hungry
 eat have eaten hadn't eaten

5. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. When she looked out of the window ...
2. I wonder ...
3. I've finished my work ...

4. Tell me how ...
5. I bought a new house last year ...
6. I was afraid he would be angry if ...
7. When they were crossing the street ...
8. She is going to post the letter ...
9. I did not call him because ...
10. I can't go to the disco because ...
 - a. ... have a look at it, please.
 - b. ... we didn't finish the work in time.
 - c. ... I thought he was busy.
 - d. ... it was raining heavily.
 - e. ... I haven't done my homework yet.
 - f. ... what we will be doing in a year's time.
 - g. ... she has just written.
 - h. ... I'll recognise your brother.
 - i. ... a woman came towards them and asked the way to the Russian Museum.
 - j. ... I have not sold my house yet.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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6. Correct the errors.

1. Do you wear a new coat?
_____.
2. "How long is he here?" she asked.
_____.
3. When he came home he saw that his sister went away.
_____.
4. If he'll come I'll give him a message.
_____.
5. She has done her homework for four hours and doesn't finish yet.
_____.
6. What do you think we did ever since he came here?
_____.
7. By the time you finish cooking, they will do the washing up.
_____.
8. If she passes her exams successfully she goes to Italy.
_____.
9. Yesterday about 11 o'clock he had walked along Pennsylvania Avenue.
_____.
10. I hardly left home when it began to rain.
_____.

PASSIVE VOICE

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the suitable form of the Passive Voice.

MOVIE STAR INJURED IN HELICOPTER CRASH

Movie star Shane West 0 was injured (*injure*) in a helicopter crash early yesterday morning. The accident happened near Seattle where West was filming a special effects scene for his new movie "So long, pilot." The helicopter was flying low when it suddenly crashed to the ground. Luckily West and the pilot 1 _____ (*throw*) out before the helicopter started to burn. They 2 _____ (*rush*) to a hospital in Seattle. It 3 _____ (*expect*) that the star will have to stay in the hospital for a few weeks. Experts are trying to find the cause of the crash. It was dark at the time, and the helicopter was flying "blind" with the help of its avionics. It seems possible that the accident 4 _____ (*cause*) by a fault in the computer-controlled equipment. Some of the experts think that it is possible that the helicopter 5 _____ (*program*) wrongly and nothing 6 _____ (*can do*). Paul Christiansen, one of the experts, thinks that the pilot 7 _____ (*give*) the wrong flying instructions from the earth and 8 _____ (*oblige*) to obey them or maybe the engine 9 _____ (*not check*). In hospital Mr West 10 _____ (*make*) to tell the reporters everything he remembered about the crash.

2. Complete the sentences. Use the Past Simple Passive of the verbs in the box.

invent	win	kill	ruin	steal	feed	invite	create	follow	speak
--------	-----	------	------	-------	------	--------	--------	--------	-------

1. They _____ by the police dogs.
2. Where _____ English _____?
3. The picture _____ from the museum.
4. The buildings _____ by the fire.
5. John Lennon _____ in 1980.
6. The game of tennis _____ André Agassi.
7. The bear cub _____ by the children.
8. St Paul's Cathedral _____ by Sir Christopher Wren.
9. Jane _____ to the party.
10. Television _____ by Baird.

3. Underline the right verb form.

1. I will post/will be posted the letter tomorrow.
2. The town is building/is being built by the workers.
3. She was bored/bored to death staying at home.
4. His speech will broadcast/will be broadcast.
5. She lent/was lent me some money.
6. He wondered/was wondered why we hadn't visited him before.
7. We asked/were asked the scientist lots of questions about the universe.

8. The play *based/is based* on historical facts.
9. They *told/were told* to wait.
10. The report *followed/was followed* by a discussion.

4. Change the following sentences into the Passive.

1. They found the rare manuscript in the basement.
_____.
2. Do they include the service charge?
_____.
3. I bought a book a week ago.
_____.
4. The scientists are examining the new bacterium.
_____.
5. An old lady found a box of jewellery last week.
_____.
6. People often ask for this book.
_____.
7. A distinguished surgeon will operate on my sister.
_____.
8. Tom has just told me a good story.
_____.
9. She has tidied the room thoroughly.
_____.
10. Bob and Jack were carrying our bags.
_____.

5. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. He told me that ...
 2. Foreign books are sold ...
 3. This is the story ...
 4. John was brought up ...
 5. The pools ...
 6. I suspect that ...
 7. Our work must be finished ...
 8. The men ...
 9. I was given ...
 10. He entered the room ...
- a. ... three hours to do the job.
 - b. ... by his uncle.
 - c. ... in the nearest shop.
 - d. ... I have been followed for the last week.
 - e. ... as soon as possible.
 - f. ... of how they were deceived.
 - g. ... have been arrested by the police.

24 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

- h. ... I was being waited by Mr Palmer.
- i. ... without being seen.
- j. ... were being cleaned.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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6. Rewrite the sentences into the Active Voice.

1. A great deal of property is destroyed by tornadoes every year.

2. A lot of buildings were ruined by the hurricane.

3. Several few proposals were being considered by the MPs.

4. Some new equipment has been ordered by the company.

5. These papers should be signed by the company.

6. The Prime Minister should have been called this morning.

7. The works of art have been examined by the experts.

8. The papers will have been received by John by tomorrow.

9. Tina Turner is being interviewed on TV now.

10. Ms Greta will be called (by somebody) tonight.

DIRECT and INDIRECT SPEECH

1. Put in the appropriate form of say, tell or ask.

1. Ben _____ that the lift is out of order.
2. Lucy _____ Harris that she couldn't go to the pictures with him.
3. He _____ me if I smoked.
4. She _____ Jane if she could play the violin very well.
5. I _____ her if she liked children.
6. What did she _____ you?
7. Please don't _____ Jim what had happened.
8. Ann _____ she did not like Peter.
9. Jack _____ me he was ill.
10. Why didn't you _____ me the truth?

2. Report the statements.

1. Betty said to Lucy, "I'm sorry to disturb you."

2. Dan said, "I've missed my bus, I'll be late and my boss will be furious."

3. The girl said to her friends, "I didn't go to the stadium yesterday."

4. My brother said, "I'm talking on the phone."

5. Nora says to Jack, "I'll tell you what to do."

6. Lora said, "I wish I had something to eat."

7. Bill said, "I've been ill for a fortnight."

8. She said, "I've never set eyes on him in my life."

9. He said, "Bill wants to know if you are free tomorrow."

10. Jane says, "When the doorbell rang I was playing the violin."

3. Report the questions.

1. She asked him, "Why did you make me go out tonight?"

2. I said to Jim, "Where were you last month?"

3. She says to me, "Do you think it is right?"

26 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

4. The writer said to the editor, "Will the book have been published by spring?"
_____.
5. He says, "What are you doing there, Liz?"
_____.
6. She asked me, "Are these articles still being printed?"
_____.
7. He said to her, "Why don't you spend a few days with Alice?"
_____.
8. Sheila asked Kate, "Have you got married?"
_____.
9. Lucy asked Jo, "Why wasn't the doctor sent for?"
_____.
10. He said to Bert, "When was all this decided?"
_____.

4. Report the following requests and orders.

1. The teacher, "Don't be late, Peter."
_____.
2. The guard, "Turn back."
_____.
3. George, "Don't speak over the phone when I'm listening to music, Betty."
_____.
4. The guide, "Mind the step."
_____.
5. Mother, "Don't eat so many cakes, children"
_____.
6. Peter, "Wait for me, Ann."
_____.
7. The teacher, "Don't forget to take your textbook, Jim."
_____.
8. Mum, "Remember to post the letter, Kate."
_____.
9. Sue, "Don't leave the door open."
_____.
10. The officer, "Open the fire."
_____.

5. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. He said he would write a letter ...
2. She said she had left home ...
3. She said they had been planning to go out ...
4. Billy said that when he got there ...
5. John complained they hadn't stayed in the hotel ...
6. He told me the price would be £3 ...

7. I informed my teacher I was unwell and ...
8. She said she did not know ...
9. He ordered them not to stop ...
10. He wanted to know ...
 - a. ... because it was too expensive.
 - b. ... why I had forgotten everything.
 - c. ... which he had intended to write long ago.
 - d. ... the theatre was almost empty.
 - e. ... what it had been.
 - f. ... but then Lucy had started feeling bad.
 - g. ... couldn't go hiking.
 - h. ... before the telegram came.
 - i. ... if I paid cash.
 - j. ... and continue their trip.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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6. Correct the errors.

1. She asked him where he came from.
_____.
2. She asked who Bill had been.
_____.
3. She asked me why the tree was cut down.
_____.
4. We asked them if they are able to come to our place earlier.
_____.
5. The custom officer asked me if I had had anything to declare.
_____.
6. Betty said she was busy the next day.
_____.
7. He asked me to have done everything at once.
_____.
8. She asked me if these books were mine.
_____.
9. The teacher told us to stay here.
_____.
10. She asked me if she saw me before.
_____.

7. Make the sentences direct.

1. He told her that he would help her.
_____.
2. Mike told Maurice that he had rung him an hour before.
_____.

28 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

3. She asked him to come in.
_____.
4. She told him she would do all she could.
_____.
5. She asked him if he was not homesick sometimes.
_____.
6. She asked him if he would come back that day.
_____.
7. He asked her what she was going to do.
_____.
8. He advised her not to hesitate to say anything she wanted to.
_____.
9. He asked her to tell him a joke.
_____.
10. She warned him if he did not hurry up he would be late.
_____.

CONDITIONALS, WISHES

1. Underline the correct verb form.

1. If I *see/will see* Mike I *will tell/tell* him everything.
2. If she *changed/would change* her job she *earned/would earn* more.
3. If Jane *had studied/studied* more she *passed/would have passed* her exams.
4. If Mike *receives/has received* the telegram I'm sure he *phones/will phone* you tomorrow.
5. If you *worked/had worked* more, you *were/would be* a student now.
6. If I *lived/would live* in Spain I *did/would do* a lot of sunbathing.
7. If I *met/had met* you earlier I *didn't marry/wouldn't have married* Betty.
8. If you *phone/will phone* me I *pick/will pick* you up.
9. If I *stay/will stay* late I always *get/will get* a taxi home.
10. If she *loved/had loved* him she *stayed/would have stayed* with Bob.

2. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

1. If you _____ (*go*) to bed earlier you _____ (*not feel*) so tired.
2. If I _____ (*get*) a promotion I _____ (*not look for*) another job.
3. We _____ (*have*) plenty of time if it _____ (*be*) only 5 o'clock.
4. If I _____ (*be*) very poor I _____ (*be*) upset.
5. If it _____ (*rain*) I _____ (*go*) to see the races.
6. If I _____ (*be invited*) to the yesterday's party I _____ (*go*) there.
7. If I _____ (*know*) her well I _____ (*phone*) her at home.
8. If the theatre _____ (*not be*) so far we _____ (*walk*) there.
9. I _____ (*buy*) a Jaguar if I _____ (*be*) rich.
10. If you _____ (*come*) to my place I _____ (*show*) you my shots.

3. Change the sentences using I wish.

1. She couldn't be there.

2. I did not wash up yesterday.

3. He doesn't have enough time to study.

4. They did not come to the party.

5. You did not go to Disneyland when you were in Paris.

6. You spent much money shopping yesterday.

7. Lucy cannot speak Spanish.

30. TEST YOUR ENGLISH

8. Bért couldn't visit Bess on Tuesday.
_____.
9. You missed the bus.
_____.
10. Jane doesn't like Peter.
_____.

4. Make up sentences.

1. She/it/so/have/had/fallen/slippy/been/wouldn't/if/not
_____.
2. had/I/you/chosen/would/I/have/If/been/green/been/the/one
_____.
3. lot/if/would/trained/the/they/have/had/Our/won/a/team/game
_____.
4. would/to/ill/place/have/your/if/been/had/He/come/not/he
_____.
5. day/would/gone/country/had/if/not/a/have/it/I/the/been/nasty/to
_____.
6. it/were/wish/now/summer/I
_____.
7. I/had/I/been/wish/so/not/modest
_____.
8. Wish/I/had/to/time/homework/finish/I/my/enough
_____.
9. Not/wish/today/did/have/I/school/to/I/to/go
_____.
10. I/my/washed/yesterday/had/I/trousers
_____.

5. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. He wouldn't have become so strong ...
 2. They would have come ...
 3. If they had been ready the day before ...
 4. If I hadn't needed the book ...
 5. If they had had a city map ...
 6. If you had warned us ...
 7. He wouldn't know much ...
 8. We wouldn't have wasted so much time ...
 9. If you had sent me a telegram ...
 10. We had never done this ...
- a. ... I wouldn't be worried now.
 - b. ... I wouldn't have gone to the library.
 - c. ... we wouldn't have come so early.
 - d. ... unless he had done sports.

- e. ... they wouldn't have been lost.
 f. ... if Jane had invited them.
 g. ... unless you had agreed with us.
 h. ... unless he read much.
 i. ... they would have taken their exam.
 j. ... if you had bought everything beforehand.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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6. Choose the correct answer.

- If you drop the vase my wife _____ murder you.
 a. murders b. will murder c. would murder
- If she _____ not so slowly she would enjoy the party.
 a. were b. is c. will be
- If we had a chicken we _____ it.
 a. cooked b. would cook c. were cooking
- If you _____ my library book I will have to buy a new one.
 a. will lose b. lost c. lose
- If she _____ you were in hospital she would have visited you.
 a. had known b. knew c. would have known
- I wish I _____ rich.
 a. would be b. had been c. were
- I wish I _____ his opinion before.
 a. would know b. had known c. knew
- She wishes her parents _____ of her decision now.
 a. would approve b. approved c. had been approved
- I wish I _____ to the Tower when I was in London.
 a. had gone b. went c. would go
- I wish I _____ much yesterday.
 a. did not eat b. were not eating c. had not eaten

7. Correct the errors, if necessary.

1. If I knew her well I will visit her.

2. If I were you I would have visited Jane yesterday.

3. If I have a computer I would learn Computer Studies.

4. If the weather would be nice tomorrow we'll go on excursion.

5. You did not miss the plane if you had taken a taxi.
_____.
6. I wish you have a car.
_____.
7. I wish things were different in the past.
_____.
8. I wish the weather were warmer.
_____.
9. I wish I did not decide to work in New York.
_____.
10. I wish I did not go to bed early yesterday.
_____.

MODAL VERBS

1. Fill in the blanks with *can* or *be able* in different tenses.

1. When Carol've passed her driving test, she _____ hire a car from Jane.
2. When the fog lifts we _____ see where we are.
3. You've put too much in your suitcase you never _____ carry it.
4. _____ you use the word processor?
5. He _____ skate all day and dance all night.
6. We _____ borrow umbrellas from the Smiths; so we didn't get wet.
7. I knew London so I _____ advise Betty what to see.
8. If you had had the right tools _____ you have repaired the fence?
9. _____ I speak to Mr White, please?
10. If I knew Greek I _____ tell you what this means.

2. Insert the correct form of *may/might*.

1. He said that it _____ snow.
2. _____ I give you the hand with the dishes?
3. You should buy now; prices _____ go up.
4. _____ leave it with you?
5. I'd have thought you _____ remember your mother's birthday.
6. I don't think I'll succeed but I _____ as well try.
7. If we got there early we _____ get better tickets.
8. _____ I come in?
9. If I bought a lottery ticket I _____ win \$5,000.
10. Students _____ not bring anything into the examination room.

3. Fill in the blanks with *must* or *have to*.

1. You _____ read this book, it's great.
2. She felt unwell and _____ leave early.
3. I hadn't enough cash and I _____ pay by cheque.
4. You _____ do what mother says.
5. British pupils _____ stay at school till the age of 16.
6. I was lost and _____ ask the policeman the way.
7. The buses were all full; I _____ get a taxi.
8. The chambermaids usually _____ do a lot of work.
9. It is very slippery outside; it _____ have snowed in the night.
10. I _____ leave home at 7 a.m. not to be late for my job.

4. Fill in *mustn't* or *needn't*.

1. You _____ ring the bell, I've got a key.
2. Exit doors _____ be blocked during the performance.
3. You _____ drink this, it is poison.
4. We _____ drive fast. We have a lot of time.
5. You _____ drive fast; there is a speed limit.

34 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

6. We _____ make any noise or we'll wake a baby.
7. We _____ mane any more sandwiches; we have enough.
8. You _____ smoke in the auditorium.
9. We _____ climb any higher, we can see very well from that platform.
10. I _____ go shopping. The fridge is empty.

5. Choose the correct answer according to tense and meaning.

1. If I had a car I (*would drive/will drive*) to my office every day.
2. Gregory (*would have gone/would go*) on a boating trip to Lake Michigan if he had been free.
3. Lora was not in school yesterday. She (*/will have/may have had*) an accident.
4. He said he could manage for the time being but he (*needed/would need*) some help later.
5. Bet was supposed to be home at 7 o'clock. She (*must forget/must have forgotten*) about Sharon's visit.
6. Where do you think he is today? He (*should have slept/may have slept*) late.
7. Lora missed her classes today. She (*might have fallen/might had fallen*) ill.
8. Robert arrived without his book. He (*could have lost/would have lost*) it.
9. Mary received a warning for speeding. She (*should have driven/shouldn't have driven*) so fast.
10. His car stopped on the way to the bank. It (*may run/may have run*) out of petrol.

6. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. Don't worry; ...
 2. What is done ...
 3. How dare you ...
 4. The book must be ...
 5. You might have offered your help ...
 6. I can play tennis well ...
 7. I must have seen you somewhere; ...
 8. You needn't hurry; ...
 9. I can hardly go away ...
 10. Bill was to have started work last week, ...
- a. ... a great success with the readers.
 - b. ... and leave you alone.
 - c. ... they might be going here and will be here in a moment.
 - d. ... the train is leaving at 11:00.
 - e. ... cannot be undone.
 - f. ... but he changes his mind.
 - g. ... when he got into trouble.
 - h. ... your face is familiar to me.
 - i. ... say such things.
 - j. ... but I'm unable to play now, I'm not well.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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7. Give advice or make a recommendation. Use the modal verbs.

1. I overslept again this morning.

2. Someone's stolen my wallet.

3. Betty got terribly sunburnt yesterday.

4. We're spending our holidays in Florida next summer.

5. You've always late for work.

6. We're hopelessly lost.

7. There's someone knocking at the door.

8. The road is icy this morning.

9. Our train leaves in a few minutes.

10. The rain is coming through the roof.

INFINITIVE OR -ING FORM

1. Choose the correct form.

- I heard him ____ my name.
a. mention
b. mentioning
- I would rather ____ to music.
a. listen
b. listening
- Let me ____ a few words.
a. to say
b. say
- He is trying ____ them.
a. to protect
b. protecting
- I would like ____ a cup of tea.
a. having
b. to have
- He avoids ____ Lucy.
a. to meet
b. meeting
- He made us ____ three hours.
a. wait
b. to wait
- I have finished ____ a business letter.
a. to write
b. writing
- I felt my heart _____.
a. jumping
b. jump
- It is no use ____ him about it.
a. asking
b. to ask

2. Put in the verbs in brackets in the infinitive or the -ing form.

1. The child _____ (*sleep*) on the sofa is sick.
2. They watched him _____ (*go*) upstairs.
3. I would appreciate your _____ (*call*) Alfred back.
4. I saw a taxi _____ (*stop*) near my gate.
5. He is said _____ (*be*) a good pupil.
6. I object to Lora's _____ (*drive*) the car.
7. He made us _____ (*read*) all the papers.
8. Help me _____ (*move*) the table.
9. She is not capable of _____ (*do*) any harm.
10. Please excuse me _____ (*disturb*) you.

3. Complete the sentences with the infinitive or the -ing form of the following verbs:

know learn bomb read leave marry eat see wear do

- Mr Brown wanted John _____ Ann.
- I kept on _____ to play the violin.
- _____ the newspaper he read the magazine.
- He appeared _____ his car keys in his briefcase.
- _____ me to be honest he was astonished to hear that.
- The _____ of civilians horrified everyone.
- I can't bear _____ raw cabbage.
- I don't know what _____.
- We enjoyed _____ you at our place.
- _____ fashionable clothes is her dream.

4. Tick the correct sentence.

- I watched her go up the street and enter the house.
 - I watched her going up the street and entering the house.
- Excuse my take your seat.
 - Excuse my taking your seat.
- She couldn't help to laugh.
 - She couldn't help laughing.
- Bob is said to resemble his dad.
 - Bob is said resemble his dad.
- I hate the rain pouring all the time.
 - I hate the rain pour all the time.
- I won't have you speaking like that.
 - I won't have you speak like that.
- He heard the clock to strike 12.
 - He heard the clock strike 12.
- Loud music didn't let George fall asleep.
 - Loud music didn't let George to fall asleep.
- The plane is reported having landed on time
 - The plane is reported to have landed on time.
- You'd better to tell your parents the truth.
 - You'd better tell your parents the truth.

5. Match the two parts of the sentences.

- I was always afraid of ...
- I could feel her fingers trembling ...
- The expedition is reported ...
- She doesn't seem to want ...
- I was tired ...
- I don't remember ...
- Nick is proud ...

38 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

- 8. I prefer ...
- 9. Let us be ...
- 10. He stepped aside ..
 - a. ... meeting you at 7 p.m.
 - b. ... to have reached its destination.
 - c. ... of being among the school leaders.
 - d. ... losing his friendship.
 - e. ... for me to pass.
 - f. ... when she was putting her coat on.
 - g. ... having seen such a picture.
 - h. ... the best friends in the world.
 - i. ... climbing the mountain
 - j. ... to do anything I suggest.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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6. Correct the errors.

- 1. Did you hear me arriving?

- 2. I hope seeing you next week.

- 3. They made me to stay at home.

- 4. We enjoyed to see them again.

- 5. John decided not buying the new car.

- 6. We are not looking forward to go back to school.

- 7. We ordered him to appearing in the university.

- 8. The grass needs to cut.

- 9. Lucy learned swimming when she was seven.

- 10. Mary is accustomed to sleep late.

1. _____ darkness doesn't worry _____ cats; _____ cats can see in _____ dark.
2. He was sent to _____ prison for _____ six months for _____ shoplifting.
3. I went to school to talk to _____ principal.
4. Places now in the heart of _____ London, like _____ Westminster, once stood in _____ middle of the green fields.
5. _____ Asia occupies nearly one-third of _____ world's land.
6. _____, Caucasian mountains separate _____ European Russia from _____ Asia.
7. More than half of all _____ land in _____ world is uninhabitable.
8. _____ Britain has a generally mild, temperate climate.
9. In _____ East Texas, near _____ Gulf of Mexico _____ climate is hot.
10. _____ judge asked _____ witness to tell _____ truth.

1. Jack is ____ editor of ____ university newspaper.
a. an, a b. the, the c. the, -
2. Linda is ____ daughter of ____ famous singer.
a. - , a b. - , the c. the, a
3. You are right. ____ food here could be better.
a. A b. - c. The
4. I bought this watch in ____ Switzerland.
a. - b. the c. a
5. ____ Statue of Liberty was a gift of friendship from ____ France to ____ United States.
a. The, the, the b. The, - , the c. - , - , the
6. No one in ____ French class knew ____ correct answer to ____ Mrs Duval's question.
a. - , the, the b. the, the, the c. the/ - , the, -
7. ____ Lake Erie is one of ____ five Great Lakes in ____ North America.
a. The, the, the b. - , - , - c. - , the, -
8. While we were in ____ Alaska, we saw ____ Eskimo village.
a. the, the b. - , an c. - , -
9. ____ Queen Elizabeth II is ____ monarch of ____ Great Britain.
a. - , the, - b. The, the, the c. - , - , -
10. My ____ car is ten years old.
a. the b. a c. -

3. Insert the definite or indefinite articles.

1. News and entertainment are communicated in ____ number of different ways using different media.
2. We should clean up ____ air.
3. What do you think of ____ good salary in your country?
4. ____ British Isles is ____ geographical term of ____ group of about 5,000 islands.
5. The longest rivers in Britain are ____ Severn and ____ Thames.
6. Sue has got ____ job in ____ bank.
7. Ted is tired of ____ usual summer resorts.
8. ____ list of sports invented by ____ British is ____ long one.
9. Wembley is ____ world's most famous stadium.
10. Television has had ____ enormous influence on people.

4. Tick the correct sentence.

1. a There is a good Italian restaurant nearby.
b There is good Italian restaurant nearby.
2. a Gold is a precious metal
b Gold is precious metal.
3. a Smiths have bought a new flat.
b The Smiths have bought a new flat.
4. a I am reading a interesting book.
b I am reading an interesting book.
5. a The largest river in the USA is the Mississippi River.
b The largest river in USA is the Mississippi River.
6. a They went to Alps every summer.
b They went to the Alps every summer.
7. a Jane is editor.
b Jane is an editor.
8. a I would like to have a cup of coffee.
b I would like to have cup of coffee.
9. a Jack is a good worker.
b Jack is good worker.
10. a Mexico is rich in oil.
b Mexico is rich in oil.

5. Do you need the article? Open the brackets.**UNCLE SAM**

There are several stories about 1 _____ (*beginning*) of 2 _____ (*Uncle Sam*), but 3 _____ (*one*) Congress officially recognised in 1961 is 4 _____ (*story*) that follows.

Samuel Wilson was born in Arlington, Massachusetts in 1766. He fought in 5 _____ (*Revolutionary War*) with his father and brothers. When 6 _____ (*war*) was over, he moved to 7 _____ (*Troy*), New York. He started 8 _____ (*meat-*

packing business) and was 9 _____ (well-respected) in his community. During 10 _____ (war) of 1812, Sam Wilson supplied 11 _____ (meat) to the U.S. Army in barrels marked U.S. Then asked what the U.S. stood for, one of Wilson's workers said, Uncle Sam Wilson, 12 _____ (meatpacker). The story gained 13 _____ (popularity) when it was printed. Soon many things labelled U.S. were being called Uncle Sam's, not just meat!

After the war, Uncle Sam became 14 _____ (symbol) of 15 _____ (nation). 16 _____ (People) drew him and dressed up like him. Uncle Sam is 17 _____ (U.S.'s symbol) that is middle recognised all over the world.

6. Correct the errors, where necessary.

1. Welcome to the Disneyland Paris where fun and fairy tales come true.
_____.
2. The Robinsons couldn't stand the hotel's restaurant.
_____.
3. After the breakfast they set out for a closer look at the sea.
_____.
4. Nowadays people who go on the business mostly travel by air.
_____.
5. The violence on TV and in movies creates violence in real life.
_____.
6. Commercials take up 20% of a day's broadcasting time.
_____.
7. Jane works at shop selling CDs.
_____.
8. Synopsis is a summary of a book usually standing at the beginning of a book (or to be found on the back cover) to tell the reader what it is about.

_____.
9. The most convenient means of communication is telephone.
_____.
10. Painting in England in the 17th-19th centuries is represented by the number of great artists.
_____.

NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS

1. Rewrite the sentences using one of the words in brackets.

1. Do you want to go there? (*real/really*)
_____.
2. I can rewrite this article. (*easy/easily*)
_____.
3. Alice danced too. (*pretty/prettily*)
_____.
4. That was an answer. (*angry/angrily*)
_____.
5. We have heard very little of him. (*late/late*)
_____.
6. They sell these books. (*dear/dearly*)
_____.
7. They had a talk yesterday. (*pleasant/pleasantly*)
_____.
8. Alec drives the car. (*careful/carefully*)
_____.
9. His English is. (*fluent/fluent*)
_____.
10. I am satisfied. (*complete/completely*)
_____.

2. Write the plurals of the words in brackets to fill in the blanks.

1. They caught a lot of _____ (*fish*) yesterday.
2. Would you pass me the _____ and _____ (*fork, knife*).
3. Split this apple in _____ (*half*).
4. She is fond of collecting _____ (*cactus*).
5. I'm fond of visiting _____ (*disco*).
6. Did you sew these _____ (*handkerchief*).
7. I never eat _____ (*tomato*).
8. They have two _____ (*piano*) in this cottage.
9. Kate is afraid of _____ (*mouse*).
10. They came from different _____ (*country*).

3. Fill in the spaces with a required form from the words in brackets.

1. Dominoes _____ (*be*) a game.
2. The boy's trousers _____ (*be covered*) with dust.
3. The police _____ (*follow*) him for three hours.
4. The Scots _____ (*be*) a brave people.
5. Politics _____ (*not interest*) her.
6. The funeral _____ (*be*) a painful experience for David.
7. There _____ (*be*) some fruit in the vase.

8. The news _____ (be) good.
9. Draughts _____ (play, passive) every day.
10. The money spent on books _____ (be) mine.

4. Use *a few, a little, much, many* to complete the following sentences.

1. There is not _____ food on the table.
2. I usually do _____ jobs for her in the kitchen.
3. John could lend me only _____ money.
4. Not _____ people come to this part of the country in winter.
5. Too _____ people still smoke.
6. Would you like _____ salad.
7. I've got _____ ideas on the topic.
8. She doesn't speak _____ Japanese.
9. The reporters are going to ask a film star _____ questions.
10. Ruth hasn't got _____ friends.

5. Complete the sentences. Use the following adjectives or adverbs.

soon first well brightly intense smooth fluently bitter fluent accurately

1. Jane plays the flute _____.
2. That is an _____ novelette.
3. The sun is shining _____.
4. The ladies speak _____ Italian.
5. They speak Italian _____.
6. The table has a _____ surface.
7. We must figure our income tax returns _____.
8. We don't like to drink _____ coffee.
9. The plane will arrive _____.
10. He had an accident because he was driving too _____.

6. Make up sentences.

1. was/green/She/beautiful/wearing/a/suit

2. smoker/very/is/He/heavy/a

3. ask/weekly/payment/He/large/receives/a

4. hard/in/been/I/office/my/working

5. bought/a/chair/I/lovely/garden/comfortable

6. me/never/to/speaks/He

7. old/depressed/an/man/was/anxious/He

44 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

8. this/sales/sweater/in/very/I/cheaply/bought/the
_____.
9. go/Covent Garden/to/We/shopping/generally
_____.
10. in/building/staying/small/grey/are/a/They/old
_____.

7. Correct the errors where necessary.

1. She always is the first to arrive.
_____.
2. The news were bad.
_____.
3. I collect all the datas.
_____.
4. He never speaks to me nicely in the mornings.
_____.
5. The police was chasing a criminal.
_____.
6. All his money were spent on rubbish.
_____.
7. He is usually in his office at this part of the day.
_____.
8. He badly played at the match yesterday.
_____.
9. He seems to be a very easy-going person.
_____.
10. He very well speaks German.
_____.

PREPOSITIONS

1. Underline the correct preposition.

1. Could I speak with/to Betty, please.
2. The plane arrived to/in London at 7 p.m.
3. Have you been to/in the theatre recently.
4. In/At the beginning of the book the author described the scene in a masterly way.
5. I'm returning to/in France in October.
6. In/At the daytime there are a lot of traffic jams there.
7. He's always in/at bad temper.
8. The monster is supposed to live in/at the bottom of the pond.
9. I'm going to/at Rome on Monday.
10. Are you going by/in train?

2. Insert the right prepositions in the spaces provided.

CAN I HELP YOU, MADAM?

A woman 0 in blue jeans stood 1 ___ the window 2 ___ an expensive shop. Though she hesitated 3 ___ a moment, she finally went 4 ___ and asked to see a dress that was 5 ___ the window. The assistant who served her did not like the way she was dressed. Glancing 6 ___ her scornfully, he told her that the dress was sold. The woman walked 7 ___ 8 ___ the shop angrily and decided to punish the assistant next day. She returned 9 ___ the shop the following morning dressed 10 ___ a fur coat, 11 ___ a handbag 12 ___ one hand and a long umbrella 13 ___ the other. 14 ___ seeking 15 ___ the rude assistant she asked 16 ___ the same dress. Not realising who she was, the assistant was eager to serve her this time. 17 ___ great difficulty, he climbed 18 ___ the shop window to get the dress. As soon as she saw it, the woman said she did not like it. She enjoyed herself making the assistant bring almost everything 19 ___ the window before finally buying the dress she has first asked 20 ___.

3. Insert the preposition where necessary.

1. Pass pepper ___ Jim, and pass ___ me some bread, please.
2. He showed ___ the books he had bought the day before.
3. He paid ___ me ___ my work.
4. The shop is open ___ 9 a.m. ___ 7 p.m.
5. I thought you would offer ___ something unusual.
6. I object ___ being kept waiting.
7. I told ___ him to wait ___ me.
8. I explained ___ him that most Englishmen never shave ___ weekends.
9. The play reminds ___ me ___ my childhood.
10. He told lies ___ everybody.

4. Choose the right answer.

1. Children always get presents ___ their birthdays.

a. for

b. on

c. at

2. Mr Black is very keen ____ his collection of stamps.
a. on b. for c. on
3. I'm interested ____ playing cards.
a. at b. in c. on
4. He usually drives ____ a great speed.
a. with b. on c. at
5. Will you go to the country? It depends ____ the weather.
a. about b. on c. by
6. I'm tired ____ working day and night.
a. of b. by c. with
7. He is liable ____ fine of £25.
a. in b. of c. to
8. I arrived ____ the airport in time.
a. in b. at c. to
9. I've lived here ____ ten years.
a. by b. at c. for
10. There is a letter ____ you downstairs.
a. for b. to c. at

5. Correct the errors.

1. I'm very sorry about being late.
2. He invited me to dinner by his club.
3. He died by his heart disease.
4. What gate does the plane in London leave?
5. He arrived to New York yesterday.
6. He insisted to visiting Peter.
7. There is no point of going by car.
8. I'm sorry by Jemma. She is so smart.
9. I can't rely to Bill.
10. He sold the picture for the National Gallery.

QUESTIONS

1. Use the question words below to complete the questions.

whom why how when what where whose how long how many how much

1. _____ did Betty leave so early?
2. _____ classes have you got on Tuesday?
3. _____ did George buy?
4. _____ did Alice go for her weekend?
5. _____ will it cost?
6. _____ does it take you to bake the cake?
7. _____ does he know from the newspaper?
8. _____ car is this?
9. _____ did she get to her office today?
10. _____ did Kate move to the country?

2. Write questions to which the underlined words are the answers.

1. The car is \$5,000.
_____.
2. They invited Lucy and Jake.
_____.
3. Derek takes the bus three times a week.
_____.
4. Someone opened the door.
_____.
5. He will go to the USA the next year.
_____.
6. New York is very far from London.
_____.
7. It took Lucy two hours to write a composition.
_____.
8. Something happened last night.
_____.
9. Alice went shopping yesterday.
_____.
10. His daughter is ten years old.
_____.

3. Make questions from the following words.

1. are/film/see/going/What/you/to
_____.
2. go/me/alone/Why/out/you/and/don't/leave
_____.

48 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

3. main/like/does/What/look/actress/like

4. I/to/if/Why/music/to/listen/I/want/shouldn't

5. of/daily/television/routine/part/Is/your

6. think/right/to/all/Do/it/of/throw/things/you/was/Jim/away/her

7. name/the/ever/play/is/of/you/best/What/have/the/seen

8. washing/do/How/times/week/you/many/the/up/a/do

9. where/you/the/is/nearest/Do/post office/know

10. you/speaking/is/Can/guess/who

4. Complete the questions with the appropriate question tag.

1. You've got a car, ... ?

2. She wants an ice cream, ... ?

3. We'd go, ... ?

4. There's nothing wrong with your bike, ... ?

5. You are never happy, ... ?

6. I'm right, ... ?

7. Everybody is here, ... ?

8. They hadn't locked the door, ... ?

9. He'll miss the train, ... ?

10. He's going to write a composition, ... ?

5. Match the statements with the appropriate question tag.

1. You never wrote,
2. Shut up,
3. I am ready,
4. Somebody has forgotten the textbook,

5. Give me a hand,
6. She hardly breathed,
7. Nobody likes them,
8. You wouldn't like cats,
9. Nothing matters,
10. I'm cooking tonight,

- a. ... have they?
- b. ... would you?
- c. ... can't you?
- d. ... did she?
- e. did you?
- f. ... aren't I?
- g. ... do they?
- h. ... aren't I?
- i. ... does it?
- j. ... will you?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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6. Correct the errors, where necessary.

1. Do you know where is the bar?
_____.
2. You had a really exciting dream, hadn't you?
_____.
3. Nothing can happen, can it?
_____.
4. You live in London, haven't you?
_____.
5. Nobody came, didn't they?
_____.
6. Sit down, don't you?
_____.
7. I was early, weren't I?
_____.
8. There is no sugar, isn't there?
_____.
9. I'm a pupil, am I not?
_____.
10. It means you are brave, doesn't it?
_____.

PHRASAL VERBS

TO BRING

to bring about – to cause something

Science **has brought about** many changes in our life.

to bring back – to take back

You must **bring** these library books **back** next week.

to bring down – to carry or move (someone or something)

The pilot **brought** the plane **down** gently.

to bring in – to introduce (an idea)

The government intends **to bring in** a new law about wearing safety belts in cars.

to bring off – to succeed in something difficult

Jim's plan seemed hopeless, but he **brought** it **off**.

to bring on – to cause something or someone to appear

The waiter **brought** the next dish **on**.

to bring out – to produce something

Suddenly the man **brought out** a gun and threatened the driver with it.

to bring up – to educate, raise

He left her **to bring up** three young children on her own.

1. Fill in the correct particle or preposition in the following sentences.

1. You'll need help to bring the piano ____.
2. Bring ____ the dancing girls!
3. Major changes will have to be brought ____ in British industry.
4. My aunt brought ____ four children.
5. Together they brought ____ a daring diamond robbery.
6. Every year they bring ____ a new fashion.
7. The old song certainly brings ____ memories.
8. The Food Association has brought ____ a handy guide.

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. Your children have been well _____.
a. brought about b. brought in c. brought up d. brought on
2. They _____ a new kind of soap.
a. brought in b. brought about c. brought out d. brought back

52 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

3. He _____ his company's college by reckless speculation.
a. brought up b. brought about c. brought back d. brought on
4. I _____ these _____ from Kenya for the children.
a. brought ... out b. brought ... back c. brought ... in d. brought ... about
5. Send one of the boys to _____ the car _____.
a. bring ... in b. bring ... out c. bring ... back d. bring ... down
6. Jim was pleased when he _____ a seemingly hopeless attempt.
a. brought off b. brought out c. brought in d. brought back
7. The influence of the Far East has _____ many new fashions.
a. brought down b. brought up c. brought in d. brought back
8. You have _____ disaster _____ the whole village.
a. brought ... in b. brought ... down c. brought ... on d. brought ... up

3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. By his own efforts, ...
 2. A plan was brought in ...
 3. As I brought the handkerchief out of my pocket, ...
 4. It was a very difficult job ...
 5. On your way home from your aunt's ...
 6. I don't want your advice, ...
 7. The next player was brought on ...
 8. Mother wants to come downstairs, but is too weak to walk; ...
- a. ... several other objects fell out with it.
 - b. ... will you bring back some coffee?
 - c. ... Charles Fox brought about the fall of the government.
 - d. ... it'll take both of you to bring her down.
 - e. ... just before the play ended for the day.
 - f. ... but Anne was able to bring it off successfully.
 - g. ... I'm bringing them up the hard way so that they won't be helpless in later years.
 - h. ... to allow workers to share in the profits.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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TO CARRY

to carry away – to excite or persuade (something)

The politician **carried** his hearers **away** with his speech.

to carry off – to succeed in doing or achieving

She was nervous about giving a talk to her colleagues, but she **carried it off** very well.

to carry on – to continue, sometimes after interruption

I'll try **to carry on** the work in spite of difficulties.

to carry out – to fulfil or perform

We all have certain duties and jobs **to carry out**.

to carry over – to last

Her liking for black polo neck jumpers **carries over** from when they were fashionable in the sixties.

to carry through – to complete something in spite of difficulties

I'm determined **to carry this through**.

1. Fill in the correct particle or preposition in the following sentences.

1. I thought he carried ____ the part of Hamlet with great skill.
2. The crowd were carried ____ by his fine words.
3. Don't let me interrupt you, just carry ____.
4. We must all help to carry the plan ____.
5. You can only carry one week's holiday ____ to next year.
6. They have failed to carry ____ their obligations.

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. I try not to let my problems at work _____ into my private life.
a. carry away b. carry over c. carry out d. carry through
2. He was determined to _____ all his suggestions.
a. carry through b. carry out c. carry on d. carry away
3. She _____ her part in the plan with no difficulty.
a. carried away b. carried off c. carried over d. carried out
4. I got rather _____ in one stop and came out with four different garments.
a. carried over b. carried out c. carried away d. carried through
5. I'll try to _____ as if nothing had happened.
a. carry out b. carry away c. carry on d. carry over
6. We all have certain duties and joins to _____.
a. carry through b. carry away c. carry off d. carry out

54 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. We all carried on singing ...
 2. The performance has had to be carried over to next week ...
 3. Despite powerful opposition, ...
 4. I am sorry, I didn't hear what you said - ...
 5. I would dare wear anything so outrageous ...
 6. Every possible test was carried out ...
-
- a. ... they managed to carry their reforms through.
 - b. ... to decide the nature of her illness.
 - c. ... because the repairs to the theatre aren't finished yet.
 - d. ... as if nothing odd was happening.
 - e. ... but Delia carried it off superbly.
 - f. ... the music had completely carried me away.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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TO COME

to come about – to happen, to arise

How did it **come about** that humans speak so many different languages?

to come across – to find (something) or meet (someone)

Outside the restaurant, we **came across** a man doing a fire-eating performance.

to come along – to pass, arrive

My teacher **came along** just as we were talking about him.

to come back – to return

It's suddenly **come back** to me where I met you.

to come by – to obtain something

A good boss is not easy **to come by**.

to come down – to fall, drop or descend

The child, running too fast, **came down** and hurt his knee.

to come from – to arrive from, have one's origin in

Danger **comes from** unexpected places.

to come into – to begin to be in

The machinery will **come into** use next week.

to come out – to become clear or known

It **came out** that he had been in prison before.

to come to – to reach (a total, condition, or time)

The happy state of affairs must not be allowed **to come to** an end.

1. Fill in the correct particle or preposition in the following sentences.

1. The roof came ____ during the night.
2. We'd like to come ____ next year.
3. Eggs come ____ chicken.
4. The bill comes ____ £5.50
5. It came ____ this way.
6. How did you come ____ that beautiful picture?
7. The truth came ____ at the enquiry.
8. Take any job opportunity that comes ____.
9. High shoes came ____ fashion a few years ago.
10. He had never come ____ a person quite like Sheila.

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. The meaning _____ as you read further.
a. comes into b. comes out c. comes about d. comes down
2. What country do you _____?
a. come across b. come from c. come about d. come by

56 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

3. How did it _____ and headed that the man was dismissed?
a. come about b. come across c. come down d. come out
4. A new political party has _____ power.
a. come to b. come from c. come into d. come across
5. A bus should _____ any minute now.
a. come down b. come from c. come along d. come about
6. The two brothers _____ blows during their quarrel.
a. came down b. came across c. came into d. came to
7. We'll _____ by way of mountains.
a. come back b. come across c. come out d. come about
8. Several trees _____ in last night's storm.
a. came along b. came down c. came to d. came out
9. I _____ the old photograph in the back of the drawer.
a. came down b. came along c. came across d. came about
10. We _____ this wonderful little restaurant in a back street.
a. came across b. came by c. came out d. came to

3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. Her gentle nature comes out
 2. A good job that you enjoy doing
 3. Peace can only come about if
 4. Just then a bus came along so
 5. When it comes to five o'clock
 6. When Jane comes back,
 7. You must have come into contact with someone
 8. If you come across my glasses,
 9. The passage she quoted
 10. When the hunters fired, ...
- a. ... can let me have them, please?
 - b. ... we got on and rode home.
 - c. ... when she is helping children.
 - d. ... will you give her a message?
 - e. ... is hard to come by.
 - f. ... three of the deer came down.
 - g. ... I must turn the meat over.
 - h. ... suffering from an infectious disease.
 - i. ... each side agrees to yield to the other.
 - j. ... came from Dickens.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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TO DO

to do by – to treat

The firm that **does** badly by its workers will not succeed.

to do in – to murder, kill

The criminals **have done in** the old man.

to do to – to cause, to happen

What harm **have** I ever **done to** you?

to do up – to repair or improve the appearance of; to make attractive

She's bought a load of posters **to do** her room **up with**.

to do with – to be/have something to do with, to be carried with

"Why did you want to talk to me?" "Well, it's **to do with** a complaint that's been made about your work."

to do without – to live or continue in spite of lacking something, someone, or doing something

I can't afford a car, so I guess I'll just have **to do without**.

1. Fill in the correct particle or preposition in the following sentences.

1. If you do well or badly ____ someone, you treat them well or badly.
2. I'd like to buy a run-down cottage that I can do ____.
3. What have you done ____ to the poor boy?
4. They did her ____ with an axe.
5. It is unhealthy and dangerous to do ____ sleep.
6. "What's your book about?" "Well, it's to do ____ human behaviour."

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. They say Bates _____ his wife _____.
a. did ... with b. did ... up c. did ... without d. did ... in
2. Look what the thieves _____ the furniture.
a. did in b. did to c. did by d. did with
3. The director cannot _____ a secretary.
a. do to b. do without c. do by d. do with
4. How long did it take you to _____ your bike?
a. do up b. do by c. do with d. do without
5. He _____ well _____ his family.
a. does ... with b. does ... to c. does ... by d. does ... without
6. She's refused to have anything to _____ him since he was arrested for drinks and driving.
a. do to b. do by c. do without d. do with

3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. My neighbour tried ...
 2. Look ...
 3. "Mind your own business, would you? It has nothing ...
 4. He is always complaining that ...
 5. Don't bother doing yourself up ...
 6. Mr Sharp is not here, ...
-
- a. ... we're not going anywhere particularly smart.
 - b. ... to do with you what my son does!"
 - c. ... to do herself in by taking poison.
 - d. ... he's so hard done by, but he seems pretty fortunate to me.
 - e. ... you will have to do without speaking to him.
 - f. ... what the rain has done to the flowers.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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TO FALL

to fall away – to disappear

The wind **fell away** and all was calm.

to fall behind – to fail to remain level; move to a position lower down or behind others

We **fell behind** with the payments on the car and it was repossessed.

to fall down – to fall accidentally

“When the people heard the sound of the trumpet and the people shouted with a great shout, that the wall **fell down** flat, so that the people went up into the city.”
(The Bible)

to fall flat – to be unsuccessful

The boy's joke **fell flat**; their parents did not think it funny.

to fall from – to lose something good

The Minister **fell from** favour and was dismissed from the government.

to fall into – to begin (something), to enter

I **fell into** conversation with an interesting man at the meeting.

to fall out – to leave something in a downward direction, by falling accidentally

As she picked up the envelope, a key **fell out**.

to fall to – to begin especially to eat, attack or do anything active

When the children saw the food on the table, they **fell to** eagerly and soon ate everything.

1. Fill in the correct particle or preposition in the following sentences.

1. You have fallen ____ a bad habit of repeating yourself.
2. His smile felt ____ when he saw who his visitor was.
3. Production has fallen ____ in the last few months.
4. They fell ____ work with a will.
5. Your hair is beginning to fall ____.
6. Trade has fallen ____ since the snow began.
7. The child has fallen ____ out and hurt his knee.
8. Even the director can fall ____ his position.

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. All the soldiers _____ step.
a. fell behind b. fell into c. fell down d. fell flat
2. The two brothers _____ and fought bitterly.
a. fell out b. fell from c. fell behind d. fell to
3. The hunter fired and the deer _____ dead.
a. fell to b. fell out c. fell flat d. fell down

60 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

4. Don't _____ now, just when you've doing so well.
a. fall behind b. fall down c. fall flat d. fall out
5. All doubt _____ and we know we would be victorious.
a. fell from b. fell to c. fell away d. fell out
6. He _____ in his actions at the market.
a. fell down b. fell from c. fell flat d. fell away
7. Three baby birds _____ of the nest.
a. fell to b. fell out c. fell behind d. fell down
8. Why did the government _____ power?
a. fall from b. fall into c. fall out d. fall down

3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. We thought the horse would win, ...
 2. The chairman's suggestion fell flat at the meeting
 3. The sister and brother who had not seen each other for four years
 4. The wind blew so strongly that
 5. When the brother and sister met again at last
 6. He fell from power when. ...
 7. Find a spade and fall to,
 8. I tried to build a house of cards, but
- a. ... it soon fell down.
 - b. ... but he fell behind half way through the race.
 - c. ... the years of absence fell away and soon they were talking as if they had never been apart.
 - d. ... no one though it a good idea.
 - e. ... there's a lot of the garden to be dug.
 - f. ... fell into eager talk.
 - g. ... the nest turned upside down and three baby birds fell out.
 - h. ... he had taken this decision.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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TO GET

to get away from – to leave or escape from something or someone

The prisoners **got away from** their guards after a struggle.

to get back – to return

Grandfather often says that he would like to **get back** to the good old days.

to get beyond – to be too difficult to do or understand; find (doing something)

too difficult

I enjoyed the book as far as Part two; after that, it got a bit **beyond** after me.

to get by – continue to live, often in spite of difficulties

We can **get by** without your help, thank you.

to get down to – to begin to give serious attention to (something such as work, or doing something)

It's time we **got down to** work.

to get from – to obtain and receive

You can't **get** hard work **from** unwilling students.

to get into – to put (oneself or someone else) into (a state)

I'm sorry to hear that your son **got into** a bad company.

to get off – to leave, start journey

We have to **get off** on our journey tomorrow.

to get on with – to continue with (something such as work), often after interruption or in spite of difficulties

The government is trying to **get on with** the job of running the country in spite of impossible difficulties.

To get out of – to receive; gain

The children are always trying to **get** more money **out of** their father.

1. Fill in the correct particles or prepositions in the following sentences.

1. We must be getting ____ now.
2. This task gets too ____ after me.
3. You get ____ any performance only as much as you put it.
4. I won't come out tonight, I want to get this very exciting book that I'm reading.
5. When we get ____ details, the plan seems possible.
6. Do you think our party will get ____ power at the next election?
7. I can't give you a definite answer now, but I'll get ____ you about it.
8. She can't get ____ on such a small income.
9. Get those matches ____ the baby!
10. Who did you get the present ____?

62 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. The children tried to built a hut in the garden, but the work _____ them and they had to ask their mother to help them.
a. got off b. got beyond c. got from d. got by
2. While the weather is fine, I must _____ repainting the house.
a. get down to b. get out of c. get away from d. get on with
3. Can you _____ your child _____ that terrible school?
a. get down to b. get back to c. get out of d. get away from
4. We have to _____ early tomorrow.
a. get into b. get off c. get by d. get from
5. The country may have to _____ a slower rate of growth.
a. get away from b. get down to c. get back to d. get out of
6. Have you got enough work to be _____ while I'm away?
a. getting away from c. getting out of
b. getting down to d. getting on with
7. We'll _____ somehow, don't worry.
a. get by b. get off c. get into d. get from
8. Try not to _____ trouble while I'm away.
a. get off b. get from c. get into d. get by
9. You won't _____ much income _____ your book for the first year.
a. get on with b. get out of c. get down to d. get away from
10. I _____ this car _____ the garage down the road.
a. got into b. got by c. got off d. got from

3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. His history isn't original, ...
 2. Let's get back to what we were saying ...
 3. You got yourself into this, ...
 4. I couldn't get away from her party ...
 5. I'll get by with a bicycle until ...
 6. The plane got off safely ...
 7. I really must get down my studies ...
 8. What does he get out of life ...
 9. Jim's father got beyond running the business on his own ...
 10. Stop talking, children, ...
- a. ... we can afford a car.
b. ... I've been lazy too long.
c. ... and employed someone to help him at busy times.
d. ... she just kept talking.
e. ... he got it from a book.

- f. ... now you get yourself out of it.
- g. ... before we were interrupted.
- h. ... get on with your work.
- i. ... for all his money.
- j. ... in spite of the fog.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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TO GIVE

to give away – to give someone a present or prize; gives something free of charge

We have invited a famous former student to give away the prizes.

to give for – to pay to obtain something

To think that I gave £25 for that coat when I could have got the same one for £18.

to give in – to yield

The argument went on for hours as neither side would give in.

to give off – to send out (something, especially a liquid, gas, or smell)

The milk must be bad, it is giving off a nasty smell.

to give out – to come to an end

His strength gave out after running that long distance.

to give over – to stop

Do give over! You keep knocking my arm.

to give to – to supply, provide, or pass something to someone; spend time on something

You ought to give a better example to the children.

to give up – to stop doing or having something, willingly or unwillingly lose something or someone, get rid of something; do without something

The doctor told him to give up sweets to lose weight.

1. Fill in the correct particle or preposition in the following sentences.

1. Chives give ___ a delicate oniony scent.
2. She gave ___ all the money to the poor.
3. It's time you gave ___ such childish behaviour.
4. I think you must have given your cold ___ the whole family.
5. The singer was advised to give ___ all hope to become a professional.
6. What would you give me ___ this used car?
7. Don't give ___ without a fight.
8. A good teacher's patience never gives ___.

2. Choose the right answer.

1. What would you _____ me _____ this painting?
a. give ... off b. give ... for c. give ... in d. give ... up
2. Our supply of sugar _____.
a. has given away b. has given over c. has given off d. has given out
3. I wanted the holiday abroad, but we've had to _____ the idea.
a. give away b. give for c. give up d. give to

4. _____ hitting your little brother.

- a. Give over b. Give out c. Give off d. Give for

5. The university chancellor _____ our diplomas.

- a. gave for b. gave in c. gave away d. gave over

6. Boiling water _____ steam.

- a. gives for b. gives off c. gives in d. gives away

7. She _____ the best part of her life _____ her art.

- a. has given ... to b. has given ... up c. has given ... in d. has given ... away

8. The two boys fought until one _____.

- a. gave for b. gave up c. gave away d. gave in

3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. He shouldn't give such an example ...

2. These are predictions that ...

3. After refusing for months, at last ...

4. I gave a lot for this machine and ...

5. I think, I'll give old furniture away, ...

6. It's time you gave over pretending ...

7. These plants need more room in the earth than you would judge from the size of the flowers ...

8. One of the advantages of living in the city centre is that ...

a. ... we have been able to give up a car, as the trains and buses run so frequently.

b. ... Mary in and agreed to marry Jim.

c. ... to his pupils.

d. ... it's worthless.

e. ... it is worth this money.

f. ... you were still a teenager.

g. ... because the roots give off branches for a long way.

h. ... the world's oil supply would soon give out.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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TO GO

to go about – to move freely, travel

They usually **go about** together.

to go after – to chase, to catch someone or something

The dogs **went after** the fox.

to go against – to oppose

It's no use **going against** the customs of a country that you are visiting.

to go along with – to accept, agree with someone or something

We'll **go along with** your suggestion, although it's not exactly what we wanted.

to go in for – to take an interest in a subject or doing something

I thought he only **went in for** music or tennis

to go over – to look at, examine something to see that it is good; search something for faults or someone for something wrong

The doctor **went over** the girl carefully but could find no broken bones.

to go up – to move in an upward direction; climb; rise

Have the children **gone up** yet? I promised to tell them the story.

to go without – to live or continue in spite of lacking something

I'm afraid there's no coffee, so we'll just have to **go without**.

1. Fill in the correct particle or preposition in the following sentences.

1. They are unlikely **to go** ____ with the scheme.
2. How long has Jim **gone** ____ stamp collecting?
3. Who'll be the next climber **to go** ____.
4. It is easy in this city **to go** ____ by bus.
5. He's always **going** ____ everything I believe in.
6. We **went** ____ the house thoroughly before buying it.
7. It is unhealthy and dangerous **to go** ____ sleep.
8. Quick! Hide me! The police are **going** ____ me!

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. You can't have the car back until it's been _____ by then police.
a. gone in for b. gone over c. gone up d. gone about
2. Some ideas _____ his upbringing.
a. went up b. went without c. went against d. went after
3. People _____ more than they used to.
a. are going along with c. are going over
b. are going about d. are going up
4. I don't _____ garden gnomes.
a. go in for b. go along with c. go over d. go without

5. Mr Sharp is not here, you will have to _____ speaking.
 a. go against b. go up c. go in for d. go without
6. I've decided to _____ that job in Paris.
 a. go after b. go over c. go against d. go over
7. This hill is too steep: the old car won't _____.
 a. go along with b. go over c. go up d. go without
8. They were happy to _____ with our suggestions.
 a. to go about b. to go along with c. to go up d. to go in for

3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. Half the guards went after the escaped prisoners ...
 2. We can't afford the holiday, ...
 3. I had gone over and over ...
 4. Go up the top of the stairs and turn right ...
 5. I don't really go in for classical music ...
 6. Kate's already agreed ...
 7. If you go against your father's wishes ...
 8. People are going about more ...
- a. ... you will have to live home.
 - b. ... but it's going to be harder persuading Mike to go along with it.
 - c. ... so, we'll just have to go without.
 - d. ... but I love jazz.
 - e. ... now that the weather is better.
 - f. ... but they got away free.
 - g. ... what happened in my mind.
 - h. ... that's my room.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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TO KEEP

to keep away – to remain at a distance, be absent, etc.

I shall keep Jane away from school until her stomach trouble is better.

to keep down – to prevent from increasing

Some people have more difficulty than others in keeping their weight down.

to keep from – to prevent or delay someone or something from something or doing something

Some paint will keep the wood from damage by water.

to keep off – to remain at a distance, not come or happen

Take a beach umbrella to keep the sun off.

to keep out – to stay outside, not enter

Warm clothing helps to keep out of cold.

to keep to – to follow, behave exactly according to something such as promise or plan

The priest kept to his beliefs in spite of cruel treatment.

to keep together – to remain in the same place or time

How do you keep such a large number of musicians together, playing so many different instruments.

to keep up – to continue

Jane will have to keep up her piano practice if she wants to be a professional concert performer.

1. Fill in the correct particle or preposition in the following sentences.

1. We must keep the enemy's attack ____ until after dark.
2. You, singers, must keep ____ or you'll spoil the music.
3. The notice should keep unwanted visitors ____.
4. I don't want to keep you ____ your work.
5. We missed you at the party. What kept you ____?
6. I'm glad that you are keeping ____ your studies.
7. I'd rather keep ____ the original arrangement.
8. Keep your voice ____, someone might hear.

2. Choose the right answer.

1. Most of the leading shops have promised to _____ prices _____ until after the new year.
a. keep ... up b. keep ... away c. keep .. together d. keep ... down
2. Mary tends to _____ from people who try to be friendly too suddenly.
a. keep to b. keep off c. keep up d. keep away
3. Whatever your argument, I'll _____ my decision.
a. keep to b. keep of c. keep together d. keep up

4. Nothing will _____ me _____ from an exciting play.
 a. keep ... away b. keep ... from c. keep ... out d. keep ... to
5. Don't let me _____ you _____ going out.
 a. keep ... away b. keep ... out c. keep ... from d. keep ... to
6. Don't _____ your aunt _____ in the cold, ask her to come in.
 a. keep ... down b. keep ... out c. keep ... off d. keep ... away
7. The enemy _____ the attack all night, until help arrived in the morning.
 a. keep out b. keep away c. keep up d. keep off
8. When the mist comes down, we must _____ or we'll be lost.
 a. keep down b. keep out c. keep up d. keep together

3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. You must keep to the rules even ...
 2. The children have been warned ...
 3. When people move to another country ...
 4. The government is considering further action ...
 5. A notice was placed on the dangerously thin ice, ...
 6. We haven't seen you for ages - ...
 7. I hope the wind keeps down, or ...
 8. The horses kept together for most of the race ...
- a. ... they often try to keep up the customs of their native land.
 - b. ... the sea will be too rough for sailing.
 - c. ... to keep the pound from falling in value.
 - d. ... warning people to keep off.
 - e. ... if you think they are unfair.
 - f. ... what's been keeping you away?
 - g. ... until a leader at last came to the front.
 - h. ... to keep out of the fields while the crops are growing.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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TO LOOK

to look about/around – to see in various directions about a place or one
The stranger **looked about** him at the wonderful new sights.

to look after – to take care

Who is **looking after** the arrangements for the wedding?

to look ahead – to think about, prepare or plan for the future

When choosing a profession, it is wise **to look ahead** and see what kind of a future each one offers.

to look at – to see, watch

She **looked at** him in great surprise, wondering what he meant.

to look back – to remember, think about the past

Looking back on the old days, I'm sure we were much happier then.

to look beyond – to consider, know, or, imagine something further, after, or greater than something

You have to **look beyond** these early difficulties to the hope of future success.

to look down on – to have a poor opinion of someone, disapprove on

At first, Mary's parents **looked down** on her marrying Jim.

to look for – to try to find

Detectives are still **looking for** the prisoner who escaped three days ago.

to look forward to – to expect and usually hope to enjoy something or doing something

I am **looking forward** to some warmer weather after the bitter winter.

to look in – to pay a short visit

I promised to **look in** on Dad and see if he's feeling any better.

to look out for – to try to find someone or something by searching

The men in the tower are **looking out for** escaped prisoners.

to look over – to examine

We must **look the school over** before sending our son there.

to look up to – to admire, to respect

It must be rewarding **to be looked up to** by so many people.

1. Fill in the correct particles or prepositions in the following sentences.

1. Planning officials are now looking ____ to the needs of the population in the year 2005.
2. Women have grown tired of being looked ____ by employers.
3. Do we have to pay to look ____ the castle?
4. Never look ____, you can't relieve the past.
5. Every child needs someone to look ____ and copy.

6. Will ten o'clock be late to look ____ for half an hour?
7. Many young performers fail to look ____ the first stage of their training.
8. Look ____ at the station.
9. We are looking ____ seeing you again soon.
10. I spent hours looking ____ the ring that I had dropped.
11. Who will look ____ the children while you go out to work?
12. My work hasn't been looked ____ for a week.
13. Give me time to look these samples ____.

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. I'm _____ a suitable hotel; can you suggest one?
a. looking for b. looking about c. looking over d. looking over
2. Give me time to _____ your suggestions _____.
a. look ... for b. look ...after c. look ... over d. look ...at
3. I _____ the station but couldn't see my friend anywhere.
a. looked for b. looked beyond c. looked around d. looked in
4. This home seems to have been _____.
a. looked after b. looked at c. looked out d. looked beyond
5. Every year the children _____ the holidays coming.
a. look out for b. look up to c. look down on d. look forward to
6. I thought I'd _____ on you while I was passing.
a. look about b. look after c. look at d. look in
7. _____ to the future, we can imagine a time when all cars will run on electricity.
a. Looking beyond b. Looking ahead c. Looking over d. Looking after
8. _____ Jim while you're in the airport.
a. Look up to b. Look forward to c. Look down on d. Look out for
9. It is easy to make judgements _____ at the past.
a. looking ahead b. looking back c. looking beyond d. looking over
10. The children spent too much time _____ television.
a. looking about b. looking at c. looking beyond d. looking after
11. The school _____ such behaviour.
a. looks forward to b. looks down on c. looks out for d. looks up to
12. I _____ him _____ being so brave.
a. looked ... up to c. looked ...out for
b. looked ... down on d. looked ... forward to
13. It's a foolish businessman who won't _____ the first year's profit.
a. look back b. look beyond c. look for d. look after

72 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. I'm glad to see you so much better; ...
 2. I've always looked up to Bill ...
 3. After looking the new students over, I could see that ...
 4. Looking about the room, ...
 5. The party which had been greatly looked forward to ...
 6. The police and the villagers are out in the woods, ...
 7. If you want to make a success of your life ...
 8. Some people are unable to look beyond ...
 9. He is looking out ...
 10. When we look back ...
 11. If you look after your new shoes ...
 12. Please don't wear that terrible suit; ...
 13. She wouldn't let her daughter marry a boy from a poor family, as ...
-
- a. ... we can now understand what caused the difficulty.
 - b. ... I'll look in again tomorrow.
 - c. ... she looked down on him and thought he was not worthy of her daughter.
 - d. ... how to get enough food for the day.
 - e. ... for his courage and determination.
 - f. ... you'll get looked at.
 - g. ... you have to learn to look ahead.
 - h. ... there wasn't a first-class brain among the lot.
 - i. ... they will last longer.
 - j. ... I could see no sign of life.
 - k. ... was ruined by the rude behaviour of an uninvited guest.
 - l. ... for a nice apartment downtown.
 - m. ... looking for the missing child.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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TO MAKE

to make for – to move especially quickly in the direction of something
We made for St Louis as fast as possible.

to make from – to produce; shape; form

The children's playhouse has been made from a pile of cardboard boxes

to make into – to change something or someone into something else or a kind of person.

Can you **make** this dress **into** a skirt?

to make out – to see clearly

You can just **make out** the farm in the distance.

to make of – to understand something in a particular way

I could **make** nothing **of** the chairman's remark.

to make over – to change

The garage has been made over into a playroom.

to make up – to be part of, complete

These three articles **make up** the whole book.

1. Fill in the correct particle or preposition in the following sentences.

1. Can you make ___ the shape of the ship over the horizon?
2. Can you make me a suit ___ the length of cloth?
3. Can you make anything ___ this strange letter?
4. It'll cost a lot of money to make the room ___.
5. After the concert, the crowd made ___ the nearest door.
6. Will you come, to make ___ the party.
7. School has made the boy ___ a coward.

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. It's a shame to see so many fine old houses being _____ flats.
a. made out b. made up c. made into
2. There's someone outside the window, but I can't _____ who it is.
a. make up b. make out c. make over
3. It started raining so we _____ shelter.
a. made into b. made for c. made over
4. Sue had to _____ her income as a pianist by teaching piano students.
a. make up b. make over c. make out
5. The natives _____ excellent boats _____ tree trunks.
a. make ... out b. make ... from c. make ... of
6. What do you _____ the latest idea?
a. make from b. make into c. make of

TEST YOUR ENGLISH

- [illegible]

3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. Mother can make a wonderful meal from bits of food ...
 2. Looking through the mist ...
 3. The builders laid the wrong floor tiles, so ...
 4. Most men are needed ...
 5. I don't know ...
 6. Though badly damaged by fire ...
 7. If we buy the disused church ...
-
- a. ... to make up the police force to its full strength.
 - b. ... left over from the day before.
 - c. ... the ship tried to make for her home port.
 - d. ... I could make out the figure of a woman standing under the lamp.
 - e. ... we could make it into an attractive home.
 - f. ... what to make of the boy's behaviour.
 - g. ... they'll have to make the floor over.

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TEST YOUR ENGLISH

9. I just don't have the money right now – I'll have to _____ him _____ for another week.
- a. put ... about b. put ... off c. put ... across

3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. Who's been putting about these stories ...
 2. It's going to rain; ...
 3. The opposition member's demand for an enquiring has put the government into a difficult position ...
 4. Would you please help me to put the shelf up, ...
 5. The working policy has put forward ...
 6. A report has been put out from ...
 7. Tonight's concert will be put off till next week, ...
 8. Advertisements are intended ...
 9. Don't forget ...
-
- a. ... as one of the singers has hurt his throat.
 - b. ... especially just before the election.
 - c. ... a good case for morning to a new site.
 - d. ... concerning the government's secret intentions?
 - e. ... I can't do it myself.
 - f. ... we'd better put away our things and go indoors.
 - g. ... to put across the best qualities of the product (to the public).
 - h. ... the government information office about the worsening unemployment figures.
 - i. ... to put in your full name and address.

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TO RUN

to run at – to move quickly on foot in order to take action

The brave woman **ran at** her attacker with a pair of scissors.

to run down – to knock down and damage something or wound someone with a vehicle or ship

The poor boy **has been run down** by a bus.

to run from – (of a performance, arrangement, etc) to continue, starting at (a date)

The play **ran from** 1951 to 1976.

to run high – to be excited, powerful

The sales at this auction usually **don't run high**.

to run off – to escape as from home or duty

Jim and Mary threatened to **run off** to get married, if Mary's father continued to refuse his permission for the wedding.

to run through – to pass through

You'll see what I mean when you **run** the film **through** the machine.

to run to – to complain to, to ask for help, advice

She **runs to** the doctor with every little pain.

1. Fill in the correct particle or preposition in the following sentences.

1. Interest in the game has been running ____ this year.
2. The box is crusted; did something run it ____?
3. I've had this tune running ____ my head.
4. My wife has run ____ and left me.
5. Don't run ____ me until your troubles!
6. The dog ran ____ the visitor and bit him.
7. The sale will run ____ next Monday.

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. It is no use _____ the teacher every time the other children behave badly, she won't listen to you.
a. running to b. running off c. running at
2. Our dog was very fond of the family, but had an unfortunate habit of _____, so we had to spend a lot of money on fences to keep him safe.
a. running through b. running high c. running of
3. If you _____ fence fast enough, you should be able to jump it.
a. run through b. run at c. run off
4. Your payments will _____ the first of the next month.
a. run down b. run from c. run high

78 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

5. Opposition to the government's action is _____ among the voters; it would not seem wise to call an election now.
 a. running through b. running off c. running high
6. This line of chalky soil _____ all the gardens in the neighbourhood.
 a. runs to b. runs down c. runs through
7. The daughter was _____ by a car just outside their home.
 a. run down b. run through c. run off

3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. The big ship had to take urgent actions ...
 2. You can't run off now, ...
 3. Feelings ran so high among the students when ...
 4. I'm not in the habit of running to the Council with any suggestion for improving the town, ...
 5. The news ran through the village, ...
 6. Do you know that ...
 7. Don't run at the angry animals, ...
- a. ... they cleared of the teacher's dismissal.
 b. ... this opera has been running from 1875.
 c. ... better stop and wait for a while.
 d. ... as they waited to hear about the future of their land.
 e. ... just when I need you.
 f. ... to avoid running down the little boat.
 g. ... but this is one I feel you should consider.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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TO SET

to set about – to start or deal with

How do you **set about** building a boat?

to set apart – to save something such as money or time

I have to **set** some hours **apart** specially for writing my paper.

to set back – to delay the advance of something

The cost of the war **was set back** national development by ten years.

to set down – to place something or someone down, as on the ground, furniture, etc.

The dinner guest **set down** his knife and fork with a look of complete satisfaction.

to set forward – to offer, suggest or explain (an idea)

The parliament **set forward** new laws and regulations.

to set in – (usually of bad weather or condition) to begin and seem likely to continue

You'd better paint the woodwork before decay **sets in**.

to set on – to put in position on top of something

Set the plates gently **on** the table, they are very delicate.

to set out – to begin any activity such as a profession

Her uncle helped her **to set out** as a professional singer

to set up – to start in business or in some other activity, as by giving money or other help; provide with something needed.

He gave his son some capital **to set him up**.

1. Fill in the correct particle or preposition in the following sentences.

1. The committee's plans are set ____ in the report.
2. He set his hands ____ my shoulder comfortingly.
3. I have a little money set ____ for our holidays.
4. His father set him ____ in the furniture trade.
5. Setting ____ in business is no easy job.
6. The fire in the factory set ____ production by several weeks.
7. I'd like to get home before darkness sets ____.
8. She set ____ clearing up after the party.
9. The bus sets the children ____ just outside school.

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. Then recent poor trade has _____ us _____ three months in our plans for sales development.
a. set ... down b. set ... out c. set ... back
2. It's 20 years since the students _____ on his life's work of discovering the valuable chemical.
a. set out b. set up c. set about

TEST YOUR ENGLISH

- 3. Match the two parts of the sentences.**

- ... set forward by the prime minister.
- ... as soon as severe storm covered the whole lakeshore area.
- ... so as not to hurt him.
- ... set out on his life's work of discovering the valuable chemical.
- ... the modernisation of China by many years.
- ... to help young people become professional singers.
- ... to poison her husband.
- ... he continued the long way home.
- ... but I did not know how to set about it.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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TO TAKE

to take aback – to greatly surprise or confuse
His sudden change of opinion **took** us all **aback**

to take away – to remove
These books are for reading in the library and may not **be taken away**.

to take down – to record something in writing
Let me **take down** your name and number.

to take for – suppose wrongly to be
Do you **take me for** a fool?

to take in – to lead or carry indoors or into a room
“May I **take you in** to dinner?” he said, offering the lady his arm.

to take over – to win control of
Military leaders **have taken over** the country.

to take up – to continue an activity or speech after interruption
Let's **take up** where we left off before our coffee break.

1. Fill in the correct particle or preposition in the following sentences.

1. Please, take the children ____, it's getting too cold out here.
2. She took ____ my telephone number.
3. Jenny took ____ the story when her sister forgot the next detail.
4. Our soldiers have succeeded in taking ____ some important enemy positions.
5. I was taken ____ by his rudeness.
6. I've often been taken ____ my daughter, to my delight.
7. Will you take the dog ____ for a walk or shall I?
8. I've just come in to take the dirty dishes ____.

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. When the weather gets warmer, we'll _____ the chairs _____ and have tea in the garden.
a. take ... away b. take ... away c. take ... aback
2. They were _____ by his unexpected appearance.
a. taken away b. taken down c. taken aback
3. I'll _____ the story where you left off.
a. take out b. take down c. take up
4. Go to the meeting and _____ everything that chairman says.
a. take down b. take aback c. take in
5. _____ the washing _____; it's raining.
a. Take ... down b. Take ... in c. Take ... out

6. If you can move up behind the gunman you may be able to _____ his gun _____ without a fight.
 a. take ... aback b. take ... down c. take ... away
7. I'm sorry, I _____ you _____ your brother, you are so much alike.
 a. took ... over b. took ... for c. took ... aback
8. The young prince was allowed to _____ the controls of the plane for a few minutes to his delight.
 a. take over b. take up c. take out

3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. I must warn you that ...
 2. When the letters have all been opened ...
 3. Please, don't take your hand away, ...
 4. I put the telephone down and ...
 5. Please, take the children out, ...
 6. He seemed ...
 7. Larger companies are taking over ...
 8. The traveller took the house for a hotel ...
- a. ... took up my work again.
 - b. ... the noise is making my head ache.
 - c. ... and the owner's daughter for a servant.
 - d. ... smaller firms by buying their shares.
 - e. ... anything you say may be taken down and repeated in court.
 - f. ... quite taken aback by the news.
 - g. ... taken them in to the director.
 - h. ... it makes me think that you don't like me.

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USE OF ENGLISH

TEST 1

PART 1

1. Choose the correct answer.

PEOPLE IN CONFLICT

There are 0 B everywhere: in families, between neighbours, between the boys and the girls of your class. What are the 1 for the conflicts? Perhaps the neighbours get angry because your football lands in their garden, or because your cassette-recorder is too 2 . Maybe adults say 3 things about your hairstyle or about the way you dress. Perhaps your mother has a serious 4 with you because of your boyfriend. Perhaps your brother and his 5 friend have become 6 rivals because they are in love with the 7 girl. Or a friend in your class cannot 8 which classmate – or teachers – he/she should invite to a party.

And if you 9 a newspaper, almost every day you will find reports about individuals that do not get along with each other at all. Lies, intolerance and discrimination often 10 serious problems which can lead to violence and even war. Northern Ireland is a sad example.

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|----|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 | A fights | B conflicts | C combats | D duels |
| 1 | A objectives | B aims | C reasons | D arguments |
| 2 | A loud | B noisy | C thunderous | D roaring |
| 3 | A selfish | B dirty | C mean | D nasty |
| 4 | A controversy | B dispute | C argument | D debate |
| 5 | A choice | B best | C prime | D select |
| 6 | A bitter | B vicious | C severe | D biting |
| 7 | A equal | B like | C same | D coincident |
| 8 | A resolve | B decide | C determine | D settle |
| 9 | A unfold | B exhibit | C expand | D open |
| 10 | A create | B cause | C induce | D effect |

PART 2

Read the text. If the line is correct put a tick (v) in the space provided. If the line has a word that shouldn't be there, write the word in the box provided.

- 0 Last night I went to the local School of
 1 Drama to see at the play for children.
 2 It was being acted by the amateur actors
 3 who were fond of their
 4 performance. It is a very interesting play
 5 about a boy who loves horses. But the one
 6 night he attacks some his horses: he blinds them
 7 with a knife. Why did he do it so? Why
 8 did he hurt the his horses he loved?
 9 A psychiatrist wants to find the answer and
 10 the play it is about his investigator

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PART 3

Read the text and think of one word which best fits each space. Write the word in the boxes provided.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL

In 1858, a French engineer, Thomé de Gamond arrived 0 in England with a plan
 1 to a twenty-one mile tunnel across the English Channel. He said that it 2 was be
 possible to build a platform in the centre of the Channel. The platform wall 3 was
 as a port and a railway station. The tunnel would be well-ventilated if tall chimneys
 were 4 built above sea-level. In 1860, a better 5 plan was put forward by an English-
 man, William Low. He 6 suggested that a double railway tunnel should be built. This
 would 7 solve the problem of ventilation, for if train 8 used this tunnel, it would
 draw in fresh air behind it. 42 years later, a tunnel was actually 9 built. If, at the
 time, the British had no feared invasion, it would have been 10 possible.

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PART 4

Read the text. Use the word given in capitals at the end each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. Write the word in the boxes provided.

AT THE SEASIDE

- 0 ____ more and more people are going
 1 abroad for their holidays, a third of British ____
 2 still go for a ____ seaside holiday in Britain.
 3 It is not ____ since nobody in Britain lives more
 4 than 120 kms from the sea. It was in the ____
 5 century, when ____ London society followed
 6 George IV to Brighton. He found the climate ____
 7 and built ____ a summer pavilion there. Today
 8 Brighton is very popular and in summer it is ____
 9 with people ____ their umbrellas to the beach.
 10 There are a lot of places of ____ in Brighton
 and people spend lot of money there.

THOUGH
 HOLIDAY
 TRADITION
 SURPRISE
 EIGHTEEN
 FASHION
 AGREE
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 CROWD
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PART 1

Choose the correct answer.

ENGLISH PUBS

Every country has its drinkable 0 C. Most countries also have a national drink. In England the national drink is beer, and the pub, is a 1 _____ English institution. At tables round a usually not very 2 _____ room people will be sitting and in front of each 3 _____ you will see a pint or halfpint mug of beer or fruit juice. This room is called the bar, but the 4 _____ term is used for the great counter of polished wood 5 _____ one end of the room. At their bar people will be standing 6 _____ with a drink, either in their hand or on a beer-mat. From time to time they will make a sip – for Englishmen sip their drinks – and then put down the mug to 7 _____ conversation. There is a 8 _____ atmosphere of warmth and cosiness. Comfort is essential, for here people do not drop in for a 9 _____ drink and go. They generally want to “make an evening of it,” talking to friends or 10 _____, until closing time.

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|----|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 0 | A customs | B addictions | C habits | D routines |
| 1 | A extraordinary | B peculiarly ✓ | C particular | D unusual |
| 2 | A extensive | B colossal | C large | D vast |
| 3 | A human | B person | C individual | D someone |
| 4 | A equivalent | B same | C like | D equal |
| 5 | A controls | B influences | C dominates | D regulates |
| 6 | A afresh | B repeatedly | C anew | D again |
| 7 | A prolong | B resume | C proceed | D continue |
| 8 | A general | B universal | C regular | D vague |
| 9 | A quick | B active | C speedy ✓ | D abrupt |
| 10 | A foreigner | B immigrant | C stranger | D alien |

PART 2

Read the text. If the line is correct put a tick (✓) in the space provided. If the line has a word that shouldn't be there, write the word in the box provided.

WIMBLEDON LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

- 0 When the All English Club hosts the first premier
 1 tennis championship of the world – the two weeks
 2 of the most superb tennis, with the most finest, top
 3 ranking players The championship dates back to 1877 and

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4 when a local Doctor, Henry Jones, decided to stage
 5 a tennis tournament to find the repair of the pony roller (which
 6 still on display with the grounds). In 1922 due to
 7 the Championship's increasing popularity with the All England
 8 Club moved to its current site in the Church Road where
 9 additional courts were added. Today there are some 17
 10 including the celebrated Centre Court. Originally an
 11 all-male event was, the Ladies made their debut
 12 in 1884. The whole event reaches its most climax in
 13 the second week with the Ladies final games on
 14 the Saturday and the Men's on the Sunday.

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PART 3

Read the text and think of one word which best fits each space.
 Write the words in the boxes provided.

A NOBLE GIFT

One of the most 0 famous monuments in the world, the Statue of Liberty, was 1 _____ to the United States of America in the 19th century by the people of France. The great statue, which was 2 _____ by the sculptor Auguste Bartoldi, took ten years to 3 _____. The actual figure was 4 _____ of copper supported by a metal framework which had been especially 5 _____ by Eifel. Before it could be transported to the U. S., a 6 _____ had to be fond of it, and, a 7 _____ had to be built. The site chosen was an 8 _____ at the entrance of New York Harbour. By 1844, a statue which was 151 feet 9 _____, had been erected in Paris. The following 10 _____, it was taken to pieces and sent to America. By the end of October 1886, the statue had been put together again and 11 _____ was officially presented to the American people. Ever since 12 _____, the great monument has been a symbol of liberty for the millions of people who have passed through New York Harbour to make their 13 _____ in America.

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PART 4

Read the text. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. Write the words in the boxes provided.

MEDICINE

- 0 Medicine is a science and art of healing ____.
- 1 to saving lives and relieving _____. A person becomes
- 2 ill when a part of the body does not function _____. They
- 3 may have been injured, caught an _____ disease or have
- 4 _____ a weakness or defect in their genes. There are
- 5 also psychiatric _____ of the mind. The human
- 6 body is a _____ machine capable of building and
- 7 _____ itself, provides it has a good supply of fresh
- 8 air, water and food. But if the _____ is serious, a
- 9 person may need _____ aid to help then get together.
- 10 Medical care begins with the diagnosis followed by to _____ cure it.

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SUFFER
PROPER
INFECTION
HEIR [ed]
ORDER
WONDER
REPAIR
ILL
MEDICINE

TREAT

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PART 1

Choose the right answer.

SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

In some form or another sport is an important part of the Englishmen's 0 B life. Of all sports at least two have the 1 _____ popularity 2 _____ Britons: football in winter and golf in summer. One can 3 _____ mention rugby, a 4 _____ of English football in which the players 5 _____ their hands for carrying the ball. The game is played by 6 _____ of 15 men with an oval ball. 7 _____ sports such as tennis, cricket, boxing are also very popular in England. Young people do athletics. But people who are fond of fishing or hunting 8 _____ with their sports even in middle age.

Probably the most popular sport in Britain is 9 _____ walking. People would go out into the country at the weekends, whole families, and spend their time walking 10 _____ in the more attractive scenery.

Britain has the 11 _____ of a sporting nation, that is why most of sport terms are English.

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|----|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 0 | A common | B daily | C usual | D ordinary |
| 1 | A numerous | B famed | C greatest | D countless |
| 2 | A between | B among | C amidst | D surrounded by |
| 3 | A also | B in addition | C moreover | D further |
| 4 | A shape | B desire | C form | D invention |
| 5 | A train | B use | C manage | D spend |
| 6 | A gang | B band | C group | D team |
| 7 | A Additional | B Other | C Different | D Extra |
| 8 | A renew | B prolong | C continue | D persist |
| 9 | A simply | B elementary | C easy | D naturally |
| 10 | A principally | B primarily | C mainly | D especially |
| 11 | A nature | B prominence | C reputation | D distinction |

PART 2

Read the text. If the line is correct put a tick (v) in the space provided. If the line has a word that shouldn't be there, write the word in the box provided.

THE FIRST MEN TO FLY

0 We always wanted to fly. For hundreds of years
1 the people they watched the birds flying and wished
2 that they could fly too. Birds fly too very easily.
3 They beat the air with all their wings and climb up
4 through the whole air. Then they spread their
5 wings and float on the air. The air keeps them up.
6 Men knew how to make kites hundreds of years before
7 ago. "If kites can stay up in the air, perhaps we
8 can," they thought. At first time they made wings
9 like birds. Then they jumped off high buildings and they
10 tried to fly. Many men did this but they all failed
11 to fly. They crashed on to the ground. Some were
12 killed and some were badly hurt. After the many
13 times they stopped trying to fly with wings. Then
14 they began to build balloons. The first ones were
15 being made of thin cloth and paper. They were not safe.

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PART 3

Read the text and think of one word which best fits each space.
Write the words in the boxes provided.

MONSTER OR FISH?

Fishermen or sailors sometimes 0 *claim* to have seen monsters in the sea. Though people have often loved at stories 1 _____ by seamen, it is now known that many of these 'monsters' are 2 _____ strange fish. Occasionally, 3 _____ creatures are washed to the shore, but they are 4 _____ caught out at sea. Some time ago, however, a peculiar fish was caught 5 _____ Madagascar. A small fishing-boat was 6 _____ miles out to sea by the powerful fish as it pulled on the line. 7 _____ that this was no ordinary fish, the fisherman 8 _____ every effort not to damage it in 9 _____ way. When it was eventually brought to shore, it was 10 _____ to be over 13 feet long. It had a head 11 _____ a horse, big blue eyes, shining silver skin, and a bright red tail. The fish, 12 _____ has since sent to a museum where it is being examined by a scientist, is called an oarfish. Such creatures have rarely been seen 13 _____ by a man as they live at a depth of six hundred feet.

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PART 4

Read the text. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. Write the words in the boxes provided.

SPACE EXPLORATION

- 0 *Sputnik 1* was an ____ satellite. The first person
 1 to travel in space was Y. Gagarin on board the ____
 2 *Vostok 1*. This success inspired the U.S. to set up its space ____
 3 programme. An American space probe, sent back the ____
 4 ____ of Mars. In 1969, the American astronauts set foot
 5 on the Moon. Their steps were seen by TV ____ all over
 6 the world. 3 years earlier the Russian probe was ____ enough
 to send back the first pictures from the Moon's surface.
 7 The ____ that enabled space exploration to go ahead was
 8 the computer ____ a spacecraft into orbit and guiding its
 9 progress, involves complete ____ which can be made
 10 only by computers very ____.

MAN
 SPACE
 EXPLORE
 CLOSE
 PHOTO
 VIEW
 POWER
 INVENT
 PLACE
 CALCULATE
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PART 1

Choose the correct answer.

MOUNT VERNON

Mount Vernon, the 0 B of George and Martha Washington, is 1 ____ along the shore of the Potomac River a few miles south of Washington, D. C. In 2 ____ of George Washington, as ships of the U.S. navy, pass Mount Vernon, the ship's crew stand at 3 ____.

The 4 ____ plantation was passed on to George Washington from his older brother, and at one time 5 ____ 8,000 acres. On Mount Vernon, George Washington built five 6 ____ farms and a fishery. There were about 90 people that lived and worked on the 7 ____ Mansion House Farm and 150 others lived on the remaining four farms. These farms 8 ____ them with nearly everything they needed for 9 ____ existence. They grew their own food and raised their own animals. The plantation was 10 ____ self-sufficient.

At the end of one of the 11 ____ brick walks is the tomb of George and Martha Washington. George Washington had built the tomb for his brother and knew that upon his own death, he would also 12 ____ on his 13 ____ Mount Vernon.

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|----|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0 | A seat | B home | C quarters | D habitat |
| 1 | A found | B located | C positioned | D placed |
| 2 | A admiration | B dignity | C worship | D honour |
| 3 | A consideration | B application | C reflection | D attention |
| 4 | A famous | B esteemed | C famed | D celebrated |
| 5 | A accommodated | B involved | C included | D embraced |
| 6 | A finished | B complete | C whole | D total |
| 7 | A chief | B principal | C main | D leading |
| 8 | A accumulated | B reserved | C supplied | D gave |
| 9 | A commonplace | B everyday | C common | D ordinary |
| 10 | A entirely | B thoroughly | C perfectly | D totally |
| 11 | A beautiful | B fair | C handsome | D elegant |
| 12 | A rest | B relax | C repose | D laze |
| 13 | A sweet | B prized | C beloved | D valued |

PART 2

Read the text. If the line is correct put a tick (v) in the space provided. If the line has a word that shouldn't be there, write the word in the box provided.

TRAFFIC

0 Traffic it means everything and everybody is using
1 the roads. Trams and buses are taking people to school
2 or to work are traffic. Cars and motorcycles are too
3 traffic. People who riding bicycles on the roads are
4 traffic. You are a part of the traffic when you walk
5 along the pavement or across the road. Today more
6 people they live in cities. As a result, there is a great deal
7 of traffic and many of the roads are too narrow. That is
8 why there are a great many of accidents. In cities all
9 over the world the thousands of people die or
10 are hurt in traffic accidents. Some people say we must to
11 improve our roads. We do it by making them more
12 wider and straighter. Accidents often are happen on
13 narrow roads or on corners. Drivers cannot see around
14 corners. They cannot see traffic which coming towards
15 them. When roads are improved, corners all are changed.
That is a very good idea to improve the roads.

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PART 3

Read the text and think of one word which best fits each space.
Write the words in the boxes provided.

BRASILIA

Though Brasilia is one of the richest countries in the 0 ____, much of it has not yet been developed. It was mainly for the 1 ____ that the Brazilian government decided to have a new city 2 ____ 600 miles north-west of Rio de Janeiro. 3 ____ by the great architect Lucio Costa, the new city, Brasilia, 4 ____ Rio de Janeiro in 1960. Brasilia has been 5 ____ planned for modern living. Its wide roads, which can take 14 lanes of 6 ____, have been kept away from living areas. Children do not have to 7 ____ busy streets to go to school. Housewives can 8 ____ shopping centres on foot, for in these specially designed living 9 ____, cars are unnecessary. At first, the government had great 10 ____ in persuading people to leave Rio and 11 ____ in Brasilia. Since 1960, however, the 12 ____ has been growing all the time. Brasilia has quickly 13 ____ itself as the capital of the country. The idea to have the capital moved to 14 ____ inland will have a great effect on the future of Brazil.

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PART 4

Read the text. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. Write the words in the boxes provided.

WELCOME TO ST PETERSBURG

0 The ___ palaces and cathedrals, beautiful
 1 bridges over Venice-like canals ___ squares
 2 and wide streets, ___ sculptures and lacy
 3 iron grills, the ___ architecture of buildings
 4 make St Petersburg one of the most ___ cities in
 5 Europe. In spring the city is full of ___ nature. A
 6 lot of musical and ___ festivals are held in
 7 the city. For sports fans the city offers the
 8 and exciting events which are celebrated in
 9 atmosphere. The period of ___ White Nights
 10 begins in June, so ___ described by Pushkin
 and Dostoevsky. Welcome to St Petersburg.

0 FASCINATE
 1 SPACE
 2 MONUMENT
 3 IMPRESS
 4 ELEGANCE
 5 AWAKE
 6 THEATRE
 7 THRILL
 8 JOY
 9 ROMANCE
 10 POETRY

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PART 1

Choose the right answer.

PRESENT GIVING

Presents and present giving should be 0 A. The whole 1 ____ of giving presents is that you should enjoy planning a 2 ____ pleasure and surprise for someone. The 3 ____ of a present is the 4 ____ important thing about it. What matters is that it is a token of your love and 5 ____ of the person. Those who never give anything away, are 6 ____ to be disappointed and unhappy people.

An 7 ____ present should be something one will like and want, not just something you like. Everyone has simple 8 ____ as well as 9 ____ ones and you can usually find something inexpensive to any or 10 ____ to make. The simplest present is often the most appreciated. The most successful present givers shop all year 11 ____ for presents. They see just the right present for a friend, buy it, then and there at once and put it 12 ____ till it wanted. In this case, you can keep a list of 13 ____ presents for your friends so that when the time comes, you can go out to buy something special

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|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 0 A fun | B sport | C merriment | D amusement |
| 1 A concept | B opinion | C idea | D impression |
| 2 A uncommon | B distinctive | C different | D special |
| 3 A benefit | B prize | C value | D virtue |
| 4 A smallest | B least | C tiniest | D minimum |
| 5 A improvement | B appreciation | C esteem | D enjoyment |
| 6 A sure | B fixed | C steady | D convinced |
| 7 A imaginary | B ideal | C supreme | D faultless |
| 8 A tastes | B flavours | C tries | D savours |
| 9 A excessive | B exaggerated | C extravagant | D extreme |
| 10 A comfortable | B effortless | C gentle | D easy |
| 11 A distracted | B away | C absent | D not at home |
| 12 A distracted | B acceptable | C suitable | D gratifying |

PART 2

Read the text. If the line is correct put a tick (v) in the space provided. If the line has a word that shouldn't be there, write the word in the box provided.

VOLCANOES

0 The inside of the earth is a very, very hot. Because
 1 it is very hot, the rock has been melted like ice. It
 2 has become liquid, like water. It is always boiling,
 3 like water in a kettle. If you have seen the kettle boiling
 4 you know that the steam and boiling water they try to get
 5 out. The very hot and melted rock inside the earth also
 6 tries to get out. Usually it is cannot because the outside of
 7 the earth is being too thick and strong.
 8 But in the same places the outside of the earth is
 9 thin and weak. Sometimes a crack appears. The hot
 10 melted rock pushes up through the whole crack and
 11 bursts through it. Steam and gas shoot up into the
 12 air and the hot melted lava pours out. Big pieces of
 13 rock may be thrown high up into the air.
 14 After a while the volcano becomes quiet again. The all
 15 melted lava becomes hard again. Later the same thing
 happens again and again.

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PART 3

Read the text and think of one word which best fits each space.
Write the words in the boxes provided.

We were beginning to get more and more fed 0 ___ with the "holiday by the sea." We always 1 ___ to go to the south coast regularly for 2 ___ fortnight every summer. There was not a chance to 3 ___ a proper summer holiday last 4 ___, so we decided we'd 5 ___ have some sort of a winter holiday. Some friends of 6 ___ had told us we might 7 ___ enjoy a skiing holiday, but it was always 8 ___ cold you had to 9 ___ skiing just to keep warm. We only had eight days 10 ___ of our normal fortnight away. All together, with the return flight, accommodation, etc., it came to 11 ___ £125 for the three of 12 ___. And it was 13 ___ any penny. I'd 14 ___ recommend a holiday like this to anyone.

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PART 4

Read the text. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. Write the words in the boxes provided.

THEATRE

0 Theatre is one of the ____ forms of entertainment.
 1 In the Middle Ages, early dramas were often ____
 2 and ____ in churches. For instance, *mystery plays*
 3 told Bible stories in a ____ a colourful way.
 4 The first ____ theatres were built in the times of
 5 Shakespeare. These theatres were ____, it wasn't
 6 until the late 1600s that theatres were ____.
 7 Many early plays were set in exotic _____. But in
 8 the last 100 years, ____ have written more about
 9 ordinary characters and _____. In the 1960s, many
 10 plays were *kitchen sink* dramas ____ life in very
 ordinary homes.

0 OLD
 1 RELIGION
 2 STAGE
 3 DRAMA
 4 ENGLAND
 5 COVER
 6 ROOF
 7 LOCATE
 8 PLAY
 9 SITUATED
 10 SHOW

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PART 1

Choose the right answer.

LEAVING ONE'S HOME

Every year thousands of people leave their homes and 0 B to another area or even another country, some of them 1 ____ and others for good. Many of them have mainly economic 2 ____ like Helen when she decided to go and work in Australia. Do you 3 ____ her reasons? Others have personal or political reasons - or a 4 ____ of reasons. A school leaver may go abroad as an au pair, for 5 _____. Employees of multi-national firms may be transferred to another 6 _____, and their families may have moved to them. Unemployed or badly-paid people may move to a 7 _____ where the job situation is better. A person in love with somebody of a 8 _____ nationality may decide to live in his/her parents' home country. And people 9 _____ for political or religious reasons may leave and ask for political 10 _____ in another country.

Most people have certain 11 _____ of their new home: a healthier climate, better working 12 _____, higher wages, cheaper homes, etc.

But of course nobody leaves without anxieties. People may ask themselves: will I have language problems? Will I be 13 _____? Will I have enough money?

Before people can leave a lot of preparations have to be 14 _____. But, however, carefully they prepare their move, there will 15 _____ be something they have not thought of.

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| 0 A drive | B move | C transfer | D proceed |
| 1 A temporarily | B briefly | C momentary | D shortly |
| 2 A arguments | B aims | C motives | D reasons |
| 3 A recollect | B remind | C recall | D remember |
| 4 A diversity | B variety | C change | D difference |
| 5 A model | B sample | C example | D pattern |
| 6 A part | B branch | C division | D department |
| 7 A spot | B region | C location | D place |
| 8 A different | B unlike | C opposite | D various |
| 9 A tormented | B annoyed | C persecuted | D harassed |
| 10 A shelter | B asylum | C home | D refuge |
| 11 A thoughts | B hopes | C expectations | D anticipations |
| 12 A situations | B conditions | C circumstances | D cases |
| 13 A welcome | B greeted | C received | D accepted |
| 14 A produced | B created | C made | D formed |
| 15 A constantly | B evermore | C perpetually | D always |

PART 2

Read the text. If the line is correct put a tick (v) in the space provided. If the line has a word that shouldn't be there, write the word in the box provided.

DISNEYLAND

0 The Disneyland is the original theme park,
 1 "The Happiest Place on Earth" with over 60
 2 attractions and being home to Disney Characters.
 3 It's a place where magic fills the air:
 4 the parades, the rides, the many of dining experiences
 5 and one-of-a-kind shops which filled with rare Disney
 6 treasures. The Disneyland Park is an experience not to
 7 be missed. Disneyland is located right in the middle
 8 of Southern California, but 40 miles from LA airport,
 9 and about a 2 hour drive from San Diego. It is a worth
 10 visiting if you have only one day in Southern California.
 11 In Disneyland one can visit 7 different various lands
 12 based on more favourite Disney themes of yesterday,
 13 tomorrow and fantasy. If you are tired of attractions, can
 14 relax on sandy beaches, swim with sharks or try
 15 ride the giant surf wave. Children will not never
 16 forget time spent in the world of holidays united
 17 in the resort. Come and enjoy!

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PART 3

Read the text and think of one word which best fits each space.

Write the words in the spaces provided.

A few months 0 ____ Mr and Mrs Smith had 1 ____ big problem. He 2 ____ a chance to get a promotion 3 ____ work. Naturally, she 4 ____ him to look 5 ____ best at all times 6 ____ to make a 7 ____ good impression at 8 _____. She worked very 9 ____ to make his clothes 10 ____ clean. But in 11 ____ of all her hard work. She could 12 ____ get his shirts as 13 ____ as she wanted them to 14 ____.

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PART 4

Read the text. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. Write the words in the boxes provided.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

0 The UK is ____ four countries – England, Wales,
 1 Scotland and Northern Ireland. England is the ____
 2 and most ____ populated – a country of rolling
 3 hills and rich farmland. The south-east, with its ____
 4 ridges and broad valleys is ____ heavily
 5 populated and ____ farmed. Dairy farming is
 6 ____ in the west and south-west. In the north
 7 many people live in big ____ cities. Many
 8 English people are ____ from the Angles, Saxons
 9 and Normans. But there was a rich mixture of ____
 because over the centuries people have come here. This
 10 century ____ have come from Europe, Asia and
 the Caribbean.

0 REAL
 1 BIG
 2 DENSE
 3 GRASS
 4 SPECIAL
 5 INTENSE
 6 DOMINATE
 7 INDUSTRY
 8 DESCEND
 9 NATION)

10 MIGRATE

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PART 1

Choose the correct answer.

TELEVISION, ITS ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Television now plays such an important 0 D in so many people's lives that it is 1 ____ for us to decide whether it is a blessing or a 2 ____ . Obviously, television has both 3 ____ and disadvantages. But do the former 4 ____ the latter?

In the first place television keeps one 5 ____ about current events, allows to 6 ____ the latest developments in science and politics, and 7 ____ an 8 ____ series of programmes which are both instructive and stimulating. The most 9 ____ countries and the strangest customs are brought 10 ____ into one's sitting room. It could be argued that the radio 11 ____ this service just as well; but on television everything is much more real. Yet here again there is a danger. The television screen itself has a terrible 12 ____ physical fascination for us. It begins to 13 ____ our lives. It often happens that if your TV set has broken down you 14 ____ find that you actually begin to talk to each other again. It makes one think, doesn't it?

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| 0 A section | B segment | C element | D part |
| 1 A basic | B indispensable | C essential | D fundamental |
| 2 A curse | B ban | C condemn | D denounce |
| 3 A advantages | B profits | C benefits | D favours |
| 4 A counteract | B dwarf | C outweigh | D supersede |
| 5 A instructed | B informed | C acquainted | D taught |
| 6 A observe | B succeed | C obey | D follow |
| 7 A proposes | B attempts | C tenders | D offers |
| 8 A constant | B endless | C continuous | D everlasting |
| 9 A unfriendly | B remote | C distant | D separated |
| 10 A suitable | B right | C correct | D fit |
| 11 A completes | B achieves | C pretends | D performs |
| 12 A particular | B somewhat | C almost | D peculiar |
| 13 A dominate | B manage | C control | D regulate |
| 14 A swiftly | B unexpectedly | C suddenly | D immediately |
| 15 A extra | B greater | C further | D more |

PART 2

Read the text. If the line is correct put a tick (v) in the space provided. If the line has a word that shouldn't be there, write the word in the box provided.

THE WALKMAN

0 Like all the best ideas, it was a most brilliant
1 one. More than fifteen years ago on from the
2 first ever design, there has never been a product
3 that defines personal listening freedom more better
4 than a "Walkman." Legend has it that Akio Morita
5 had wanted a new way of listening to his beloved
6 opera without being disturbing others, but even
7 the Sony's founder was surprised that his invention
8 would revolutionise the listening habits of well over
9 65 million music fans the whole world over. Last
10 year alone, over all 3 million "Walkmans" were sold
11 worldwide. The Sony "Walkman" range now includes
12 a wide choice of some features for any lifestyle
13 including radio/cassettes, recording functions, and
14 in the vibrant "Sports Walkman" range, splash and
15 snow proof and sand resistant facilities. Here there's
16 a "Walkman" that is the right for you and for the way
17 you live your life.

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PART 3

Read the text and think of one word which best fits each space.
Write the words in the boxes provided.

THE LAST ONE?

After 0 ____ an article entitled "Cigarette Smoking and Your Health" I lit a cigarette to 1 ____ my nerves. I smoked with concentration and pleasure as I was 2 ____ that this would be my last cigarette. For a 3 ____ week I did not smoke at 4 ____ and during this time, my wife suffered terribly. I had all the 5 ____ symptoms of someone giving 6 ____ smoking: a bad temper and an 7 ____ appetite. My friends kept on 8 ____ me cigarettes and cigars. They made no effort to hide their amusement whenever I produced a 9 ____ of sweets for my pocket. After seven days of this I went 10 ____ a party. Everybody around me was smoking and I felt extremely 11 _____. When my old friend Brian 12 ____ me to accept a cigarette, it was more than I could bear. I took one guiltily, lit it and 13 ____ with satisfaction. My wife was delighted that things had 14 ____ to normal once more. Anyway, as Brian pointed out, it is the easiest thing in the world to give up smoking. He himself has done it 15 ____ of times.

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PART 4

Read the text. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. Write the words in the boxes provided.

MYTHS OR LEGENDS

- 0 Wiltshire is ___ rich in the
 1 the ritual monuments of early man. The ___
 2 and ___ stone circle at Stonehenge, set in
 3 Wiltshire, is one of the most famous ___
 4 monuments in the world and has created ___
 5 speculation for scientists concerned with ____.
 6 The ___ of Stonehenge began about 5,000
 7 years ago, but was altered several time in the ___
 8 1,500 years ___ to Stonehenge can discover
 the history and legends which surround the circle
 9 with a ___ three-part audio tour. It gives
 10 general ___ concerning the stones.
- 0 EXTRAORDINARY
 1 MYTH
 2 INSPIRE
 3 HISTORY
 4 END
 5 INTERPRETATION
 6 BUILD
 7 FOLLOW
 8 VISIT
 9 COMPLIMENT
 10 INFORM

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PART 1

Choose the correct answer.

ON READING

My dear friend

You ask me for 0 C on reading. That is a very 1 thing to do. How can I possibly 2 what will interest other people? If you are fond of detective stories you will read them 3 , you'll "swallow" them. If a book is on an 4 subject, and a subject you are interested in, you'll want to read more 5 , and "digest" it. If the book is in English, that may 6 slow progress for you. But I don't 7 you to read too slowly. And don't 8 reading a book unless you see from the "first pages, that you can read it with ease and 9 don't try to run before you can walk." There are plenty of books that have been rewritten in simple language and 10 too, if necessary. Don't stop every time you come to a word or phrase you don't know. Read the 11 chapter quickly. Quite often you'll find the unknown word comes 12 , perhaps several times, and by the end of the chapter you'll have found out its meaning by 13 . The 14 to use a dictionary perhaps 10 or 20 times a page makes reading very 15 and tiring.

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| 0 A caption | B warning | C advice | D instruction |
| 1 A demanding | B difficult | C trying | D arduous |
| 2 A ascertain | B discriminate | C know | D distinguish |
| 3 A headlong | B quickly | C soon | D presently |
| 4 A important | B weighty | C famous | D principle |
| 5 A gradually | B tired | C leisurely | D slowly |
| 6 A say | B intend | C mean | D plan |
| 7 A counsel | B advise | C warn | D recommend |
| 8 A initiate | B jump | C originate | D start |
| 9 A accordance | B understanding | C harmony | D agreement |
| 10 A restricted | B lessened | C shortened | D limited |
| 11 A whole | B total | C integral | D uncut |
| 12 A again | B anew | C repeatedly | D afresh |
| 13 A insight | B penetration | C intuition | D instinct |
| 14 A claim | B desire | C wish | D need |
| 15 A commonplace | B dull | C stupid | D sad |

PART 2

Read the text. If the line is correct put a tick (v) in the space provided. If the line has a word that shouldn't be there, write the word in the box provided.

MALAYSIA

0 This year my family went to on a trip to
1 Malaysia for the three weeks. We visited all
2 sorts of different places. The weather is normally
3 between 35 and 45°C at all day and night. It's
4 very warm. When you go to the most poorest
5 towns, you get lots of beggars on the streets who are
6 follow you about for your ages in search of any
7 spare money or food. The houses are no more than
8 small wooden sheds, normally alongside the rivers.
9 We went on river tours which took all us through the
10 floating markets where people came alongside with
11 you, standing on wooden boats selling merchandise,
12 for cheap prices. On a snake farm I held myself
13 a python snake. We visited crocodile farms either.
14 We saw more enough lizards, monkeys, crocodiles
15 and snakes on the road or in the rivers. If anyone gets
16 the chance to go there I would recommend them to sure
17 jump at the chance. It was brilliant too.

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PART 3

Read the text and think of one word which best fits each space.
Write the words in the boxes provided.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE

Perhaps the most 0 ____ building of the 19th century was The Crystal Palace which was 1 ____ in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851. The Crystal Palace was 2 ____ from all other buildings in the world for it was made 3 ____ iron and glass. It was one of the biggest buildings of all 4 ____ and a lot of people from many countries came to 5 ____ it. A great many goods were sent to the exhibition from 6 ____ parts of the world. There was also a great 7 ____ of machinery on display. The most 8 ____ piece of machinery on show was Nasmyth's steam hammer. Though in 9 ____ days, travelling was not as 10 ____ as it is today, steam boats carried thousands of visitors 11 ____ the Channel from Europe. On arriving 12 ____ England, they were taken to The Crystal Palace by train. There were six million visitors in all, and by profits from the exhibition were 13 ____ to build museums and colleges. Later, The Crystal Palace was 14 ____ to South London. It 15 ____ one of the most famous buildings in the world until it was burnt down in 1936.

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PART 4

Read the text. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. Write the words in the boxes provided.

LONDON TRANSPORT

- 0 London transport is the ____ urban
 1 transport ____ in Europe, covering
 2 an ____ area of over 630 square miles.
 3 Each ____ day, about 2.8 passenger
 4 journeys are made on 470 ____ trains,
 5 which run along 250 miles of route. In ____
 6 nearly 4 million ____ trips are made
 7 on buses. 100 routes are operated by ____
 8 companies under control. 85% of London ____
 use public transport.
 9 The London Transport Museum is a unique ____
 10 Frequent special ____ focus on particular
 aspects of transport in London.

- 0 LARGE
 1 ORGANISE
 2 OPERATE
 3 WORK
 4 UNDERGROUND
 5 ADD
 6 PASS
 7 DEPEND
 8 COMMUTE
 9 COLLECT
 10 EXHIBIT

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PART

Choose the right answer

ABOUT ENGLISH WEATHER

English weather on the whole is not 0 B good. It is very damp, they have a great 1 ____ of rain and the English summer is usually 2 _____. They 3 ____ during winter to have two or three months of 4 ____ good weather. But usually when the summer comes, summer months are rather cold, 5 ____ with a great deal of rain. The weather is very 6 ____ and one never knows when there are going to be 7 ____ periods of rain. One can never 8 ____ on the weather. The English winter on the whole is not as 9 ____ as the Russian winter. They have some frost and snow. Again in England they don't have a great deal of snow and it is not very 10 _____. The most 11 ____ aspect of English weather is fog. In autumn the weather is very damp and 12 _____. It is partly 13 ____ by the fact that many people have fireplaces in their homes. When people 14 ____ round the fire the cold and dampness outside doesn't 15 ____ to matter so much.

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|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 0 A differently | B exceptionally | C unusually | D abnormally |
| 1 A treat | B act | C deal | D cope |
| 2 A misleading | B disappointing | C displeasing | D dissatisfying |
| 3 A think | B hope | C expect | D anticipate |
| 4 A extremely | B utmost | C furthest | D outermost |
| 5 A continually | B evermore | C forever | D always |
| 6 A wavering | B unstable | C changeable | D inconstant |
| 7 A long | B extensive | C prolonged | D lengthy |
| 8 A trust | B depend | C confide | D rely |
| 9 A distressing | B intense | C hard | D severe |
| 10 A bottomless | B low | C deep | D unplumbed |
| 11 A disagreeable | B offensive | C repulsive | D unpleasant |
| 12 A nasty | B polluted | C sickening | D indecent |
| 13 A repaid | B compensated | C balanced | D recompensated |
| 14 A assemble | B collect | C obtain | D gather |
| 15 A look | B appeal | C seem | D appear |

PART 2

Read the text. If the line is correct put a tick (v) in the space provided. If the line has a word that shouldn't be there, write the word in the space provided.

THE SCHOOL

0 The Intensive School of English is one of the most
1 popular schools in Brighton. We hear offer a unique
2 and flexible programme of the high quality, low price
3 classes for adults, young adults and teenagers who
4 wish to learn English quickly. It is being
5 a teacher training centre which has the worldwide
6 reputation for combining quality and value in both
7 English language teaching and with teacher training.
8 The school is situated in the Duke Street in the heart
9 of the beautiful and old town. Overlooking the sea,
10 we are only in 2 minutes from the beach and 5 minutes
11 from both the bus and the railway stations. Duke
12 Street is a busy exciting area is full of cafes, bars, pubs
13 and shops. The school itself is a lively, friendly and
14 truly cosmopolitan with over 30 different country
15 student nationalities regularly in attendance. It has its
16 own cafe, language speaking laboratory and library.
17 Classrooms all are modern, bright and well-equipped.
18 The teachers are have been chosen very carefully.

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PART 3

Read the text and think of one word which best fits each space.
Write the words in the spaces provided.

IMPRESSIONS OF NEW YORK CITY

It's strange – before I came, I was a 0 ____ afraid of New York. You know the size of the place and 1 ____ you read about crime, drugs, and 2 ____ on. But as 3 ____ as I stepped out of the subway 4 ____ the streets of Manhattan, I 5 ____ at home. I didn't feel like a 6 ____ at all – I don't know, perhaps, it was 7 ____ there are so many strangers here, people of all races and colours. Of course I 8 ____ been up the World Trade Center – I 9 ____ find the skyscrapers incredible. 10 ____ you look up from the street, you can 11 ____ see the sky. I love the view 12 ____ the Statue of Liberty, the cafés and music clubs in Greenwich Village, but my 13 ____ place is Central Park. I like the atmosphere, the families out 14 ____ their dogs and so on. The impression of New York is like 15 ____ the whole world is just one city.

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PART 4

Read the text. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. Write the words in the boxes provided.

RIVERSIDE LONDON

- 0 Since the Roman ____, the Thames has
 1 been ____ to London's history. From its
 2 upper ____ far beyond Windsor Castle, the
 3 river flows greatest treasures ____ the sea at
 the mighty Thames Barrier.
 4 Explore Hamton Court, take a ____ stroll
 5 through the famous ____ gardens or watch
 6 ____ players on the indoor "real" medieval
 tennis court. As you travel by river through the heart
 7 of London, you get a ____ view of the main sights.
 8 You should surely see Tower Bridge with its ____
 9 views. Down river is Docklands with its ____
 10 architecture. Docklands Visitors Centre provides ____
 11 information about this ____ district.
- 0 INVADE
 1 CENTRE
 2 REACH
 3 APPROACH
 4 LEISURE
 5 LANDSCAPE
 6 ENTHUSIAST
 7 FANTASY
 8 PANORAMA
 9 INNOVATE
 10 USE
 11 FASCINATE

0	<i>invasion</i>
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PART 1

Choose the right answer.

THE SEA

What do we know about the sea? We all have 0 C it. Most of us have swum or played in it. We know that it looks very 1 when the sun is 2 on it. We also know that it can be 3 pretty when it is 4 . What other things do we know about it?

The first thing to 5 is that the sea is very big. Look at the map of the world. There is less 6 than sea. The sea 7 three quarters of the world. The sea is 8 very deep in some places. There is one 9 near Japan, where the sea is 10 11 kilometres deep! The 11 mountain in the world is about nine kilometres high. The sea water is very salty. You can 12 the salt. Some 13 of the sea are less salty than other ones. In most parts of the sea there are 14 of fishes and plants. Some live near the 15 of the sea. Others live deep down. The sea is full of wonders.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 0 | A distinguished | B scanned | C seen | D observed |
| 1 | A pretty | B handsome | C attractive | D elegant |
| 2 | A beaming | B twinkling | C shining | D gleaming |
| 3 | A fewer | B less | C smaller | D reduced |
| 4 | A scratch | B rough | C crude | D severe |
| 5 | A recollect | B recall | C memorize | D remember |
| 6 | A land | B earth | C ground | D soil |
| 7 | A conceals | B disguises | C covers | D curtains |
| 8 | A furthermore | B also | C moreover | D besides |
| 9 | A spot | B mark | C stain | D blot |
| 10 | A practically | B close up | C almost | D nearly |
| 11 | A most elevated | B highest | C loftiest | D most raised |
| 12 | A taste | B sample | C test | D experience |
| 13 | A pieces | B segments | C parts | D elements |
| 14 | A abundance | B plenty | C bounty | D fullness |
| 15 | A crown | B peak | C tip | D top |

PART 2

Read the text. If the line is correct put a tick (v) in the space provided. If the line has a word that shouldn't be there, write the word in the box provided.

AN AIRPORT

- 0 Have you ever visited an airport? It is often been
 1 a very exciting place. If you are near an airport,
 2 why you not go inside? You do not have to be
 3 a passenger to go inside it. Sometimes but you
 4 may have to pay to enter an airport but is always
 5 be a small amount.
 6 An airport it is usually full of people. Some of
 7 them will be passengers. Some have just arrived
 8 by plane and they are now waiting for transport to take
 them home. Others are waiting to go on
 9 planes that will take them to the another city or
 10 another country. They are buying something or
 11 talking to their some friends. Above the airport
 12 the planes may be circling in the air. They are
 13 waiting their turn where to land. There must be
 14 someone who to control all these places. If you
 15 have look around the airport you will see the
 16 control tower where the men who control the
 17 planes work. If they make really a mistake people may be killed.

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PART 3

Read the text and think of one word which best fits each space.

Write the words in the boxes provided.

DID YOU WANT TO TELL ME SOMETHING?

Dentists always 0 ___ questions when it is 1 ___ for you to answer. My dentist had 2 ___ pulled out one of my teeth and had told me to 3 ___ for a while. I tried to say 4 ___, but my mouth was 5 ___ of cotton-wool. He knew I 6 ___ birds' eggs and asked me 7 ___ my collection was growing. He then asked 8 ___ how my brother was and whether I 9 ___ my new job in London. In answer 10 ___ these questions I either nodded 11 ___ made strange noises. Meanwhile, my tongue was busy searching out 12 ___ hole where the tooth had been. I 13 ___ felt very worried, but could not say 14 ___ when the dentist at last 15 ___ the cotton-wool from my mouth. I was able to tell him 16 ___ he had pulled out the wrong tooth.

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PART 4

Read the text. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. Write the words in the boxes provided.

PLAZA HOTEL, ROCHESTER

- 0 Spacious and ____ furnished accommodations
 1 are designed to provide ____ comfort. Cable TV
 2 and work desk with ____ telephone lines are
 3 available in each room. For complete ____
 4 select one of the ____ whirlpool suits. Plaza level
 5 floors offer ____ concierge service added
 6 amenities. Plaza guests enjoy ____ breakfast
 7 and beverages in the exclusive ____ of the
 8 ____ Plaza Club lounge.
 9 ____ prepared cuisine is served in the
 intimate atmosphere of the Meadows Restaurant.
 10 For your ____ pleasure, make use of the
 11 ____ pool.
- 0 HANDSOME
 1 EXCEPT
 2 MODERN
 3 RELAX
 4 LUXURY
 5 PERSON
 6 COMPLIMENT
 7 PRIVATE
 8 SIZE
 9 EXPERT
 10 RECREATE
 11 DOOR

0	<i>handsomely</i>
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VOCABULARY

CLOTHES

1. Match the following names of materials with their definitions.

1. corduroy
2. cotton
3. denim
4. flannel
5. lace
6. leather
7. linen
8. nylon
9. silk
10. suede
11. velvet
12. wool

- a. a strong man-made substance made into cords, plastics, and material for clothes
- b. thick thread or cloth made from the soft thick hair which sheep and some goats have on their bodies
- c. soft leather with a rough surface
- d. cloth or thread made from the white hair of the cotton plant
- e. cloth made from the plant flax
- f. a fine closely woven material made of silk, nylon, cotton, especially with a soft furry surface on one side only
- g. animal skin that has been treated to preserve, used for making shoes, bags, etc.
- h. thick strong cotton cloth with thin raised lines on it, used especially for making outer clothing
- i. smooth soft cloth made from fine threads produced by a silk worm
- j. a strong cotton used especially for making jeans
- k. a decorative cloth made of fine threads
- l. a smooth loosely woven woollen cloth with a slightly furry surface

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2. Decide if the following clothes are usually worn above the waist, below it, or both, and if they are worn usually by women or men, or both.

	above	below	both	women	men	both
Blazer						
Night-dress						
Skullcap						
Slip						
Suit						
Tights						
Top hat						
Turtleneck						
Underwear						

3. Choose the correct answer.

- The boxer in the dark ____ is sure to win.
a. costume b. pants c. trousers d. trunks
- Why don't you wear a(n) ____ when you do your housework.
a. apron b. cloth c. duster d. towel
- Sally was wearing a very ____ skirt which swirled round her as she danced.
a. big b. full c. loose d. tight
- My brother is always wearing the same ____ shirt.
a. lined b. spotted c. striped d. tie
- The tailor made Bob a new ____.
a. clothes b. dress c. suit d. wear
- The most expensive ____ coats are made of mink.
a. feather b. fur c. hair d. skin
- He turned up his ____ to protect his neck from the cold wind.
a. cap b. collar c. scarf d. sleeve
- It's a smart restaurant and men have to wear a ____.
a. blouse b. coat c. dress d. jacket
- She bought a new ____ for the Christmas party.
a. cloth b. dress c. vest d. wear
- He was wearing a dark blue tie over his white ____.
a. blouse b. jacket c. scarf d. shirt

4. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the text.

*bones bought choose chosen feet fit pain place properly protect
quality shape shoes size*

SHOES AND HEALTH

Shoes should be 1 _____ with the idea that they are made to 2 _____ and support the 3 _____. They should be 4 _____ for shape, 5 _____ and the 6 _____ of the material. 7 _____ is no guarantee that 8 _____ will fit, and people should 9 _____ shoes that follow the 10 _____ of the foot. Only with 11 _____ fitting shoes will the wearer avoid the 12 _____ of having the small 13 _____ of the foot pushed out of 14 _____.

5. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word.

1. Some years ago people thought that _____ would replace the miniskirt with something more modern.
2. His clothes were so dirty that his wife had to send them to the _____.
3. You use _____ to change the colour of clothes.
4. This dress is a fantastic _____. It is only £10.
5. If your clothes are dirty you should leave them in a bucket of water to _____ overnight.
6. I don't buy this blouse. I am sure it will _____ the first time I wash it.
7. She is dressed in _____ because she is a widow.
8. I can't _____ to buy this suit. It's too expensive.
9. He hung his raincoat on the coat _____ in the entrance hall.
10. I think this _____ of blue doesn't really suit you well.

6. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. There are lots of ...
 2. Charities have been delivering ...
 3. I must buy something ...
 4. Natalie was wearing ...
 5. I used to hate ...
 6. Don't forget to bring ...
 7. Put your coat on ...
 8. If you like these shoes, ...
 9. If I take my glasses off ...
 10. Long skirts are ...
 11. He's put on so much weight ...
 12. My arms were bare ...
- a. ... to wear for Julia's wedding.
 - b. ... your swimming things when we go to the beach.
 - c. ... wearing school uniform.
 - d. ... good clothes shops in Covent Garden.

124 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

- e. ... and they got badly sunburnt.
- f. ... food and clothing to the disaster area.
- g. ... why don't you try them all?
- h. ... very fashionable these days.
- i. ... a blue and purple outfit.
- j. ... that his clothes don't fit any more.
- k. ... if you are going out.
- l. ... I can hardly see anything.

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TRAVELLING

1. Match the words with their definitions.

1. travel
2. voyage
3. tour
4. migration
5. expedition
6. journey
7. itinerary
8. trip
9. crossing

- a. ... a crossing across the sea
- b. ... the act of travelling
- c. ... a journey during which several places of interest are visited
- d. ... a trip of some distance, usually by land
- e. ... a movement of many people from one part of the world to another
- f. ... a journey to a place and back again
- g. ... a plan of a journey for a certain purpose
- h. ... a long journey, especially one made by a group of people, to a place that is dangerous or that has not been visited before
- i. ... a long journey especially by water

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2. Choose the correct word.

1. If you carry too much luggage, the airline will charge an _____ baggage fee.
a. additional b. excess c. extra d. over
2. British Airways _____ the departure of Flight 375 to St Petersburg.
a. advertise b. advise c. announce d. notice
3. The check _____ time at the airport was 10 o'clock.
a. by b. in c. out d. up
4. Much stricter _____ must now be taken at all airports against hijacking.
a. alarms b. precautions c. protections d. warnings
5. The _____ from St Petersburg to New York takes eight hours.
a. flying b. journey c. passage d. voyage
6. I'm afraid your luggage is ten kilos _____; you will have to pay extra.
a. above b. excess c. heavy d. overweight
7. Nobody _____ that aeroplane crash.
a. died b. lived c. recovered d. survived

126 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

8. Our _____ was delayed owing to bad weather conditions.
a. airline b. airway c. flight d. runaway
9. When our flight was delayed, we all had a meal at the airline's _____.
a. account b. cost c. expense d. finance
10. We _____ to announce a further delay in the departure of flight SU-717
a. apologise b. mourn c. regret d. repent
11. If you want a cheap air ticket you must _____ well in advance.
a. book b. buy c. engage d. reserve
12. He couldn't _____ his fear of flying.
a. overcome b. succeed c. triumph d. win

3. Put one of the following words in the spaces provided.

*air vents co-pilot flight passenger size carry crew flight engineer
tourist passenger list cabin cruising speed galley safety belts steward-
esses captain distances jet-propelled seats take-off trip*

AIRLINER

Airlines, or 1 _____ planes, differ from light planes not only in 2 _____ but also in speed and equipment. They are designed to 3 _____ a great number of people over longer 4 _____ without stopping to refuel. A passenger airliner has a comfortable 5 _____ with soft carpets, adjustable upholstered 6 _____, washrooms, and individual 7 _____ and reading lights. It has a 8 _____ for preparing food. Many airliners offer 9 _____ or economy class service, which costs less than first-class travel. The 10, _____ of four-engine airliners range from about 350 mph for propeller-driven planes to more than 500 mph for 11 _____ planes. The 12 _____ of an airliner works as a team to make the trip smooth and pleasant. While the passengers take their seats, the pilot or 13 _____ co-pilot, flight engineer, and stewardesses prepare the plane for 14 _____. The pilot assisted by the 15 _____ checks the instruments and tests the controls. The 16 _____ checks the other mechanical equipment. The stewardesses check the 17 _____, make sure that the passengers fasten their 18 _____ for 19 _____. Later, the 20 _____ distribute magazines, serve meals, and do other things to make the 21 _____ enjoyable.

4. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word.

1. The tourist office can help you find _____.
2. They are trying to cross the Antarctic on _____.
3. The country depends on _____ for most of its income.
4. Alan is going on _____ next week, to Japan.
5. He prefers _____ made holidays.
6. A _____ tour is less expensive than an individual trip.

7. I've made a _____ at the Holiday Inn.
8. Our company arranges flights to more than 60 _____.
9. The airport is full of angry _____ held up by the strike.
10. We went on _____ to the Pyramids.

5. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. Jack spent the summer ...
 2. Jenny drove down ...
 3. It's much quicker if ...
 4. Visitors to England often make ...
 5. I'd like to reserve ...
 6. The lovers roamed over the fields ...
 7. The only nightlife in the town ...
 8. We spent the afternoon ...
 9. Some London commuters spend ...
 10. She went on vocation ...
- a. ... you go by air, but it's also more expensive.
 - b. ... to the coast for the weekend.
 - c. ... in search of wild berries.
 - d. ... is based on a few discos and cheap bars.
 - e. ... travelling around Europe.
 - f. ... a pilgrimage to Stratford-upon-Avon, where Shakespeare lived.
 - g. ... a seat on the six o'clock flight to Miami.
 - h. ... to the Bahamas for two weeks.
 - i. ... walking around Rome, seeing all the sights.
 - j. ... a lot of each day travelling.

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FOOD

1. Put the following names of food and drink under the right headings.

MENU

1. APPETIZERS _____

2. SOUPS _____

3. MAIN DISHES

a. Meats _____

b. Poultry _____

c. Fish _____

4. SIDE DISHES _____

5. BEVERAGES _____

6. SWEETS _____

7. CHEESE _____

apple pie
apple sauce
avocado vinaigrette
blue cheese dressing salad
butter
camembert
cheese dip (fondue) tray
coffee
cream of mushroom
Creole haddock [kri]

dumplings
Emmentaler
farmhouse cheddar
fried fillet of plaice
fruit salad
game pie
grilled tomatoes
grilled veal fillet
hot chocolate
hot fudge sundae
peach melba

pork chops
prawn cocktail
roast duckling
sole in white wine sauce
spice cake
spareribs
tossed green salad
turkey
Yorkshire pudding

2. Group the words under the following headings.

1. *Cereals* _____

2. *Dairy products* _____

3. *Fish* _____

4. *Fruit* _____

5. *Herbs* _____

6. *Meat* _____

7. *Vegetables* _____

aubergine	bacon	blackberry	beans
barley	basil	chicken	cream
dill	flour	gooseberry	grape
herring	lamb	maize	mint
mustard	peas	plaice	rabbit
pear	rye	sage	salmon
rice	sole	thyme	trout
sausage	wheat	veal	yoghurt

3. Match the method of cooking with its definition.

1. baking
2. boiling
3. braising
4. frying
5. roasting
6. simmering
7. steaming
8. stewing

- a. ... cooking in steam; used for puddings, fish, etc.
- b. ... the term used in meat cookery by which the meat is first browned, then has a small quantity of water added
- c. ... cooking meat or fruit in a small amount of water and its own juices

130 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

- d. ... cooking foods in enough water to cover them, at a temperature lower than 100°C
- e. ... cooking in fat; used for chips, doughnuts, etc.
- f. ... the food is placed in the oven; used for preparing cakes, breads
- g. ... is done by placing the food in the oven or over coals and cooking until it is tender; used for cooking meats
- h. ... cooking foods in enough water to cover them, at 100°C

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4. Choose the correct answer.

- You shouldn't eat so many sweets; they're _____ for you.
a. bad b. disagreeable c. unhealthy d. unsuitable
- My aunt could tell fortunes tea _____.
a. buds b. grounds c. leaves d. seeds
- Would you _____ the salt, please?
a. carry b. deliver c. give d. pass
- This avocado _____ rather hard.
a. feels b. senses c. smells d. tastes
- Oranges are said to be _____ for me but I don't much like them.
a. appetising b. good c. healthy d. nourishing
- "What would you like to drink, some _____ or something stronger?"
a. brandy b. cider c. sherry d. whisky
- In this jar there was a _____ which looked like jam.
a. material b. powder c. solid d. substance
- Pork chops are one of my favourite _____.
a. bowls b. courses c. dishes d. plates
- These are _____ potatoes, not the end of last season's.
a. fresh b. new c. ripe d. young
- Light _____ were served during the interval.
a. drinks b. foods c. meals d. refreshments
- In her _____, it is essential to eat a big breakfast.
a. confidence b. idea c. opinion d. principle
- They arrived so late for the meal, that the food was _____.
a. dried b. hard c. lost d. spoilt
- I usually _____ white coffee for breakfast.
a. consume b. eat c. have d. take
- In England they eat apple _____ with pork.
a. cream b. custard c. pudding d. sauce

15. A cool drink _____ him after his long hot journey.
 a. recovered b. refreshed c. relaxed d. rested
16. Is this _____ water?
 a. drink b. drinking c. potted d. swallow
17. Would you like me to _____ the tea?
 a. drain b. flow c. pour d. spill

5. Put each of the following words in the space provided.

*afternoon chocolate bacon breakfast juice chocolate continental
 English morning lunch meals menu syrup rolls second supper*

MEALS

Most people eat three 1 _____ a day – breakfast, 2 _____ and dinner. Some eat a fourth meal, 3 _____ late at night. 4 _____ tradition provides an extra light meal served in the late 5 _____. Its basic 6 _____ usually includes tea and special tea cakes or cucumber sandwiches.

Meals vary in different countries. 7 _____ in the U.S. May include fruit or fruit 8 _____, coffee, toast, and a choice of cereal or 9 _____ and eggs. Many persons like pancakes with maple 10 _____ for breakfast. 11 _____ Europeans sometimes have an early breakfast of 12 _____ and coffee or hot 13 _____, and eat a 14 _____ breakfast later on in the 15 _____.

6. Fill in the blanks with the right word.

1. She doesn't eat any sweets as she wants to _____ weight.
2. He drank almost all his coffee. There was only a little left at the _____ of his cup.
3. To make bread rise you use _____.
4. I love fruit, _____ peaches.
5. The yellow part of an egg is the _____.
6. Be careful with that knife. It is rather _____ and you might cut your finger.
7. Can I _____ some more tea into your cup.
8. As he didn't have enough cash to pay for his dinner, he made out a _____.
9. The sauce is terribly _____. You put far too much pepper in it.
10. There was a strong _____ of fish.
11. We were _____ by a waiter with a _____ Italian accent.

7. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. The doctor told him to ...
2. You should have something ...
3. A hedgehog's diet consists of ...
4. He prefers delicious vegetable dishes ...
5. The village is famous ...
6. The chef serves ...

132 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

7. Peggy feeds her dogs ...
8. Prick the sausages ...
9. You are too late for supper now ...
10. Roast the chicken ...
11. Add eggs to the flour ...
12. She kept stirring ...
13. It can be dangerous ...
14. The restaurant is famous ...
15. Could you give me ...
 - a. ... for its seafood speciality.
 - b. ... important guests himself.
 - c. ... the recipe for that chocolate cake?
 - d. ... not to eat fatty food.
 - e. ... with a fork before cooking them.
 - f. ... the mixture until it was completely smooth.
 - g. ... mainly of slugs, worms and insects.
 - h. ... on raw meat and brown bread.
 - i. ... for its excellent cuisine.
 - j. ... for three hours in the oven.
 - k. ... with spicy nut sauce and blue cheese dressing.
 - l. ... but I can fix you some scrambled eggs.
 - m. ... to eat before you go out.
 - n. ... and butter, and mix well.
 - o. ... to eat undercooked pork.

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HOUSE AND HOME

1. Write in which room would you look the following people.

1. an artist
2. a corpse
3. a football player after the match
4. a gardener in winter
5. a novelist
6. a patient before an appointment
7. a photographer developing pictures
8. a pilot while flying
9. a prisoner
10. some off-duty soldiers
11. Some workers during their lunch break
12. Some teachers between lessons

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2. Choose the correct answer.

1. They live in a(n) _____ house which stands by itself in a field.
a. attached b. detached c. terraced d. semi-detached
2. Having made his fortune, he now _____ in great luxury in a large house in the country.
a. dwells b. inhabits c. leaves d. lives
3. My brother lives on the 11th floor of that _____ of flats.
a. block b. building c. house d. tower
4. His house is nothing out of the _____, it's just an average four-roomed house.
a. normal b. ordinary c. conventional d. typical

5. Going down the street, she walked past a long _____ of houses, all exact, alike.
a. queue b. rank c. row d. sequence
6. In the village he was looked up to as the lord of the _____.
a. castle b. fortress c. manor d. tower
7. He keeps all his tools and do-it-yourself equipment in a _____ in the garden.
a. barn b. hut c. shed d. stable
8. Our house isn't joined to the other houses in the street; it's _____.
a. attached b. disconnected c. detached d. divided
9. The new police station is to be built _____ the main square.
a. close b. near c. neighbourhood d. side
10. I am staying in a youth _____ in the centre of the town.
a. hostel b. inn c. pub d. stable

3. Choose the correct answer.

1. Granny is coming for lunch. Please _____ the room before she arrives.
a. arrange b. order c. polish d. tidy
2. You shouldn't walk around with _____ feet. The floor isn't very clean.
a. bare b. naked c. nude d. stripped
3. The attic was thick with _____ as no one had cleared it for years.
a. dust b. powder c. rust d. sediment
4. Will you _____ the beds at once! Our guests are at the door!
a. clean b. cover c. make d. smooth
5. I must go to the laundry and _____ my washing.
a. bring b. carry c. clean d. collect
6. Mrs Watson has cleaned our house from _____ to bottom.
a. attic b. first floor c. roof d. top
7. The only way to clean the box is to _____ it in soap and warm water.
a. brush b. polish c. wash d. wipe
8. Don't forget to put the _____ back on the toothpaste when you've finished with it.
a. cap b. cover c. hat d. lid
9. She has to work hard to keep the house _____ and tidy with such a big family.
a. arranged b. neat c. ordered d. smooth
10. "_____ your feet before you come into the house!" cried Mrs Good.
a. Clean b. Polish c. Rub d. Wipe
11. Your _____ for today is to do the washing up.
a. duty b. homework c. labour d. task

12. Ask your sister if she could give me a(n) _____ with the washing up.
a. aid b. assistance c. hand d. help
13. They managed to get _____ all their unwanted things at the jumble sale.
a. away with b. even with c. out of d. rid of
14. When you've washed up, _____ the plates before you put them away.
a. clean b. dry c. dust d. sweep
15. It's your _____ to clean the room; I did it last week.
a. occasion b. time c. try d. turn
16. _____ the tube gently, so as not to waste the toothpaste.
a. Hit b. Lit c. Press d. Squeeze
17. Don't leave your coat lying on the sofa like that! Hang it up by the _____ at the back of the collar.
a. band b. hole c. hook d. loop
18. Please close the window; there's a terrible _____.
a. breeze b. current c. draught d. blizzard

4. Put each of the following words in the spaces provided.

buyer contract deposit document fixtures information lawyer legal possession price proof of ownership property purchaser seller signs terms time

BUYING A HOUSE

When a 1 _____ has chosen the house he wants, he has a 2 _____ draw up a contract. This 3 _____ states the 4 _____ definition of the 5 _____, gives the purchase 6 _____ and demands 7 _____ from the present owner. It also includes other important 8 _____, such as the 9 _____ that are to remain in the house and the 10 _____ when the 11 _____ will take 12 _____.

The buyer pays a 13 _____ when he 14 _____ the 15 _____. The deposit binds the 16 _____ to the 17 _____ of the contract.

5. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. Barbara and John have invited us ...
2. I spent a week looking for ...
3. Saturday is the only day ...
4. We are going over to Peter's house this evening - ...
5. It was a warm evening, ...
6. Do you know how ...
7. We hardly earn enough ...
8. There is a lot of crime ...
9. There are places for ...
10. Many of these families are living ...

136 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

- a. ... accommodation before starting my new job.
- b. ... so we decided to have a barbecue.
- c. ... on our estate.
- d. ... to their place for a meal.
- e. ... in substandard or overcrowded housing.
- f. ... a new housing project on the east side of the town.
- g. ... I have enough time to do the housework.
- h. ... money to pay the rent.
- i. ... do you want to come?
- j. ... to use housekeeping money?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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6. Rewrite the advertisement in its full form.

A lux. furn. gdn. flt. 1 rm., k. & b. C. H. Cpts., col. TV, tel., fridge, ckr., h/c.
\$180 p. m. Refs. rqd.

Avail. mid. Apr.

Tel.: 01-678-1234. Evgs. After 7.

SHOPPING

1. In which shops would you buy the following items?

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. apricots, radishes | at the _____'s |
| 2. aspirin, vitamins | _____ 's |
| 3. bread, cakes | _____ 's |
| 4. cigarettes | _____ 's |
| 5. dogs, cats, hamsters | _____ shop |
| 6. hammer, nails | _____ 's |
| 7. mutton, veal | _____ 's |
| 8. newspapers, magazines | _____ 's |
| 9. pens, writing paper | _____ 's |
| 10. roses, daffodils | _____ 's |
| 11. salmon, herring | _____ 's |
| 12. tea, sugar, coffee | _____ 's |
| 13. very old furniture | _____ shop |

2. Match the kinds of places where you can buy things with their definitions.

1. bazaar
2. mobile shop
3. boutique
4. department store
5. kiosk
6. market
7. shopping arcade
8. shopping centre
9. shopping precinct
10. stall
11. store
12. supermarket

- a. ... a large shop divided into smaller parts, in each of which different goods are sold
- b. ... a large shop selling mainly food where one serves oneself
- c. ... a large shop
- d. ... a table or small one-fronted shop in a public place
- e. ... shop for sale of cheap goods of great variety
- f. ... a part of a town limited to shopping; often without cars
- g. ... a covered movable shop
- h. ... a small open hut, such as one used for selling newspapers
- i. ... a small shop selling fashionable clothes
- j. ... a group of shops of different kinds, planned and built as a whole

138 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

k. ... a covered passage with a row of shops on either side

l. ... open place where people meet to buy and sell goods, especially food

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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3. Match each container with its contents.

1. barrel
2. basket
3. bin
4. box
5. briefcase
6. envelope
7. flask
8. jug
9. kettle
10. purse
11. safe
12. satchel
13. suitcase
14. tank
15. trunk
16. vase
17. wallet
18. wardrobe

- a. bank notes, tickets
- b. beer
- c. boiling water
- d. business papers
- e. cash, jewellery
- f. clothes for holidays
- g. clothes for long holidays
- h. coins
- i. flowers
- j. hot coffee, cold drinks
- k. letters
- l. matches
- m. school books
- n. shopping
- o. suits, jackets
- p. waste paper or bread
- q. water, petrol
- r. water, milk

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

4. Choose the correct answer.

- £250 is too much for that coat. It is just not _____ it.
a. bargain b. deal c. value d. worth
- She said she couldn't _____ a new dress on her small salary.
a. afford b. save c. spare d. spend
- I'll have to buy _____ trousers.
a. a b. a couple of c. a pair of d. two
- She has been trying to persuade her husband to buy her a new fur _____.
a. dress b. handkerchief c. muff d. scarf
- I _____ the blouse in the fitting room but it was obviously too small.
a. tried b. tried on c. tried out d. wore
- She couldn't make up her _____ whether to buy the green skirt or the red one.
a. brain b. head c. heart d. mind
- Because of her small salary, she often buys clothes at that _____ stall in the market.
a. second-best b. second chance c. second-class d. second-hand
- She wanted to buy a modern dress, she didn't want an old _____ one.
a. formed b. fashioned c. shaped d. styled
- Look at that brooch! I only paid £3 for it at the sale. It was a real _____.
a. affair b. bargain c. benefit d. occasion
- Would you like to _____ then suit to see it fits you?
a. approve b. experience c. experiment d. try on
- You'll be _____ your money if you buy that hat; you will never wear it.
a. giving way b. losing c. saving d. wasting
- There is a good _____ of cardigans in that store.
a. offering b. presentation c. production d. selection
- These trousers are too _____: I'll have to get a bigger pair.
a. close b. loose c. narrow d. tight
- I wanted to buy you a dress, but I didn't know your _____.
a. cut b. measure c. size d. waist
- All these sweaters are _____ by the local people on a small Scottish island.
a. founded b. knit c. made d. worn

5. Put each of the following words and phrases in its correct place in the text below.

advertising department different employ families financial floors
goods handles jobs located merchandise needs occupies optician's
personnel price purchases records roof sales promotion section services
shopping staff store travel agency typical

DEPARTMENT STORE

A department store is a 1 _____ which sells many 2 _____ kinds of goods, each in a separate 3 _____. Modern department stores serve the 4 _____ of entire 5 _____. People enjoy 6 _____ in such stores because they can make all their 7 _____ under one 8 _____.

The 9 _____ department store 10 _____ one large building, with separate departments 11 _____ on a number of 12 _____. A number provide special 13 _____, such as a 14 _____ or 15 _____.

Department stores 16 _____ hundreds of people for different 17 _____. Employees buy, 18 _____, and sell the 19 _____. The 20 _____ manager and his 21 _____ promote the sale of 22 _____ through 23 _____ and other techniques. The comptroller heads the 24 _____ that keeps 25 _____ and manages the store's 26 _____ affairs. The 27 _____ staff hires employees and 28 _____ other employment problems.

6. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. There is a store across the street ...
 2. The big chain stores have made it ...
 3. Japanese companies export televisions ...
 4. Microsoft has just brought out ...
 5. They make most of their profits ...
 6. There are so many different shampoos on the market ...
 7. The money was used ...
 8. We offer a 10% discount ...
 9. Consumers are demanding ...
 10. I got his T-shirt when I was in France - ...
- a. ... and hi-fi systems all over the world.
 - b. ... from the sale of farm machinery.
 - c. ... buy new equipment for the hospital.
 - d. ... it was a real bargain.
 - e. ... to regular customers.
 - f. ... a new edition of its multimedia encyclopaedia.
 - g. ... more environmentally friendly products.
 - h. ... that it's hard to know which one to buy.
 - i. ... that sells ice cream.
 - j. ... very different.

SPORT

1. Fill in the table putting + where appropriate.

sports	team	individual	combative	indoor	outdoor
rugby					
relay racing					
jumping					
golf					
fencing					
skiing					
boxing					
cricket					
riding					
soccer					

2. Match the sports with right kinds of equipment.

	game	match	tournament	competition	race	contest
football						
skiing						
chess						
tennis						
shooting						
horse						
boxing						
motor						
fencing						

3. Indicate which equipment is used in the following sports.

	ball	bat	bow	club	gloves	oar	racket	rod	stick
angling									
archery									
baseball									
boxing									
cricket									
golf									
hockey									
ping pong									
rowing									
squash									

4. Match the phrases. Use some letters more than one time.

1. a boxing ...
2. a golf ...
3. a football ...
4. a race ...
5. a running ...
6. a skating ...
7. a squash ...
8. a swimming ...
9. a tennis ...
10. a billiard ...

- a. ... course
- b. ... court
- c. ... pitch
- d. ... pool
- e. ... ring
- f. ... rink
- g. ... table
- h. ... track

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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5. Choose the correct answer.

1. I met John _____ his bicycle along the street.

- a. pulling b. rolling c. turning d. wheeling

2. He was _____ from the competition because he had not complied with rules.
a. banished b. disqualified c. forbidden d. outlawed
3. Some of the best golf _____ are to be found in the UK.
a. courses b. courts c. pitches d. tracks
4. Sport is good _____ for aggression.
a. let off b. offshoot c. outlet d. way out
5. This is the running _____ where the first four minute mile was run.
a. circle b. course c. ring d. track
6. Have you been able to book us a tennis _____ for tomorrow?
a. court b. field c. ground d. pitch
7. He has always been a (n) _____ supporter for his local rugby team.
a. forcible b. unbeaten c. staunch d. sure
8. It seems that the world record for this event is almost impossible to _____.
a. balance b. beat c. compare d. meet
9. Our team faced fierce _____ in the relay races.
a. attack b. competition c. contest d. opponents
10. He ran four _____ of the course in half an hour.
a. hurdles b. laps c. sprints d. vaults
11. Most _____ tennis stars learn the game at an early age.
a. hopeful b. prospective c. will-be d. willing
12. All the athletes were wearing _____ suits when they came into the stadium.
a. jogging b. running c. sports d. track
13. The new sports centre _____ for all kinds of leisure activities.
a. caters b. deals c. furnishes d. supplies
14. There is a lot of friendly _____ between the supporters of the two teams.
a. contention b. contest c. defiance d. rivalry

6. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. Barcelona beat Real Madrid ...
2. Her husband spent all their money ...
3. All athletes now have to be ...
4. We haven't decided who ...
5. The football field was too muddy to play on ...
6. Several supporters were ...
7. We lost the game when ...
8. At 17, Becker was the younger player ...
9. Telford won the local ...
10. Ten teams will compete ...

144 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

- a. ... regularly tested for drugs.
- b. ... so the game was cancelled.
- c. ... to win the Men's Tennis Championship.
- d. ... against each other for the National Trophy.
- e. ... 3-2 in a thrilling game.
- f. ... football tournament.
- g. ... is going to be on the team yet.
- h. ... arrested out the stadium.
- i. ... the Bulls scored 14 points in the last quarter.
- j. ... gambling on horse races.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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HEALTH

1. Match the parts of the body with the definitions.

1. kidney
2. lung
3. liver
4. heart
5. brain
6. intestine
7. appendix
8. tonsils
9. rib
10. stomach
11. jaw
12. throat

- a. organ in the head which controls thought and feeling
- b. long pipe leading from the stomach which takes waste
- c. two small, fleshy organs in the throat
- d. baglike organ in which food is broken down for use of the body
- e. one of 24 bones protecting the chest
- f. one of a pair of organs which separate waste liquid from the blood
- g. one of two bony parts of the face in which teeth are set
- h. large organ which clears the blood
- i. one of a pair of breathing organs in the chest
- j. passage from the back of the mouth down inside the neck
- k. short organ in the chest which controls the flow of blood by pushing it round the body

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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2. Choose the correct answer.

1. The doctor asked me to _____ to the waist.
a. bare b. strip c. take off d. undress
2. The nurse put a _____ round Jane's bleeding knee.
a. bandage b. belt c. ribbon d. scarf
3. He had injured his arm badly and had to keep it in a _____ for several weeks.
a. cradle b. litter c. sling d. stretcher
4. The doctor told her that her temperature was _____.
a. current b. familiar c. habitual d. normal
5. Although the patient's condition is serious, she seems to be out of a _____.
a. bedstead b. cot c. couch d. stretcher

6. My sister works in a house for the deaf and _____.
a. dumb b. mute c. speechless d. voiceless
7. Make sure you _____ your food properly before you swallow it.
a. bite b. chew c. crunch d. eat
8. The doctor took his temperature and felt his _____.
a. blood b. muscle c. pulse d. vein
9. The man who was taken to hospital had been _____ for three hours.
a. indifferent b. insensitive c. unconscious d. unfeeling
10. The injured man was taken to hospital on a(n) _____.
a. ambulance b. bed c. sling d. stretcher

3. Fill in the blanks with the words below.

*bacteria body break dangerous delicate disease eyes germs line
liquids membrane moisture mouth nose parts prick skin sneeze
stomach*

HOW THE BODY FIGHTS DISEASE

The 1 _____ is often called "the body's first 2 _____ of defence." It acts as armour, resisting many germs that might harm the more 3 _____ parts of the 4 _____. Any 5 _____ in the skin, even a pin 6 _____, provides an opening for 7 _____ germs. Some 8 _____ enter the body through the 9 _____ and 10 _____ and other natural openings. These areas provide warmth and 11 _____, in which germs thrive. When the 12 _____ of the nose and throat becomes irritated, we cough or 13 _____, blowing out the unwanted substances.

Other body 14 _____ also provide a defence against 15 _____. Tears, for example, wash 16 _____ from the 17 _____. Tears also contain substances that fight bacteria. Acid in the 18 _____ kills many germs before they can reach other 19 _____ of the body.

4. Match the questions and the answers.

1. Why are you sneezing?
 2. Why are you crying?
 3. Why are you yawning?
 4. Why are you coughing?
 5. Why are you bleeding?
 6. Why are you sweating?
 7. Why are you shivering?
 8. Why are you shaking?
 9. Why are you vomiting?
- a. I'm terrified by this story.
 - b. I've cut myself with a bread-knife.
 - c. I'm bored with the lecture.

- d. Cigarette smoke irritates my throat.
- e. You are hurting me.
- f. I have a bad cold.
- g. I'm very cold.
- h. I must have eaten some bad food.
- i. It's too warm in here.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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5. Match the problem and the piece of advice.

- 1. I keep getting the headaches.
- 2. I can't get into my clothes.
- 3. I can't sleep at night.
- 4. My eyes are often sore and I sneeze a lot.
- 5. I'm going to Kenya on business.
- 6. I've got a bad stomach.
- 7. I feel much better now, doctor.
- 8. I've got a terrible cough.
- a. Good, you needn't come back for a month.
- b. You really must stop smoking.
- c. Perhaps you should have an eye test.
- d. You ought to do more exercises. It's very relaxive.
- e. You'll have to have a few injections.
- f. You shouldn't eat so much fried food.
- g. You really must lose some weight.
- h. You should have some allergy tests.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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6. Match the two parts of the sentences.

- 1. I feel much healthier since ...
- 2. Both women played well and ...
- 3. I'm so unfit, ...
- 4. Citrus fruits such as oranges and lemons ...
- 5. Brown bread is ...
- 6. The discovery of penicillin ...
- 7. Doctors are trying out ...
- 8. My mother's having an operation tomorrow - ...
- 9. Before undergoing surgery, ...
- 10. The side effects of this drug may ...
- 11. He was examined by the doctors, ...
- 12. We had to take Bob to casualty after ...
- a. ...she's having her appendix removed.
- b. ... revolutionised Western medicine.

- c. ... he fell downstairs.
- d. ... a new treatment for depression.
- e. ... looked in good shape.
- f. ... include fever and dizziness.
- g. ... but none of them could find anything physically wrong.
- h. ... more nutritious than white.
- i. ... I can't even run to the top of the stairs.
- j. ... patients can discuss their operation with a doctor.
- k. ... I stopped smoking.
- l. ... are very good for you.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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EDUCATION

1. Fill in the missing information.

subject	teacher	is the study of
geology		
		religion
	botanist	
		ancient ruins
	entomologist	
agronomy		
		life
zoology		
	meteorologist	
		words
		unborn babies
	graphologist	

2. Match the words with the correct definitions.

- apprentice
 - cadet
 - coach
 - dean
 - disciple
 - headmistress
 - instructor
 - lecturer
 - trainee
 - principal
 - professor
 - pupil
 - student
- female teacher in charge of a school
 - a person who trains sportsmen for contests or prepares private students for an exam
 - highest grade of a university teacher
 - the lowest teaching rank at a university
 - a person in charge of a division of study
 - a person who teaches you diving
 - a head of some universities or schools

- h. a person studying to become an officer in the army or a policeman
- i. someone learning a trade who works in return for being taught
- j. a person undergoing some form of vocational training
- k. anyone devoted to the acquisition of knowledge especially attending university
- l. attends primary school
- m. a follower of a religious teacher

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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3. Choose the right answer.

- When Mrs Green was at school, she won first _____ for good behaviour.
a. present b. price c. prize d. reward
- Little Jim did not like his first _____ at school at all.
a. course b. period c. presence d. term
- They had lunch together in the school _____.
a. bar b. café c. canteen d. restaurant
- You are late again. Please, try to be _____ in future.
a. accurate b. efficient c. punctual d. reliable
- New students must _____ for classes before term begins.
a. enrol b. enter c. join d. teach
- He asked his teacher's _____ about going to the university.
a. advice b. experience c. information d. knowledge
- What are you going to do when you _____ school?
a. complete b. conclude c. end d. leave
- She took her _____ at Harvard University.
a. degree b. grade c. qualification d. standard
- Please find _____ a copy of the letter I received from the college.
a. contained b. covered c. enclosed d. included
- Comprehensive schools _____ for all levels of ability.
a. cater b. cope c. look d. watch
- If you want to attend a course, you should study the college _____ for full particulars of enrolment.
a. programme b. prospects c. look d. syllabus
- That work is needed by next Thursday, so make sure you keep to the _____.
a. dead end b. deadline c. deadlock d. dead stop

4. Put each of the following words in the spaces provided.

*amount calendar class hours college course credits curriculum electives
graduation major number opportunity outlines prospectus requirements
specified subjects technical three week*

SELECTING COURSES

The courses given by a 1 _____ or university are called its curriculum. The 2 _____ of the institution 3 _____ the complete 4 _____. It gives the 5 _____ for entry to each course, as well as the credits given for the 6 _____.

Each course is designated as giving a 7 _____ number of credits. These are usually equal to the number of 8 _____ devoted each week to the course. For example, a course that gives 10 _____ credits towards graduation. Schools using the semester 11 _____ require about 120 credits for 12 _____. Between 30 and 40 of required 13 _____ must be in the student's 14 _____ subject.

Schools vary considerably in the 15 _____ of freedom given students in 16 _____ their courses. Almost all schools have a certain 17 _____ of required 18 _____. Students can also usually choose nonrequired courses called 19 _____. Liberal-art colleges usually give students more 20 _____ to choose than do 21 _____ schools.

5. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. He was born in South Wales in 1941, ...
 2. Bobby left high school ...
 3. There was a group of school girls ...
 4. I took five classes in the first semester ...
 5. She fainted ...
 6. Every week we have ...
 7. He left school at 16, ...
 8. He has a degree in ...
 9. Only a minority of parents ...
 10. We offer a wide range ...
- a. ... during the French class today.
 - b. ... and was educated at the King's School, **Canterbury**.
 - c. ... waiting at the bus stop.
 - d. ... a seminar on modern political theory.
 - e. ... with no academic qualifications.
 - f. ... without grading.
 - g. ... and three in the second.
 - h. ... political science from the University of **Chicago**.
 - i. ... of educational and sporting activities.
 - j. ... can afford private education for their **children**.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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BOOKS

1. Match each kind of book with what you would normally expect to find in it.

1. atlas
 2. autobiography
 3. dictionary
 4. directory
 5. encyclopaedia
 6. gazetteer
 7. guidebook
 8. manual
 9. textbook
 10. thesaurus
 11. Who's Who
- a. basic coursebook at school or university
 - b. information about subjects in alphabetical order
 - c. lists of words grouped according to their similarity in meaning
 - d. maps
 - e. a list of names of places printed at the end of an atlas
 - f. a list of important, famous people and brief details of their lives
 - g. meanings of words
 - h. tourist information about a country
 - i. instructions on how to use or repair a machine
 - j. a list of names, addresses and telephone numbers in alphabetical order
 - k. the story of one's own life written by oneself

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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2. Match the descriptions with the names of the parts of a book.

1. appendix
2. bibliography
3. binding
4. blurb
5. chapter
6. contents
7. cross-reference
8. epilogue
9. foreword
10. index
11. instalment
12. preface
13. prologue

- a. the cover of the book
- b. a short description by the publisher of the **contents of a book**, printed on its paper cover
- c. an introduction to a book
- d. a preface, especially in which someone who knows **the writer** and his work says something about them
- e. an introduction to a play, long poem
- f. one of the main divisions of a book, usually having a **number or a title**
- g. one part of a book, which is read on the radio
- h. a list of what is contained in the book
- i. the end of a book, giving additional information
- j. a list of what is contained in the book
- k. a list at the back of a book giving, in alphabetical order, names, **subjects**, etc. mentioned in it and the pages where they can be found
- l. a note directing the reader from one place in a book to another **place in the** same book
- m. a part of a story, play, etc. that is added after the end, usually a **kind of** summing up

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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3. Divide the following words into four groups. Some of the words may belong to more than one group.

1. Kinds of printed material _____

2. Handwritten material _____

3. Reference books _____

4. Kinds of poems _____

<i>atlas</i>	<i>ballad</i>	<i>brochure</i>	<i>catalogue</i>	<i>couplet</i>
<i>dictionary</i>	<i>directory</i>	<i>draft</i>	<i>elegy</i>	<i>encyclopaedia</i>
<i>hardback</i>	<i>leaflet</i>	<i>lexicon</i>	<i>limerick</i>	<i>lyric</i>
<i>nursery</i>	<i>rhyme</i>	<i>manuscript</i>	<i>ode</i>	<i>pamphlet</i>
<i>paperback</i>	<i>scroll</i>	<i>sonnet</i>	<i>thesaurus</i>	

4. Choose the right answer.

1. That book has been out of _____ for a long time.
- a. copy b. press c. print d. publication

2. You have to pay a _____ if you don't return your library books on time.
a. fee b. fine c. penalty d. tax
3. Most of the poet's earlier work was published under a _____.
a. misnomer b. namesake c. nickname d. pseudonym
4. A new book received good _____ from the critics.
a. comprehension c. reviews
b. flavours d. understanding
5. He bought the book for half price because its _____ was torn.
a. coat b. coating c. cover d. skin
6. I have just read a lovely _____ about a man who devoted his life to monkeys.
a. fiction b. history c. production d. story
7. The first _____ of a book can sometimes be very valuable.
a. copy b. edition c. title d. type
8. Ms Hadson had a little in _____ with other authors of her generations.
a. common b. everyday c. normal d. ordinary
9. I can't read this book without my glasses.
a. handwriting b. letter c. print d. typewriter
10. Ask the publishers to send you their latest _____ of English text books.
a. booklet b. catalogue c. index d. prospectus

5. Complete the sentences.

1. This old book is _____ in leather.
2. Look at the list of the _____ in the book and find on which _____ the first _____ starts.
3. He wrote a _____ to his book, explaining why he had written it.
4. He listened to the fourth _____ of the novel on the radio last night.
5. This is a _____ of all the works by Oxford University Press in the past 50 years.
6. In his book _____ are shown with an asterisk.

6. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. The books in the library
2. The school says ...
3. Charles Dickens was one ...
4. The plot was so complicated ...
5. The place of the narrative ...
6. The book is based on ...
7. We sat around the fire ...
8. The play has a strong storyline which ...

9. I can't come out with you tonight - ...
10. The appendices contain additional information ...
- a. ... makes the book on exciting reading.
 - b. ... telling ghost stories.
 - c. ... it doesn't have enough money to buy textbooks for every student.
 - d. ... will appeal to children as well as adults.
 - e. ... that I kept getting lost.
 - f. ... often in the form of maps, charts, tables, illustrations and graphs.
 - g. ... I have to write as essay.
 - h. ... are divided into fiction and non-fiction.
 - i. ... the writer's war experience.
 - j. ... of the gr̄eatest 19th-century novelists.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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THEATRE

1. Match the words and the definitions.

1. aisle
2. backstage
3. balcony
4. box
5. box office
6. circle
7. foyer
8. gallery (gods)
9. orchestra pit
10. row
11. stage
12. stalls

- a. ticket office
- b. the hall at the entrance to a theatre
- c. the way between the seats in the theatre
- d. a line of seats for people side by side
- e. the seats on the ground floor
- f. sunken area in front of the stage where an orchestra may play
- g. the part of a theatre where people can sit above the ground level
- h. one of the upper parts in a theatre, in which the seats are arranged in part of a circle around the building
- i. the highest upper floor in a theatre
- j. a small room in a theatre, on either side, from which a small group of people can watch the play
- k. the raised area in a theatre where actors perform
- l. the area out of sight of the audience

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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2. Choose the correct answer.

1. During the dress _____ he was relaxed, but he was very nervous on the first night.
a. performance b. production c. rehearsal d. repetition
2. The local amateur dramatic group are going to _____ a play by O. Wilde.
a. make up b. put on c. show up d. take up
3. The actors were very pleased that there was such a large _____ for the first night of the new play.
a. assembly b. audience c. congregation d. meeting
4. The actor had six curtain _____ after his marvellous performance.
a. calls b. demands c. requests d. shouts

5. The National Theatre received a large _____ from the government this year.
a. donation b. gift c. subsidy d. support
6. The audience _____ out laughing when the actor fell over.
a. broke b. burst c. called d. shouted
7. During the _____ we had a drink and discussed the first act of the play.
a. break b. interruption c. interval d. pause
8. He felt nervous on the first night because he had never performed in _____ before.
a. audience b. common c. company d. public
9. What is really called "magic" is really a trick. The quickness of the hand _____ the eye.
a. belies b. deceives c. disguises d. mistakes
10. The children gazed at the magician _____ as he performed his tricks.
a. eagle-eyed b. hawk-eyed c. open-eyed d. wide-eyed

3. Fill in the following words in the spaces provided.

*success matinee box office tickets check curtain play-bill stage
performance seats acts stalls cloak-room book scenery billboard
gallery cast*

THEATRE

If we want to go to the theatre we should first look through the 1 _____ to find out which is on. It is sometimes difficult to get the 2 _____, so we should 3 _____ them at the 4 _____. Some people don't like to have 5 _____ far from the 6 _____. They try to get tickets for the 7 _____. If we have little money we take seats on the 8 _____. When we come to the theatre we usually leave our coats in the 9 _____ and take a 10 _____ to get them back when the 11 _____ is over.

If we want to know the 12 _____ we buy a 13 _____. We look through it to find out who 14 _____ the leading role in the performance. I usually go to the 15 _____. I like going to Mariinski Theatre because the 16 _____ there is beautiful. The performances are always exciting. When it is over the dancers or singers get many 17 _____ calls. The performances are always a 18 _____ with the public.

4. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words.

1. A new _____ of "Oliver" is a great success.
2. It was all star _____.
3. "Hamlet" is _____ by L. Olivier.
4. They give two full _____ every week.
5. The play has a very complicated _____.
6. The play is _____ in India.

158 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

7. She became famous after her _____ role in the musical.
8. This play is the funniest _____ I've seen in long time.
9. Before he became a famous actor, he studied _____ in Paris.

5. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. After the play there was ...
 2. I thought the whole play ...
 3. The best about the production is ...
 4. Many of the characters in O'Neill's plays
 5. During the first few scenes of the play ...
 6. It is often believed that ...
 7. The opera owes much of its charm to ...
 8. The play was so dull that ...
 9. When one sits on the front rows ...
 10. Judy Garland became famous after
- a. ... the character is shown as a villain.
 - b. ... the quality of the acting.
 - c. ... the audience was bored to death.
 - d. ...her starring role in *The Wizard of Oz*.
 - e. ... TV and cinema are eclipsing theatrical art, which is actually dying.
 - f. ... one has a good view of the stage.
 - g. ... a big party for the cast.
 - h. ... the delightful music and splendid scenery.
 - i. ... are based on his own family.
 - j. ... very well acted

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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PAINTING. MUSIC

1. Divide the following instruments into the four groups.

- a. string instruments _____
- b. brass instruments _____
- c. wood-wind instruments _____
- d. percussion instruments _____

banjo	bugle	clarinet	cymbals	double-bass
drums	flute	guitar	harp	horn
oboe	piano	saxophone	tambourine	trumpet
violin	xylophone			

2. Match the terms with their definitions.

- 1. caricature
 - 2. cartoon
 - 3. collage
 - 4. diagram
 - 5. drawing
 - 6. fresco
 - 7. graph
 - 8. illustration
 - 9. mural
 - 10. silhouette
 - 11. sketch
 - 12. tapestry
-
- a. a picture made with a pencil
 - b. a drawing showing the parts of something to explain how it works
 - c. a drawing showing by a line the connection between two quantities
 - d. a rough drawing without many details
 - e. a picture to go with the words of a book
 - f. a picture in solid black
 - g. a picture painted in water colour on a surface of a fresh wet plaster
 - h. woven cloth hanging on a wall, with pictures woven from coloured wool or silk
 - i. a humorous drawing, often dealing with something of interest in the news in an amusing way
 - j. a representation of a person made so that aspects of his or her appearance appear more noticeable than they really are

- k. a picture made by an unusual combination of bits of paper, cloth, metal, etc.
l. a picture painted directly onto the wall.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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3. Choose the right answer.

- Mozart composed music when he was still a child. He had a great _____ for it.
a. ability b. force c. gift d. skill
- I'm now going to play a piece _____ "The Fall."
a. denominated b. entitled c. labelled d. nicknamed
- Schubert did not complete one of his symphonies, so it will always be _____.
a. defective b. deficient c. unfinished d. unready
- Just as the violinist began to play, one of the _____ on his violin broke.
a. chords b. cords c. strings d. wires
- She sat at the piano and began to play a patriotic _____.
a. music b. note c. sound d. tune
- She never learnt the piano but she can play by _____.
a. ear b. hand c. heart d. memory
- The audience gave the soloist an enthusiastic _____ when he entered.
a. applause b. clapping c. encore d. reception
- Although I play the piano quite well, I still can't _____.
a. play a score b. play the notes c. read a score d. read music
- The piano is badly out of _____.
a. melody b. practice c. tune d. use
- A sculpture by Rodin fetched more than \$2 million at the _____ last month.
a. auction b. gallery c. museum d. sale
- They thought the painting was genuine but it turned out to be a _____.
a. facsimile b. imitation c. replica d. reproduction
- The self-portrait did not come to _____ until after the artist's death.
a. light b. range c. sight d. view
- He is sometimes considered to be an outstanding artist, but I consider his work to be quite _____.
a. common b. intermediate c. mediocre d. moderate
- The paintings are hung in heavy gold _____.
a. easels b. frames c. fringes d. rims
- The beautiful portrait is _____ to Rubens.
a. assigned b. attached c. attributed d. prescribed
- He earns his living by _____ works of art.
a. recovering b. renewing c. restoring d. reviving

4. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word.

1. My friend plays the trumpet in a jazz _____.
2. Freddie Mercury was one of the most popular _____ singers.
3. He is one of the most well known young _____.
4. They are doing about 30 _____ on their European tour.
5. The club is a popular _____ for reggae bands.
6. Do you know the _____ to the song?
7. He is working on the _____ of an old piece of music for the piano.
8. She likes the exciting _____ of African drum music.
9. It is very difficult to read _____.
10. Have you been to E. Obratzsova's _____?

5. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. She still gets very nervous ...
 2. Lots of girls want to go out with Ann's brother because ...
 3. They are doing about ...
 4. The club is a popular venue ...
 5. Classical music gives the listeners ...
 6. Several priceless works of art were badly damaged ...
 7. The best way to get understanding and greater enjoyment of arts is ...
 8. Painting of old masters is
 9. I thought your sketches of the garden ...
 10. Anna's bedroom was covered in ...
- a. ... for reggae bands.
b. ... when the palace was bombed.
c. ... posters of Freddie Mercury and Leonardo di Caprio.
d. ... about the performing in public.
e. ... were very attractive.
f. ... a keen sensual delight and pleasure.
g. ... 30 gigs on their European tour.
h. ... one of the greatest treasures mankind has collected in the history of civilisation.
i. ... to view many paintings, looking at them thoughtfully.
j. ... he's in band.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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MASS MEDIA

1. Match the words with their definitions.

1. newspaper
 2. Sunday paper
 3. local paper
 4. magazine
 5. journal
 6. the press
 7. the media
 8. tabloid
 9. the popular press
 10. comic
 11. listings
- a. newspapers and the people who write for them
 - b. a set of large folded sheets of paper containing news, articles, pictures, etc., which is printed and sold every day or every week
 - c. lists of films, plays, and other events, with details of the times, dates, and places where they will happen
 - d. a newspaper that gives news mainly about the town or area where it is printed
 - e. a paper that is sold every Sunday, and is usually bigger than papers sold on other days
 - f. a newspaper that doesn't contain much serious news, but has stories about famous people, sport, etc.
 - g. newspapers that are read by a lot of people and generally contain articles that are entertaining rather than serious, for example, stories about people on television and in sport
 - h. a serious magazine on a particular subject, containing articles by university teachers, scientists, doctors, etc.
 - i. all the organisations that are involved in providing information to the public, especially newspapers, television, and radio.
 - j. a magazine, especially for children, that consists of funny or exciting stories which are told using a series of pictures
 - k. a large, thin book with a paper cover, often printed on shiny paper, which contains stories, articles, photographs, and sometimes also news

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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2. Choose the right answer.

1. I don't think this newspaper cartoon is funny, but I like the _____.
a. caption b. label c. message d. text
2. When you go out, will you get me _____ of "The Guardian"?
a. a copy b. an edition c. a paper d. a publication

3. I read a newspaper every day to keep _____ with the current affairs.
a. contemporary b. modern c. present-day d. up-to-date
4. There is a very interesting _____ in the paper about modern jazz.
a. article b. documentary c. news d. programme
5. A newspaper _____ normally makes the final decision about the paper's contents.
a. editor b. journalist c. reporter d. publisher
6. Dear Sirs, I am writing in response to your _____ for a sales clerk in yesterday's "Business Man".
a. advertisement b. announcement c. propaganda d. publicity
7. Every morning I do the crossword _____ in the newspaper.
a. problem b. puzzle c. question d. test

3. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words on the topic.

1. Did you read that _____ about Barbara Streizand?
2. Read the latest Royal Diary _____. You will really enjoy it!
3. A New York Times _____ is about a secret arms deal between a U.S. Company and Iraq.
4. She was in London to _____ the Trooping the Colour.
5. The paper has a mainly middle-class _____.
6. Did you find the _____ of yesterday's Guardian on the table?
7. A crowd of _____ were waiting outside the house all night.
8. I stopped to read the front page _____.
9. _____ give the paper's opinion about the news of the day.
10. I always read the sports _____ first.

4. Read the newspaper contents list. Which pages would you look at if you wanted to read about the following:

1. articles for sale
2. clothes
3. the editor's comments on the news
4. films being shown locally
5. houses for sale
6. news from abroad
7. people who have died recently
8. recently published books
9. second-hand cars
10. duties performed by the Queen yesterday

INDEX

Appointments	37-42
Arts, Reviews	20
Business	25-33

Classified Ads	48-66
Court and Social	18
Editorial	1
Entertainment	22
Fashion	16
Home News	1, 3, 7
House Hunter's Guide	46-47
Obituaries	19
Overseas News	10, 11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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5. Match the kinds of programmes with their definitions.

1. chat show
 2. quiz show
 3. game show
 4. cartoon
 5. sitcom
 6. breakfast show
 7. soap opera
 8. the news
 9. wildlife programme
 10. documentary
- a. a film, especially a story for children, that is made by photographing a series of drawings, so that they seem to move
 - b. a television story about a group of people and their lives, which is broadcast regularly for many years
 - c. a programme in which famous people talk about themselves and answer questions about their lives, opinions, etc.
 - d. a television programme about wild animals or plants
 - e. a programme in which people or teams compete against each other by answering questions
 - f. a programme that gives you facts and information about a serious subject, such as history, science or social programme
 - g. a programme in which people play games and answer questions in order to win prizes
 - h. a programme that is broadcast several times each day, which tells you about all the important events that are happening in the world
 - i. a programme which is broadcast early in the morning, which includes news and tells you what time it is; there are also usually songs and jokes and conversations with famous people
 - j. an amusing programme in which there is a different story each week about the same group of people

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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6. Choose the correct answer.

- Did you see that ___ about wildlife in Africa on television last week?
a. documentary b. history c. slapstick d. soap opera
- All three TV channels provide extensive ___ of sporting events.
a. broadcast b. bulletin c. episode d. piece
- We hope to bring you further news of this in our next ___ at midnight.
a. article b. bulletin c. episode d. piece
- We covered a wide ___ of topics in the interview.
a. collection b. extend c. number d. range
- Channel One tries to ___ for all tastes.
a. cater b. furnish c. regard d. suit
- We are interrupting this programme for a news _____.
a. alarm b. alert c. flash d. signal
- I must remember to ___ my TV licence next week.
a. regain b. renew c. replace d. retain
- The ___ comedy in silent films was especially funny.
a. clownish b. mocking c. slapstick d. witty
- The programme was so successful that a ___ series is being made.
a. after-effect b. backup c. by-product d. follow-up
- There are more than ten TV ___ in St Petersburg and all of them allow advertising.
a. broadcasts b. canals c. channels d. screens
- Violent programmes on TV may have a bad ___ on children.
a. control b. influence c. power d. pressure

7. Fill in the text with the following words.

*pick up turned off soap opera charm coming characters channel acting
plot television watched hour by heart*

Don Bradley turned the 1 _____ to a different 2 _____ and for an 3 _____ or so 4 _____ a lovely 5 _____ that he knew 6 _____, having seen it at least ten times. He did not have to follow the 7 _____. He knew the film so well that he could 8 _____ the story anywhere along the way. The 9 _____ of it was in the 10 _____ and the 11 _____. The film came to its happy 12 _____ and he 13 _____ the television.

8. Fill in the text with a suitable word in each space provided.

Modern television offers the 1 _____ several programmes on different 2 _____. In addition to regular 3 _____ you can see a lot of 4 _____ programmes. You can also get a lot of useful 5 _____. A great 6 _____ can keep the whole family in front of a TV 7 _____ for days.

We tend to 8 ____ more and listen less, as time goes on. We like to watch television 9 ____ dealing with animals and birds or watch the important international sport events in actual 10 _____. Watching television is one of our great 11 ____ and we are afraid of losing it.

9. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. Television brings events ...
 2. The funeral was ...
 3. See today's paper for ...
 4. The final episode will ...
 5. What genres seem ...
 6. Most of the educational programmes ...
 7. We tend to view more and ...
 8. We have an opportunity to ...
 9. Television makes people argue and ...
 10. Television may be the cause of ...
- a. ... to dominate prime-time viewing?
 - b. ... listen less, as time goes on.
 - c. ... like the Olympic Games into millions of homes.
 - d. ... many disputes and conflicts in the family.
 - e. ... are really good and informative.
 - f. ... broadcast to the whole nation.
 - g. ... discuss things, think and talk more.
 - h. ... a list of TV programmes in your area.
 - i. ... take part in lots of talk shows or quiz games on TV.
 - j. ... be shown on Channel 4 tonight.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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CRIME

1. Match the criminal with the definition.

1. an arsonist
 2. an assassin
 3. a deserter
 4. an embezzler
 5. a forger
 6. a fraud
 7. a hooligan
 8. a mugger
 9. a poacher
 10. a racketeer
 11. a smuggler
 12. a terrorist
- a. tries to enforce his political demands by carrying out or threatening acts of violence
 - b. pretends or claims to be what he is not
 - c. makes money by dishonest methods, e.g. by selling worthless goods
 - d. steals from his own company
 - e. attacks and robs people especially in public places
 - f. sets fire to property
 - g. kills for political reasons or reward
 - h. brings goods into one country from another illegally
 - i. hunts illegally on somebody else's land
 - j. makes false money or documents
 - k. a soldier who leaves the armed forces without permission
 - l. causes damage or disturbance in public places

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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2. Give the name of the defined law break.

1. steals a _____
2. steals purses and wallets a _____
3. gets money by threatening to disclose personal information a _____
4. seizes aeroplanes a _____
5. takes things from shop without paying a _____
6. kills people a _____
7. steals from houses or offices a _____
8. steals from banks or trains a _____
9. takes people hostage for a ransom a _____
10. steals government secrets a _____

11. wilfully destroys property

a _____

12. marries illegally while being married already.

a _____

3. Put these actions in the correct order:*If you commit a crime you may be**accused**arrested**charged**convicted**interrogated**paroled**sent to prison**suspected**tried***4. Circle the right answer. Find the word that can substitute the one in italics.**1. A smiling face often disguises the mind and heart of a *villain*.

- A. a foolish man
- B. a lying man
- C. an unhappy man
- D. a wicked man

2. At first the accident seemed to be *trivial*.

- A. critical
- B. momentous
- C. significant
- D. unimportant

3. There was no *trace* of poison in the coffee the chemist analysed.

- A. colour
- B. indication
- C. smell
- D. taste

4. The *frown* on the judge's face showed that he was disappointed.

- A. look of anger
- B. look of delight
- C. look of fear
- D. look of surprise

5. The night was too *foggy* that the murderer was easily able to escape his pursuers.

- A. messy
- B. mild

- C. misty
D. moist
6. The driver tried to *avert* the accident by bringing the car to a sudden stop.
A. cause
B. control
C. minimise
D. prevent
7. The officer *compelled* the prisoner to do exactly as he wished.
A. allowed
B. beseeched
C. forced
D. hired
8. The criminal *insinuates* that he had roughly treated by the arresting officer.
A. argued convincingly
B. denied positively
C. stated flatly
D. suggested indirectly
9. The boy felt *disgraced* because he knew he had been wrong to steal.
A. ashamed
B. phoney
C. tempted
D. worried
10. The judge *sentenced* the convicted man.
A. gave a pardon to
B. gave high praise
C. passed judgement upon
D. sympathised with

5. Put each of the following words and phrases into the correct space.

<i>bigamy</i>	<i>civil</i>	<i>classes</i>	<i>community</i>
<i>countries</i>	<i>crimes</i>	<i>criminal law</i>	<i>felony</i>
<i>fine</i>	<i>forgery</i>	<i>laws</i>	<i>life imprisonment</i>
<i>misdemeanour</i>	<i>offences</i>	<i>penalty</i>	<i>person</i>
<i>prison</i>	<i>state</i>	<i>term</i>	<i>treason</i>

CRIME

Crime violates the laws of a community, 1 _____ or nation. It is punishable in accordance with these 2 _____. The definition of crime varies according to time and place, but the laws of most 3 _____ consider as crimes such 4 _____ as arson, 5 _____, burglary, 6 _____ murder, and 7 _____.

Not all offences against the laws are 8 _____. The laws that set down the punishments for crimes form the 9 _____. This law defines as crimes those offences considered most harmful to the 10 _____. On the other hand, a 11 _____

may wrong someone else in some other way that offends the 12 _____ law. The common law recognises three 13 _____ of crime: treason, 14 _____, and misdemeanour. Death or 15 _____ is the usual 16 _____ for treason. Laws in the USA, for example, define a felony as a crime that is punishable by a 17 _____ of one year or more in a state or federal 18 _____. A person who commits a 19 _____ may be punished by a 20 _____ or a jail term of less one year.

5. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. The number of crimes reported
 2. We believe that ...
 3. John is now in jail ...
 4. He was fined ...
 5. People who break the law ...
 6. James made around ...
 7. Leo became involved in ...
 8. The courts should ...
 9. Gangs of thieves ...
 10. Police need more ...
- a. ... used to hang around the station.
 - b. ... for various offences including rape
 - c. ... resources to fight organised crime
 - d. ... the crime was committed around 7.30 p.m.
 - e. ... for selling illegal things.
 - f. ... £100,000 for his criminal activities.
 - g. ... petty crime at a very young age.
 - h. ... must expect to be punished.
 - i. ... impose tougher punishments on offenders.
 - j. ... to the police has increased.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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READING

TEXT 1

BEFORE READING

Read the paragraph below. Try to guess the meaning of the underlined expressions.

In Britain there is a new company called Time Energy Network, which specialises in lifestyle management. The company aims to help busy working people who suffer from "time famine."

Now read the first five paragraphs of the article to see if your ideas were correct.

Paying people to have the time of your life

In a central London office a small group of people are engaged in some serious phone-bashing. In half an hour they have booked a helicopter flight, picked up dry cleaning, negotiated with umpteens builders, reserved an apartment for six in a funky part of Amsterdam, arranged a millennium party and a parachute jump, and ensured a heater gets moved exactly 1m to the left, so that new kitchen units will fit.

This is the office of Ten UK, otherwise known as Time Energy Network, the first company to bring American-style concierge services to Britain. Offering what it calls the ultimate in lifestyle management, Ten UK claims to sell something its customers find increasingly at a premium: time.

"This will be the defining business of the first 10 years of the next century," insists 29-year-old managing director Alex Cheadle. "With globalisation and better technology, life has become more complex; so many possessions, so many options. But people don't have the ability or time to manage them all, so they want an expert to do it."

Concierge services are one of the fastest-growing sectors of the United States economy – and now interest is being shown in Britain. Though Ten UK has just 150 members, demand for its services has spread from the south coast to Scotland. The new year will see offices opening in Manchester, Bath and Edinburgh; by the end of 2000 the company aims to cover 75% of Britain, with 5,000 members.

Britons have the longest working hours and the highest proportion of working women in Europe. This combined with a rise in dual incomes and single-person households, may explain why the "time famine" is so pronounced in London and is spreading.

According to Ten UK, there is another reason for the rise of lifestyle management. "The standard of service people get in Britain is appalling," Cheatle says. "If they want their house refloored, they will probably be conned. If they want to install a shower, they'll get conned on that, too. Britain has a whole service sector trained to go for the short-term profit rather than deliver good service over a long time. We make it sensible for builders and plumbers to take a long-term view because we can give them a lot of long-term business."

It is the quest for elusive, hassle-free quality time that motivates most members, however. Oriel Gordon, 29, who runs an advertising agency with her husband, understands perfectly the time-pressed needs of today's professionals. "Our parents used to get home at 5.30 and that was that. Now people put the emphasis on work, and it's embarrassing talking to plumbers or arranging your holiday while in the office. This is a PA for your lifestyle."

The level of involvement with each member means more outlandish requests may be followed through, too. These range from finding a dog psychiatrist to tracking down the ideal present for a football-crazy husband – a ball signed by the 1968 Manchester United team.

So how much does a service like? Each member forks out an annual fee of \$800, then pays according to the nature of each task. The company insists members pay no more for a service than if they had found it themselves, "and they will always be quoted the cheapest rate."

The exception to this is when staff have to go out of the office. If a member needs a watch to be picked up from the other side of London, or shopping from the supermarket, he or she is charged \$19 per half-hour.

There are those within concierge services' target market, though, who find the idea repellent. Laura Aron, 28, director of a London public relations firm, says: "It lacks the personal touch, especially if you're redoing your home. It's your home, for God's sake. If you don't have time to look after it, maybe you've got your priorities wrong. However career-driven I am, I'd never let other people organise my life."

Is it healthy for an already stressed, exhausted, work-obsessed culture to use a service that simply enables it to work more? Paul Aldridge, managing director of Entrust, Britain's second such company, believes so. "It is definitely healthy to reduce stress," he says. "This is the start of a lifestyle change. People are beginning to think about what's valuable and what's not."

But Ten UK's small staff, with backgrounds in everything from art dealing to multilingual tour directing and event management, will still have some convincing to do. "There's a barrier to Britain," Cheatle says. "A lot of people still don't understand it, because it's a rethink about how you live your life."

Karina Mantavia

1. Read the whole article and answer these questions.

- a. What does Ten UK claim to sell to its customers?
- b. According to Alex Cheadle, why is lifestyle management becoming more important?
- c. Why is there "time famine" in Britain?
- d. What are the problems with the service sector in Britain?
- e. What does Oriel Gordon think of lifestyle management?
- f. What are some of the strange requests that Ten UK have helped with?
- g. When do customers of Ten UK pay more for services?
- h. Why is Laura Aron against the idea of lifestyle management?
- i. Why don't people understand the services offered by Ten UK?

2. What do the following numbers refer to in the text?

150/5,000/5.30/800/19

AFTER READING

1. Look at these verbs from the text.

If they want their house *refloored*, they will probably be conned.

It lacks the personal touch, especially if you're *redoing* your home.

The prefix *re-* is often added to verbs to show the repetition of an action or process.

Use an appropriate form of these verbs to complete the sentences below. Use each verb only once.

readjust reconstruct refuel reissue rejoin reopen retake reunite revisit

- a. The plane stopped in Singapore in order to _____
- b. After many weeks alone in a refugee camp, the children were _____ with their parents.
- c. Some less well-known John Lennon songs have been _____ on CD.
- d. After new evidence was found, the police decided to _____ the murder inquiry.
- e. When I _____ my old school, I was surprised that the teachers remembered me.
- f. Six months after the drugs scandal, the footballer was allowed to _____ his former club and continue playing.
- g. The city was so badly bombed in the war that the government had to _____ many areas.
- h. After weeks of fierce fighting the army _____ control of the city.
- i. He decided to _____ his television because the picture was unclear.

2. Look at these examples of compound adjectives from the article.

the *time-pressed* needs of today's professionals

a *long-term* view

Find three more compound adjectives from the article that are used when:

a. something is getting bigger very quickly

b. a person is mad about soccer

c. a person (or society) thinks about their job all the time

3. Look at these examples of comparatives and superlatives from the text.

comparative:

With globalisation and better technology, life has become more complex (than before).

superlative:

Britons have the longest working hours ... in Europe.

Use the comparative or superlative form of these adjectives to complete the sentences below. Use each adjective once only.

<i>bad</i>	<i>efficient</i>	<i>far</i>	<i>healthy</i>	<i>high</i>	<i>important</i>
------------	------------------	------------	----------------	-------------	------------------

a. The UK has _____ proportion of working women in Europe.

b. People need to rethink their lives and realise that free time is _____ money.

c. According to the lifestyle company, standards of service in London are terrible and are among _____ in the UK.

d. Eating a fresh salad at lunchtime is _____ buying a hamburger.

e. Our company uses _____ workmen in London who can do small jobs in a few minutes.

f. The company will not accept clients who live _____ 80 km away.

ACTIVITY

Read the following statements. Decide if you agree (A) or disagree (D) with them. Discuss your answers with another person.

a. It's OK to work very long hours, as long as you're well paid. ____

b. For many people nowadays careers are more important than friends or family. ____

c. Lifestyle management could become popular in my country. ____

d. I would definitely use a lifestyle management company myself. ____

Look at these words and expressions that appear in the text. Check any unknown words in your dictionary. What do you think the article might be about?

peregrine falcon endangered species Scotland eggs stolen illegal criminal gangs night \$16,000 Middle East

Now read the text to see if your ideas were correct.

Falcons fall prey to smugglers' greed

As the large, black Mercedes nosed through the British port of Dover towards the ferry, it was pulled over by Customs officers. Acting on a tip-off, they searched the car and its occupants. But they found no trace of the highly profitable illegal cargo that it was supposed to be carrying.

Then the officers decided to take the car apart – and there, in a sophisticated incubation system hidden inside the dashboard and wired into the vehicle's electrics, they found what they were looking for: not drugs, but peregrine falcon eggs.

The international trade in stolen wild peregrines is burgeoning after being taken over by a network of European criminal gangs, branching out from more conventional illegal activities to enjoy vast, virtually risk-free profits. With Scotland emerging as the centre of a multimillion-dollar trade stretching through Germany to the Gulf states, where the birds are prized for their hunting skills, investigators are demanding stiffer penalties.

Conservation experts suspect that up to 20 nests are being lost to the thieves each year, making them the most ruthless threat to the peregrines since they were almost wiped out by pesticide use in the 60s and 70s. The birds are included in the same category as tigers on the list of most endangered species. The gangs carry out their raids in the dead of night, kitted out with night-vision and camouflage gear.

The two men involved in the recent Mercedes incident, both Germans, received 18-month jail sentences, but that is only because they were foreign nationals and were caught trying to leave Britain. Most of those caught stealing or trapping birds get off more lightly.

"We are talking about dangerous people who have been involved in other serious crimes," says David Dick, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds' leading investigator in Scotland. "The attractions are obvious: if you get caught with a car full of drugs, you are in serious trouble. But if you get caught with a load of wild peregrine falcons, the worst you're going to suffer is a fine and having your car confiscated. If you give criminals an easy option, they will milk it for all it is worth."

The scale of the problem was highlighted last month when a man described as the biggest threat to Scotland's peregrines walked free from Ayr sheriff court after being found guilty of six charges, including setting a trap, trying to snare a falcon,

and using a live pigeon as bait. It was Matt Morrison's fifth conviction on similar offences – even his lawyer told the court his client was “in denial” on wildlife matters – but the unemployed 59-year-old received only a \$4,300 fine and had his \$800 Ford Sierra confiscated.

Morrison has become the key supplier to the European underworld's peregrine trade, according to RSPB investigators who have been monitoring his activities for a decade. He is believed to be the only Briton to have mastered the art of trapping live adult falcons, the ultimate commodity for the gangs, because they do not need to be trained to hunt. Wild adult Scottish peregrines can command more than \$16,000 each from Arab buyers. A chick is worth about \$1,600.

Morrison is not the only British supplier, however. Police and the RSPB have established that at least three gangs from the north of England are involved. Rather than take live birds, they specialise in robbing nests of eggs and chicks.

When a rich Arab decides he needs a new falcon, he can phone a broker in the German underworld who places the order with one of the gangs. Once captured, the adults, chicks or eggs are hidden until they are picked up by a courier who drives them to holding centres in the south of England. They are then smuggled out of Britain to Germany, where they are “laundered” into the legal, captive-bred falcon population with the help of breeders.

The falcons can then be exported quasi-legally to their buyers in the Middle East.

*Stuart Millar
The Observer*

WHILE READING

1. Read the text again. Decide whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- The custom officers had no idea there were peregrine falcon eggs in the car.
- The criminal gangs only ever steal birds' eggs. _____
- Peregrine falcons nearly became extinct in the 60s and 70s. _____
- The Germans who stole the eggs were sent to jail. _____
- Matt Morrison has never been involved in stealing peregrine falcons before.
- Matt Morrison is believed to be the only British person who can catch live adult falcons. _____
- Stolen peregrine falcons are taken straight to the Middle East. _____

2. Find the answers to these questions.

- Why are peregrine falcons popular in the Gulf states?
- How many nests are stolen each year?
- Why have criminal gangs switched to stealing peregrine falcons?
- After peregrine falcons are smuggled out of Britain, what happens to them?

1. Legal vocabulary.

Put these words from the article in the text below. Use each word or expression only once.

charges confiscated conviction court fine free guilty lawyer tip-off

After a _____ from birdwatchers in the Scottish Highlands, Kevin Macdonald was arrested at his home in Glasgow last week. He appeared in _____ yesterday in Edinburgh, where he was described by his _____ as "an honest, hardworking citizen."

Macdonald was found _____ of six _____, including stealing peregrine falcon birds and their eggs. It was his third _____ on similar offences. He received a \$4,300 _____ and had his van _____.

As Macdonald walked _____ from the building, he refused to speak to waiting journalists.

2. Phrasal verbs.

Put these phrasal verbs from the article into the sentences below. You may need to change the form of the verbs. Use the verbs only once.

pull over take apart take over branch out wipe out carry out

- The customs officers decided to _____ the car because they couldn't find the stolen eggs.
- The policeman asked the driver to _____ and answer some questions.
- A gang of European criminals has moved into Britain and _____ the illegal traffic in falcons.
- The thieves decided to _____ and steal endangered animals as well as cars.
- White rhinos were nearly _____ during the 1980s.
- The gang of criminals _____ their raid in the early hours of the morning.

3. Choose the correct forms of the verbs in the text below.

Peregrine falcons *were/have been* an endangered species since the 1970s.

In the summer of 1975 there *were/have been* only five pairs on a remote Scottish island.

At present, conservationists *believe/are believing* that there *could be/could have been* only 50 pairs in the whole of Scotland.

Last week a spokesman for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds *said/was saying*, "By the year 2003 we *hope/will hope* that we *will have stopped/will be stopping* the illegal trade in peregrine falcons. Otherwise the numbers of birds *will fall/will have fallen* to very low levels."

TEXT 3

BEFORE READING

Before reading "When a name can cost up to \$100,000", guess the answer below.

What type of name is referred to in the title of the article? Is it the name of ...

- a. a company?
- b. a child?
- c. a film star?
- d. a new make of car?
- e. a pharmaceutical drug?

When a name can cost up to \$100,000

He's not a doctor or even a marketing specialist. But when a pharmaceuticals firm wants to launch a drug, James Dettore often tops the list of people to contact. Dettore, president of the Miami-based Brand Institute, charges companies such as Smith-Kline Beecham \$100,000 a time to perfect something that is becoming as crucial to a drug's success as its clinical effectiveness: its name.

Naming used to be a straightforward undertaking – aspirin was so called because it consisted of acetylsalicylic acid based on extracts from the spirea plant – but now the naming of drugs has ballooned into a multimillion-dollar industry.

New drugs receive a generic name, subject to approval by the World Health Organisation, but it is in choosing the trade name that naming consultants come into their own.

The process begins with brainstorming sessions among pharmacists, physicians and consumers, says Dettore. There are some basic rules at Brand Institute: the perfect name is held to consist of 10 letters or fewer, and no more than three syllables.

But much depends on fashion. Where once drugs companies chose names that blinded the public with science, now there has been a shift in the direction of airy, abstract names embodying hope, wellness and the promise of transformation.

Some drugs make bold claims for their own efficacy. Zyban, an antidepressant aimed at those trying to quit smoking, implies that it will "ban" their habits. Some seek out favourable euphonic associations, as in the vigour and virility of Viagra. And that upbeat prefix "pro" never goes amiss: "There are more than 4,000 'pro' prefix names in the various registries," Dettore says.

Pharmaceuticals firms often opt for names beginning with A so that they are placed near the beginning of drugs formularies. Others piggyback on existing brands by borrowing parts of their names. Abbot Laboratories' Aids drug Norvir has echoes of Glaxo's AZT brand Retrovir.

Devising an evocative name is only the first hurdle. Once it has been formulated, linguists check that names are pronounceable worldwide and don't have obscene or embarrassing meanings in other languages.

The costliest part of the exercise involves hiring armies of lawyers to sift through trademark registries and medical regulations to ensure the name does not contra-

vene consumer legislation or infringe existing marks – of which there are more than 1m in the European Union.

Choosing a name similar to an existing one can cause trouble. Confusion between Merck's gastrointestinal drug Losec and the antihypertension treatment Lasix prompted the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to order Merck to change it to Prilosec. The FDA also scuppered Pharmacia and Upjohn's plans to market its baldness treatment as Regaine, on the basis that it didn't stimulate permanent hair regrowth.

"Naming is becoming more and more complicated," says Dettore with a hint of worry. "People are saying we might even run out of names."

Oliver Burkeman

WHILE READING

1. Choose the correct ending to these sentences.

- a. The Brand Institute in Miami:
 1. develops new pharmaceutical products
 2. creates names for new drugs
 3. makes sure that new drugs are clinically effective
 4. markets new drugs
- b. Nowadays the development of drug trade names:
 1. is simple and straightforward
 2. is done by pharmacists
 3. is done by the World Health Organisation
 4. has grown into a big industry
- c. At the moment, the ideal name for a new drug:
 1. has more than 10 letters
 2. is abstract with the promise of future health
 3. has only two syllables
 4. is long and scientific
- d. Linguists check that names:
 1. don't have negative meanings in other languages
 2. are simple to pronounce for English speakers
 3. aren't existing trademarks in other countries
 4. are easy to spell for all nationalities
- e. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) can order the change of a drug name if it:
 1. has an embarrassing meaning in another language
 2. sounds like a type of food or drink
 3. is similar to the name of another drug
 4. is too long and complicated

2. Read the article again and answer these questions.

- What is James Dettore's job?
- How does the process of choosing a drug name start?
- What sort of drug is Zyban? Why was the name chosen?
- Why do many drugs begin with the letter "A"?
- What is James Dettore worried about in the future?

AFTER READING**1. Look at these verbs from the text, which are more commonly found as nouns.**

James Dettore often tops the list of people to contact.

... now the naming of drugs has ballooned into a multimillion-dollar industry.

Put these verbs, which are commonly used as nouns, into the sentences below. Use each verb once only. You will need to put some of the verbs into the past tense.

top	balloon	back	chair	hand	eye...	knife
-----	---------	------	-------	------	--------	-------

- As the meeting was very important the prime minister decided to _____ it himself.
- The postman knocked on the door because he needed to _____ me an important letter and get my signature.
- The murderer _____ his victim in the back.
- Her latest hit song has _____ the music charts for weeks.
- Shopping on the internet has _____ into a massive industry in the past year.
- As the stranger walked into the cafe, the customers _____ him with suspicion.
- After looking carefully behind her, she _____ the car into the parking space.

2. Look at the use of articles in the first two sentences of the text.

Complete the sentences below with *a*, *the*, or *no article* (-).

- In _____ United States _____ companies can pay up to \$100,000 for _____ name of _____ new drug.
- _____ names of all _____ new drugs need to be approved by _____ World Health Organisation.
- Although James Dettore isn't _____ lawyer, he understands most of _____ laws that regulate brand names.
- _____ president of _____ company decided to move _____ pharmaceuticals division to _____ California.
- They couldn't use _____ name Zyglorifilt because it was difficult for _____ Italian speakers to pronounce.
- After brainstorming hundreds of _____ ideas they decided to take _____ break.

TEXT 4

BEFORE READING

Look at the headline. Check any unknown words in your dictionary. Answer the questions below:

- Is Coca-Cola popular in Russia at the moment? Why? Why not?
- Which soft drinks are popular in your own country?
- Are there any traditional or home-made soft drinks in your country?

Coke's Russian invasion fizzles out

Drinks giant goes native to halt losses as flavours from Soviet era flourish, writes Amelia Gentleman in Moscow. Kvas is the real thing – or so beleaguered Coca-Cola executives in Moscow have persuaded themselves.

Production lines in Siberia, which once spewed out sparkling fountains of Coke, have been converted to make a new line of traditional Russian soft drinks – such as kvas, a cloudy brown, alcohol-free yeast drink with the peculiar aroma of fermented stale rye bread.

In a reverse of the cultural imperialism of Coca-Cola's aggressive invasion of Russia. In the early 90s, the firm has been forced to make concessions to local demand as it struggles to recoup huge losses in the region.

Last month's announcement of a move into nostalgic Soviet-era drinks mark the business's latest attempt to squeeze a profit out of Russian consumers who are increasingly apathetic towards Coke itself.

In addition to the fizzy, sugary version of kvas already under production, the company's management is reproducing tarkhun, also a Soviet favourite (and an acquired taste with its emerald colour, acid herbal flavour and strange chemical smell) and buratino, another old recipe.

The venture is a practical response to difficult times. The past 18 months have been unspeakably tough for the company's Russian arm. Staff in the Moscow headquarters are believed to have been cut back to about 35, from 300 in the mid-90s. Between 40% and 60% of Coke's workers across Russia have been laid off in 16 months, say company sources.

Russian enthusiasm for Coke has dwindled to such an extent that most of the 11 factories are not working to full capacity. Last summer a franchise plant in Voronezh ceased production of Coke altogether, saying it was far more profitable to make beer.

Six years after the company triumphantly opened its first Russian factory, management is realising that the brand's appeal – perceived from behind the Iron Curtain as a glamorous symbol of Western freedom – has faded.

Moscow's kiosks illustrate the problem. A bewildering variety of bottles are labelled with a bemusing range of prices: 1.5 litres of a black liquid called FanCola costs 9 roubles; a smaller 1.25-litre bottle of Coca-Cola costs more than double that.

A bottle of Russian beer costs the same as a can of Coke, and for most Russian teenagers (the target buyers for colas) the choice is simple: with beer you have the added excitement of getting drunk. The beer market has doubled in the past four years.

The company explains that the “state-of-art technology” and the high-quality sugar and water which go into making Coke explain why it is more expensive. But Russia’s increasingly sophisticated consumers are no longer infatuated with Western goods as status symbols, and will not pay extra for American colas when Russian ones cost so much less.

No one within the company will confirm what everyone suspects – that after investing around \$750m in the country, Coca-Cola Russian arm is running at a loss. “Our initiatives are long-term,” a spokesman said.

The reason for Coca-Cola sagging fortunes in Russia are manifold – the 1998 economic crisis, the growing strength of local products, and the inability of big companies to respond quickly enough to the rapidly changing Russian market.

Initially the company’s attack on Russia went smoothly. Sales rose steadily as huge areas were seized by distributors. Popular Russian drinks such as tarkhun and kvas were virtually killed off by Sprite and Fanta.

The collapse of the rouble in August 1998 marked a turning point, although problems had emerged earlier. Consumers were suddenly poorer and sugary drinks were not a necessity. Russian rivals fought back, making cheaper drinks. They realised there was money to be made in reviving Russian flavours.

“For a while Coke represented the winds of change in Russia. It was a key investor and the name carried great authority. It no longer does,” a former employee commented.

“Coca-Cola ignored the local market,” he added. “And it reacted too slowly to change. If we wanted to put a new label on a product we’d have to wait for permission to come through from Atlanta, which could take six months. By the time permission had come through, Russia’s government, its banking system and its president would all have changed.”

Other big manufacturers also suffered from the crash, but responded quickly. Pepsi has already diversified into kvas-like drinks. There was uncertainty about whether Coca-Cola’s new flavours would reverse the company’s fortunes. “If there are problems with the sales of Coke, they should sort those out, not start making something new,” said Greg Thain, a Moscow retail analyst.

But nostalgia for Soviet tastes has worked for the British drink Irn-Bru, a surprise success. “We discovered that Irn-Bru tastes very like the famous Soviet soft drink, buratino,” said Jerry Labour, the company’s Moscow director.

The Observer

WHILE READING

1. Read the first ten paragraphs up to the line “... when Russian ones cost so much less”. Decide whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).
 - a. In Russia the Coca-Cola company makes only Coke. ____
 - b. Sales of Coke are slowly increasing in Russia. ____
 - c. Many Coca-Cola workers in Russia have lost their jobs. ____

- d. Coca-Cola started its first Russian factory six years ago. ____
 e. Coke is now slightly cheaper than some Russian soft drinks. ____
 f. Beer is becoming more popular with young people. ____
 g. Many Russians still want to buy glamorous American products. ____

2. Now read the rest of the article. Why has the Coca-Cola company had problems in Russia? Put yes (Y) or no (N) next to the reasons below.

Example: There was an economic crisis in 1998. **Y**

- a. The Russian government tried to stop sales of Coke in 1997. ____
 b. There has been a revival in traditional Russian drinks. ____
 c. The company couldn't find enough high-quality sugar. ____
 d. Russian rivals started making cheaper drinks. ____
 e. After 1998 consumers were poor and stopped buying so many sugary drinks. ____
 f. The Coke company has reacted too slowly to changes in the market. ____
 g. Other companies have illegally copied Coca-Cola products. ____

3. Look at these drinks mentioned in the article.

Coca-Cola, kvas, FanCola, beer, tarkhun, Irn-Bru

Which one ...

- a. ... is a traditional brown Russian drink?
 b. ... is the same price per bottle as a can of Coke?
 c. ... costs only nine roubles for 1.5 litres?
 d. ... is bright green and smells strange?
 e. ... tastes like the famous Soviet drink, buratino?
 f. ... became too expensive for many Russians after 1998?

AFTER READING

1. Vocabulary

Which of the adjectives below can be used to describe drinks?

alcohol-free	alcoholic	bubbling	cloudy
crispy	dry	fizzy	flat
shiny	soft	sparkling	stormy
sugary	without gas		

2. Complete the following text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

The Coca-Cola organisation a _____ (*open*) its first Russian factory in 1994. Initially the company's expansion into the ex-Soviet Union b _____ (*go*) very well. At this time many Russians c _____ (*be*) keen to buy Coke because it d _____ (*be*) a symbol of Western freedom.

However, since the economic crisis of 1998 Coca-Cola e _____ (*have*) many problems in the Russian market. Over the past few years sales of Coke f _____

184 TEST YOUR ENGLISH

(*drop*) dramatically, and many analysts now **g** _____ (*believe*) that the Russian arm of the company **h** _____ (*run*) at a loss. One former employee **i** _____ (*say*) last week that the organisation **j** _____ (*ignore*) conditions in the local market and **k** _____ (*fail*) to understand the strength of local products.

Now Coca-Cola **l** _____ (*fight back*) with a new line in traditional Russian drinks that it **m** _____ (*hope*) **n** _____ (*improve*) company profits in the future.

ACTIVITY

Imagine that you are going to develop a new soft drink for the Russian market. Work with a partner. Write a list of key features for your drink. Include the following:

Flavour/colour Will you copy local Russian drinks, or develop your own flavour?

Price Remember, cheaper Russian cola is only nine roubles for 1.5 litres.

Target market Are you going to target adults, teenagers or children?

Product image Will your drink have a traditional, sophisticated or modern image?

Advertising company How will you promote your product?

Tell other members of the class about your drink. At the end, decide which drink would be the most successful.

TEXT 5

BEFORE READING

1. Before reading the article "Olive oil power plants could give Opec the slip", answer the questions below.

- In which countries is olive oil produced?
- What can olive oil be used for?
- According to the headline of the article, what might olive oil be used for in the future?

2. Match the words from A to the definitions from B.

A.

- an ailment
- trendy (adjective)
- a utility
- a residue
- tricky (adjective)
- to get rid of something
- an initiative
- to generate

B.

- difficult
- a small amount of a product that remains after it has been processed
- an important plan or action which tries to solve a problem
- fashionable
- an illness
- to produce power such as electricity
- to throw something away
- an organisation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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Olive oil power plants could give Opec the slip

It was in use before a written language was invented. Today it is being studied as a possible means of staving off ailments ranging from heart attacks and bowel cancer to gallstones. It has been used to provide heating and lighting for centuries. Even the trendiest of today's celebrity chefs does not disdain to slosh it around.

Now olive oil, the golden liquid on which commercial empires, to say nothing of the Mediterranean diet, have been built, is about to get yet another use.

Endesa, one of Spain's biggest utilities, has announced plans to build two olive oil-fired power stations at a cost of almost \$40m. Well, the fuel is not quite olive oil. It's the solid residue - left after every drop of oil has been pressed from the fruit.

At a time when the other stuff that comes out of places such as the North Sea, the Middle East and some of the less hospitable parts of Russia is heading for \$30 a barrel, Endesa's initiative has obvious commercial potential.

It is environmentally friendly, too. The fibrous mass that is orujo has a high thermal value when burnt, but it otherwise tricky for olive growers to get rid off.

Spain is handily placed as a provider of orujo. It has nearly 200m olive trees, making it the world's largest producer of olive oil – and consequently of fuel for the new power plants.

They will be built in Jaen and Ciudad Real, at the heart of Spain's olive-growing region, and when they come into operation in the second half of next year they will produce 32 megawatts, or enough to supply 100,000 people. They will be the first power stations in the world to use olive residues to generate electricity.

If the technology turns out to be a commercial success Spain's neighbours – olive oil producers all – could well be tempted to follow Endesa's lead.

That could give Opec a whole new meaning. Instead of the Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries it might find itself reinvented to become the Olive Producers Electricity Cooperative. Now that would give them something to think about, be it in Aberdeen or Azerbaijan.

Mark Milner

WHILE READING

1. Decide whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- a. Doctors are sure that olive oil can prevent heart attacks. ____
- b. Two new power stations will be built in Spain. ____
- c. The fuel for the power stations is pure olive oil. ____
- d. Spain makes more olive oil than any other country. ____
- e. Similar power stations already exist in other countries. ____
- f. Opec is going to change its name. ____

2. According to the text, why is it a good idea for Spain to build olive oil-fired power stations? List as many reasons as possible. For example:

The price of fossil-based oil is increasing.

3. What do these numbers from the text refer to?

Example: 40

The oil-fired power station stations will cost almost \$40m.

30 200 32 100,000

AFTER READING

1. What do the underlined words refer to? Look back at the text to help you.

Example: It was in use before a written language was invented. (paragraph 1).

It = olive oil

- ...the golden liquid on which commercial empires, to say nothing of the Mediterranean diet, have been built.....(paragraph 2) _____
- At a time when the other stuff that comes out of places such as the North Sea.....(paragraph 4) _____
- It has nearly 200m olive trees.....(paragraph 6) _____
- They will be built in Jaen and Ciudad Real...(paragraph 7) _____
- ...it might find itself reinvented to become the Olive Producers Electricity Cooperative. (final paragraph) _____

2. Look at these examples of the passive from the text.

Today it is being studied as a possible means of staving off ailments...

It has been used to provide heating and lighting...

They will be built in Jaen and Ciudad Real...

Complete these sentences with an appropriate form of the passive of the verb given in brackets.

Example: In Ancient Rome olive oil was used (use) for lighting.

- At the moment a new power station _____ (build) near Madrid.
- Olives _____ (grow) in Europe for more than 2,000 years.
- A small amount of electricity _____ (generate) at the power station next year.
- In the 19th century olive oil _____ (consider) to be a cure for digestive problems.
- Some of the finest olive oil _____ (produce) in Italy.
- Right now the health benefits of olive oil _____ (study) by doctors.

Imagine that a new olive residue-fired power station is going to be built in your area. Make a list of advantages and disadvantages of the plan.

For example:

ADVANTAGES: a new, environmentally friendly way of producing electricity, the possibility of cheaper electricity, more jobs for the local area, etc.

DISADVANTAGES: an ugly building in the area, a large number of lorries transporting the olive residue etc.

Work with a partner. One person is in favour of building the power station in the area, the other person is against it. Each individual must put forward opinions and encourage his or her partner to change ideas.

TEXT 6

BEFORE READING

Before reading the article answer the questions below.

- What do you know about Finland?
- Where is it?
- What does it produce?
- How big is the population?
- What is the capital city?

Finland is swapping paper for the next big thing, writes Mary O'Hara in Helsinki.

Mobile revolution

A mythical landscape of snow-covered fantasy, Lapland is inhabited by Santa Claus and his team of industrious elves creating colourful gadgets for the world's children. Finland, the country on whose peninsula the real Lapland perches, is actually inhabited by Nokia and a constellation of inventive, mobile technology companies developing the next generation of colourful gadgets for the world's grown-ups.

In less than 10 years Finland has moved at a meteoric pace from a country dependent on the export of paper and pulp for most of its gross domestic product to one that is leading the world in m-commerce – mobile internet and phone technologies.

It is more than a little ironic that such an economy should spawn the very technology tipped to eliminate dependence on and demand for paper. Stranger still is the fact that just as the mobile internet is on the verge of changing how we do business for ever, the paper industry in Finland is running at full speed.

It is a staggeringly short time Helsinki has emerged as the centre of the next big technological revolution. We may not be writing the epitaph for paper just yet, but the script for the true impact of mobile communications is being written before our eyes.

Finland has a population of 5m, of which 65% owns a mobile phone – the largest penetration in the world. It also has the cheapest rates of telephone calls in Europe. For the Finns internet banking taken for granted, text messaging is a national pastime, and acting as the world's mobile technology laboratory is as natural as snow in winter.

Multinationals, such as IBM, are rushing to, invest in Finnish start-ups. In just two years then country has gone from having a handful of venture capitalist firms specialising mainly in engineering to attracting hordes of high-tech investors eager to back the next big thing.

Mika Nieminen, founder and chief executive of m-commerce software developer More Magic, estimates that the amount of venture capital chasing a home in m-commerce is about \$3bn. The company predicts that transactions made through mobile handsets could be worth upwards of \$50bn by 2004. Even Sonera, the established national telephone company, is diversifying into the mobile internet portal market and is aiming to be a global player thanks to m-commerce.

A receptive business and legal climate, and a small but technophile population make Finland the ideal market to develop and pilot new and experimental technologies. In Arbianranta, a quiet stretch of industrial park in a corner of Helsinki, something remarkable is taking shape in the form of the "virtual village."

The theory goes that in the virtual village wireless and broadband technology will allow you to turn your home appliances on before you get home. If you want to pick up some shopping on the way there you can check the inventory of the local shop to see if it has what you want, order it, and pay for it before you get there. If you need a taxi, don't bother telling if where to pick you up. The sim card in your mobile phone is connected to the village network, and a digital map will tell the taxi firm your exact location.

In practice all this happens in the virtual village. The brainchild of Digia, the Helsinki-based wireless software developer, the village sprang into life after a \$1bn investment from Helsinki city council and blue-chip partners, including IBM, Nokia, Symbian and Sonera.

Within five years, say the Finns, the village will be the world's first truly wireless community. When fully operational it will be the test centre for cutting-edge experimental mobile technologies. More than this, it will act as a laboratory for testing new business models to accompany the technology.

The founder and chairman of Digia, Pekka Sinonen, says: "The village will help identify business models from the processes in everyday life. Behaviour will drive technology, not the other way round."

Sinonen claims the old model of inventing the technology and then trying to find a suitable business or commercial application for it will be redundant. The village, he says, will produce an organic method for developing less risky business models and strategies. It is all made possible by smart phones, the next generation mobile phones equipped with a Psion-designed operating system. The smart phone is your PC, Palm Pilot, telephone and personal organiser rolled into one. It will be faster, more versatile and user-friendly than any previous technology. It will be the physical embodiment of technological convergence.

It is this new age of mobile technology that will make money for global brands such as Nokia in the future. But it will also facilitate the growth of m-commerce for new and old business alike.

WHILE READING

1. Read the first seven paragraphs of the article up to the line "...is aiming to be a global player thanks to m-commerce." Decide if these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- a. In the past Finland was dependent on exporting paper. ____
- b. Finland has quickly become a world leader in mobile phone technology. ____
- c. The paper industry in Finland is declining. ____
- d. More than half the Finnish population has a mobile phone. ____

- e. Mobile phone calls are quite expensive in Finland. ____
f. The Finnish government is the main investor in the mobile phone companies. ____

2. Now read the rest of the article and answer these questions.

- a. Why is Finland the ideal market to develop new technology?
b. Where is the virtual village?
c. Give two examples of things you will be able to do in the virtual village?
d. In what way will the virtual village be the first in the world?
e. According to Pekka Sinonen, what can the village help to identify?
f. What is a smart phone?

AFTER READING

1. Business vocabulary.

Put these words and expressions in the text below. Use each word or expression once only.

<i>venture capital</i>	<i>global players</i>	<i>export</i>	<i>start-up</i>	<i>hi-tech</i>	<i>invest</i>	<i>gross</i>
<i>domestic product</i>	<i>multinationals</i>	<i>market</i>	<i>chief executive</i>			

In the past most of Finland's **a** _____ came from the **b** _____ of paper and wood. Nowadays the country leads the world in the development of the latest **c** _____ mobile phone products. Companies such as Nokia are now **d** _____ in the world technology **e** _____.

The past two years have also seen **f** _____ such as IBM rushing to **g** _____ in new Finnish **h** _____ companies. According to Mika Nieminen, **i** _____ of the software company More Magic, there is now more than \$3bn in **j** _____ chasing new Finnish m-commerce companies.

2. Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentences.

1. Some children believe that Lapland is inhabited ____ elves.
a. from b. of c. by d. in
2. Many of the new companies specialise ____ smart phones.
a. with b. on c. to d. in
3. For years the Finnish economy was dependent ____ the sale of paper.
a. with b. on c. of d. for
4. The multinational company invested ____ a new factory in Finland.
a. in b. on c. of d. to
5. The new smart phones are equipped ____ a personal organiser and a PC.
a. of b. with c. to d. from

Answer the questions below, then discuss them with the partner.

- a. What are the advantages/disadvantages of mobile phones?
- b. How will mobile phone technology change society in the future?
- c. What other developments in communication technology might there be in the future? For example: video phones in every home.

TEXT 7

BEFORE READING

Match the words from A to the definitions from B.

A

1. a terminal
2. lousy (adjective, informal)
3. a patriot
4. to thrive
5. dated (adjective)
6. chunky (adjective)
7. a sceptic
8. to launch something

B

- a. old-fashioned
- b. a person who has doubts about things that other people believe
- c. when someone or something is successful and does well
- d. large and thick
- e. a person who loves his or her country
- f. a device with a keyboard and screen for obtaining information from a computer
- g. something which is very bad or poor quality
- h. to put a new product on the market

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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Minitel is dead. Long live le Minitel

Stuart Jeffries on the relaunch
of a defiantly Gallic invention

France Télécom has just launched its most expensive publicity campaign. It spent 30m francs (\$3.8m) on radio and television ads to promote Minitel, that aged Gallic precursor of the internet. What on earth is it thinking of? In an age of Wap phones and Palm Pilots, an ugly little box with chunky on-screen text could hardly have a future worth such an investment. Surely the French would do better to let Minitel go the way of the dinosaurs?

Minitel is a creature of the 80s and now seems as dated as mullet hairdos and Bananarama. But France Télécom will not let Minitel die. Instead it insists that the system has a bright future: there are 7m Minitel-compatible terminals in France now, and 8.5m will be available to use the relaunched Minitel by 2003. This is thanks to new software that enables Minitel's services to be accessed on PCs and Macs. The result, perhaps inevitably, is called the i-Minitel.

But what exactly is Minitel? When it was first launched in 1982 a Minitel terminal consisted of a small monitor with a keyboard and a telephone link. These

little "boxes", as they're still called, were distributed free with normal telephone service by France Télécom. At the time Minitel seemed like the last word in communications technology, and the French were properly proud of it. Minitel was first used as an online Yellow Pages.

In François Mitterrand's France of the 80s, Minitel was a symbol of the country's technological virility. As much as the then president's so-called *grands projets* – the Opéra Bastille, La Défence, the Bibliothèque Nationale and I M Pei's piramide at the Louvre – Minitel showed that France was a thoroughly modern place. It must have been pleasing for French patriots to look across the Channel and witness the failure of Prestel, Britain's long-defunct version of Minitel. You remember Prestel, don't you? Thought not.

From these beginnings Minitel went from strength to strength. It quickly became linked to other central databanks. It was a newspaper, a mail-order service, a ticket agency, a railway and airline booking office, an online bill-paying service, an encyclopedia, all at once.

Minitel hardware evolved over the years, including a desktop computer version and even a laptop, but all had French keyboards, which to qwerty-fixated Anglo-Saxons was irritating. What's more, it is still operated in the same way as it was back in 1982. The Minitel terminal in the Guardian's Paris office, for instance, has a black monitor and phone receiver, and a keyboard best operated by the fingers of a small child.

By the start of the 90s there were 6.5m Minitel terminals in France, 80% of them in private households. This year there were an estimated 17m Minitel users in France – almost 30% of the population. It seems an incredible success story, particularly when you consider that France Télécom in the 80s was a public corporation acting on behalf of a government that saw Minitel as a means of promoting a particular vision of French social and political interaction.

And it worked: no other country in the world embraced Minitel. It seemed a perfect example of *l'exception française*. Yes, it's true that you can access Minitel from the internet, but the point remains: Minitel showed France thriving outside the globalising tendencies of Anglo-Saxon culture.

Or did it? There is a parallel technological story to that of France's Minitel – that of the rise of the internet, which is at least in part the story of the rise and rise of the English language. Even now only 2% of internet data is in French. Minitel, perhaps, could have been a contender to fight back against the internet domination, but it was too nationally defined to do so.

France has been slow to move into the world of the internet, and part of the reason for that is the success of Minitel and the huge investment of national pride in this defiantly French invention. Although the French had been the envy of their neighbours during the 80s because of Minitel, in the following decade for not keeping up with the communications revolution.

At the start of 1999 the number of French Net users was half that of Britain. President Jacques Chirac didn't get his own email address until 1998, and even then he specified that replies to emails would be sent by ordinary post. That said, the French are now adapting to the internet with gusto. In May a survey by the IT

consultancy CMG of 250 companies in Britain, France, Germany and the Netherlands showed that France had knocked the UK into second place in the European e-commerce stakes. Suddenly every poster in the Metro is advertising an internet company selling food, wine, books, clothes, bank accounts, holidays or stocks and shares. In this climate Minitel seems doomed.

But that ain't necessarily so. Just as anti-globalisation campaigner José Bové tapped into a rich French vein of resentment for many things Anglo-Saxon and for lousy American food in particular when he vandalised a McDonald's restaurant last year, so Minitel need not politely defer to the internet. Just yet. Dominique Lamiche of France Télécom says: "We'll always have people who prefer to buy a train ticket on the Minitel because it's fast and one knows how to manage it. You don't need the internet's animated pictures to buy a simple train ticket."

Indeed, that is one of the things that makes Minitel worth preserving. It is quicker at some things than the internet – booking train or airline tickets especially. But secure payment is Minitel's main advantage. All terminals have a chip to enable electronic payment, and France Télécom guarantees the safety of the network. As a result French people are used to buying goods on the Minitel. In 1998 e-commerce was worth 6bn francs (\$756m), but only 15m francs (\$1.9m) on the internet.

Sceptics suggest the Minitel's relaunch is little more than a stay of execution. But France Télécom isn't ready to pull the plug just yet: Minitel has 18m regular users in France compared with only 7m on the internet. And while it still makes France Télécom a great deal of money. Minitel with rattle on many years to come, derided and outdated, but beloved and very French, like that other unexpected survivor, the 2CV.

WHILE READING

1. Read the first four paragraphs of the article. Choose the best answer to these questions.

1. France Télécom has started a publicity campaign for
 - a. a new radio station.
 - b. a modern internet company.
 - c. an old communications product from the 1980s.
 - d. its existing telephone services.
2. The Minitel product
 - a. will be launched for the first time in 2003.
 - b. first appeared in 1982.
 - c. is no longer available.
 - d. was first invented 25 years ago.
3. French people were proud of Minitel because it
 - a. showed that France was a very modern place.
 - b. was copied by many other countries.

- c. was exported to Britain for millions of dollars.
- d. was used by the former president of France, François Mitterrand.

2. Read the rest of the article and answer these questions.

- a. Give three examples of things that you can do on Minitel.
- b. Why might a Minitel keyboard be difficult to use for some people?
- c. Why was it surprising that Minitel was developed by France Télécom?
- d. Do other countries use Minitel?
- e. Why was France slow to start using the internet?
- f. How did Jacques Chirac reply to his emails?
- g. What advantages does Minitel have over the internet?
- h. What is the possible future for Minitel?

AFTER READING

1. Vocabulary—Word Building

Look at the table below, which is based on vocabulary from the article. Fill in the missing words.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
success	a	b
c	d	dominating
e	strengthen	f
g	h	irritating

2. Choose a word from the table to complete the sentences below.

- a. It's very _____ when I can't find my car keys quickly.
- b. The company wanted to _____ its position in the world market.
- c. Political leaders of the 1930s had visions of world _____.

3. Speculating about the past using *must/may/might/could/can't + have + past participle*.

Look at these examples in the article:

It must have been pleasing for French patriots...

Minitel could have been a contender to fight back against the internet domination...

Finish each sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the one before.

- a. I'm sure he has visited France before.
He must _____
- b. I'm sure it wasn't a good idea to buy that car on Minitel.
It can't _____

- c. I think they saw the new product on the internet.

They might _____

- d. "She's not here. I guess she went to the cinema."

She may _____

- e. It's possible that the dog ate your diner.

The dog could _____

TEXT 8

BEFORE READING

Match the definitions from A to the definitions from B.

A.

1. to forge something
2. a title deed
3. manual (adjective)
4. a warehouse
5. trivial (adjective)
6. a password
7. to scrawl something
8. illegible (adjective)

B.

- a. unimportant and uninteresting
- b. to write something in a careless or untidy way
- c. when writing is unclear and impossible to read
- d. to copy money, documents, etc. in order to deceive other people
- e. a document showing that a person owns land or property
- f. a big building where large quantities of goods are kept
- g. when something is done by hand, not by machine
- h. a secret word that allows you to get money from your bank etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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You may have spent years perfecting your loops and illegible squiggles. But new technology and legislation may spell the end for the signature – and perhaps even handwriting itself, says James Meek.

Signing off

One night in August last year, while I slept, I was burgled and my identity stolen: two passports, driving licence, Mastercard, American Express card, ATM and cheque-guarantee card; even the ur-document of my existence, my birth certificate, had gone.

It took more than a month, much form-filling and about \$150 to reconstruct my identity. But I can't honestly say the restoration process was hard. After my rage and anxiety died down, I realised I still had the essential components of identity in modern Britain: I had my face, a unique home address, and most of all, I had my signature, that idiosyncratic sequence of strokes, squiggles and flourishes, honed over the years, as the ultimate mark of personal identity confirming to waiters, bank cashiers, shop assistants, mortgage lenders and marriage registrars that I was, indeed, me.

That was how it seemed. I realise now that, of all the attributes of personal verification, the signature was the least important. Verifiers don't want your signature any more. They want photographs, certified by people who know you; they

want letters addressed to you from big firms such as British Telecom; they want your mother's maiden name; they want your credit history; they want fingerprints, iris patterns, DNA samples, Pin numbers, codes, passwords. Your signature, no matter how beautiful and illegible, is just too easy to forge.

The pen-and-paper signature is dying. It may soon be dead. As of May 25 [2000], with the passing of Electronic Communications Act, digital signatures on digital documents have the same legal status in Britain as pen signatures on paper ones. The department of Trade and Industry was hoping to get the Queen to sign the bill into law with an electronic signature, but Buckingham Palace balked at this. The White House had no such doubts. In June Bill Clinton signed the Electronic Signatures Act into law using digital signature technology (although he did also sign in the old way, with a pen).

Clinton made the point that new laws don't just mean the end of the manual signature. They spell the end of the storage of tonnes of documents, such as house title deeds, which are kept solely to tie the person who has signed them to the property they have bought. In Britain the Halifax building society operates a 6,000 cubic metres underground warehouse, fitted with 33 computer-operated cranes and capable of storing 3.5m title deeds. "Soon," prophesied Clinton, "vast warehouses of paper will be replaced by servers the size of VCRs."

A digital signature can be as simple as your usual pen-and-ink signature scrawled with a stylus on a pressure-sensitive pad. It can mean a unique natural body attribute, such as the face, iris or finger, electronically scanned at the entrance to a secure building. But the current rash of laws being passed around the world are about a different kind of digital signature: a string of numbers which you hold, which are unique to you, yet which you cannot actually read.

It worked like this. You, the citizen-consumer, with your internet-enabled PC, apply to a company such as the Royal Mail's subsidiary, Viacode, which styles itself "the first commercial independent trusted third-party service". In the age of e-commerce, it will be necessary to buy a little trust from a third party before anyone else will trust you. Viacode carries out a series of background checks to ensure you are who you say you are – "tougher than applying for a passport," says a company consultant – and, if you really are you, sends you the signature software. You are ready to date and "sign" forms and emails with your unique digital signature. The recipient can be sure it really is you by checking with Viacode.

But the real death blow to the manual signature is likely to come when the banks start replacing old-style plastic cards and chequebooks with cards that carry built-in digital signatures. The wads of crumpled transaction slips bulging out of wallets and desk drawers will be no more. And not just banks and traders: the Canadian government is considering whether to issue smart cards to its 31m citizens, potentially capable of acting as ID and signature in all transactions with the state. In future, your signature will no longer be held in your brain but in your pocket – not quite your own, but manufactured elsewhere, written in code too complex to understand, and lent to you on sufferance.

The written signature is a modern invention. Apart from King Alfred, the first English king who could sign his name was King John, but he didn't sign the Magna

Carta, he affixed his seal to it, the preferred method of authenticating a document for centuries. Even now, important documents are sealed as well as signed.

"You start to get people writing their own names at higher levels of society from the mid-14th century on," says Professor Andrew Prescott, an expert on historical documents from the British Library and now on attachment to Sheffield University. "But signatures only started to become important as a means of verification from the 17th century onwards."

The beauty of the signature is that it is an extension of the self, rather than a separate guarantee of the self's authenticity. It emerges gradually from your first crude attempts to form letters at school, acquires flourishes at the base of early cards and thank—you notes, and, as the vanity of the teens coincides with the first encounters with banks and forms and officialdom, begins to be designed, with extravagant loops, ridiculous compression of vowels and manic dagger shapes, yet unmistakably yours, your own logo.

The pen signature is, it seems, too home-made to survive modernity. It is too human and irregular to match up to the ID standards technology demands, yet not human enough, not reliably irregular enough, to be a natural signature, like a fingerprint. Anyone, given time and inclination, can copy a signature well enough to forge it.

If we lose written signatures, we lose something that relies purely on our own memory. As long as we are alive, rational and able to move the hand, we can sign our name. Digital signatures and digital documents rely on the remote electronic memories of machines and on our own ability to remember passwords – you won't be able to use a digital signature without a password.

Already, even before digital signatures are widespread, we are afflicted with Pin and password overload. I have three for various financial purposes, one of which I've forgotten, plus two more for international phone services. No internet service is too trivial to demand a password. Want to browse for bollards at www.streetfurniture.com? Please choose a user name and password. I long ago lost count of the number of passwords I should remember – somewhere in the 20s, anyway.

Can handwriting survive as a form of communication, as an art or a skill? Instinct suggests it will be centuries before people stop writing letters and postcards to each other, signing off with as much flair and as many loops as ever. Yet the spread of email, phones and short text messages on mobiles is squeezing handwriting into a smaller and smaller realm of time and popularity.

Prescott is phlegmatic about the fading of handwriting. "My feeling is that probably handwriting is declining as a social activity. One wonders how much longer it will survive."

1. Read the first three paragraphs of the article and answer these questions.

- What happened to the writer of the article last year?
- How long did it take to restore his identity?
- Why aren't signatures important any more?
- Give two examples of personal verification that are required nowadays.

2. Now read the text up to the line "...in code too complex to understand, and lent to you on sufferance." Decide if these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- Digital signatures now have legal status in Britain. ____
- The Queen used a digital signature to sign the Electronic Communications Act. ____
- Bill Clinton only signed the Electronic Signatures Act with a pen. ____
- Clinton thinks digital signatures will end the problems of document storage. ____
- Digital signatures are always made of numbers. ____
- People can buy a digital signature from Viacode. ____
- All Canadians now have smart cards with a digital signature. ____

3. Read the rest of the article. Choose the best answer to these questions.

- According to Andrew Prescott, written signatures
 - are a very old invention.
 - became widely used at the time of King John.
 - were only important for verification from the 17th century.
 - became very common in the mid-14th century.
- According to the writer of the article, signatures
 - stay the same throughout most people's lives.
 - are too irregular to meet modern ID standards.
 - are more reliable than fingerprints.
 - are difficult to copy.
- The writer of the article thinks
 - passwords are a useful idea.
 - people will soon stop using handwriting.
 - signatures are now a thing of the past.
 - people won't stop writing postcards for a long time.

1. Writing vocabulary. Put these words from the article into the text below.

email forge squiggles scrawl identity seals digital written transactions handwriting

In the past, before signatures were invented a _____ were used to verify important documents. Nowadays people use b _____ signatures for a whole variety of different c _____ where they need to prove their d _____. However, such signatures are relatively easy to e _____ even if they contain many loops and f _____. In the future, instead of using their hands to g _____ their name on a piece of paper, people will use h _____ signatures that consist of a string of numbers. With the spread of i _____ and mobile phones with text messages one wonders how long j _____ itself will survive.

2. Use the words in brackets to create new words that will fit in the gaps.

For example: Handwriting will survive as a means of communication (communicate) for many years.

- Passwords are now an important means of _____ (verify).
- Professor Prescott has studied many _____ (history) documents.
- Large numbers of documents can create _____ (store) problems for banks.
- The written _____ (sign) became important 400 years ago.
- Banks now require passwords for most _____ (finance) transactions.
- It is _____ (potential) dangerous to tell someone your bank password.
- Handwriting is declining in _____ (popular).

3. Too or not enough. Look at these examples from the article.

[The pen] is *too human* ...and yet *not human enough*... *not* reliably *irregular enough* to be a natural signature, like a fingerprint.

Complete the sentences with *too* or *not enough* and the adjective in brackets.

- His writing is very small and has a lot of loops. It _____ (clear).
- The president isn't interested in these minor problems. They _____ (trivial).
- I can't remember all my passwords. My memory _____ (good).
- The teacher corrected the student's handwriting. The letters _____ (irregular).
- People don't like anonymous digital signatures. They _____ (personal).
- I don't like her flamboyant writing with large flourishes. It _____ (extravagant).

CONTENTS

От составителя	3	Test 4	93
GRAMMAR	7	Test 5	97
Simple Present, Present Continuous ..	7	Test 6	101
Simple Past and Present Perfect	10	Test 7	105
Past tenses	13	Test 8	109
Future forms	16	Test 9	113
Review of tenses	19	Test 10	117
Passive Voice	22	VOCABULARY	121
Direct and Indirect Speech	25	Clothes	121
Conditionals, Wishes	29	Travelling	125
Modal Verbs	33	Food	128
Infinitive or -ing form	36	House and Home	133
Articles	39	Shopping	137
Nouns, adjectives, adverbs	42	Sport	141
Prepositions	45	Health	145
Questions	47	Education	149
PHRASAL VERBS	51	Books	152
to bring	51	Theatre	156
to carry	53	Painting. Music	159
to come	55	Mass media	162
to do	57	Crime	167
to fall	59	READING	171
to get	61	Text 1	171
to give	64	Text 2	175
to go	66	Text 3	178
to keep	68	Text 4	181
to look	70	Text 5	185
to make	73	Text 6	189
to put	75	Text 7	193
to run	77	Text 8	198
to set	79	KEYS	203
to take	81	Grammar	203
USE OF ENGLISH	83	Phrasal Verbs	220
Test 1	83	Use of English	226
Test 2	86	Vocabulary	233
Test 3	89	Reading	247

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Учебное издание

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TEST YOUR ENGLISH
ПРОВЕРЬ СВОЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ

*ПОСОБИЕ ДЛЯ ТРЕНИРОВКИ И КОНТРОЛЯ КАЧЕСТВА ЗНАНИЙ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ НА УРОВНЯХ
INTERMEDIATE И UPPER-INTERMEDIATE*

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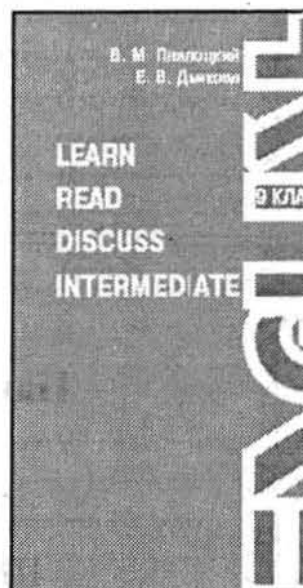
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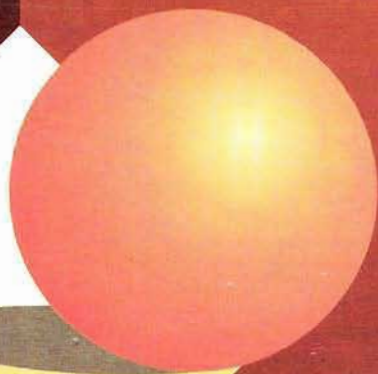
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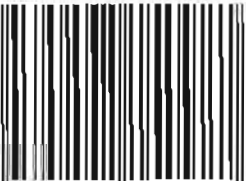
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