

**ОСНОВНОЙ ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

**УРОВЕНЬ 2**

**ПРАКТИКА РЕЧИ. ЛЕКСИКА:  
ПРАВИЛЬНЫЙ ВЫБОР СЛОВА**



**ENGLISH SPEECH PRACTICE**

**LEVEL 2**

**LEXICAL MEANING:  
CHOOSING THE RIGHT WORD**

Могилев 2021

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Учебно-методическое пособие состоит из пяти разделов («Education», «City life», «The map of the world», «Shopping», «Multiple service»), каждый из которых включает не менее 130 тестовых заданий закрытого типа. Пособие может быть использовано как для работы в аудитории под руководством преподавателя, так и для самостоятельного изучения языкового материала. Приводятся ключи к тестам, список рекомендуемой литературы.

Для студентов университетов специальности 1-21 05 06 Романо-германская филология, изучающих английский язык как основной иностранный.

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по гуманитарному образованию в качестве учебно-методического  
пособия для студентов учреждений высшего образования, обучающихся  
по специальности 1-21 05 06 «Романо-германская филология»*

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие «Speech practice. Level 2. Lexical meaning: choosing the right word» предназначено для студентов 1 курса, обучающихся на специальности 1-21 05 06 Романо-германская филология.

Содержание учебно-методического пособия отвечает требованиям ОСВО 1-21 05 06-2018, типовой учебной программы для высших учебных заведений по специальности 1 21 05 06 Романо-германская филология по дисциплине «Основной иностранный язык (английский)» (утвержденной 14.06.2011 г., регистрационный № ТД-Д.171/тип.) и типового учебного плана по специальности 1-21 05 06 Романо-германская филология (утвержденного 16.02.17 г., регистрационный № ИН-15).

Практикум состоит из пяти разделов: «Education», «City life», «The map of the world», «Shopping», «Multiple service». Каждый из разделов состоит из 9–13 упражнений. Упражнение, в свою очередь, содержит от 10 до 30 тестов. Таким образом, всего в сборник включено более 800 тестовых заданий закрытого типа на правильный выбор лексической единицы.

Предлагаются тесты на альтернативный (a. b) и множественный (a, b, c и a, b, c, d) выбор.

В каждом разделе приводятся задания, направленные на развитие умения студентов выбирать правильное слово среди слов, близких по значению; на подбор антонима; на обнаружение стилистической ошибки в использовании слова в контексте; на сочетаемость/несочетаемость лексических единиц и их использование в словосочетаниях и устойчивых выражениях; на обнаружение орфографической ошибки. Заданиям предшествуют следующие формулировки: ***Choose the correct variant; Insert the right word into the text; Which word is the odd one?; Which of the collocations is NOT correct?; Choose the word that DOESN'T collocate with the key word*** и другие.

На развитие не только лексического навыка, но и общей эрудиции и расширение кругозора направлены упражнения, включающие задания на выбор слова при подстановке в идиому либо пословицу.

Пособие может быть использовано как для работы в аудитории под руководством преподавателя, так и для самостоятельного изучения языкового материала, а также для текущего и итогового контроля по соответствующим темам.

Рекомендуется использовать пособие как в качестве дополнительной литературы на занятиях по дисциплине «Основной иностранный язык. Уровень III» (аспект: практика речи), так и основной при подготовке к различным видам контроля и повторении и обобщении лексического материала по соответствующим темам.

Указатель правильных ответов («Keys»), а также список рекомендуемой учебной литературы будут полезны при организации самостоятельной работы студентов.

## UNIT I. EDUCATION

**I. Choose the correct variant.**

1. He is a student of Harvard University but recently he has decided to take a year to go travelling.

- a. off                      b. past

2. She works part-time and tries hard to save money for University

- a. fare                      b. fees

3. When is he getting his Master's ?

- | a. degree       | b. title        |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. master's     | 1. master       |
| 2. bachelor's   | 2. bachelor     |
| 3. doctor's     | 3. doctor       |
| 4. associate's  | 4. associate    |
| 5. diploma      | 5. diploma      |
| 6. certificate  | 6. certificate  |
| 7. degree       | 7. degree       |
| 8. diploma      | 8. diploma      |
| 9. certificate  | 9. certificate  |
| 10. degree      | 10. degree      |
| 11. diploma     | 11. diploma     |
| 12. certificate | 12. certificate |
| 13. degree      | 13. degree      |
| 14. diploma     | 14. diploma     |
| 15. certificate | 15. certificate |
| 16. degree      | 16. degree      |
| 17. diploma     | 17. diploma     |
| 18. certificate | 18. certificate |
| 19. degree      | 19. degree      |
| 20. diploma     | 20. diploma     |
| 21. certificate | 21. certificate |
| 22. degree      | 22. degree      |
| 23. diploma     | 23. diploma     |
| 24. certificate | 24. certificate |
| 25. degree      | 25. degree      |
| 26. diploma     | 26. diploma     |
| 27. certificate | 27. certificate |
| 28. degree      | 28. degree      |
| 29. diploma     | 29. diploma     |
| 30. certificate | 30. certificate |
| 31. degree      | 31. degree      |
| 32. diploma     | 32. diploma     |
| 33. certificate | 33. certificate |
| 34. degree      | 34. degree      |
| 35. diploma     | 35. diploma     |
| 36. certificate | 36. certificate |
| 37. degree      | 37. degree      |
| 38. diploma     | 38. diploma     |
| 39. certificate | 39. certificate |
| 40. degree      | 40. degree      |
| 41. diploma     | 41. diploma     |
| 42. certificate | 42. certificate |
| 43. degree      | 43. degree      |
| 44. diploma     | 44. diploma     |
| 45. certificate | 45. certificate |
| 46. degree      | 46. degree      |
| 47. diploma     | 47. diploma     |
| 48. certificate | 48. certificate |
| 49. degree      | 49. degree      |
| 50. diploma     | 50. diploma     |
| 51. certificate | 51. certificate |
| 52. degree      | 52. degree      |
| 53. diploma     | 53. diploma     |
| 54. certificate | 54. certificate |
| 55. degree      | 55. degree      |
| 56. diploma     | 56. diploma     |
| 57. certificate | 57. certificate |
| 58. degree      | 58. degree      |
| 59. diploma     | 59. diploma     |
| 60. certificate | 60. certificate |
| 61. degree      | 61. degree      |
| 62. diploma     | 62. diploma     |
| 63. certificate | 63. certificate |
| 64. degree      | 64. degree      |
| 65. diploma     | 65. diploma     |
| 66. certificate | 66. certificate |
| 67. degree      | 67. degree      |
| 68. diploma     | 68. diploma     |
| 69. certificate | 69. certificate |
| 70. degree      | 70. degree      |
| 71. diploma     | 71. diploma     |
| 72. certificate | 72. certificate |
| 73. degree      | 73. degree      |
| 74. diploma     | 74. diploma     |
| 75. certificate | 75. certificate |
| 76. degree      | 76. degree      |
| 77. diploma     | 77. diploma     |
| 78. certificate | 78. certificate |
| 79. degree      | 79. degree      |
| 80. diploma     | 80. diploma     |
| 81. certificate | 81. certificate |
| 82. degree      | 82. degree      |
| 83. diploma     | 83. diploma     |
| 84. certificate | 84. certificate |
| 85. degree      | 85. degree      |
| 86. diploma     | 86. diploma     |
| 87. certificate | 87. certificate |
| 88. degree      | 88. degree      |
| 89. diploma     | 89. diploma     |
| 90. certificate | 90. certificate |
| 91. degree      | 91. degree      |
| 92. diploma     | 92. diploma     |
| 93. certificate | 93. certificate |
| 94. degree      | 94. degree      |
| 95. diploma     | 95. diploma     |
| 96. certificate | 96. certificate |
| 97. degree      | 97. degree      |
| 98. diploma     | 98. diploma     |
| 99. certificate | 99. certificate |
| 100. degree     | 100. degree     |

4. He didn't \_\_\_ his course of study because of financial problems in the family.

- a. complete                      b. end

5. All the students of the faculty will be in Math tomorrow.

- a. tested                      b. tried out

6. Tomorrow Tom is Chemistry exam.

- a. seating                      b. sitting

7. A teacher usually fills in a \_\_\_\_\_ to show which children are absent and which children are present.

- a. register      b. journal

8. If the headmaster is away or ill the\_\_\_ usually takes over the running of the school.

- a. vice-chancellor                      b. deputy-head

9. In Britain, as well as in Belarus, the year starts in September.

- a. academic                      b. studies

10. Her favourite \_\_\_\_\_ at school was PE.

- a. discipline                      b. subject

11. Don't forget to put a \_\_\_\_ at the end of the sentence.

- a. dot                      b. full stop

12. She \_\_\_\_\_ many classes this week because she was on maternity leave.

- a. missed                      b. skipped

13. You should do \_\_\_\_\_ before you take your exam.



a. repetition

b. revision

14. Have you seen the new \_\_\_\_ for the exams?

a. syllabus

b. program

15. This year the university can \_\_\_\_ fewer students than it was last year.

a. receive

b. admit

## II. Insert the right word.

Twelve million children **1** \_\_\_\_ about 40.000 schools in Britain. Education in Great Britain is **2** \_\_\_\_ and free for all children between the ages of 5 and 16. In nursery schools they learn some elementary things such as numbers, colours, and letters. Apart from that, babies play, have lunch and sleep there. Whatever they do, there is always someone keeping **3** \_\_\_\_ on them.

Actually, education begins at the age of 5 when children go to **4** \_\_\_\_ school. Primary education lasts for 6 years. It is divided into two periods: **5** \_\_\_\_ schools (pupils from 5 to 7 years old) and junior schools (pupils from 7 to 11 years old). In infant schools children don't have real classes. They mostly play and learn through playing. It is the time when children just get acquainted with the class-room, the blackboard, **6** \_\_\_\_ and the teacher. But when pupils are 7, real studying begins. Now they have real classes, when they sit at desks, read, write and answer the teacher's questions.

There are 3 types of state **7** \_\_\_\_ schools in Great Britain. They are:

1) comprehensive schools, which take pupils of all abilities without exams. In such schools pupils are often put into certain sets or groups, which are formed according to their **8** \_\_\_\_ for technical or humanitarian subjects. Almost all senior pupils (around 90 per cent) go there;

2) grammar schools, which give secondary education of a very high standard. Entrance is based on the test of ability, usually at 11. Grammar schools are single sexed schools;

3) modern schools, which don't prepare pupils for universities. Education in such schools gives good **9** \_\_\_\_ for practical jobs.

After five years of secondary education, at the age of 16, pupils take the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) examination. When they are in the third or in the forth form, they begin to choose their exam subjects and prepare for them.

After finishing the fifth form pupils can make their choice: they may either **10** \_\_\_ school and go to a Further Education College or continue their education in the sixth form. Those who stay at school after GCSE, study for 2 more years for 'A' (Advanced) Level Exams in two or three subjects which is necessary to get a place at one of British universities.

- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. a. attend         | b. visit      |
| 2. a. necessary      | b. compulsory |
| 3. a. an eye         | b. a look     |
| 4. a. primary        | b. beginners' |
| 5. a. infant         | b. infancy    |
| 6. a. desks          | b. tables     |
| 7. a. medium         | b. secondary  |
| 8. a. abilities      | b. skills     |
| 9. a. perspectives   | b. prospects  |
| 10. a. graduate from | b. leave      |

### III .Which word is the odd one?

- |                     |                |                    |                     |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a. secondary     | b. primary     | c. nursery         | d. private          |
| 2. a. fail          | b. graduate    | c. finish          | d. leave            |
| 3. a. term          | b. exam        | c. semester        | d. year             |
| 4. a. school        | b. army        | c. college         | d. university       |
| 5. a. fluent        | b. brilliant   | c. talented        | d. gifted           |
| 6. a. teacher       | b. freshman    | c. sophomore       | d. graduate student |
| 7. a. school-leaver | b. graduate    | c. deputy head     | d. applicant        |
| 8. a. educate       | b. study       | c. tutor           | d. teach            |
| 9. a. lecture       | b. tutorial    | c. lesson          | d. seminar          |
| 10. a. fee          | b. scholarship | c. grant           | d. stipend          |
| 11. a. principal    | b. principle   | c. headmaster      | d. headmistress     |
| 12. a. council      | b. president   | c. chancellor      | d. vice-chancellor  |
| 13. a. lecturer     | b. professor   | c. undergraduate   | d. instructor       |
| 14. a. skipper      | b. truant      | c. shirking worker | d. swot             |
| 15. a. tutorials    | b. finals      | c. entrance exams  | d. tests            |
| 16. a. deputy head  | b. playground  | c. staffroom       | d. dean's office    |







9. a. according to the syllabus  
b. a hard curriculum  
c. a form teacher at University
10. a. a good knowledge at Chemistry  
b. to fall behind fellow-students  
c. to be up to the mark in studying

**VI. Choose the right word to complete the dialogue.**

**Ann:** What's the next **1** \_\_\_?

- a. class                      b. timetable                      c. program                      d. hour

**Landon:** Just a minute. Let me have a look at my **2** \_\_\_.

- a. timetable                      b. class                      c. syllabus                      d. plan

**Ann:** Oh, it's history – my favourite **3** \_\_\_.

- a. knowledge                      b. study                      c. subject                      d. matter

**Landon:** As for me, generally I like history, but I didn't care much for the **4** \_\_\_ last year. We studied eighteenth century European history – it was quite boring.

- a. syllabus                      b. study                      c. plan                      d. timetable

**Ann:** We are studying the Roman Empire this year, and I'm also taking a **5** \_\_\_ in archeology at an evening school.

- a. lesson                      b. course                      c. syllabus                      d. curriculum

**Landon:** Oh, it's a pity archeology isn't included in the **6** \_\_\_ here.

- a. lesson                      b. period                      c. curriculum                      d. topic

**VII. Insert the correct phrasal verb.**

1. "Can I \_\_\_ my work, sir?" Tom asked Professor.

- a. hand in                      b. hand out

2. You should \_\_\_ your essay once again to make sure there are no mistakes in it.

- a. get through                      b. go through

3. The headmaster decided to \_\_\_ the meeting until tomorrow.

- a. put off                      b. put out

4. I must \_\_\_ to work.

- a. get down                      b. get up





7. *Why don't you want to take up some extracurricular activities?*

- a. It would be better for you to do some extra work!
- b. You'd better start doing some optional activities in addition to your studies.

8. *All my groupmates look up to Professor. And I'm not an exception.*

- a. I truly respect Professor, just like all the students of the group.
- b. Everyone was fond of quoting Professor.

9. *Bettie graduated a year ago.*

- a. Bettie was expelled a year ago.
- b. Last year Bettie received her diploma.

10. *Harry dropped out of the University for bullying.*

- a. Harry was bullied at University and decided to quit.
- b. Harry was expelled from the higher educational establishment for breaking the discipline.

11. *The breach of discipline is one of the main problems at school.*

- a. Pupils often misbehave at school.
- b. Discipline is problem Number 1 at school.

12. *It sounds really funny: "The more you learn, the more you forget. Why study?!"*

- a. The quotation is full of wit. It probably says: "There's no use in learning things".
- b. The saying is about things that you should try not to forget.

13. *The young teacher was waiting for the chattering to subside.*

- a. The teacher couldn't cope with the noise.
- b. The teacher decided to stop the chatting.

14. *School year is rather a hectic time.*

- a. School year is a funny time.
- b. School year is full of fuss.

15. *Sarah has a good command of foreign languages.*

- a. Sarah is an efficient teacher of languages.
- b. Sarah has abilities for languages.

## UNIT II. CITY LIFE

**I. Choose the correct variant.**

- He decided to leave his small \_\_\_ and moved to the capital.  
a. city                                      b. town
- In every major city of the world big companies, as a rule, have their main offices in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. downtown                                b. uptown
- \_\_\_ areas contain mainly hills, mountains, rivers and streams.  
a. urban                                      b. rural
- Factories are usually built outside \_\_\_\_\_ areas.  
a. residential                                b. suburban
- Business \_\_\_\_\_ are usually in the center of the city.  
a. districts                                  b. regions
- If there are many cars, buses and trolleybuses in the town we say that the traffic is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. heavy                                      b. hard
- When I travel I usually \_\_\_\_\_ the tickets beforehand.  
a. book                                        b. order
- Airplanes \_\_\_\_\_ passengers to various parts of the world.  
a. carry                                        b. lift
- Our carriage is near the dining \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. car    b. machine
- We are flying at the \_\_\_\_\_ of 10000 metres.  
a. height                                      b. altitude

## II. Insert the right word.

A. There is a lot of kinds of 1\_\_\_ transport in a city. For example, a bus, a trolleybus, a tram, a suburban electric train and metropolitan.

Quite a lot of people use a bus to 2\_\_\_ to their job every day. Elderly people use a trolleybus, because it is more quiet and cheaper for them. Also, there is a conductor and people can save their money if they have some 3\_\_\_. A tram moves only along the 4\_\_\_ and during the 5\_\_\_ a bus is more maneuver than a tram.

Some people use an electric train. It is the most comfortable and the fastest way to 6 \_\_\_ to their job without traffic jams. If you have to do a lot of 7 \_\_\_, this kind of transport is 8 \_\_\_ for you.

In many cities people use metropolitan, the fastest way to cross the city, but it may be uncomfortable because of the 9 \_\_\_.

Many prefer their own cars because it is more comfortable. You sit in a comfortable salon without the crowd and you do not depend on the 10 \_\_\_. Of course, it is too expensive, but I do not think about it.

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. a. public        | b. society     |
| 2. a. reach         | b. get         |
| 3. a. convenience   | b. privilege   |
| 4. a. trails        | b. rails       |
| 5. a. movement      | b. traffic     |
| 6. a. get           | b. approach    |
| 7. a. transmissions | b. transfers   |
| 8. a. suitable      | b. comfortable |
| 9. a. crowd         | b. jam         |
| 10. a. way          | b. route       |

**B.** People began to travel ages ago. The very first travellers were 1 \_\_\_ who went on 2 \_\_\_ to find wealth, fame or something else. Their 3 \_\_\_ were very dangerous but still people keep on going to the unknown lands.

Nowadays it is not as dangerous and much more 4 \_\_\_. Do you want to go somewhere? Hundreds of 5 \_\_\_ are there to help you. They will take care about your 6 \_\_\_ and make all the reservations needed. You don't speak the language of the country you go to? There are 7 \_\_\_ that will help you. With modern 8 \_\_\_ you can go around the world. You can choose the means of transport you like: plane, train, ship, bicycle or you can travel hiking.

Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too.

Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through. Modern trains have very comfortable 9 \_\_\_. There are also sleeping cars and



dining cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable. Speed, comfort and 10\_\_\_ are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to all other means.

Travelling by sea is very popular. Large ships and small river boats can 11 \_\_\_ foreign countries and different places of interest within their own country.

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. a. explorers   | b. investigators |
| 2. a. travel      | b. trips         |
| 3. a. journeys    | b. hikes         |
| 4. a. convenient  | b. suitable      |
| 5. a. campaigns   | b. companies     |
| 6. a. cards       | b. tickets       |
| 7. a. translators | b. interpreters  |
| 8. a. services    | b. conveniences  |
| 9. a. places      | b. seats         |
| 10. a. safety     | b. security      |
| 11. a. attend     | b. visit         |

**III. Choose the word/ word combination that doesn't collocate with the key one.**

- |                             |                           |             |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1. To ___ a car             |                           |             |
| a. skid                     | b. steal                  | c. wait     |
| 2. The density of the ___   |                           |             |
| a. currency                 | b. population             | c. forest   |
| 3. The highly-developed ___ |                           |             |
| a. civilization             | b. branch                 | c. twig     |
| 4. To go ___                |                           |             |
| a. aerobics                 | b. sightseeing            | c. sailing  |
| 5. To travel ___            |                           |             |
| a. abroad                   | b. throughout the country | c. meantime |
| 6. Top ___                  |                           |             |
| a. altitude                 | b. Earth                  | c. level    |
| 7. City ___                 |                           |             |
| a. transport                | b. Minister               | c. life     |

8. To be located \_\_\_\_

a. a week ago

b. downtown

c. at a stone's throw

9. The view \_\_\_\_

a. over the sea

b. to the parking-area

c. from the window

10. \_\_\_\_ crossing

a. Pelican

b. Zebra

c. Beaver

**IV. Choose the right word from the same root derivatives or the right word form.**

1. People who travel on business usually want to reach their \_\_\_\_ as soon as possible.

a. destiny

b. destination

2. City life is full of bustle and variety and you never feel \_\_\_\_ .

a. boring

b. bored

3. City life can be particularly \_\_\_\_ to young people.

a. appealed

b. appealing

4. You should arrive at the airport 2 hours before \_\_\_\_ .

a. check-out

b. check-in

5. She turned left but a minute later she realized she was moving in the wrong \_\_\_\_ .

a. directory

b. direction

6. How long have you had the \_\_\_\_ license?

a. drivers'

b. driving

7. \_\_\_\_ hours in big cities are really stressful for most people.

a. rushing

b. rush

8. Please, give him the \_\_\_\_ on how to get to your home from his place.

a. directory

b. directions

9. The driving instructor grabbed the \_\_\_\_ after the lady shouted "My god!"

a. arm-brake

b. handbrake

10. What is the speed \_\_\_\_ here?

a. limit

b. limitation

**V. Which of the collocations is NOT correct?**

1. a. to get stuck in a jam  
b. to get out of a bus  
c. to turn left
2. a. to throw rubbish  
b. to throw a party  
c. to put a show
3. a. to go by bus  
b. to go by foot  
c. to go by ship
4. a. to take a U-turn  
b. to stop in a filling-station  
c. to pump tires
5. a. the density of the currency  
b. growing population  
c. poverty line
6. a. light traffic  
b. heavy traffic  
c. traffic movement
7. a. rush hours  
b. housing estate  
c. duty-free airport
8. a. to put on the brakes  
b. to go by couch  
c. to drive a coach
9. a. to fasten the belts  
b. to go through security  
c. to do a W-turn
10. a. to stop at the traffic lights  
b. to keep to the speed limit  
c. to crash the speed limit

## VI. Fill in the gaps choosing the right option.

...What about other 1\_\_\_ of living in a big city? 2\_\_\_ transport is sometimes 3\_\_\_ and dirty, particularly in the 4\_\_\_ hour. There are also many... too many people in parks. On Sunday it seems like every city- 5\_\_\_ is looking for some open 6\_\_\_ and green grass. For many people especially those who have little kids living in a big city is also a matter of 7\_\_\_. Getting here and there, crossing roads, etc.

It is safer to cross at 8\_\_\_, footbridges, zebra and pelican crossings. If you can't find any 9\_\_\_ places like these, choose a place where you can clearly see along the road in all 10\_\_\_.

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a. disadvantages | b. advantages   |
| 2. a. common        | b. public       |
| 3. a. filled        | . crowded       |
| 4. a. rushing       | b. rush         |
| 5. a. dweller       | b. liver        |
| 6. a. place         | b. space        |
| 7. a. security      | b. safety       |
| 8. a. subways       | b. undergrounds |
| 9. a. cross         | b. crossing     |
| 10. a. directions   | b. routes       |

## VII. Insert the correct phrasal verb.

1. In a few minutes we'll have to \_\_\_ another bus.

- a. change for
- b. change on to

2. She quickly \_\_\_ the trolleybus and took a window-seat string through the window.

- a. got on
- b. got in

3. He \_\_\_ the car to check the front wheels.

- a. went from
- b. got out of

4. When does the plane \_\_\_\_?
- a. take up
  - b. take off
5. The train \_\_\_\_ the station just on time.
- a. pulled into
  - b. got on
6. Then we'll have to \_\_\_\_ customs control.
- a. go through
  - b. get away with
7. He wants to \_\_\_\_ his new car as soon as possible.
- a. try out
  - b. test off
8. He \_\_\_\_ the bus and ran to the stadium.
- a. got from
  - b. got off
9. There was a bus at the airport waiting to \_\_\_\_.
- a. pick us up
  - b. pick us from
10. She decided not to \_\_\_\_ to the airport – she just hated saying “Good-bye! See you”, especially to the dearest ones. She could easily start crying at moments like that.
- a. see her son off
  - b. see her son out

1. A country is a sovereign nation that \_\_\_\_ a specified territory.  
a. occupies                      b. takes
2. A country is a land area that may also include territorial \_\_\_\_.  
a. water                        b. waters
3. An independent country is \_\_\_\_ to no other government but its own.  
a. subject                      b. object
4. Each country has its own \_\_\_\_ traits.  
a. particular                  b. especial
5. Antarctica is the largest \_\_\_\_ in the world.  
a. heath                        b. desert
6. Only 2% of Antarctica is \_\_\_\_.  
a. explored                    b. investigated
7. Sweden has more McDonald's \_\_\_\_ than any other country in Europe.  
a. for capita                  b. per capita
8. The most \_\_\_\_ place in Europe is Disneyland, Paris.  
a. attended                    b. visited
9. China is so wide but, oddly enough, it has only one national time \_\_\_\_.  
a. zone                         b. hemisphere
10. I decided to go out and \_\_\_\_ the town.  
a. explore                      b. research
11. But that little fib got us into a few restricted but \_\_\_\_ places.  
a. spectacular                b. visual
12. Kazakhstan has historically been a place of interaction of \_\_\_\_ civilizations.  
a. giant                        b. great
13. The \_\_\_\_ Department plans to remove older coins from circulation and replace them with new ones.  
a. Treasure                    b. Treasury
14. The danger of the world's diminishing \_\_\_\_ resources is quite evident.

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15. Today, Germany is a \_\_\_\_ nation, a civil Power in the heart of a united Europe.

- a. sovereign                      b. state

16. The Tower of London has become the city's \_\_\_\_ over the years. It's one of London's most famous icons, along with Big Ben.

- a. landmark                      b. milestone

17. The whole city of Venice is an extraordinary architectural \_\_\_\_\_. Even the smallest building contains extraordinary works of art.

- a. landscape                      b. masterpiece

18. The Sagarmatha National Park in Nepal is amazing, with Mount Everest being the most obvious \_\_\_\_ – of course you can't miss it!

- a. highlight                      b. spotlight

19. The Silk Road network in China linked multiple civilization's centuries ago and represents true technical \_\_\_\_.

- a. innovation                      b. decay

20. The multicultural \_\_\_\_ of Salvador de Bahía in Brazil is evident when you walk around its enchanting streets.

- a. heritage                      b. treasury

21. The Mezquita in Córdoba, Spain, represents a/an \_\_\_\_ in Islamic architecture.

- a. milestone                      b. stumbling-stone

22. In Mississippi, swearing in front of two or more people in public could land you in \_\_\_\_ for up to 30 days.

- a. dungeon                      b. jail

23. In South Dakota, agricultural \_\_\_\_ may set off fireworks and other explosives to safeguard their sunflower crops.

- a. enterprises                      b. producers

24. It is illegal to speak English; American is the officially \_\_\_\_ language in Illinois.

- a. admitted                      b. recognized

25. The US state of Alaska has the longest \_\_\_\_ compared to any other state in the country.

- a. seashore                      b. coastline



26. While English is mainly spoken throughout the US, Spanish is the second \_\_\_\_ language in the country which also happens to be the most widely taught second language.

- a. most common                      b. most typical

27. Because of its history of immigration and colonization, the USA has a very \_\_\_\_\_ population.

- a. different                      b. diverse

28. The current US flag features 50 \_\_\_\_ and was designed by Robert G. Heft.

- a. stripes                      b. stars

29. The USA experiences some very \_\_\_\_ weather conditions, such as hurricanes and tornados, which can be dangerous to both property and lives.

- a. extreme                      b. crucial

30. There are four time \_\_\_\_ in the continental U.S.

- a. areas                      b. zones

## II .Which word is the odd one?

- |                          |                |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a. turret             | b. tower       | c. window      |
| 2. a. party              | b. celebration | c. cinema      |
| 3. a. monarchy           | b. nationality | c. republic    |
| 4. a. area               | b. array       | c. mass        |
| 5. a. file               | b. pile        | c. heap        |
| 6. a. county             | b. state       | c. country     |
| 7. a. independent        | b. kingdom     | c. sovereign   |
| 8. a. dessert            | b. heath       | c. desert      |
| 9. a. minister           | b. duke        | c. prince      |
| 10. a. place of interest | b. sight       | c. site        |
| 11. a. located           | b. frustrated  | c. situated    |
| 12. a. area              | b. place       | c. marsh       |
| 13. a. metropolis        | b. swamp       | c. bog         |
| 14. a. helmet            | b. village     | c. hamlet      |
| 15. a. race              | b. nation      | c. nationality |
| 16. a. browse            | b. chat        | c. skim        |

- |                    |                  |                       |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 17. a. worthless   | b. priceless     | c. precious           |
| 18. a. to rule     | b. to submit     | c. to reign           |
| 19. a. to admire   | b. to enjoy      | c. to tremble         |
| 20. a. bank        | b. shore         | c. coast              |
| 21. a. the UK      | b. Wales         | c. Scotland           |
| 22. a. canal       | b. the Channel   | c. subway             |
| 23. a. travel      | b. hitch-hike    | c. stay               |
| 24. a. sweatshirt  | b. kilt          | c. skirt              |
| 25. a. bagpipes    | b. violin        | c. rucksack           |
| 26. a. stereotype  | b. law           | c. prejudice          |
| 27. a. Africa      | b. America       | c. Australia          |
| 28. a. sovereignty | b. struggle      | c. independence       |
| 29. a. Iceland     | b. island        | c. isle               |
| 30. a. To be based | b. To be focused | c. To be concentrated |

**III. Choose the right word from the same root derivatives or the right word form.**

1. In Africa, you will enjoy spectacular places, meet a variety of people and face \_\_\_\_ climate situations.

- a. differentiating                      b. different

2. Apple has more money than the U.S. \_\_\_\_.

- a. treasure                                  b. treasury

3. The most \_\_\_\_ place in Europe is Disneyland, Paris.

- a. visited                                    b. visiting

4. In China, it is not \_\_\_\_ to come across canned fresh air on sale. You can buy it as a souvenir in many shops and markets!

- a. common                                  b. uncommon

5. But the problem with stereotypes is that they \_\_\_\_ to generalize.

- a. tendency                                  b. tend

6. In every country there are plenty of stereotypes about its \_\_\_\_.

- a. residences                                b. residents

7. Italy takes \_\_\_\_ in its great cuisine, fantastic culture and fine architecture.

- a. pride                                        b. proud

8. Although a \_\_\_\_ fraction of the Indian population is still below poverty line, India has improved drastically in recent years.

a. signified

b. significant

9. In South Dakota, agricultural producers may set off fireworks and other \_\_\_\_ to safeguard their sunflower crops.

a. explosives

b. explosions

10. Because of its history of immigration and colonization, the USA has a very \_\_\_\_ population.

a. different

b. diverse

11. We sailed along the beautiful \_\_\_\_ coast of northern Norway until we reached the town of Tromsø, over 300 kilometres inside the Arctic Circle.

a. unspoilt

b. spoilt

12. In the afternoon, we travelled to the Lyngen Alps where the \_\_\_\_ scenery took my breath away.

a. incomparable

b. uncomparable

13. Given the remote location, our accommodation there was surprisingly \_\_\_\_ .

a. luxurious

b. luxury

14. The large meal of fresh fish we were served that evening was of an \_\_\_\_ high standard for such a small hotel.

a. unexpectedly

b. expectation

15. The next day, refreshed after a wonderful \_\_\_\_ sleep of nearly nine hours, I headed for the practice slope.

a. breaking

b. unbreakable

16. She headed for the practice slope, where \_\_\_\_ cross-country skiers like myself had to learn how to climb uphill with skis on.

a. inexperienced

b. experienced

17. It was my \_\_\_\_ to go midnight skiing.

a. intend

b. intention

18. If you're traveling with any kind of legal weapon or firearm, it is \_\_\_\_ important to know the laws in the states you'll be visiting.

a. especially

b. specially

19. Flood conditions, in particular, can be surprisingly \_\_\_\_ so don't go driving or wading through rushing water and puddles where you don't know the depth.

a. endangered

b. dangerous

20. The Belarusian people always remain \_\_\_\_ to high moral values and good traditions.

a. faith

b. faithful

21. Beijing has changed so much in the last few years that it's almost \_\_\_\_.

a. unrecognizable

b. recognized

22. Living in a foreign country really does \_\_\_\_ your horizons.

a. broad

b. broaden

23. I can't find a /an \_\_\_\_ flight from London to Delhi so I've booked one that changes in Frankfurt.

a. indirect

b. direct

24. The museum of Transport has a full-sized jet plane next to the \_\_\_\_.

a. entrance

b. entering

#### IV. Choose the right prefix/ suffix for the words in italics.

1. From 1838 to 1902, it was *legal* to swim at public beaches during the day.

a. il-

b. un-

2. In China, it is not *common* to come across canned fresh air on sale.

a. un-

b. -less

3. Italy is also seen by others as the land of the *efficient* and the *organized*.

a. in-; dis-

b. un; dis

4. It is illegal to speak English; American is the *official* recognized language in Illinois.

a. —

b. -ly

5. She headed for the practice slope, where *experienced* cross-country skiers like myself had to learn how to climb uphill with skis on.

a. in-

b. im-

6. In general, such a quality, as a manifestation of *tolerance* towards belief, is not typical for the majority of Belarusians.

a. im-

b. in-

7. Built around 280 B.C., the Lighthouse of Alexandria feet tall, guarding for centuries was considered the *tall* building in the world.

a. -est

b. -er

8. The replacement of The Temple of Artemis, built *short* thereafter, was destroyed by 268 A.D. by invading Goths.

a. -ly

b. -

9. *Fortunately* for their own future, giants of the Atlantis turned their knowledge to negative and material uses.

a. -

b. un-

10. It would seem that everything known about the *appearance* of ships and planes in the so-called "Bermuda Triangle".

a. mis-

b. dis-

## V. Fill in the gaps choosing the right option.

A. "Heaven is where the cooks are 1\_\_\_\_, the police are 2\_\_\_\_, the mechanics are 3\_\_\_\_, the lovers are the 4\_\_\_\_ and everything is organized by 5\_\_\_\_".

1. a. France

b. French

2. a. British

b. British men

3. a. German

b. Germanic

4. a. Italian

b. Italians

5. a. Swiss

b. the Swiss

B. We should avoid branding a 1\_\_\_\_ nationality with a negative notion for it can be 2\_\_\_\_ and dangerous. But maybe for some of us, they are stereotypes for a reason. Maybe there's some truth in it. Maybe it applies to some people. But the problem with stereotypes is that they tend to generalize.

Stereotyping is 3\_\_\_\_ that people of a certain group, race or religion all have the same characteristics when they don't. In every country there are plenty of stereotypes about residents, some may be true but most of them are untrue and very wrongful.

To some, national stereotypes may 4\_\_\_ racism. To others, national stereotypes are harmless jokes. And even the most 5\_\_\_ national stereotypes can be false.

- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. a. precise   | b. certain   |
| 2. a. defensive | b. offensive |
| 3. a. trusting  | b. believing |
| 4. a. provoke   | b. prevent   |
| 5. a. usual     | b. common    |

#### **VI. Complete the text inserting the right word/ word combination.**

*Italians are good lovers but bad workers.*

The Italians are known for three P's: pizza, pasta and 1\_\_\_. However, it doesn't end there. Italy is also seen by others as the 2\_\_\_ of the inefficient and the disorganized.

Aside from that, the Italians run and organize everything in Italy, which, by anyone's standards, is one of the most glorious nations in the world. Italy takes pride in its great cuisine, fantastic culture and 3\_\_\_ architecture. If they were such inefficient people, how come Italy's history is littered with splendid achievements?

*Indians are poor, narrow-minded, conservative people.*

Although a significant fraction of the Indian population is still below 4 poverty\_\_\_, India has improved drastically in recent years. In fact, it is one of the fastest growing economies in the world, viewed as a potential 5\_\_\_.

Moreover, it is also one of the countries with 6\_\_\_ software industries as well as a prolific film industry. It is also the largest democracy in the world. Not to mention that with a variety of religions – Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism and Christianity among others – all of which survive in 7\_\_\_. Is that what anyone could call narrow-minded?

*The French are arrogant.*

"Never trust the French," they say. When it comes to national stereotypes, the French suffer the most. Only the French think that they are not arrogant.

One argument that is often mentioned is that an average 8\_\_\_ does not smile at strangers. It doesn't mean that they are rude. It's just not part of their

culture. Unlike others who 9\_\_\_ a smile all day, the French do not show emotions that they do not feel. No one is required to smile in France and it has nothing 10\_\_\_ with being polite or rude.

According to "The Economist", France is the third largest aid donor in the world, after the US and Japan. That is hardly what anyone would call arrogant.

- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. a. passion       | b. patience   |
| 2. a. ground        | b. land       |
| 3. a. nice          | b. fine       |
| 4. a. line          | b. zone       |
| 5. a. super country | b. superpower |
| 6. a. crucial       | b. leading    |
| 7. a. tolerance     | b. tolerating |
| 8. a. Frenchman     | b. French     |
| 9. a. carry         | b. wear       |
| 10. a. to do        | b. to deal    |

**VII. Choose the word/word-combination that DOESN'T collocate with the key word.**

- |                      |                |               |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. To___ a journey   |                |               |
| a. take              | b. enjoy       | c. hitch-hike |
| 2. To ___ the bank   |                |               |
| a. break             | b. burglar     | c. reach      |
| 3. To ___ a party    |                |               |
| a. kick              | b. throw       | c. support    |
| 4. To ___ the sights |                |               |
| a. take off          | b. see         | c. take in    |
| 5. To be spoilt ___  |                |               |
| a. for choice        | b. by a robber | c. in charge  |
| 6. Take___           |                |               |
| a. a tour            | b. a hotel     | c. a trip     |
| 7. Go ___            |                |               |
| a. sightseeing       | b. camping     | c. wrestling  |



8. Independent\_\_\_\_  
 a. country                      b. nationality                      c. nation
9. Cross the \_\_\_\_  
 a. line                      b. journey                      c. border
10. National\_\_\_\_  
 a. stereotypes                      b. language                      c. humidity
11. The World\_\_\_\_  
 a. wonder                      b. Universe                      c. Number One
12. \_\_\_\_ culture  
 a. Innovations in                      b. Developing                      c. Scrutinizing
13. The growing\_\_\_\_  
 a. world                      b. number                      c. population
14. The highest\_\_\_\_  
 a. person                      b. rate                      c. mountain
15. Ancient\_\_\_\_  
 a. civilization                      b. damage                      c. manuscripts
16. Prime\_\_\_\_  
 a. time                      b. minister                      c. volcano
17. \_\_\_\_ island  
 a. Desolate                      b. Deserted                      c. Scattered
18. Discover \_\_\_\_  
 a. the land                      b. legislation                      c. something new
19. Native\_\_\_\_  
 a. land                      b. ground                      c. country
20. Scattered\_\_\_\_  
 a. lakes                      b. air                      c. isles

### **VIII. Complete the text choosing the right word.**

#### **Some More Facts About Great Britain**

Despite the rain, the 1\_\_\_\_delayed trains and the inability to deal with any kind of “extreme” weather, there are some truly great 2\_\_\_\_reasons to love this quirky little island.

It is probably not that surprising to learn that Brits sip on a whopping 165 million cups of tea a day in the UK – they just love a good cup of tea. Across

Britain you can find all 3\_\_\_ sorts of tea, not just the 4\_\_\_ traditional tea – Brits love to drink tea with milk and sugar for breakfast, “dunk” biscuits in their tea in the afternoon, sip with scones on the side at a formal dinner party, or even have green or fruit infused tea.

With Warwick Castle, Bodiam Castle, Edinburgh Castle, Tower of London – we could 5\_\_\_ on for days, there are so many 6\_\_\_ castles in Great Britain! Most British castles are not just a 7\_\_\_ of ruins left in a field, this country is home to lots of “proper” castles with 8\_\_\_, moats and 9\_\_\_, (thankfully no dragons though).

The Royal family is well-known throughout the UK, and even the world, for their truly stunning celebrations. Great Britain has repeatedly stopped to watch and obsess over Royal celebrations and events, including the 10\_\_\_ of Prince William and Kate Middleton and the birth of their adorable children Prince George and Princess Charlotte. The Queen also knows how to 11\_\_\_ some pretty awesome birthday parties, which are always packed with plenty of pompous ceremony, iconic Royal Guards and lots of fuss.

You don’t always have to 12\_\_\_ the bank to have fun in Great Britain, as this country is blessed with an 13\_\_\_ of free museums, 14\_\_\_ restaurants and cheap things to do. If you’re seeking some cheap fun in London then make sure you check out the Natural History Museum, or 15\_\_\_ the sights and excitement along Southbank. If you’re more of a nature lover, then 16\_\_\_ to the Lake District or Cornwall, where you can just step out the door to have a great time and see some 17\_\_\_ sights, completely free of 18\_\_\_.

British humour is mostly subtle with sarcasm, dark humour and self-criticism, and has become more popular recently due to TV shows and movies. If you want to get clued up on the British humour before you jump on the plane, then try watching popular British TV comedies. Whatever your taste in humour is though, the British are 19\_\_\_ to find you funny if you’re carefree, friendly and don’t take yourself too seriously.

Over time the combination of interesting history and irony-filled British humour has given Britain a rather quirky edge. Be prepared to enter an unusual world of silliness when you visit here, as Britain is home to a bunch of quirky sporting events that involve 20\_\_\_ a wheel of cheese down a very steep hill.





ern, Natural History Museum or the Science Museum, where you can browse the 8\_\_\_ collections at no cost.

Take a culinary 9\_\_\_ around the world with London's diverse restaurants, 10\_\_\_ from Michelin-starred restaurants to gastropubs, traditional British restaurants and afternoon tea. London's bar scene is equally as varied, so check out rooftop bars, riverside pubs and champagne bars.

London's famous skyline continues to 11\_\_\_. There are plenty of places to view the iconic skyline along the river, but make sure you take in a panoramic 12\_\_\_ of London from up high at locations such as View from The Shard or the London Eye.

You're 13\_\_\_ for choice when shopping in London; from the flagship stores on Oxford Street, to gifts and bric-a-brac at London's markets.

London also attracts the biggest sporting events in the world, not least the Olympic and Paralympic Games. See a match in London or take a tour of the capital's spectacular sporting 14\_\_\_ from the home of the English national football team Wembley Stadium, to Lord's Cricket Ground or Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Museum.

The Thames provides a stunning 15\_\_\_ to many of the city's top tourist attractions. River bus services and river tours are great ways to beat the traffic and enjoy wonderful views.

- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. a. various     | b. diverse   |
| 2. a. narrow down | b. slow down |
| 3. a. flunk       | b. fail      |
| 4. a. treasuries  | b. treasures |
| 5. a. matches     | b. suits     |
| 6. a. hotels      | b. hostels   |
| 7. a. house       | b. home      |
| 8. a. constant    | b. permanent |
| 9. a. journey     | b. hike      |
| 10. a. arranging  | b. ranging   |
| 11. a. involve    | b. evolve    |
| 12. a. sight      | b. view      |
| 13. a. spoilt     | b. praised   |

14. a. venues

b. avenues

15. a. landscape

b. backdrop

**XI.\* Complete the idioms choosing the right word.**

A. 1. Only *Dutch* \_\_\_\_ could make him mock a policeman.

a. bravery

b. courage

2. Henry has read the book on female psychology. Unfortunately, he didn't understand it; *it's all* \_\_\_\_ to him.

a. Chinese

b. Greek

3. I am used to *going* \_\_\_\_ when I eat out with my friends.

a. taking

b. Dutch

4. \_\_\_\_ *summer* is the best season for travelling.

a. Korean

b. Indian

5. We can't finish our project because everyone gives different orders.

There are *too many chiefs and not enough* \_\_\_\_.

a. Japanese

b. Indians

6. I wonder if she is ill again, or she is taking \_\_\_\_ *leave*.

a. French

b. English

7. French fries are *as American as apple* \_\_\_\_.

a. cake

b. pie

8. When you become an adult, you'll quit *building castles in* \_\_\_\_.

a. Spain

b. Switzerland

9. John is a *young* \_\_\_\_\_. He wants to dislodge our mayor.

a. Hindi

b. Turk

10. Stop telling me what to do. You are always acting like a *Dutch* \_\_\_\_!

a. uncle

b. policeman

**B. Complete each idiom in bold with an appropriate word from A, B or C. Each idiom is explained in italics after each sentence.**

1. We stayed in a wonderful hotel just a \_\_\_\_\_ throw from the beach. (*very near to*)

a. rock's

b. stone's

c. pebble's

2. The motorway is the quickest way of getting from Paris to Marseilles, but many drivers prefer to take the slower \_\_\_\_\_ route. (*a road that goes through an area of natural beauty, such as mountains, countryside, etc*)

- a. pretty                                      b. picturesque                                      c. scenic

3. He's always going on holiday to interesting and exciting places. He's such a globe-\_\_\_\_\_. (*somebody who travels a lot*)

- a. runner                                      b. hopper                                      c. trotter

4. Thanks to \_\_\_\_\_ budget airlines, it is now possible to get a cheap flight to most European destinations. (*very cheap*)

- a. cut-price                                      b. cut-throat                                      c. cut-and-run

5. The hotel used to be the best one on the island, but since a new manager took over last year it's gone to the \_\_\_\_\_. (*declined in quality: it was good, but now it's bad*)

- a. pigs                                      b. dogs                                      c. cats

6. This hotel is dirty and uncomfortable. It's a real \_\_\_\_\_. (*a dirty, uncomfortable and, usually, cheap hotel*)

- a. doghouse                                      b. fleapit                                      c. henhouse

7. If you miss the last bus, you should take a taxi back to the hotel: don't try to \_\_\_\_\_ a lift. (*hitch-hike*)

- a. thumb                                      c. finger                                      c. hand

8. I don't like staying in busy resorts. I prefer to go somewhere that's off the \_\_\_\_\_ track. (*away from popular areas*)

- a. beaten                                      b. well-walked                                      c. tramped

9. The resort was in the middle of \_\_\_\_\_, so there was nothing interesting to see or do. (*isolated from any towns, villages, etc*)

- a. everywhere                                      b. somewhere                                      c. nowhere

10. The brochure said that our hotel was in a peaceful location. It really meant that the hotel was in the \_\_\_\_\_ of beyond. (*very remote, a long way from other buildings, people, etc*)

- a. front                                      b. middle                                      c. back





**XIII. Choose the correct sentence to paraphrase the following. Choose the sentence that means the same (or has a similar meaning) as the sentence in italics.**

*1. It's illegal to go to the cinema on Monday.*

- a. It is banned to go to the cinema on Monday.
- b. It's impolite to go to the cinema on Monday.

*2. Chinese (Mandarin) is the most widely spoken minority language in Northern Ireland.*

- a. Most of the Chinese speak Mandarin.
- b. Quite many people in Northern Ireland speak Chinese.

*3. Looking back to when I first moved to the U.S., it's now clear that I knew almost nothing about what day-to-day life in America was like.*

- a. He didn't like day-to-day life in America.
- b. Little was known to him about American life.

*4. Weather in the U.S. can be extremely volatile in the summer, when many of us are traveling around.*

- a. Weather changes very often in the US.
- b. People are willing to travel around the US in such weather.

*5. They were happy because weather conditions were favorable for sailing on that day.*

- a. Weather conditions were suitable for their hobby.
- b. It was their favourite type of weather.

*6. The gold and ivory Statue of Zeus at Olympia, built sometime around 435 B.C. by the sculptor Phidias, stood over 40 feet tall and depicted the Greek god Zeus seated on a cedar throne.*

- a. One of the sculpture components was made of wood.
- b. The statue depicted Zeus and his throne beside him.

*7. All vanished inside a western section of the North Atlantic Ocean forming a triangle from Miami, Florida, to San Juan, Puerto Rico with the island of Bermuda.*

- a. The island of Bermuda was formed in the ocean.
- b. Everything disappeared in that region.

8. *There's a reason New Yorkers are considered to be the most thick-skinned people on earth: nothing fazes them, because no one has time to be fazed and they've seen it all anyway.*

a. New Yorkers rarely worry about things they have seen.

b. New Yorkers have seen a lot; it's hard to surprise them and make them "lose their heads".

9. *One story goes that in ancient India a number of North and South Indian tribes including those of Sri Lanka were exiled to the Latin American continent.*

a. Some of the tribes were sent to Latin America.

b. A number of North and South Indian tribes including those of Sri Lanka settled in some parts of Latin America.

10. *According to Plato, Atlantis was an earthly paradise with mighty mountains, fertile plains, rivers, marshes, lakes, a thriving population and many species of animals, including elephants.*

a. Atlantis was an ideal world according to the philosopher.

b. Plato described prospering society as the main feature of Atlantis.

## UNIT IV. SHOPPING

**I. Choose the correct variant to complete the definitions.**

1. \_\_\_\_ is a place that sells plants, seeds and other items for gardening  
a. nursery                                      b. convenience store
2. \_\_\_\_ is a shop that sells medicines, beauty and baby products  
a. pharmacy                                  b. newsstand
3. \_\_\_\_ is an expression used to describe the process of going to shops in order to buy things that you need regularly, esp. food  
a. go shopping                                b. do the shopping
4. \_\_\_\_ is a very large shop that sells equipment and tools for repairing and decorating a house  
a. DIY store                                      b. chain store
5. \_\_\_\_ is a process of looking at the things that are shown in shop windows without intending to buy them  
a. going to shops                              b. window-shopping
6. \_\_\_\_ is a process of buying/ selling things apiece or in small amounts  
a. whole trade                                 b. retail trade
7. \_\_\_\_ is a “professional thief” in shops  
a. shoplifter                                      b. shopkeeper
8. \_\_\_\_ is a small shop selling fashionable clothes  
a. boutique                                      b. mall
9. \_\_\_\_ is a shop that sells meat  
a. bakery    b. butchery
10. \_\_\_\_ is a department at a department store where you can buy a length of cloth  
a. hosiery    b. drapery

## II. Choose the correct verb to complete the sentences.

1. I'm afraid black doesn't \_\_\_\_ me.  
a. match                                      b. suit
2. Do you think this jersey and skirt \_\_\_\_ ?  
a. go together                                b. suit

3. The shoes don't \_\_\_\_ me. They are too tight.  
a. fit  
b. suit
4. The blue of his eyes \_\_\_\_ the blue of his tracksuit.  
a. matches  
b. go together with
5. These outfits are designed to \_\_\_\_ plump figures.  
a. flatter  
b. take in
6. She always \_\_\_\_ in black.  
a. wears  
b. dresses
7. Mother quickly \_\_\_\_ the child.  
a. dressed  
b. put on
8. Isn't it time to \_\_\_\_?  
a. get dressed  
b. dress ourselves
9. After this injury he even can't \_\_\_\_ .  
a. dress himself  
b. dress up
10. He was \_\_\_\_ a sports suit and a motorcycle helmet.  
a. wearing  
b. dressing

### III. Insert the right word.

Shopping is a part of our everyday life. For some people it's a pleasant pastime while for others it's an everyday routine. Some people like doing shopping and they are happy if they can pick up a 1\_\_\_ in the sales, for others yawn while walking along the 2\_\_\_ in a shop. But whether you like shopping or not you have to do it because it's a necessity.

No doubt that at present shopping has become more exciting than it used to be several decades ago. Today people do a lot of shopping or at least 3 \_\_\_\_\_ every day, because all necessary facilities are provided for them. In large cities and even in small towns there are all kinds of shops and stores as well as supermarkets.

4\_\_\_ are big self-service food shops (and not only food nowadays) where one can buy a lot of goods cheaper than at local grocer's. When people go to supermarkets or other large food stores they are often looking for bargains. By the way these shops are brightly lit and usually well laid out; pleasant music is always playing while you are walking along the shop. The goods are tidily ar-

ranged on 5\_\_\_ and long endless shelves on which various prices are clearly marked. The shelves are well stocked with a wide selection of attractively 6\_\_\_ goods. Everything from quick-frozen food to washing powder, from shoe-polish to new-laid eggs, from tinned fish to tooth paste can be bought there. All these things are 7\_\_\_ in such a way that people are often tempted to purchase things they don't need. It's a so called 8\_\_\_; that's why it's better to make a shopping list before going to a shop. With a shopping list you can avoid several costly mistakes like impulse purchases that will run up your grocery bill and extra trips to the store. A shopping list can also help you to avoid overbuying perishables so that you can eliminate wasteful spoilage. After a person has found everything he needs he takes his 9\_\_\_ and goes to the cash desk where a cashier reckons up bills on a 10\_\_\_. There are often long queues there, but they do not spoil the general pleasure of visiting such shops.

- |                        |                    |                      |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a. bargain          | b. clearance       | c. discount          |
| 2. a. counters         | b. stocks          | c. shelves           |
| 3. a. round-shopping   | b. window-shopping | c. going shopping    |
| 4. a. groceries        | b. greengroceries  | c. supermarkets      |
| 5. a. trays            | b. cash-desks      | c. tills             |
| 6. a. wrapped          | b. packed          | c. equipped          |
| 7. a. manifested       | b. exhibited       | c. displayed         |
| 8. a. marketing trick  | b. marketing joke  | c. marketing kidding |
| 9. a. trolley          | b. bag             | c. bill              |
| 10. a. cash-calculator | b. cash-machine    | c. cash-register     |

#### IV. Which word is the odd one?

1. In contrast to big hypermarkets and supermarkets the \_\_\_ of goods is quite limited but still they can be quite convenient for people who don't like long queues and big crowds.

- a. selection      b. choice      c. variation      d. assortment

2. Household facilities, toiletries and essential domestic goods can also be found in supermarkets at \_\_\_ prices.

- a. affordable      b. low      c. reasonable      c. cheap

3. \_\_\_ is a money matter.

- a. shopping      b. selling      c. bargaining      d. sorting

4. Purchase of goods intended for a special event no matter if it is done in a small local \_\_\_\_ or in a large shopping mall is exciting.

- a. shop                      b. store                      c. hypermarket      d. grocery

5. Wise economy leads to savings and the possibility to spend some money on entertainment in a modern shopping \_\_\_\_.

- a. centre                      b. precinct                      c. mall                      d. store

6. While \_\_\_\_ the appropriate items, potential customers have to think about the occasion, anticipating and visualizing it.

- a. selecting                      b. picking                      c. sorting                      d. choosing

7. Certainly some people dislike shopping and place their orders by the phone or order \_\_\_\_ on the Internet.

- a. goods                      b. things                      c. clothes                      b. spendthrifts

8. \_\_\_\_ goods intended for a special event is exciting.

- a. purchasing                      b. bargaining                      c. choosing                      d. buying

9. Household \_\_\_\_ and toiletries can also be found in supermarkets.

- a. facilities                      b. goods                      c. chores                      d. appliances

10. The selection of goods is quite \_\_\_\_ in small local stores.

- a. limited                      b. low                      c. narrow                      d. small

**V. Choose the right word from the same root derivatives or the right word form.**

1. They don't have a wide \_\_\_\_ but it's cheaper.

- a. select    b. selection

2. I often buy things from that Website and they always very \_\_\_\_ .

- a. reliable    b. relied

3. Could you \_\_\_\_ a good place to buy shoes?

- a. recommend    b. recommendation

4. They don't charge anything to \_\_\_\_ your order.

- a. delivery    b. deliver

5. I need to buy new boots. These ones are really \_\_\_\_ .

- a. uncomfortable    b. comfortable

6. I work as a \_\_\_\_ for a big company.

- a. sell manager    b. sales manager





## **VII. Fill in the gaps choosing the right option.**

### **Supermarkets and Hypermarkets**

Supermarkets and hypermarkets are two different types of shopping stores where customers purchase their groceries, food, and other household 1 \_\_\_\_.

A supermarket is a large shopping store where buyers choose their products which are systematically 2 \_\_\_\_ on the shelves.

Similar products are arranged nearby which provides buyers with easy time when comparing different products before making decisions on which product to purchase.

Additionally, the products on the shelves have price 3 \_\_\_\_ attached which helps buyers to decide which products to buy depending on their purchasing power.

A hypermarket is a shopping store that is divided into the departmental store and is usually larger than a typical supermarket.

Hypermarkets retail all products which include electronics, groceries. Furniture, food, and toys among others which allows customers to fulfill their requirements under one roof.

Supermarkets are considered to be larger shopping 4 \_\_\_\_ that sell a variety of goods to their customers under one roof. Their size is influenced by the fact that they offer many types of a specific product which ends up increasing the number of shelves.

However, hypermarkets are larger than a typical supermarket. Despite having shelves that contain different varieties of a 5 \_\_\_\_ product, hypermarkets have departmental stores that store various products.

Products retail at moderately lower prices in a hypermarket which encourages many people to purchase goods in these stores. These stores offer products at 6 \_\_\_\_ prices than other stores in the same industry.

Supermarkets offer their products at significantly higher prices as compared to the shops and other retail outlets in the surrounding.

Another distinguishing factor between a supermarket and a hypermarket is that a supermarket provides warm services and has a personal touch. Moreover, supermarkets facilitate a warm and a pleasant outlook that attracts a large number of 7 \_\_\_\_.

On the other hand, hypermarkets do not offer a personal touch and the warm services of a supermarket which makes them not to attract a large number of customers. The look of a 8\_\_\_ does not offer executive customer experience to the buyers.

Supermarkets are known to stock large numbers of similar products to cover the large number of customers buying the same product. Also, fast moving consumer goods (FMCG) are 9\_\_\_ in large quantities and different varieties.

Hypermarkets stock number of similar products and different varieties. Fast moving consumer goods are 10\_\_\_ at hypermarkets than those in supermarkets.

Supermarkets design their strategies with a lot of frills that are geared towards attracting customers with the motive of making them spend money on the company products. Supermarkets are very aggressive in pushing the customer to spend an extra 11\_\_\_.

On the other hand, hypermarkets have fewer frills than a hypermarket as their motives are enabling customers to 12\_\_\_ different household goods at subsidised costs. The motive of a hypermarket is to encourage more savings among customers.

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. a. applies    | b. supplies   |
| 2. a. equipped   | b. arranged   |
| 3. a. tags       | b. labels     |
| 4. a. let-offs   | b. outlets    |
| 5. a. specific   | b. especial   |
| 6. a. bargain    | b. discounted |
| 7. a. customers  | b. consumers  |
| 8. a. stock      | b. warehouse  |
| 9. a. piled up   | b. stocked    |
| 10. a. available | b. achievable |
| 11. a. coin      | b. banknote   |
| 12. a. admit     | b. access     |

**VIII. Insert the correct phrasal verb.**

1. The dress is too long – it needs \_\_\_\_ .
  - a. taking up
  - b. letting down
2. Your T-shirt is too big. It looks oversize. Is it possible to \_\_\_\_ ?
  - a. take it in
  - b. let it out
3. You don't have to \_\_\_\_ . Put on casual clothes.
  - a. dress down
  - b. dress up
4. The skirt fits you too tight. You'd better \_\_\_\_ .
  - a. take it in
  - b. let it out
5. She \_\_\_\_ her jacket and hang it on a coat rack.
  - a. put on
  - b. took off
6. This dress \_\_\_\_ at the back.
  - a. does up
  - b. does on
7. Is it possible to \_\_\_\_ the gown? It seems very short.
  - a. let down
  - b. get down
8. The boots are completely \_\_\_\_ . I'll have to buy new ones.
  - a. worn out
  - b. worn off
9. Oh, I am so fat! I can't \_\_\_\_ my jeans I bought last year!
  - a. get into
  - b. get off
10. Can I \_\_\_\_ this dress? – Yes, sure. The fitting-room is over there.
  - a. put on
  - b. try on

**I. Choose the correct variant.**

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25. The clothes are too large. They must be \_\_\_\_.

a. changed

b. altered

26. If you want to buy stamps, postcards, envelopes, to send a telegram or money order, \_\_\_\_ to newspapers or magazines, you have to go to the post-office.

a. subscribe

b. sign up

27. At some post-offices there is a special window where you may pay your rent, telephone, gas and electricity \_\_\_\_.

a. bills

b. checks

28. Services of this type usually include cleaning of bathrooms and kitchens, vacuuming, emptying of garbage, \_\_\_\_ household is completely dust-free, etc.

a. ensuring

b. insuring

29. Automatic cash-machines are a convenient way of \_\_\_\_ cash.

a. removing

b. withdrawing

30. Today the information can be \_\_\_\_ in many ways: by phone, by e-mail, by radio, social networks, etc.

a. transmitted

b. transported

## II. Insert the right word.

A. In many Belarusian cities we have what we call multiple service 1 \_\_\_\_\_. They are tailor shops, shoemaker's, barber's, hairdresser's, dyer's, dry cleaner's, watch repair and other 2 \_\_\_\_\_ shops combined in one. Service is generally good, but sometimes it leaves much to be 3 \_\_\_\_\_. Such service establishments are an excellent 4 \_\_\_\_\_ for the busy man, especially when all the little things (5 \_\_\_\_\_ services) are done while you wait. The tailor shop will take care of major and minor 6 \_\_\_\_\_ and repairs: lengthen or shorten the sleeves, 7 \_\_\_\_\_ trousers and set them right for you, press clothing and even sew on buttons.

At these service establishments they also have a dyer's and cleaner's shop (8 \_\_\_\_\_ and cleaning service). If you have any 9 \_\_\_\_\_ you want to be removed, the dry cleaner's will take care of them. The dyer's will make a 10 \_\_\_\_\_ job of dyeing material from one colour to another.

One of the services 11 \_\_\_\_\_ is the photographer's. You can have your photo taken there, and if it's urgent they'll do it in half an hour.

Then you will find a watchmaker at your service. He will 12\_\_\_ your watch, if it is slow or fast, put a new glass in, or clean it, if it needs cleaning. As a rule a watch keeps perfect time after the watchmaker's 13\_\_\_.

A busy place is the shoemaker's. They have a wide choice of leather and rubber soles and heels. And they don't 14\_\_\_ much, prices are quite reasonable.

Another service establishment that we frequently visit is the 15\_\_\_ for men and the 16\_\_\_ (or beauty 17\_\_\_) for women. At the barber's you can get a shave, haircut and shampoo. The services you would expect to find at the hairdresser's are: 18\_\_\_ wave, manicure, skin 19\_\_\_ (massages both hand and electric) with all sorts of creams. They will 20\_\_\_ your hair to the latest fashion.

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a. enterprises    | b. establishments |
| 2. a. services'      | b. service        |
| 3. a. wished         | b. desired        |
| 4. a. organization   | b. arrangement    |
| 5. a. major          | b. minor          |
| 6. a. changes        | b. alterations    |
| 7. a. sew            | b. patch          |
| 8. a. dyeing         | b. dying          |
| 9. a. spots          | b. stains         |
| 10. a. clean         | b. neat           |
| 11. a. achievable    | b. available      |
| 12. a. set           | b. tune           |
| 13. a. arms          | b. hands          |
| 14. a. charge        | b. fee            |
| 15. a. barber's shop | b. hairdresser's  |
| 16. a. hairdresser's | b. barber's shop  |
| 17. a. parlour       | b. office         |
| 18. a. constant      | b. permanent      |
| 19. a. treatment     | b. cure           |
| 20. a. make          | b. do             |

**B.** A bank is a financial 1\_\_\_ that deals with money, 2\_\_\_ and 3\_\_\_ metals. If you need a certain amount of money, you can come to the bank and 4\_\_\_

for a cash loan. After the bank approves your application, a contract is 5\_\_\_ between the client and the bank in which all conditions are stipulated. Loans are short-term or long-term, and are issued at a certain percentage. The client is given a 6\_\_\_, according to which he must pay a fixed amount of money every month. This amount includes the loan itself, and the 7\_\_\_ for using money. The client can also repay the loan in full with a one-time 8\_\_\_, thereby reducing the interest 9\_\_\_. Banks give their 10\_\_\_ plastic cards, from which ATMs can always and everywhere 11\_\_\_ the required amount. Plastic cards can also pay for any 12\_\_\_ or services. Banks can provide money not only to individuals, but also to huge companies, industries.

Also people in banks can store their 13\_\_\_. The bank not only 14\_\_\_ other people's money, but also pays 15\_\_\_ to its depositors for the right to use this money. When the depositor needs to withdraw the entire amount from his account, he comes to the bank and receives the money deposited. For any bank it is very important to earn an excellent reputation and try to keep it. The quality of the bank's work will depend on the number of 16\_\_\_ and other customers wishing to 17\_\_\_ themselves of banking services.

Without banks, any economy cannot develop. Investors will 18\_\_\_ without money, and will not be able to 19\_\_\_ their projects. Such industries as engineering, agriculture, chemical industry, mining and forestry, will not be able to successfully develop and 20\_\_\_.

- |                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. a. campaign   | b. company   |
| 2. a. securities | b. safeties  |
| 3. a. valuable   | b. precious  |
| 4. a. appeal     | b. apply     |
| 5. a. included   | b. concluded |
| 6. a. timetable  | b. schedule  |
| 7. a. interest   | b. fun       |
| 8. a. payment    | b. credit    |
| 9. a. rate       | b. range     |
| 10. a. consumers | b. customers |
| 11. a. gain      | b. withdraw  |



- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 12. a. purchases  | b. arrangements |
| 13. a. savings    | b. shares       |
| 14. a. guards     | b. protects     |
| 15. a. bond       | b. interest     |
| 16. a. depositors | b. tenants      |
| 17. a. access     | b. avail        |
| 18. a. stay       | b. remain       |
| 19. a. implement  | b. come off     |
| 20. a. upgrade    | b. progress     |

### III .Which word is the odd one?

- |                  |             |             |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. a. let down   | b. lengthen | c. sew      |
| 2. a. wig        | b. thread   | c. needle   |
| 3. a. manicurist | b. parlor   | c. barber   |
| 4. a. beard      | b. haircut  | c. hairdo   |
| 5. a. clippers   | b. scissors | c. tongs    |
| 6. a. repair     | b. mend     | c. loan     |
| 7. a. embroider  | b. tailor   | c. sew      |
| 8. a. shorten    | b. release  | c. take up  |
| 9. a. bleach     | b. press    | c. iron     |
| 10. a. loan      | b. deposit  | c. stamp    |
| 11. a. sole      | b. comb     | c. heel     |
| 12. a. button    | b. seam     | c. envelope |
| 13. a. wash      | b. rinse    | c. crumple  |
| 14. a. set       | b. spin     | c. regulate |
| 15. a. mousse    | b. spray    | c. massage  |
| 16. a. office    | b. salon    | c. parlor   |
| 17. a. mercury   | b. shampoo  | c. soap     |
| 18. a. soak      | b. withdraw | c. deposit  |
| 19. a. clean     | b. patch    | c. wash     |
| 20. a. clerk     | b. client   | c. customer |

1. Each time they showed me the benefit of keeping my \_\_\_\_account and I was convinced.

1. Each time they showed me the benefit of keeping my \_\_\_\_account and I was convinced.

2. Also people in banks can store their \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The quality of the bank's work will depend on the number of \_\_\_\_\_.

4. At first the tailor took my .

5. The barber combed Nick's hair back, with no

6. Most cleaning companies will put their pricing lists on their websites, while others will offer free \_\_\_\_\_ for services.

7. Cleaning services may often cost less than you think and making some budget may allow you to afford them.

8. Man invented machines to                  servants.

9. I need some photo to my passport.

10. Once you've discovered just how practical hiring a professional cleaner really is, you'll probably consider this type of outsourcing to be a very wise .

- a. invest                      b. investment

1. a. to have one's hair cut                      c. to use scissors

- b. to shave one's beard                      d. to seal a stamp

2. a. minor services                      c. to crease a washing-machine

- b. to set a watch                      d. to comb hair

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3. a. ladies' barber             | c. major alterations              |
| b. a new sole                    | d. print snapshots                |
| 4. a. to be mend                 | c. to apply some cream            |
| b. to use a brush                | d. to take photos                 |
| 5. a. to avoid repairing         | c. to open an account with a bank |
| b. hair died in black            | d. to make deposits               |
| 6. a. to remove stains           | c. to be tight in the shoes       |
| b. to look untidy                | d. to shorten sleeves             |
| 7. a. to die one's nails         | c. to enjoy the service           |
| b. to have skin treatment        | d. to draw customers' attention   |
| 8. a. to sew on buttons          | c. to enjoy the service           |
| b. to put on patches             | d. to be a rich cut               |
| 9. a. to trim massage            | c. beauty parlor                  |
| b. to comb at the back           | d. safety razor                   |
| 10. a. to rinse with some lotion | c. to work as a barber's          |
| b. to like needle work           | d. a cleaning company             |

## VI. Fill in the gaps choosing the right option.

Cleaning your place by yourself will probably eat up a lot of time. If you're busy with work, social activities, parenting or anything else, you may want to consider 1\_\_\_ a professional cleaner to take care of the hard work for you.

Once you've discovered just how practical hiring a professional cleaner really is, you'll probably consider this type of 2\_\_\_ to be a very wise investment. Many Aussies have done so, and we think you'll soon realise this as well!

3\_\_\_ a professional cleaner is a great way to take the pressure off the stress of 4\_\_\_ life. Experienced house cleaners have in modern times become 5\_\_\_ and charge modestly for the house cleaning services that they deliver. Cleaning experts know exactly how to make a home or commercial space 6\_\_\_ clean! There are different levels of home cleaning, from light 7\_\_\_ to deep cleaning to spring cleaning and beyond. You may select the right type of cleaning service and set up 8\_\_\_ if you wish to do so. As long as you choose a 9\_\_\_

cleaning service which is bondable and insured, you'll be primed to access professional cleaning which doesn't put your property and possessions at risk.

Most cleaners will advertise their cleaning prices and services, as well as their 10\_\_\_ on their official websites. So, 11\_\_\_ a few cleaners will be a great way to find the most suitable cleaner for your 12\_\_\_. It will also provide you with 13\_\_\_ ample experience to judge from the good ones from the bad.

Once you've found a house 14\_\_\_ you're happy with, you'll be ready to 15\_\_\_ yourself of the benefits. The key benefit is that you'll open up more free time. You won't need to worry about doing the cleaning yourself. You may simply sit back and relax while someone else with a lot of training and experience takes care of the hard work for you.

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a. hiring             | b. renting            |
| 2. a. resourcing         | b. outsourcing        |
| 3. a. hiring             | b. taking on          |
| 4. a. daily              | b. up-to-date         |
| 5. a. achievable         | b. affordable         |
| 6. a. glamour            | b. sparkling          |
| 7. a. house-saving       | b. housekeeping       |
| 8. a. recurring cleaning | b. occurring cleaning |
| 9. a. reputable          | b. ensured            |
| 10. a. credits           | b. credentials        |
| 11. a. checking up       | b. checking out       |
| 12. a. household         | b. chores             |
| 13. a. sample            | b. ample              |
| 14. a. cleaning          | b. cleaner            |
| 15. a. access            | b. avail              |

**VII. Choose the word that DOESN'T collocate with the key word/ word combination.**

- |                    |                |          |
|--------------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. ___ service     |                |          |
| a. Multiple        | b. Shoemaker's | c. Stain |
| 2. ___ alterations |                |          |
| a. Middle          | b. Major       | c. Minor |

3. \_\_\_\_ linen  
a. To press                      b. To run                      c. To iron
4. \_\_\_\_ heels  
a. Stiletto                      b. High                      c. Tuning
5. \_\_\_\_ a watch  
a. To set                      b. To regulate                      c. To rinse
6. \_\_\_\_ a dress  
a. To heel                      b. To mend                      c. To sew
7. \_\_\_\_ snapshots  
a. To print                      b. To sell                      c. To shrink
8. To let out \_\_\_\_  
a. time                      b. a dress                      c. secrets
9. A/an \_\_\_\_ account  
a. checking                      b. bill                      c. bank
10. To have shoes \_\_\_\_  
a. soled                      b. withdrawn                      c. repaired

### VIII. Insert the correct phrasal verb.

1. A watchmaker will set your watch, if it is slow or fast, \_\_\_\_ a new glass, or clean it, if it needs.  
a. put in                      b. put up
2. She wanted to \_\_\_\_ a loan for this important purchase as soon as possible.  
a. take off                      b. take out
3. The dress is too short. Can you \_\_\_\_ ?  
a. let it out                      b. let it off
4. But then she found the skirt a bit long and decided to \_\_\_\_ by herself, without going to the tailor's.  
a. take it up                      b. take it out
5. Can you \_\_\_\_, please? I know, you have many customers, but I badly need your service – a complete restyle for tonight. It's urgent!  
a. fit me in                      b. fit me up
6. Can you, please, \_\_\_\_ a gem into this ring?  
a. put out                      b. put in

a. putting me out                      b. putting me up

a. come off                      b. come out

a. queue up                      b. queue out

a. eat off                      b. eat up

## KEYS

### Unit I. Education

- I.** 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. a 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. a 10. b 11. b 12. a 13. b 14. a 15. b  
**II.** 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. b 8. a 9. b 10. b  
**III.** 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. a 7. c 8. b 9. c 10. a 11. b 12. a 13. c 14. d 15. a  
16. a 17. a 18. a 19. B 20. d  
**IV.** 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. b 6. b 7. b 8. a 9. a 10. b 11. a 12. b 13. b 14. b 15. a  
**V.** 1. c 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. a 6. b 7. a 8. c 9. c 10. a  
**VI.** 1. a 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. b 6. c  
**VII.** 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. b 8. a 9. b 10. b  
**VIII.** 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. b 6. b 7. b 8. a 9. a 10. a  
**IX.** 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. b 6. a 7. b 8. a 9. b 10. b 11. a 12. a 13. a 14. b 15. b

### Unit II. City life

- I.** 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. a  
**II.** *A.* 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. b 6. a 7. b 8. a 9. a 10. b  
*B.* 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. b 6. b 7. b 8. a 9. b 10. a 11. b  
**III.** 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. c 6. b 7. b 8. a 9. b 10. c  
**IV.** 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. b 6. b 7. b 8. a 9. b 10. a  
**V.** 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. c 7. c 8. b 9. c 10. c  
**VI.** 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. b 7. b 8. a 9. b 10. a  
**VII.** 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. a 7. a 8. b 9. a 10. a

### Unit III. The Map Of The World

- I.** 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. b 6. a 7. b 8. b 9. a 10. a 11. a 12. b 13. b 14. b 15. a  
16. a 17. b 18. a 19. a 20. a 21. a 22. b 23. b 24. b 25. b 26. a 27. b 28. b 29. a 30. b  
**II.** 1. c 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. b 8. a 9. a 10. c 11. b 12. c 13. a 14. a 15. b  
16. b 17. a 18. b 19. c 20. a 21. a 22. b 23. c 24. a 25. c 26. b 27. b 28. b 29. a 30. a  
**III.** 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. a 10. b 11. a 12. a 13. a 14. a 15. b  
16. a 17. b 18. a 19. b 20. b 21. a 22. b 23. b 24. a  
**IV.** 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. a 6. a 7. a 8. a 9. b 10. b  
**V.** *A.* 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. b  
*B.* 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. b  
**VI.** 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. b 6. b 7. a 8. a 9. b 10. a  
**VII.** 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. c 6. b 7. c 8. b 9. b 10. c 11. b 12. c 13. a 14. a 15. b  
16. c 17. c 18. b 19. b 20. b

**VIII.** 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. b 8. a 9. a 10. b 11. b 12. a 13. b 14. a 15. a  
16. b 17. a 18. b 19. a 20. a

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

**X.** 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. b 6. a 7. b 8. b 9. a 10. b 11. b 12. b 13. a 14. a 15. b

**XI. A.** 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. b 6. a 7. b 8. a 9. b 10. A

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

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

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

### **Unit IV. Shopping**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**VII.** 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. a 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. b 10. a 11. a 12. b

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

### **Unit V. Multiple service**

**I.** 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. b 10. b 11. a 12. a 13. b 14. b 15. b  
16. a 17. a 18. b 19. b 20. b 21. a 22. a 23. a 24. b 25. b 26. a 27. a 28. a 29. b 30. a

**II. A.** 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. b 6. b 7. b 8. a 9. b 10. b 11. b 12. a 13. b 14. a  
15. a 16. a 17. a 18. b 19. a 20. b

**B.** 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. a 6. b 7. a 8. a 9. a 10. b 11. b 12. a 13. a 14. b 15. b  
16. a 17. b 18. a 19. a 20. b

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

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

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

**VI.** 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. b 6. b 7. b 8. a 9. a 10. b 11. b 12. a 13. b 14. b 15. a

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

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



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