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Подготовка к олимпиадам по иностранному языку (английский)

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Предлагаемые материалы содержат тестовые задания и тренировочные упражнения, обеспечивающие повторение и систематизацию материала, предусмотренного учебной программой для общеобразовательных учреждений. Особое внимание уделяется грамматическим аспектам языка, пониманию текста, проверке сформированности словарного запаса.

Методические рекомендации предназначены для подготовки к участию в предметных олимпиадах по английскому языку учащихся 5–11 классов. Сборник также можно рекомендовать учителям английского языка, использующим на занятиях методику тестового контроля.

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PART 1. FORM 5-7.

TEST 1.

Match the words with their definitions.

1. a classmate;
2. holidays;
3. a weekend;
4. countryside;
5. to travel.

a) a period of leisure and recreation, especially away from home or in travelling;

b) to make a journey;

c) a village area;

d) a fellow member of a class at school, college, or university;

e) Saturday and Sunday.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. My summer holidays (was, were, is) rich with events. There (was, were, is) trips, new friends and bright impressions!

7. I'd like (to say, to tell) you about (-, the, these) most exciting trip of the summer. It (were, was) the trip to (-, a, the) Carpathians.

8. (The, a, -) best way to understand people is to meet them in (theirs, their) homes.

9. It is (-, the, a) great pleasure (to bring, to have) a rest (in, at, on) summer after a year of (hard, lazy) work or study.

10. (Any, Some) people go (to, -) abroad to see new (countrys, countries).

11. I also like to read (cartoons, detectives) but only by Agatha Christie and Arthur Conan Doyle.

12. Two months ago I (go, will go, went) (in, at, to) a children's English summer camp in Bukovel.

13. A great number of people go to (a, -, the) seaside (in, at, the) summer.

14. I (not, don't, does not) have a hobby. I like (to do, to doing, do) (every, everybody, everything) a little.

15. I'm also very fond (in, of, -) reading. I cannot imagine my life (without, with) a good book.

16. I like (to reading, read, to read) novels (of, to, by) F. Dostoevsky, I. Turgenev, A. Chekhov.

17. (Somebody, Something, Some) people like to spend (there, theirs, their) holidays in (citys, cities) visiting theatres, museums and going (the sights, sightseeing).

18. (At, In, Of) winter I like to go (skate, skating) and (ski, skiing).

19. (The best, the gooddest) way to study (a, the, -) geography is to travel.

20. If we are fond (in, on, of) travelling, we see and learn (much, a lot) of things that we (can't, can) never see or learn (in, at) home.

21. People travel (-, by, in) train, (by, on, in) plane and (on, in, by) foot.

22. I will (usually, often, never) forget this summer moment.

23. (Millions people, Millions of people, Million people) all over (-, a, the) world spend their holidays travelling.

24. Most travellers usually (are taking, take, taken) a camera with them and (make, take) pictures of everything that they (like, lake, hate).

25. (The most bright, The brightest) event was climbing (-, the, a) Hoverla, (-, a, the) highest peak in the country.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. Last summer we (to go) hiking in the mountains and (to take) part in different games.

27. Your summer holidays (to be) very successful?

28. Two months ago we (to play) tennis, football, basketball, (to ride) mountain bikes, but we (not, to swim) in the deep blue lake

29. In future the photos (to remind) me of the happy time that I (to have) last summer.

30. Every evening I (to have) a lot of homework to do. On Sundays I (to spend) most of the afternoon doing my hometasks.

31. Three months ago I (to go) to the summer camp that I (to visit) every year. There we (to talk) about various things, (to remember) interesting events in our lives, (to tell) funny and horror stories, (to sing) songs.

32. When I (to choose) a book for reading, it (not, to be) interesting.

33. The teachers usually (to give) much homework in every subject and I often (to have) extra lessons in English and Chemistry.

34. Last weekend (to be) full of small joys. We (to swim) in the sea, (to lie) in the sun, (to play) different games. You (to have) a wonderful time?

35. Two years ago I went to a summer camp in Poland. There I (to discover) new things, (to meet) different people, (to taste) different food, (to listen) to different musical styles.

Read the text and do the tasks following it.

THE HUNGRY MOUSE

A mouse was having a very bad time. She could find no food at all. She looked here and there, but there was no food, and she grew very thin.

At last the mouse found a basket, full of corn. There was a small hole in the basket, and she crept in. She could just get through the hole.

Then she began to eat the corn. Being very hungry, she ate a great deal, and went on eating and eating. She grew very fat before.

When the mouse tried to climb out of the basket, she could not. She was too fat to pass through the hole.

“How will I climb out?” said the mouse. “Oh, how will I climb out?”

Just then a rat came along, and he heard the mouse.

“Mouse,” said the rat, “if you want to climb out of the basket, you must wait till you have grown as thin as you were when you went in.”

Complete the sentences according to the text:

36. A mouse was having a very _____ time.
37. At last the mouse found a _____, full of corn.
38. When the mouse _____ to climb out of the basket, she could not.
39. Just then _____ came along, and he heard the mouse.
40. You _____ wait till you have grown as thin as you were.

TEST 2.

Match the words with their definitions.

1. the entertainment park;
2. the library;
3. the cinema;
4. the theatre;
5. the excursion.

- a) a building or room containing collections of books;
- b) a building in which plays and other dramatic performances are given;
- c) an event, performance, or activity designed to entertain others;
- d) a short journey or trip to see the sights;
- e) a theatre where films are shown.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. My grandmother (go, is going, went) (to, on, for) an excursion to Las Vegas.
7. (Everybody, Every, Anybody) enjoyed the picnic (in, on, by) the lake.
8. Randy (is wanting, wants, want) a job in theatre or ballet.
9. (-, A, The) National Gallery in Trafalgar Square has one of the (good, best, better) picture collection in (the, -, a) world.
10. (A, -, The) Russian Museum (is having, has, have) several sections.
11. I (were, am, are) fond (in, of, with) gathering (berries, berry) or picking mushrooms in (-, a, the) wood.
12. (Five hundred, five hundreds, five hundred of) people live in the village.
13. We (sport, sports, sport) with our friends (in, at, on) the playground yesterday.
14. I (exercises, am exercising, exercise) in (the theatre, the gym, the cinema) every morning.
15. There (are, is) a very good circus in our city which is near (a, the, -) central square.
16. Every circus show (lasts, is lasting, last) for more than an hour and (have, has, is having) a variety of performances.
17. He (writes, wrote, is writing) a book on the history of cinema now.
18. Yesterday we (landed, took off, land) the canoe and (a picnic, picnicked) by the stream.
19. The circus is a good entertainment for (childs, children), but parents (should not, should) explain that people (must not, must, should) treat animals badly.
20. He (goed, went, did go) out running in his (ballet, sport, home) shoes.
21. During the circus interval we (buys, bought, buy) ice-cream, cotton-candy and a bottle of Coca-Cola.
22. Our seats (was, did, were) not far from the ring and we (could, could to, can) see everything very (good, well, goodly).
23. All museums (are, is, were) interesting and they give us an opportunity (to teach, to learn) (anything, something) new about different nations and (countries, country, countrys).
24. The students enjoyed (to seeing, seeing, to see) the ancient dinosaur skeletons in (a, -, the) museum.
25. Charles Dickens, the author of 'David Copperfield' and 'Oliver Twist', spent (many, few, a lot of time) in the British Museum Library.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. The town park (to have) a playground, a swimming pool, and a picnic area?

27. Many playgrounds of our city (not, to have) swings and slides.

28. Two months ago I (to be) on an excursion in S. Petersburg. I (to visit) many places of interest.

29. Museum (to come) from an ancient Greek word that meant “place of the Muses”?

30. Villagers usually (to grow) vegetables, fruit and berries in the gardens?

31. Last month my mom (to make) a two-day excursion to California for business.

32. He (to like) to watch the sport channel?

33. All the kids in that school always (to wear) a uniform.

34. My grandfather (to have) a valuable library of materials about World War II.

TEST 3.

Match the words with their definitions.

1. a comedy;
2. a TV set;
3. a quiz show;
4. a horror film;
5. a musical.

- a) a movie in which characters sing songs;
- b) a program where people answer questions and win prizes;
- c) a professional entertainment or a film with jokes;
- d) a film that shows vampires, monsters and witches;
- e) a box showing films and cartoons.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. There (are, is) a TV program which I try to watch (now, yesterday, every day).

7. A quiz-show gives (moneys, money) and prizes to (a, the, this) winners.

8. A long time ago I (like, liked, liking) the TV program “In the world of animals”.

9. (Peoples, People) of all ages can (to watch, watch) (its, it).
10. (Mine, My) favourite cartoon is "Tom and Jerry".
11. The main (characters, character) of (these, this, those) cartoon are the cat Tom and the mouse Jerry.
12. "Harry Potter" is a (more, very, most) interesting fantasy novel about (a, the, -) magicians.
13. Sometimes I (watch, watches, am watching) (a, -, the) news (at, in, on) different channels.
14. I usually (cried, cry, am crying) when I (watch, am watching) melodramas.
15. Ten years ago I (didn't like, don't like) horror films and I (found, find, finded) (they, them, their) boring.
16. Harry (leaves, lives, lifes) with (her, his, he) uncle and aunt who (doesn't, don't) love him.
17. Traditionally a program (begin, is beginning, begins) with the (more, most, very) important political news.
18. Sport (fens, fans) like (to watch, to watching) football or hockey matches.
19. When I was a child I (like, liked, liking) to watch (the, a) programs "While Everybody's at Home" (at, on, in) Sunday and "The Morning Star" on (Monday, the morning, week-end).
20. "MTV" is probably (the most popular, more popular) channel in (the world, planet, earth).
21. I (yesterday, tomorrow, usually) watch the news early (at, in, on) the morning during the breakfast or (at, on, in) the evening.
22. Every time (the, -, a) new film (come, is coming, comes) out I and my friend (goes, go, went) to watch (he, him, it).
23. I liked (these, this) film very (many, much, a lot of) because there (is, were, was) many kind and positive moments.
24. This film (getted, gets, got) (much, many, a lot) of prizes ten years ago.
25. Will Smith was born (at, in, on) 1968 in West Philadelphia. He (began, began, was begin) his acting career in (1993, the age of 5, Monday).

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. Many years ago Mickey Mouse (to become) the first cartoon with the sound.
27. Walt Disney (to win) 22 Academy Awards during his lifetime?

28. Walt Disney (to create) many characters including Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, and Goofy.

29. Today there (to be) Disney theme parks around the world – in Tokyo, Paris, and Hong Kong.

30. Toy Story (to be) the first computer-animated feature film?

31. Flowers and Trees (to be) the first cartoon in colour.

32. The film was boring. It (not, to bring) much fun.

33. I usually (to watch) watch TV programs about my hobbies.

34. You (to like) this program because it is very educational?

35. You often (to sit) together to watch the “National Geographic”?

TEST 4.

Match the description of the holidays with their names.

1. ... is a holiday for children and young people. In the evening of October 31 boys and girls «dress up» in different old clothes and wear masks.

2. April 1 is This is a day to play jokes and make people laugh.

3. On, the Boxing Day, traditionally people give each other Christmas presents, which used to come in boxes. It is a very pleasant custom.

4. ... is St. Valentine's Day. Boys, girls and grownups send valentines to their friends.

5. is Guy Fawkes's Day. All over the country people build wood fires or «bonfires» in their gardens.

a) December 26;

b) Halloween;

c) February 14;

d) November 5;

e) April Fool's Day.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. Today, people (do not believe, are not believing, not believe) (-, in, at) ghosts and (witchs, witches, witch) but they like (to tell, say, told) stories about them (at, on) Halloween.

7. (The more famous, The most famous, Most famous) celebration is in London (at, on, in) (-, the, a) Piccadilly Circus.

8. (The most common, The commonest, The more commoner) type of celebration is a New Year party.

9. According to a legend, Valentine was (an, the, -) Italian bishop who (lives, didn't lived, lived) many centuries ago.

10. Two little children (sat, sitted, seated) by (a, the) fire one cold winter night. All at once they (heard, hear, here) a knock at the door, and (run, ran) to open (them, it, her).

11. Three (King, Kings, Kinges) came riding from far away. They (travelling, travelled) by night and they (slept, slept, are sleeping) by day.

12. Long ago the family (gather, gathered, used to gathered) for Easter lunch or dinner, which (consists, consisted) (with, in, of) roast lamb with mint sauce, (potatos, potatoes) and green (peace, piece, peas).

13. (There, Their) guide (is, were, was) a beautiful, (wonder, wonderful) star.

14. He (secret, secretly) (married, married) couples.

15. In the evening of October 31 boys and girls «dress up» in different old (clothe, clothes, cloth) and (put, wear, are wearing) masks.

16. (In, On, At) July 4 (-, the) Americans celebrate (there, they, their) national holiday – Independence Day.

17. Maslenitsa is one of the (favourite, most favourite, more favourite) holidays in our country. (She, It) lasts (at, from) Monday (up, till) Sunday.

18. (The, A, -) Christmas in Australia (happens, happen) in (December 25, summer, Monday).

19. (On, In, At) New Year's Eve people (ate, eat) tasty food, (drink, drank) champagne, (danced, dance) and (take, have) a good time together.

20. Traditionally people give each other presents (on, at, in) Christmas, which (used to, use, using) come in boxes. It is (-, the, a) very pleasant custom.

21. My family (is not, -, not) believe (in, at, with) rules and traditions.

22. The 1st of September is (the Day of Knowledge, Mother's Day, April Fool's Day). Children (are going, go, goes) to school with flowers. There (is, are) meetings before the classes (started, start).

23. We celebrate (many, a lot, much) of professional holidays. Banks, offices and schools (do not, does not, are not) close.

24. I like (have, to having, to have) rest (in, on, at) the seaside (good, best, better) of all.

25. I (do not, not, does not) like crowds when I (are, is, am) (at, on, in) holiday.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. The pilgrims (to celebrate) the first Thanksgiving Day in the autumn of 1621.

27. The tradition of putting candles on a birthday cake (to start) about 200 years ago in Germany?

28. The pilgrims (to prepare) the dinner of turkey, corn, beans and pumpkins.

29. The custom of singing "Happy Birthday to You" (to begin) about 100 years ago.

30. Victory Day (to come) on the ninth of May.

31. Families (to open) their presents on Christmas Eve, December 24th?

32. Last year on the eighth of March we (to celebrate) the International Women's Day. We (to present) our dear women with flowers.

33. April Fool's Day first (to appear) in France when the French began to use the new calendar.

34. Many veterans usually (to take) part in the military parade?

35. There (to be) many holidays in Belarus?

TEST 5.

Match the words with their definitions.

1. healthy;

2. shape;

3. a doctor;

4. disease;

5. meal.

a) a person who treats sick people;

b) food;

c) without sickness or pain;

d) sickness;

e) physical condition.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. You (shouldn't, should) eat well and exercise (seldom, often) to be healthy.

7. (I, He) sometimes (is working, works) hard and (does not, often) feels very tired.

8. The professional (athletes, athlete) is in (his, its, their) top shape.

9. A healthy diet (shouldn't, should) include fresh products.

10. There is a (best, good, well) proverb: "We (it, eat) to live, but (not, are not, do not) live to eat."

11. (On, At, For) supper we usually (has, are having, have) different kinds of potato dishes or pasta.

12. Every PE class we (make, do) (exercises, exercise), run, (jumps, jump) and play basketball.

13. I (haved, had) a running nose and a sore throat (usually, last week, at the moment).

14. The food that (she, we) eat (should, must not, should not) also be healthy.

15. You (should, should not, can not) eat more homemade food and less fast food.

16. As for me, (she, I) have (any, no) bad habits.

17. Parents (should, should not) be very active, (too, two, to).

18. (Quick, Fast) food is very (bad, good) for our health.

19. Children and young people (must not, should not, should) spend more time (on, in, with) the open air.

20. People, who (eats, eat, are eating) fast food, (should, must, can) become overweight.

21. Our busy lifestyle (should, must, can) be dangerous for (its, our, ours) health.

22. We (do, did, should) get 60 minutes of physical activity (last week, every day, Monday).

23. American pupils (has, have, did not had) their PT lessons every day.

24. To be healthy you (should, should not) smoke and take drugs. You (should, should not) eat more vegetables and fruit, sleep well, do exercises.

25. (At, In, On) the morning I usually (has, have) (any, many, some) tea with cheeseburgers or hamburgers, (nothing, something, some) porridge or cottage cheese with sugar or jam.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. In summer I (to like) to play tennis, to ride a bicycle and to swim.

27. When I was sick my mother (to fix) me hot lemonade but that (not, to help) me much.

28. Last week the doctor (to examine) my throat. It (to be) a little red.

29. Yesterday the doctor (to come), (to put off) his coat and (to put on) his white jacket.

30. You (to have) two lessons of physical training once a week?

31. Nowadays people (not, to take) care about their health. They (to be) so busy.

32. When I followed all the doctor's instructions I (to feel) much better.

33. This is our city clinic. The doctors (to examine) patients here.

34. An apple a day (to keep) a doctor away. That's why I usually (to eat) a lot of fruit and vegetables.

35. Yesterday the doctor (to write) a prescription for cough medicine.

TEST 6.

Match the words with their definitions.

1. a photo;

2. a city;

3. the native place;

4. domestic;

5. foreign.

a) a large and important town where many people live and work;

b) the place of birth or origin;

c) related to the home or family;

d) international;

e) a picture made by a camera.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. Michael often (looks, look) (on, in, at) old photographs with (he, his) grandmother.

7. (-, The, A) Spanish is his native language.

8. In St. Petersburg there are (much, a lot, many) of places to enjoy.

9. The city (lie, lies, lays) (on, in, over) (-, a, the) Svisloch River.

10. You (should, must not, can't) be very careful in crowded places.

11. (The, -, A) Belarus is situated in the centre of (the, -, a) Europe and borders (in, on, with) 5 countries: (the, a, -) Russia, Ukraine, Poland, Lithuania and Latvia.

12. It is a great pleasure to walk (to, on, along) the ancient streets of (-, a, the) Moscow.

13. In the city you (must not, can, not) find a park where you (can, must) feed the ducks.

14. (The, A, -) Belarus (consist, consists) (with, of) 6 regions: (the, -, a) Brest, Vitebsk, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk and Mogilev regions.

15. Country life (can, must not, is) be interesting for old (peoples, people).

16. (-, The, A) Minsk is a city of science and students.

17. (The, A, -) building of the library (haves, has) 22 floors.

18. (The, -, A) Minsk is a modern (the, a, -) European city, (the, -, a) largest in the country.

19. Town life is (more, very, most) expensive (then, than) village life.

20. A man living in a town (can not, can not to, must not to) enjoy the beauties of nature.

21. Living in a city (must, can, should to) be very comfortable.

22. You (should to, can, must not to) buy everything you want in the city.

23. (-, The, A) National Library of (-, the, a) Belarus is (at, on, in) Minsk.

24. In Minsk you (must not, should not to, can) travel (by, on, in) bus.

25. People of the village traditionally (live, lives, are living) in (the, -, a) peace.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. Minsk (to stand) on the Svisloch river?

27. The people of Belarus (to rebuild) Minsk after the Great Patriotic War.

28. There (to be) a lot of ancient sights in the city?

29. Foreigners often (to visit) the National Library of Belarus.

30. There (not, to be) clubs and restaurants in this town.

31. The village people (to have) simple lives?

32. People in the country (to have) a horse and dog?

33. I (to move) from my small hometown to Moscow five years ago.

34. They often (not, to go) to clubs or hotels.

35. After work, he sometimes (to enjoy) a nice domestic life.

Read the text and do the tasks following it.

THE WOLF PLAYS THE FLUTE FOR THE CLEVER LAMB

A wolf carried off a lamb. The lamb said, "I know you are going to eat me, but before you eat me I would like to hear you play the flute. I have heard that you can play the flute better than anyone else, even the shepherd himself." The wolf was so pleased at this that he took out his flute and began to play. When he did, the lamb insisted him to play once more and the wolf played again. The shepherd and the dogs heard the sound, and they came running up and fell on the wolf and the lamb was able to get back to the flock.

Complete the sentences according to the text:

36. I know you are going to _____ me.
37. I would like to hear you play _____.
38. The wolf was so _____ at this that he took out his flute and began _____.
39. The shepherd and the dogs _____ the sound
40. They came running up and fell on _____.

TEST 7.

Match the words with their definitions.

1. animals;
 2. cooking;
 3. vegetables;
 4. dangerous;
 5. to sing.
-
- a) making something tasty;
 - b) bears, cats, and elephants;
 - c) not safe;
 - d) to make musical sounds with the voice;
 - e) tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. (Any, Some, Somebody) villagers take a nap after (-, the, a) lunch.
7. Some people (play, plays, pay) cards and other games which are special (to, for, in) the village.
8. The life in the villages (are, is) full (in, with, of) hard work.
9. Village people are simple and (leave, live, leaf) like one big family.
10. The life in (-, a, the) countryside is (a very, very, most) peaceful.
11. Gessler, a local farmer, was very cruel and people (hated, hate) (he, him, his).
12. Jason arrived (in, to) London and (understand, understood, understands) how peaceful his country life (were, was).
13. People in cities usually (had, have) (a lot, many, few) of diseases because of (there, their, they) lifestyle and (quick, fast) food.
14. People in villages are (a more, more, most) optimistic and (happiest, happier) (then, than) people in cities and towns

15. Village parents (should, must to, should to) lock away all chemicals from (childs, children, babys).

16. Village (mouths, mouses, mice) (say, tell, speak) jokes about city (mouses, mice, mouth) who (eats, eat) only fresh bread crumbs.

17. Children in the village (must to, can to, must not) drive tractors without (a parents, parents, a parent). Tractors can (kill, to kill, killing) (goose, geese, geoses), pigs, ducks and hens.

18. Last week Nick's mum or dad (asked, ask, are asking) (he, him, his) to feed (sheeps, sheep).

19. (In, At, On) a farm the family often (must, should to, must to) work together.

20. When you are (at, on, in) the country you (should, must to, can't to) tell (your, their, his) mums or dads if you see something dangerous.

21. If you live (at, on, in) the country, there (was, are, is) lots of interesting things to do.

22. (The most, Very, Much) dangerous place for small children (must to, can, shouldn't to) be in the home.

23. Help your parents (to do, to make, to made) your home a safer (plate, place, please) for all of you.

24. Village (peoples, people, mans) live in (a, most, -) beautiful natural wonders.

25. Village (womans, woman, women) are often very good (in, of, at) growing (fruits, fruit) and vegetables, (doing, making) bread and singing (cakes, forests, songs).

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. The food that the villagers always (to take) is fresh.

27. You (to enjoy) your countryside picnic last week-end?

28. Villagers (to love) their neighbours?

29. Once two mules (to go) to a town. They (to get) to the town and (to see) a lot of other animals there. That day there (to be) a big animas' performance there.

30. The Browns usually (to do) some work in their small gardens or (to pay) some visit to the small shops in the village.

31. William was the only man in the village who (not, to be) afraid of the wicked farmer.

32. Last year I (not, to spend) my summer holidays in the country.

33. Last summer we (to go) camping. It (to be) nice to live in a tent by the lake.

34. There (to be) usually many insects in the forest.
35. In summer children usually (not, to leave) for summer camp.
36. I (to call) my friend yesterday and his mother (to say) that he still (to be) in the country.
37. Two days ago my father (to buy) me a bicycle as a birthday present. I (to be) happy and (to take) the bicycle to the country.
38. My friend often (to say) that village life is very boring in autumn.
39. She (to like) to go to the art exhibitions?
40. When I (to stay) in the village last summer I (to miss) my parents very much.

TEST 8.

Match the words with their definitions.

1. a mountain;
 2. continents;
 3. a river;
 4. a nation;
 5. a language.
- a) Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America;
- b) spoken or written words with which people communicate thoughts, ideas, or feelings;
- c) a land mass with great height;
- d) a people living in the same region of the world and having a common history, language, and culture;
- e) a large natural stream of water.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. (-, The) Alps are (the highest, highest, higher) mountains in (-, the, a) Europe.
7. (-, The, A) Odessa is (smaller, the largest, larger) port on (-, a, the) Black Sea.
8. (Belarusian, Belarusians, Belarussians) forests are the home for (an elks, elks, elk), wild boars, (deers, deer), (wolves, wolfes, wolf), (hairs, hares) and beavers.

9. (What, Which) (city, country, continent) is larger, (-, the, a) Africa or (-, the, a) South America?

10. (-, the, a) Russian is (the, a, -) national language of (-, the, a) Russia.

11. Each (-, the, a) country is rich (of, in, with) culture and national traditions.

12. 400 years (before, ago) (somebody, something, some) English people (sail, sailed, sailed) to North America to live there.

13. (-, the, a) Great Britain is much (smaller, small, big) than (-, the, a) France and (-, the, a) Norway.

14. In (-, the, a) Canada people (will say, speak in, speak) (-, the, a) English and (-, the, a) French.

15. (-, the, a) Australia is (very, the, much) smallest continent and (a, the, -) largest (Ireland, Iceland, island) on the map.

16. There (are, is, have) blue lakes and rivers, (sick, thick, fat) forests and many (spices, species, specyces) of animals and plants in (-, the, a) Belarus.

17. (The, -, A) first settlers who landed in (-, the, a) America (was, were, be) Pilgrims.

18. My (-, the, a) American friends are very interested (of, with, in) (-, the, a) Belarusian customs and traditions.

19. The Indians (will help, help, helped) (-, a, the) first Americans with corn.

20. She (had, will have, will has) (many, much, a lot) of English practice in (-, the, a) Britain (-, the, a) next week.

21. People (want, won't, did) go to Jupiter even (in 100 years, 100 years ago).

22. This website (will gives, will give, will to give) you (a lot, few, many) of useful information.

23. Don't drink coffee (in, on, at) night. You (will have, has, had) problems with sleep.

24. They (will not go, not will go) to (-, the, a) Philippines (-, the, a) next summer. (There, Their, Theirs) son (will take, took, will get) exams to the University.

25. He (return, returned, will return) to London in a (many, few, little) days.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. Soon she (to speak) English well.

27. Where (to go) to celebrate Christmas next year?

28. What (to tell) them about your studies in Great Britain?

29. Thousands of people (to visit) this festival in France next week.
30. They (not, to celebrate) Thanksgiving Day at home tomorrow. They (to join) the Greens for special celebrations at their place.
31. Last summer the Whites (to travel) around the Crimea.
32. As a rule we (to get) together for Christmas dinner.
33. I and my classmates often (to arrive) here to have a good time and a good rest.
34. The first people (to come) to Belarus twenty four thousand years ago.
35. It (to take) me about twenty minutes to get to the airport tomorrow.

TEST 9.

Match the words with their definitions.

1. to travel;
2. the sights;
3. a tourist;
4. a local;
5. a foreigner.

- a) something that you should see;
- b) a person who lives in the local area.
- c) to journey from place to place;
- d) a person who is born in or is from a foreign country.
- e) a person who travels for pleasure.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. We (travel, traveled, will travel) twenty miles on yesterday's bicycle trip.
7. The journey from Earth to Mars (taked, takes, take) 150-300 days.
8. You (will look, looked, will see) stupid many times (why, when, where) you travel to new places.
9. People usually (make, make, will made) your travels more interesting than (-, a, the) sights do.
10. You (should, can to, must to) learn from (that, this, those) people who (live, lives) in the country you (visits, visit).
11. Every time he (comes, came, come) from his trips (they, you, he) brings a lot of (photoes, photos, photo).

12. My (goodest, best) travel advice is to smile. (These, This) is a fast way (to build, to make, to do) new friends.

13. (Hundred, Hundreds, Hundreds of) local people (helped, help, will help) you to get to the bank if you have problems tomorrow.

14. You (should to, can, can not) see (a lot of, much, little) interesting places if you go this way.

15. Modern trains have (very, much, more) comfortable (sits, seats).

16. (In, On, -) July 31, 2015 Minsk guests (got, get, will get) a chance to see the dinosaurs in (the, -, a) Minsk zoo.

17. (In, -, On) last Wednesday, we (had, will, have) a trip to Oxford.

18. Travelling (on, in, by) train is (slower, more slow, slowest) than (in, on, by) plane.

19. Would you (like, want, hate) to go somewhere?

20. (-, A, The) first travellers to (a, -, the) USA were explorers.

21. People can travel (in, on, by) train, (in, on, by) plane, (in, on, by) ship, (in, on, by) car and (in, on, by) foot. Everyone (choose, chooses, choosed) his favourite way of travel.

22. Young Columbus first (will go, go, went) to sea (in, on, at) the age of fourteen.

23. When I travel, I learn (few, a lot, very) about (peoples, people's, people) traditions and beautiful nature.

24. Travelling is the (best, gooder, goodest) way (to do, to make) friends and to relax.

25. Everybody (know, knows) the name of Christopher Columbus who (made, will make, makes) voyages to India.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. There (to be) a lot of famous travellers in the past?

27. Last Saturday, we (to have) an excursion to London. We (to walk) through Trafalgar Square and (to look) at Buckingham Palace.

28. They (to visit) the old museum ships last year?

29. Yesterday we (to pack) our suitcases and (to have) a farewell dinner.

30. During my last trip to Brazil I (to break) my old camera.

31. The trip helped me a lot: I (to find) new friends. I hope next year I (to visit) England again!

32. How long does (to take) to get to Mars?

33. Belavia (to have) flights to Europe, Asia and the Middle East.

34. It (to cost) you 20 euros to get to the city center tomorrow.

35. Ancient travellers (to love) adventures.

Read the text and do the tasks following it.

A VILLAGE SCHOOL

The Greens are a British family. Mr. Green is a builder and Mrs. Green is a housewife. There are three children in the family: a son and two daughters. Mike is thirteen years old, Sandy is twelve and Kate is ten.

All the three children are pupils. Mike is at the boys' school; his sisters are at a school for girls. Mike is a tall boy. He is clever. He is a very good pupil.

Sandy has dark hair and hazel eyes. She is a pretty girl, she is clever and a good pupil. Her sister Kate is a nice girl with long fair hair and large blue eyes. She is good at music.

The Greens are in Australia now. Mr. Green's uncle is a farmer. His house and farm in Australia are in a village. The Greens are in their uncle's house now.

The house is big. It is on a hill. It is summer now. In Australia January, February, March and April are summer months.

The school in the village is small. In fact, it is a one-room school. There is only one teacher for all the pupils. The garden around the school is very beautiful. The Greens are fond of the farm and the school in the village.

Choose the correct answer.

36. What is Mr. Green?

- a) He is a teacher.
- b) He is a doctor.
- c) He is a builder.

37. How old is Mike?

- a) He is twelve.
- b) He is thirteen.
- c) He is ten years old.

38. Where is the uncle's house?

- a) On a hill.
- b) In a big city.
- c) On the bank of a river.

39. What is the village school like?

- a) It is big.
- b) It is small.
- c) It is very old.

Complete the sentences.

40. All the three children in the Greens family are _____

- a) students;
- b) pupils;
- c) farmers.

41. Now the Greens are in _____

- a) Africa;
- b) America;
- c) Australia.

42. In Australia January, February, March and April are _____

- a) winter months;
- b) spring months;
- c) summer months.

43. All the pupils in the village school have _____

- a) one teacher;
- b) many teachers;
- c) two teachers.

Mark the sentences as True or False.

44. Mike is a small boy. _____

45. Sandy is not a good pupil. _____

46. Mr. Green's uncle is a builder. _____

47. The Greens are happy in Australia. _____

48. There is no garden round the school. _____

Answer the questions.

49. Where are the Greens from?

50. How many children are there in the family?

51. What are summer months in Australia?

52. What are summer months in your country?

53. How many rooms are there at school?

TEST 10.

Read the text and do the tasks following it.

CLEVER HANDS

John Bell is an English pupil. He goes to school. One day the teacher asks which of the pupils wants to make a pointer at home. Many hands go up.

John Bell's hand goes up, too. He does it not because he makes things or likes to make them. He wants to show that he is one of the best pupils in his class.

"You make the pointer," the teacher says to John.

At home, John tries and tries, but it is all wrong. His father looks at his work and says:

"You don't know how to do it. Look how I do it!"

In fifteen minutes, Mr. Bell gives John a good pointer. John takes the pointer to school and gives it to the teacher.

"It's a good pointer, children," says the teacher. "John Bell is a good boy. He has clever hands!"

One day the class needs a birdhouse. The children remember John and his clever hands.

"Yes, John," the teacher says, "Your pointer is very good. Now make a birdhouse. You do things very well."

However, John can't make the bird-house, and he asks his father to make it for him. John's father makes a very good birdhouse, and the teacher again says that John Bell has clever hands.

The class asks John to make things again and again. And every time Mr. Bell "helps" his boy.

One day Mr. Bell comes to a meeting in John's class.

"John Bell makes many things for the class. He has clever hands," says the teacher.

Mr. Bell is very sad. He does not know what to say. "That isn't the way to help my boy," he thinks.

1. Choose the right answer to the following questions.

1. What does the teacher ask the pupils to make?

a) a box; b) a pointer; c) a map.

2. What does John want to show to his schoolmates?

a) that he has clever hands;
b) that he likes to make things;
c) that he is the best pupil in his class.

3. Who makes a very good pointer?

a) John's father; b) John's friend; c) John.

4. Why is Mr. Bell sad?

a) because he makes things for his son;
b) because the bird-house is not good;
c) because John tells he makes things himself.

Complete the sentences choosing the right option.

6. At home John ...

- a) makes a pointer;
- b) tries to make a pointer;
- c) asks his father to make a pointer.

7. The teacher says that John ...

- a) is not a good pupil;
- b) doesn't like to make things;
- c) has clever hands.

8. The class asks John ...

- a) to make things again and again;
- b) to help them to make things;
- c) to tell his father to make things.

Mark the sentences as True or False.

9. John does not go to school. ____

10. John likes to make things. ____

11. "It's a good pointer, children," the teacher says. ____

12. John makes a bird-house. ____

13. Mr. Bell helps his son to make things. ____

TEST 11.

Match the words with their definitions.

- 1. an attraction;
- 2. camping;
- 3. a holiday;
- 4. a hobby;
- 5. leisure.

a) the activity of staying in a camp or living for a short time in a tent for recreation.

b) a movie, concert, or other event that many people want to see;

c) rest;

d) an interest or activity for pleasure;

e) a day on which most people do not work.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. (Over, Behind, Below) ten (millions, million) American kids (are going, go, will goes) to camp every summer.

7. (Camping, A camper, A campfire) is a person who often (will camp, is camping, camps).

8. Today kids (have, are having, will have) different reasons (of, for, to) going (with, for, to) camps.

9. Camps (will give, are giving, gives) you a chance to (meet, meet, mean) people from different countries.

10. Two years ago I (am going, went, will go) to summer camp and I (passed, pass, will pass) (his, her, my) swimming test.

11. (Swimming, Swimming), hiking, and playing sports are a (more, very, much) healthier way to spend summer (then, than) staying (-, at, in) home.

12. An arts camp in New York (have, has, is having) five theaters (why, where, when) campers show (its, their, her) performances.

13. At the moment I (am taking, took, will take) part (at, on, in) different competitions. I (like, am liking, will lake) winning prizes.

14. Many camps have activities that you (must not to, should not to, can't do) in your backyard.

15. When I (came, come, will come) back (-, to, at) home from my summer camp last year, I (will be, was, am) very glad to see my parents and friends.

16. At (-, a, the) moment some campers (play, are plying, will play) games and (will do, are doing, did) active sports.

17. In (-, a, the) Holland, (-, a, the) Belgium or (-, a, the) Ireland you (can, could to, should to) take a boat and travel on canals and rivers.

18. - If you want to (slip, sleep) in a tent you (are needing, will need, needed) a sleeping bag. - Yes, we (are going, are going to, will go) to take three sleeping bags.

19. Campers (should not, must not, should) have waterproof matches, extra batteries, a knife and a torch with (him, them, her).

20. Last week-end we (are catching, will catch, caught) a lot of (fish, fishing, fishes) and cooked it on the fire. I (am sleeping, slept, will sleep) (goodly, well, good) and mosquitoes (didn't, are not, do not) bite (I, my, me).

21. A sleeping bag (is protecting, protect, protects) you (away, from, with) the cold and is (more warm, the most warm, warmer) than a blanket.

22. The camp (is having, has, haved) clubs in acting, makeup, dancing and singing. Look, the kids (are dancing, dance, danced).

23. Last summer we (will take, took, are taking) rucksacks, (to, too, two) sleeping bags, a tent, a map, a compass, (torch, torchs, torches) and (match, matches, matchs).

24. When we got (from, off, of) the train, we (are walking, will walk, walked) (across, through, along) the woods to the lake. Then we put (on, off, up) a tent and (did, made, built) a campfire.

25. Last summer I (did not went, did not go, go) camping with my dad. So, next summer we (goed, are going, went) to a nice camp by (-, a, the) Lake Naroch.

Fill in the gaps with the most suitable word.

Mr. Lake and Mr. River love outdoor activities and canoeing is their favourite
26. _____. Last summer they 27. _____ canoeing in France. They took a lot
of 28. _____ with them. Mr. Lake took 29. _____ and Mr. River took
30. _____ and a tent. One day they decided to spend a night in a beautiful
forest by a lake. They left the 31. _____ on the lake but they forgot to tie it up
to a tree. Then they 32. _____ the tent. Mr. Lake went to the forest because he
wanted to find some 33. _____ for a fire. Next Mr. River made a 34. _____ and
cooked some fish. After the meal they went to 35. _____. There was a terrible
storm that night but Mr. Lake and Mr. River didn't wake up. In the morning they
went to the lake but their canoe wasn't there. Then they saw their 36. _____ in
the lake. Their paddles, helmets and life jackets were in the canoe. Luckily, their
mobiles were with them and they could call for help.

TEST 12.

Match the words with their definitions.

1. the nature;
2. protection;
3. species;
4. recently;
5. never.

- a) not at any time;
- b) in the near past;
- c) the world;
- d) a group of living things;
- e) keeping something safe.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. Today we (learnt, have learnt, has learnt) that crabs (has, has got, have got) a shell on their (bodys, bodies) and ten big legs.

7. (Wales, Whales) are big (see, sea) animals. (-, The, A) whales in this aqua park always (has been, were, have been) very nice (at, to, for) people.

8. In this area sharks (have never killed, never killed, ever have killed) other sea animals and people.

9. A young bear in the zoo has (yesterday, ever, already) eaten all the fish that a zoo-keeper (brought, will bring, has brought) it yesterday. (A, -, The) bear (has emptied, emptied, will empty) a plate with honey and now (has slept, is sleeping, will sleep) in the lair.

10. (Millions of cars, million cars, million of cars) and smoky factories (made, have made, have done) the air dirty over recent years.

11. "Green Peace" and "Friends of the earth" (are protecting, protect, protected) the nature in many countries all over (a, -, the) world.

12. These explorers (lives, have leafed, have lived) in (-, a, the) Arctic for ages.

13. Since 2010 (-, a, the) UK (has opened, opened, will open) 300 nature centers. Children (yesterday, usually, next week) go (their, there) with (there, they, their) teachers to study and enjoy nature.

14. People (depended, have depended, are depending) on (the, a, -) planet, (-, a, the) sun, animals for many centuries. People (must to, can to, must) take care (with, on, of) (-, a, the) Earth.

15. He (has was, has never been, was never) interested (-, at, in) (-, a, the) wild world. But he (is going, is going to, go) to study (something, any, some) information about the animals (at, in, with) danger. I think he (will go, is going, went) to the nature conference next week.

16. (Much, Many, Little) centuries ago people (have lived, will live, lived) in harmony with nature.

17. Today people (destroyed, are slowly destroying, will destroy) (-, a, the) nature around them. A lot of animals and plants are becoming (instinct, instant, extinct) (last year, next year, year by year).

18. We must (to find, find, will find) (the, a, -) right way to (safe, save) land, people and animals.

19. Belovezhskaya Pushcha is one of the (most old, older, oldest) and (larger, largest, most large) foresst in (-, a, the) Europe.

20. (In, At, -) 1957–1991 Belovezhskaya Pushcha (will have, had, was) the status of the national hunting reserve.

21. Only in (the, a, -) Belarus we (must, can, should) find (-, a, the) durmast. It (will get, got, have got) into (the, a, -) Red Book of (-, a, the) Republic of (the, a, -) Belarus long ago.

22. (The, A, -) (bisons, bison) (has got, have got, got) into (-, a, the) International Red Data Book many years (long, ago, before).

23. (The, A, -) Belovezhskaya Pushcha (became, has become, has become) the centre of science and a large tourist centre of (the, a, -) Republic of (the, a, -) Belarus.

24. (The, A, -) Belovezhskaya Pushcha is (-, a, the) national symbol, (-, a, the) visit card of our Republic and the pride of Belarusian people.

25. 51 (species, specis, spices) of mammals live in (-, a, the) Pripjat National Park – European badger, Eurasian lynx, elks, red deer, wild boar, and others.

Read the text and do the tasks following it.

THE DONKEY AND THE LITTLE DOG

A man had a little dog, and he was very fond of it. He patted its head, and took it on his knee, and talked to it. Then he gave it little bits of food from his own plate.

A donkey looked in at the window and saw the man and the dog.

“Why does he not make a pet of me?” said the donkey. “It is not fair. I work hard, and the dog only wags its tail, and barks, and jumps on its master’s knee. It is not fair.”

Then the donkey said to himself, “If I do what the dog does, he may make a pet of me.” So the donkey ran into the room. It brayed as loudly as it could. It wagged its tail so hard that it knocked over a jar on the table. Then it tried to jump on to its master’s knee.

The master thought the donkey was mad, and he shouted, “Help! Help!” Men came running in with sticks, and they beat the donkey till it ran out of the house, and they drove it back to the field.

“I only did what the dog does,” said the donkey, “and yet they make a pet of the dog, and they beat me with sticks. It is not fair.”

Complete the sentences according to the text:

26. A man had a little dog, and he _____.

27. A donkey looked in at the window and _____.

28. I work hard, and the dog only _____.

29. Then it tried to jump on to _____.

30. The master thought the donkey was _____.

Mark the statements as True or False.

31. Then he gave the donkey little bits of food from his own plate. ____
32. The dog works hard, and the donkey only wags its tail, and barks. ____
33. The donkey wanted to become his master's pet. ____
34. The master played with his pet donkey. ____
35. People came and beat the dog. ____

TEST 13.

Choose the right word to fill in the space in the sentences.

1. French was the official _____ for about 300 years.
2. _____ drink more tea than anyone else in the world.
3. Chickens outnumber _____ in England.
4. The shortest war against England was _____ with in 1896.
5. _____ does not refer to the clock, but actually the bell.

- a) humans;
- b) language;
- c) Big Ben;
- d) Zanzibar;
- e) The English.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. (A, -, The) first hot chocolate store (opened, was opening, opens) in London long (years, before, ago).

7. (-, The, A) Prince William (was wanting, wanted, wants) to become a cop when he was younger.

8. (-, The, A) London is home to four World Heritage Sites – (-, The, a) Palace of Westminster, (-, a, the) Tower of London, (-, the, a) Maritime Greenwich, and (-, the, a) Kew Botanical Gardens.

9. (-, A, The) London Bridge has got (ghosts, ghost, a ghosts). When I (will visit, visited, visit) it last year a woman in black (was roaming, roamed, is roaming) there in the night.

10. (-, The, A) London was the first city in (a, -, the) world that (gets, got, was getting) an underground system.

11. (The, A, -) number of popular Hollywood stars are (-, the, a) Australian - (-, the, a) Nicole Kidman, (-, the, a) Cate Blanchett, (-, the, a) Toni Collette, (-, the, a) Errol Flynn, (-, the, a) Hugh Jackman.

12. Australia's "flying doctors" system (have developed, is developing, develops) day by day. Last year the flying doctors (have saved, saved, will save) a lot of (people, people's, peoples) (lives, leaves, lives).

13. (The, A, -) Belarus has (its, it's) Nobel winner, her name is Svetlana Alexievich and she (was getting, has got, got) (his, her, its) Nobel in 2015.

14. (The, A, -) Belarus is the land of (potato, potatoes). The country's national cuisine has (over, more than, below) 300 potato recipes. When I visited my (the, a, -) Belarusian friend last month he (has treated, treated, will treat) me with potato every day.

15. The game "World of Tanks" and the famous Viber App (was originating, originated, will originate) in Belarus.

16. (The, A, -) World War II (was taking, has taken, took) the (lives, lives, leafes) of almost 25% of the (popular, population) of Belarus.

17. When I came to Minsk (next month, last month, this week) the city (was celebrating, celebrated, will celebrate) May Day.

18. (Fame, Famous) people like Ralph Lauren, Kirk Douglas, Marc Chagall and Olga Korbut are all (were coming, come, came) from Belarus.

19. (The, A, -) Australia is one of the (big, biggest, bigest) countries in (-, a, the) world.

20. Australian people (say, tell, speak) (-, in, on) over 200 different languages and dialects.

21. There (is, was, are) over 30,000 (peoples, people) with the name John Smith in (-, a, the) England.

22. Australia is the (low, lowest, lower) and (flatest, flattest, most flat) (town, city, continent) in the world. (The, -, a) Mount Kosciuszko is the (height, highest, high) point there.

23. You (should not, cannot, must to) find most of (Australians, Australia's) exotic flora and fauna (nowhere, somewhere, anywhere) else in the world.

24. The (England, English) rules (says, is saying, say) that the driver of the car who (is killing, kills, was killing) a (dear, deer) cannot eat (them, it, him), but the person beside (must, should, can) do so.

25. John Walker (was inventing, invented, has invented) the matches (at, on, in) 1827. He was (British, Britain, Brit's).

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. William the Conqueror (to order) people to be in their beds by 8 pm.

27. The National Library of Belarus (to have) 8 million items of books, newspapers and magazines.

28. Belarus (to produce) at least 68 Olympic champions in the past 50 years.
29. The first fish and chips restaurant (to open) in 1860.
30. The Beatles originally (to call) themselves the Blackjacks, and then the Quarrymen.

Read the text and do the tasks following it.

TWO GOATS

Over a river there was a very narrow bridge. One day a goat was crossing this bridge. Just at the middle of the bridge he met another goat. There was no room for them to pass.

“Go back,” said one goat to the other, “there is no room for both of us”.

“Why should I go back?”, said the other goat. “Why should not you go back?”

“You must go back”, said the first goat, “because I am stronger than you.”

“You are not stronger than I”, said the second goat.

“We will see about that”, said the first goat, and he put down his horns to fight.

“Stop!”, said the second goat. “If we fight, we shall both fall into the river and be drowned. Instead I have a plan- I shall lie down, and you may walk over me.”

Then the wise goat lay down on the bridge, and the other goat walked lightly over him. So they passed each other, and went on their ways.

Complete the sentences according to the text:

31. Over a river there was a very _____ bridge.
32. Just at the middle of the bridge he _____ another goat.
33. Why should I go _____?
34. If we fight, we shall both _____ into the river.
35. So they passed _____ other, and went on their ways.

Mark the statements as True or False.

36. One day a cat was crossing this bridge. _____
37. “You must go back”, said the first goat, “because I am taller than you.” _____
38. The first goat put down his horns to fight. _____
39. Then the wise goat lay down under the bridge. _____
40. The other goat walked lightly over him. _____

TEST 14.

Match the words with their definitions.

1. an igloo;
2. a letter;
3. a sledge;
4. a hug;
5. a reindeer.

- a) transport drawn by horses, dogs;
- b) a house of blocks of ice or hard snow;
- c) a mammal with long legs, a long neck, and hooves;
- d) a hold using the arms;
- e) a written message.

Read the text and do the tasks following it.

A CHRISTMAS DREAM

A little polar bear named Lulu lived on a polar ice cap in an igloo. On Christmas Eve, Lulu was very excited and went up to his mum with his eyes shining bright.

“Mum have I been good this year?” he asked.

“Of course my dear, you are a very sweet and good little bear” his mum replied.

“In that case, can I write a letter to Santa Claus now?” asked Lulu.

“Of course you can,” said his mum, “but right after that you will have to go to bed, as it is already quite late.”

So Lulu sat down with a pen and paper to write a letter to Santa Claus.

“Dear Santa Claus,

I hope you and your little helpers are doing well. This year, I would like a few things, they are:

A long woolen scarf (as it gets cold here sometimes),

A wooden sledge,

A fishing rod,

It is okay if you can't bring along all the gifts, but just try and get what you can.

Thank you and lots of hugs and kisses, Lulu.

Once he wrote the letter, he went off to bed as his mother had told him. He would post the letter the next day.

He kept thinking that of course he would love to get the gifts, but there was something he would love more. He would love to meet Santa Claus and go on a ride with Santa in his sleigh.

Thinking of all this Lulu went off to sleep. In his dreams, he saw an old man with a long white beard, a sack filled with presents and a sleigh that could go as fast as the wind.

Next morning Lulu woke up very early because he had a lot of things to do. He got his bag ready and kept his lunch and the letter to Santa in it. He said goodbye to his parents and headed out to post the letter.

The post box where Lulu would post the letter was quite far, but Lulu was a brave little bear and did not stop with the cold winds or the high hills.

Through the way he got tired and decided to take some rest. He sat down on a block of ice and fell asleep.

Suddenly, he woke with fright. The sunrays had melted the ice and he was trapped in the ice cold water. "I am lost," he thought "and I won't be able to post the letter or go back home."

It was almost dark now and even as Lulu was crying, suddenly he saw a light up in the sky. It was Santa Claus's sleigh that was being pulled by his reindeers! Suddenly the sleigh slowed down and Santa asked Lulu "Are you coming with me my dear? I have come to take you back home."

As Lulu got into the sleigh, he rode over the ocean and hills and he was so happy he forgot to give his letter to Santa. He was living his biggest dream ever!

In some time, the sleigh reached his igloo and Santa handed his wooly hat to Lulu, helping him home and then disappearing into the night. His parents were delighted to see him back home. "We were so worried," they said, hugging him tight.

Lulu told them all about the incident and said that Santa had given him the best present.

"Santa Claus has given us our best present too" his parents said, as they hugged him again.

Complete the sentences according to the text:

6. A little polar bear named Lulu lived on a polar ice cap in _____.
7. "You are a very sweet and _____ bear," his mum replied.
8. Lulu sat down with a pen and paper to write _____ to Santa Claus.

9. In his dreams, he saw _____ with a long white beard.
10. He said goodbye to _____ and headed out to post the letter.
11. He got _____ and decided to take some rest.
12. The sunrays had melted _____ and he was trapped in the ice cold
_____.
13. "I have come to take you back _____," Santa Claus said.
14. His parents were _____ to see him back home.
15. Lulu told them all about _____.

Mark the statements as True or False.

16. Lulu was very tired and went up to his mum with his eyes shining bright. _____
17. "Can I write a letter to Santa Claus now?" asked Lulu. _____
18. He would love to meet Santa Claus and to play snowballs with Santa. _____
19. Next morning Lulu woke up very early. _____
20. The post box where Santa Clause posted the letter was quite far.

21. He sat down on a block of ice and drank some coffee. _____
22. It was almost dark now and Lulu was crying. _____
23. As Lulu got into the sleigh, he rode over the ocean and hills. _____
24. "We were so worried," they said, kissing him. _____
25. "Santa Claus has given us our best present too," his parents said.

Answer the questions.

26. Where did a little polar bear live?
27. Has he been a very sweet and good little bear this year?
28. What presents did he ask Santa for?
29. Whom did the little bear see in his dreams?
30. The post box was quite far, wasn't it?
31. Where did the little bear rest when he got tired?
32. Who saved Lulu from cold water?
33. Who pulled Santa Claus's sleigh?
34. His parents were delighted to see him back home, weren't they?
35. How did the parents welcome Lulu back home?

TEST 15.

Match the words with their definitions.

1. chores;
2. celebrations;
3. gadgets;
4. behavior;
5. family cooperation.

- a) parties;
- b) helping your family members;
- c) routine tasks around the house;
- d) a clever device;
- e) the way a person acts.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. (-, A, The) English (is believing, believe) that (-, a, the) first guest for the year (bringed, brings, will brings) good luck for them.

7. In (-, a, the) Denmark, people keep broken dishes (before, behind, in front) of the door.

8. (A, -, The) Chinese paint (an, -, the) every front door in red which (is symbolizing, symbolizes) happiness and good luck.

9. They hide all the knives for the day so that (nobody, nothing, no) cuts (oneselves, oneself). That may protect the family (of, from, away) bad luck for the coming year.

10. You (must, to, should, like) plant (any, some, much) flowers in your yard.

11. When you are at home alone you (must, can, should to) practice your autograph for when you become famous.

12. The (Dannish, Danes, Dans) (are believing, has believed, believe) the person with maximum dishes outside (has, is having, had) most friends.

13. I am busy (with, in, at) vacuum-cleaning the carpets in (ours, our) bedrooms and cleaning the mirrors.

14. (Brazilians, Brazilian, Brazils) (belive, believe, beleive) that lentils symbolize (rich, wealth) and prosperity.

15. My father (just, usually, recently) buys and brings home a beautiful New Year Tree. I like (to decorate, decorate) the Tree (in, on, with) toys, little coloured lights, sweets and stars.

16. They often (are serving, have served, serve) food made up of the legume (for, on, at) the New Year (dinner, supper).

17. (Belgians, Belgium, Belgians) believe in giving family parties, where (anything, nothing, everyone) kisses and (rises, raises, gets up) toast to welcome the New Year.

18. Once (the, -, a) week, (in, at, on) Sundays my parents give the flat a big cleaning. There (are, were, is) (many, few, a lot) of work to do: dusting (clothes, the furniture), ironing the (furniture, clothes), mopping (the ceiling, the floor).

19. If (no, every, some) member of the family (do, does) his part (around, of, about) the house (than, then, because) keeping it isn't difficult. It proves the proverb: "Many hands (makes, make) light work".

20. (Some, Everyone, Everything) in our family has (any, some, much) household chores. But my mother usually (have done, does, will do) most of the (homework, housework).

21. (Sometime, Sometimes) children promise to help. But very often they (does not, don't want, wanted) (to do, to make) the bed or (to peak, to pick) up toys from (a, -, the) floor.

22. The family cooperation is when (no one, everyone, anyone) has his room to clean. I (much often, usually, already) clean (a, -, the) children's room and (-, a, the) kitchen. I get out (the vacuum cleaner, the cooker, the dishwasher) and clean the carpet.

23. (-, The, A) New Year is an international holiday. Every (countries, country) celebrate (them, it, him) in (much, many, little) different ways and each family has (his, its, their) own (tradition, traditions).

24. (Homehold, Household) chores are the things which I can't avoid. Every day I (do, make) my bed, (washing, wash up, wash on) the dishes, wipe the (dast, dust, drops) (off, away, of) the furniture and (take out, make out, do out) me rubbish.

25. (The, a, -) kitchen is (more important, the most important, importanter) room in many houses. It's not only (when, why, where) we cook and eat but it's also (-, a, the) main (meating, meeting, meet) place for family and friends.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. Today gadgets (to make) our life easier and better. They (to simplify) our daily works. Everything in our life (to be) crazy about modern technologies.

27. Android, iPhone and Smartphones (to change) the way we live. Now, a mobile (not, to make) only calls. It (to take) photos and (to allow) us to play Snake.

28. Gadgets (to allow) you to listen to music during the morning jogs, and even (to count) the calories and the pulse.

29. Children and teenagers now (to compete) against each other as who is more tech-savvy.

30. Smart phones, laptops, iPods, Television, PSP's (to improve) our communication.

31. Modern teenagers (to glue) to the gadgets and can't imagine their lives without mobile phones, the Internet, social networks.

Read the text and do the tasks following it.

THE CLEVER FOX

There once lived a crow. One day he was very hungry. He had not been able to get any food the previous day. "If I do not get anything to eat I will starve to death," he thought.

As the crow was searching for food, his eyes fell on a piece of bread. He quickly swooped down, picked it up and flew off. Far away in a lonely place he sat on a tree to enjoy the bread.

Just then a hungry fox saw the crow sitting on the tree holding the bread in his mouth. "Yummy! That bread looks delicious. What I would give to get that piece of bread," the fox thought.

The fox decided to use all his cunning means to get the piece of bread from the mouth of the crow. He sat under the tree. The crow saw him and thought, "I guess this fox wants to eat my bread. I shall hold it carefully." And he held on to the bread even more tightly.

The clever fox spoke to the crow politely. He said, "Hello friend! How are you?" But the crow did not say anything.

"Crows are such lovely birds. And you are very charming too," said the fox, flattering the crow.

Then the fox said, "I have heard that besides being beautiful you also have a sweet voice. Please sing a song for me."

By now the crow started to believe what the fox was saying. "The fox knows true beauty. I must be the most beautiful bird in this whole world. I will sing him a song," thought the crow.

As soon as the foolish crow opened his mouth to sing the bread fell from its beak and into the ground. The Clever fox, which had just been waiting for this very moment, caught the bread in his mouth and gulped it down his throat.

The crow had paid a heavy price for his foolishness.

Mark the statements as True or False .

32. "If I do not get anything to drink I will starve to death," he thought. ____

33. Far away in a lonely place he sat at the table to enjoy the bread. ____

34. The fox wanted to get the piece of bread from the mouth of the crow. ____

35. The crow started to believe what the fox was saying. ____

Complete the sentences according to the text.

36. As the crow was searching for _____, his eyes fell on a piece of bread.

37. That bread looks _____.

38. But the crow did not say _____.

39. Please sing _____ for me.

40. The Clever fox _____ caught the bread in his mouth and gulped it down his _____.

Write down the questions to match the following answers.

41. _____
As the crow was searching for food, he saw a piece of bread.

42. _____
He sat on a tree to enjoy the bread.

43. _____
A hungry fox saw the crow sitting on the tree

44. _____
The crow saw him.

45. _____
The bread fell from its beak and into the ground.

TEST 16.

Match the words with their definitions.

1. cuisine;

2. a dish;

3. pudding;

4. pizza;

5. pasta.

- a) an Italian food made of a flat crust covered with tomato sauce, cheese, and often meat or vegetables and then baked;
- b) the British word for a hot dish made with flour and eggs, containing fruit or meat or vegetables;
- c) a food made from flour, eggs, and water and dried in various forms, such as macaroni or spaghetti;
- d) the amount of food held in a plate or bowl;
- e) a particular type of cooking.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. Belarusian (nation, national, nationality) cuisine has a long history. Many dishes (came, come, has come) to our time from (a, -, the) past.

7. Many English cakes (made, are made, make) for religious holidays. Hot Cross Buns (is eaten, are eaten, eat) on Good Friday. Simnel Cake (cooks, is cooking, is cooked) for Mothering Sunday. (-, A, The) British (eat, are eaten, are eating) Plum Pudding for Christmas. And Twelfth Night Cake (bake, is baking, is baked) for Epiphany.

8. Pies and puddings (are made, are making, made) with (least, less) expensive meats. Pies usually (cover, is covered, are covered). Originally puddings (was made, were made, made) from a (ship's, sheep's, sheeps) stomach.

9. Italians (know, knew, are known) all over (-, a, the) world for pizza, pasta, and tomato sauce.

10. Potato is an ingredient for (soaps, soups), and (-, a, the) salads, and (pets, patties, patty).

11. Italians (are used, use, uses) herbs in cooking, especially (-, the, a) oregano, basil, thyme, parsley, rosemary.

12. Black pudding (makes, made, is made) with pig's blood. Plum pudding (consists, is consisting, is consisted) (with, of, in) beef fat.

13. In Belarus (-, the, a) meat (cooks, is cooking, is cooked) with (the, a, -) number of spices.

14. Kolduny is dish of potato. It (is included, includes, is including) (-, in, with) and spices.

15. In (-, a, the) United Kindgom 450,000 tonnes of bacon, 5,000 tonnes of sausages and millions of eggs (are eaten, eat, was ate) every year.

16. Dishes out of potato - pancakes, (the, a, -) babka, draniki, kolduny and kletski – (are included, include, included) in the culinary book of (the, a, -) Belarus.

17. Among the (many, a lot of, numerous) kinds of food, my favourite (some, ones, one) is pizza. It (is tasting, tastes, is tasted) really (nicely, nice).

18. Fried rice with vegetables and chicken is (more popular, the most popular, the popularest) menu in our country. The rice first (boils, is boiled, is boileing) in water and then (is frying, fries, is fried) with some chicken and vegetables and oil.

19. The chicken curry (prepares, is preparing, is prepared) with (many, few, some) spices and chicken.

20. Different vegetables and fruits (are cut, cut, are cutting) into (peaces, pies, pieces) and mixed (togather, toogether, together) with mustard.

21. Belarusian cuisine (is had, has, is having) a (rich, reach) and interesting (story, history, historic).

22. (-, a, the) sugar (came, come, has come) to (the, a, -) England many centuries (before, long ago, ago). Before (-, a, the) sugar, (-, a, the) honey and (-, a, the) fruit juices were the only sweeteners.

23. I like pizzas from the oven when they are soft in (-, a, the) middle and crispy at (a, -, the) sides.

24. Yesterday when I (was stepped, stepped) into the bake house I (smelt, was smelling, was smelt) (more, the most, most) delicious aroma and (was closed, closed, close) my eyes.

25. (A, -, The) geographical location of (a, the, -) modern Belarus (has, was, has been) always a melting pot of different peoples and cultures.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. Modern Belarusian cuisine (to build) on eating habits of Belarusian peasants.

27. Belarusian cuisine (to develop) its own popular dishes and cooking.

28. Pizza (to originate) from Italy and was a basic part of the Italian diet.

29. In fact, the world's first pizzeria (to open) in Naples, Italy in 1738.

30. Cheese always (to play) an important role in Italian cuisine.

31. If you (to want) to taste the food of different countries, it (not, to be) necessary to fly there.

32. French cuisine (to be) the most exquisite?

33. Mexican cuisine (to use) lots of spices and chili pepper?

34. Spanish cuisine (to offer) offers lots of dishes from seafood and fresh vegetables?

35. I already (to try) several types of rolls and sushi with soy sauce.

Read the text and do the tasks following it.

ADVISING A FOOL

On a mango tree in a jungle, there lived many birds. They were happy in their small nests. Before the onset of the rainy season, all the animal of the jungle repaired their homes. The birds also made their homes more secure.

Many birds brought twigs and leaves and others wove their nests. "We should also store some food for our children," chirped one of the birds. And they collected food, until they had enough to see them through the rainy season. They kept themselves busy preparing for the tough times.

Soon the rains came. It was followed by thunder and lighting. All the animals and birds stayed in their homes. It continued raining for many days. One day, a monkey wet in the rain came into the forest. He sat on a branch, shivering with cold, water dripping from its body.

The poor monkey tried his best to get shelter, but in vain. The leaves were not enough to save him from the rains. "Brrr! It is so cold!" said the monkey.

The birds were watching all this. They felt sorry for the monkey but there was little they could do for him. One of them said, "Brother! Our small nests are not enough to give you shelter."

Another bird said, "All of us prepared for the rainy season. If you had, you would not be in this piteous situation."

"How dare you tell me what to do?" said the monkey, growling at the bird. The monkey angrily pounced on the bird's nest, tore it and threw it on the ground. The bird and her chicks were helpless. The poor bird thought, "Fools never value good advice. It is better not to advise them."

Mark the statements as True or False.

36. On a mango tree in the field, there lived many birds. ____
37. The birds also made their homes more secure. ____
38. Many birds brought twigs and flowers and others wove their houses. ____
39. Soon the snow came. ____
40. One day, a donkey wet in the rain came into the forest. ____

Complete the sentences according to the text.

41. Before the onset of the ____ season, all the animal of the jungle repaired their ____.
42. We should also store some food for our ____.
43. They kept themselves ____ preparing for the tough times.

44. It continued raining for many _____.
45. Our _____ are not enough to give you shelter.
46. The monkey angrily pounced on _____, tore it and threw it on the ground.
47. Fools _____ value good advice.

TEST 17.

Match the words with their definitions.

1. a boarding school;
 2. a gym;
 3. a subject;
 4. a canteen;
 5. a library.
-
- a) an area of study; course;
 - b) a school at which students live as well as take classes;
 - c) a building or large room that has equipment for physical education, sports, and games;
 - d) a place where books, records, and other materials are kept;
 - e) a small store that sells food, drink.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. A school is a place (that, when, where) people learn and study. It (is called, calls, called) a temple of (knowledges, knowledge).
7. School buses are yellow because yellow (attracts, is attracted, was attracted) more attention (then, than, because) any (the other, other, others) color.
8. My favourite subject at school is (-, the, a) PE. It's (why, because, though) I'm good (with, in, at) sports, especially (-, the, a) basketball. I'm also good (in, at, of) skiing but we (are having, have, are had) skiing lessons only (-, at, in) winter.
9. All students (have, must, should) to wear a uniform. Each article of clothing (should, have, must) be clearly marked with the (owners, owner's) name.
10. The (older, oldest, eldest) public school in (-, a, the) US (is founded, was founded, founded) (at, on, in) 1635.
11. Students (should, must, don't have) move quietly about the corridors and staircases at all times.

12. They (don't have to, may not, must not) run along corridors or staircases.

13. In (the, -, a) Armenia, all children aged 6 and up (are teaching, are taught, teach) chess at school. They (have, must, should) to attend chess classes several times (the, -, a) week.

14. When a student (will be, is, be) ill a note (must, should, should to) be brought in and handed to the form tutor.

15. (-, A, The) Harrow School is one of the (old, older, oldest) and (most famous, more famous, famousest) all-boys schools in (-, a, the) world.

16. Students (has to, will have, have to) to keep form rooms and playgrounds tidy. They (should to, must, don't need) place (a, some, the) litter into the bins.

17. They (did haven't to, mustn't, don't must) throw papers on (-, a, the) floor.

18. (The most, A little, Many) international pupils (which, who) study in (-, a, the) UK (are lived, leave, live) and study at a boarding school.

19. (A, -, The) school (founded, was founded, will be found) by (childless, unchild, freechild) farmer (a, -, the) John Lyon (-, at, in) 1572.

20. Students (are not allowed, do not allow, are allowed not) to wear (some, no, any) jewellery.

21. A boy's uniform (is including, includes, include) a school cap, a tie and a blazer. A (girls, girls's, girl's) uniform consists (in, with, of) a hat, a coat, a skirt and a blouse. The uniforms (variety, vary, varies) from school (till, by, to) school.

22. Students and all teachers (must not, should not to, don't have to) smoke on or around the school.

23. Students (will not have, should to, must) take care (from, at, of) school materials.

24. British boys and girls (haved to, should, must) begin to go to school (in, on, at) the age of 5.

25. Students (must, have to, didn't had to) keep their classroom tidy.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. Throughout its history Eton (to be) one of the leading independent schools in the UK.

27. Eton graduates always (to get) the best exam results.

28. Most independent schools (to fund) privately from fees.

29. I always (to be) interested in foreign countries, their cultures and peoples.

30. When I was at school from lesson to lesson we (to improve) our knowledge, (to learn) new words, grammatical structures and (to put) them into practice of speaking.

31. When Mrs Brown was our teacher we (to enjoy) our English classes and (to prepare) carefully for them.

32. This year we (to try) to listen to different educational programmes over the radio and (to watch) English films on TV.

33. Eton (to produce) 19 prime ministers of Great Britain, one of Northern Ireland, and also (to educate) the prime minister of Thailand.

34. At the end of the lesson we always (to give) a huge homework. It usually (to consist) of learning new words or a text by heart.

35. I now (to learn) English, because recently it (to become) the international language.

Find and cross six extra words in the following text:

Most UK boarding schools are teach a mix of international pupils and local the UK pupils. 'Boarders' are pupils that who live at the school. 'Day pupils' live with their families and return to home at the end of the school day. This mix helps to create a good social atmosphere. Most UK are boarding schools are co-educational, be teaching both boys and girls. There are many single-sex schools too.

36. _____
37. _____
38. _____
39. _____
40. _____
41. _____

TEST 18.

Choose the right word or word combination to fill in the space in the following sentences.

popular, popularity, population, public, personal

1. The _____ of the movie can be seen by the long line to buy tickets.
2. The people who live in an area are _____.
3. He wrote his _____ thoughts and feelings in his journal.

4. She is _____ at school.

5. Our town's most beautiful _____ building is the new library.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. If you (will read, will read, read) a boring book, it (will lose, lost, are lost) your energy.

7. (Where, Why, When) you read a book, you (must, should, have) to (forget, remember) the names of characters and (theirs, their, there) history.

8. You (don't must, should, should to) keep a film diary. Sometimes you (see, seen, sea) a film that you want (showing, show, to show) to (something, someone, no one), but you do not remember what it (is called, calls, is phoned).

9. You should (creator, creation, create) a (registry, diary, day book) for the films (who, that, where) you watch.

10. Every time you (are seeing, see, are seen) a (well, goodly, good) movie, you (must to, have, should) mark down its name.

11. You (should, must, can to) ask people (whose, who, which) like (-, a, the) same kind of books for (a, there, their) (advice, advices).

12. You (have to, are able, can) discuss book ideas with your friends. (Because, Then, That's why) you will get back to the book with (more, very, few) enthusiasm.

13. (Everything, Every, Everybody) you read (is filling, fills, feels) your head with new information.

14. (Riding, Reading) books is important for learning new languages. Reading (is able, can, had to) improve (your, yours, you) speaking and writing skills.

15. There are (much, very, a lot of) sources online (when, where, which) you can download free e-books.

16. Reading (can, have to, must) lower blood pressure and bring (piece, peace, world) to your mind.

17. (-, The, A) most libraries (have, are having, are had) their books available in PDF. You (should, have to, can) read them on your e-reader, iPad, or your computer (window, screen, wall).

18. (-, A, The) more knowledge you have, (-, a, the) (gooder, good, better) chances you have to solve any problem.

19. Reading (help, is helped, helps) me grow as a person. It makes my life (cheaper, richer, more expensive) and (the more, most, more) interesting.

20. Local bookstores often (are having, have, has had) a wonderful (choosing, choose, choice) of books of different kinds.

21. Everyone (is needing, needs, is needed) a good laugh (since, from) time (to, till) time. That is (where, what, when) we go to see a good comedy.

22. Friends or family with (whose, that, whom) you have things (in general, on average, in common) can often (do, make) good book recommendations.

23. Reading (lets, allows, let) me to travel to places never I (has been was, have been) (in, at, to).

24. (To do, To make) book reading a (leasure, laziness, leisure) find out (who, what, that) (is interesting, interests) you.

25. You (have to, should, must) read a book only (why, because of, if) you like it.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. In "Forrest Gump" movie a "slow" man (to explain) to people he (to meet) on a park bench his life story which (to includes) historic events.

27. M. Monroe (to spend) most of her childhood in foster homes and an orphanage and (to marry) at the age of sixteen.

28. Recent (to leave) a deep and lasting impression upon me.

29. When you (to see) a comedy last time? It (to be) worth seeing? Who (to recommend) you that film?

30. Real men seldom (to look) like movie stars. They (not, to act) like Edward Cullen or Noah Calhoun or Patrick Verona.

31. As a person, Ashok Kumar has earned a reputation of being a perfect gentleman in the film industry.

32. Daniel Radcliffe (to win) a prize of 2006 MTV Movie Awards Best Actor in the film Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire.

33. Barbara Streisand (to begin) her education in Brooklyn when she was five.

34. When Charles Spencer Chaplin (to be) about twelve, he got his first chance to act in a stage show.

35. When Grace Kelly (to become) Princess Grace of Monaco and (to retire) from acting?

Read the text and do the tasks following it.

THE HIDDEN TREASURE

Once, there was an old man who had four sons. All four of them were very lazy.

One day, the old man fell sick and was counting his last days in bed. He worried a lot about his sons' future as the young men did not want to work much. The sons believed that luck would favour them.

The old man's health was coming closer every day and he decided to talk to his sons about their future. However, his sons did not listen to him.

Finally, the old man decided to play a trick to let his sons realize the importance of work. He called all his sons and let them sit near him on his bed. He said that he had a treasure box with gold coins and expensive gems for them and wanted to share the treasure equally among the four of them.

The young men were very happy and asked where his father had placed the treasure. The old man replied, "I cannot exactly remember the place where I have hidden the treasure. However, the treasure box is buried in our land. I'm really not sure about the place where I have hidden the treasure box."

Even though the lazy young sons were happy, they were sad that the old man had forgotten the place where the treasure was hidden. After a few days, the old man died. The sons decided to dig the land to find the treasure box.

They worked very hard and dug their land. They could not find any treasure box in the land. Finally, they decided to dig a spot in their land that was a bit different from the rest of the area. The sons believed that the treasure was buried in that spot. They dug the specific spot deeply, but got nothing but water.

A passerby who noticed the land and the water flowing from the spot talked to the sons about farming. Upon his advice, the four sons sowed vegetable seeds, and planted greens and flowering plants in their land. Since the land was very fertile with abundant water, within a few weeks, it became a fertile garden with nutritious vegetables and greens. The four sons sold the vegetables at a good price and earned a good amount of money.

Then they realized that it was hard work that was referred to as 'Treasure Box' by their father. Gradually, the four sons overcame their laziness, worked hard, earned more money and lived happily.

Hard Work Always Pays.

Mark the statements as True or False.

36. Once, there was an old man who had three sons. ____
37. The sons believed that luck would favour them. ____
38. His sons listened to him carefully. ____
39. The treasure box is buried in our neighbours' land. ____
40. The sons decided to dig the land to find the money. ____
41. They could not find any treasure box in the land. ____
42. A passerby talked to the sons about fishing. ____
43. The four sons sold the vegetables at a good price. ____

Complete the sentences according to the text.

44. One day, the old man _____ and was counting his last days in bed.
45. He decided to talk to his sons about _____.
46. The old man decided to play _____ on his sons.
47. They were sad that the old man had forgotten _____ where the treasure was hidden.
48. The four sons sowed _____, and planted greens and _____ plants in their land
49. It was _____ that their father called a 'Treasure Box'.
50. The four sons overcame their _____, worked _____, earned more _____ and lived _____.

TEST 19.

Match the words with their definitions.

1. an adventure;
2. a hobby;
3. favourite pastime;
4. leisure;
5. sports.

- a) an athletic event or game played according to rules;
- b) an interest or activity that one does for pleasure in one's spare time;
- c) free time;
- d) a journey or activity that is dangerous or exciting;
- e) an activity that makes the time pass in a pleasant way.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. (-, A, The) Sport is very important in (you, ours, our) life. The general belief is that a (persons, people, person) who (go, goes, is going) (in, in for, for) sports (can to, must, can't) be weak and ill.
7. A: I (am not, don't understand) (a, -, the) Spanish.
B: (I do not, too. Neither do I.)
8. A: I think, there's it is good to grow your own fruit and vegetables, (as such, as well as, so that) pretty flowers.
B: (So do I. I do so, too.)

9. Having pets can make us (the healthiest, more healthier, healthier). That's why hospitals, nursing homes, and mental institutions (used, use, are using) animals for anti-stress therapy.

10. Mary is fond (at, in, of) (making, doing) her own (clothe, cloth, clothes). She always dresses so (elegant, elegantly).

11. They're (such a, such, so) snobs! They won't speak to (anybody, somebody, nobody) else in the village.

12. A new hobby is a (wonder, wonderful, wander) thing. In future you (are living, have lived, will live) in (-, the, a) new world and (have learnt, learned, will learn) new skills.

13. Physically (inactive, unactive, disactive) people get old (earlier, earlier) (the, than, that) those who (is finding, finds, find) time for sport activity.

14. She sang (such, so, much) (beautifully, beautiful, beauty) that it (has made, was made, made) me cry.

15. A: Jill (have not gone, will not go, didn't go) to the cinema yesterday.

B: (So did I. None did I. Neither did I.)

16. I (have got, got, am getting) a bad headache today because I (have drunk, drank, will drink) so (many, much, a lot of) coffe last night and (can not, could not, will can not) fall (sleeping, sleeping, asleep) for a long time.

17. And of course good health is (gooder, best, better) than good (medical, medicine, a doctors).

18. To have a hobby is (so, also, that) a nice opportunity to meet other people (whose, who, which) have (a, -, the) same interests as you (are having, are had, have).

19. (Hobbyes, Hobbies, Hobby) can be very expensive. But other hobbies do not cost hardly (nothing, something, anything).

20. John: I hate mushrooms.

Me: (Neither do I. So do I.)

21. People all (over, before, above) (-, a, the) world are fond of sports and games.

22. Playing sports (childs, children, children's) develop physical skills and (do, design, make) new friends.

23. Sport is not only a (popularity, popular, population) past time but (too, either, also) a school of life. It's a (perfecty, perfectful, perfect) lesson of winning and losing and is what life is.

24. Harry doesn't play the piano and (neither do I, neither did I, so do not I).

25. (A, -, The) most popular kinds of sport in Bob's school are (the, a, -) football, (the, a, -) volleyball, (the, a, -) basketball, (the, a, -) tennis.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. When I was a little girl I (to collect) coins. And when I was a teenager I (to have) a large collection of discs.

27. His hobby (to help) him to cope with stress because. He feels a very happy man now.

28. She is not a very rich person. So last year she (to take up) knitting and making soft toys as a hobby.

29. Last week's PE class (to show) that many pupils could not run long distances and many of them could not swim.

30. A lot of my classmates (to discover) the joy of sports since a new PE teachers came to our school.

31. I hope that many young people (to choose) canoeing as their pastime after they see your big results.

32. The right hobby (to help) kids to not get bored at home.

33. You (to begin) to discover your talents after you start a new hobby.

34. A: Why you (to buy) such a lot of food?

B: I (to make) a decision to take up cooking as a hobby.

35. You will (to build) a circle of new friends if you join our jogging club.

Cross out the odd word or word combination.

36. electronics, electricity, physics, bird watching;

37. ice skating, hockey, football, astrology;

38. computer design, computer programming, diving, computer games creation;

39. gardening, dance, music, singing;

40. kayaking, canoeing, shopping, sailing.

TEST 20.

Read the text and do the tasks following it.

TRUE WEALTH

Once upon a time, there lived a very rich and wealthy man in a big town. He led a luxurious life. He always boasted about his wealth to his friends and relatives.

His son was studying in a distant city and he returned home for vacation. The rich man wanted to show off to his son how rich he was. But his son wasn't fond of any luxurious lifestyle. However, the rich man wanted to

make his son realize that his lifestyle was extremely rich and that poor people suffered a lot. He planned a day's visit to the entire town to show him the life of the poor people.

The father and the son took a chariot and visited the entire town. They returned home after two days. The father was happy that his son was very quiet after seeing the poor people honouring the rich man and after witnessing the sufferings of the poor due to lack of facilities.

The rich man asked his son, "Dear boy, how was the trip? Have you enjoyed it?"

"Yes my dad, it was a great trip with you," the son replied.

"So, what did you learn from the trip?" the father asked.

The son was silent.

"Finally you have realized how the poor suffer and how they actually live," said the father.

"No father," replied the son. He added, "We have only two dogs, they have 10 dogs. We have a big pool in our garden, but they have a massive bay without any end! We have luxurious and expensive lights imported from various countries, but they have countless stars lighting their nights. We have a house on a small piece of land, but they have abundant fields that go beyond the horizon. We are protected by huge and strong walls around our property, but they bond with each other and surround themselves with their friends and relatives. We have to buy food from them, but they are so rich that they can cultivate their own food."

The rich father was shocked and speechless, on hearing his son's words.

Finally the son added, "Dad, thank you so much for showing me who is rich and who is poor. Thank you for letting me understand how poor we really are!"

True wealth is not measured by money and property! True wealth is created in good friendships and compassionate relationships.

Mark the statements as True or False.

1. Once upon a time, there lived a very rich and wealthy man in a big town. _____
2. His son was working in a distant city. _____
3. The man wanted to show his son that his lifestyle was very rich. _____
4. They returned home after three days. _____
5. They have a few stars lighting their nights. _____
6. They are so rich that they can grow their own food. _____
7. The rich father was shocked. _____

Complete the sentences according to the text.

8. He always boasted about his wealth to _____ and _____.
9. His son wasn't _____ of any luxurious lifestyle.
10. The rich man wanted to show _____ the life of the poor people.
11. We have a big pool in _____.
12. True wealth is _____ in good friendships.

Put the word in the brackets into the right form. Use the information of the text.

13. He always boasted about his wealth to his friends and (relate).
14. But his son wasn't fond of any (luxury) lifestyle.
15. His lifestyle was (extreme) rich.
16. They (turn) home after two days.
17. We have (expense) lights from various countries.
18. They have (count) stars lighting their nights.
19. They bond with each other and surround (they) with their friends.
20. The rich father was shocked and (speak).
21. True wealth is created in good (friend).

Answer the questions to the text.

22. What did the man always boast about?
23. Where was his son studying?
24. Was his son fond of any luxurious lifestyle?
25. What places did they visit?
26. Did the young man enjoy the trip?
27. What riches did the poor have?
28. Why were the poor richer than the wealthy man?
29. What lesson did the young man learn from the trip?
30. What is the idea of the story?

TEST 21.

Match English proverbs with their Russian equivalents.

1. "Things are not always what they seem."
2. Handsome is as handsome does.

3. A good dress is a card of invitation; a good mind is a letter of recommendation.

4. All is not gold that glitters.

5. A little body often harbours a great soul.

a) О человеке судят не по словам, а по делам.

b) Не все золото, что блестит.

c) Внешность обманчива.

d) Мал золотник, да дорог.

e) По одежке встречают, по уму провожают.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. If you want (to make, to do, to get) a good impression (in, at, on) (some, someone, something), it's of importance to look (well, nicely, nice).

7. People from different countries do not (see, look, watch) (-, a, the) same. People from (-, the, a) Denmark, (-, the, a) Norway and (-, the, a) Sweden are usually tall. They have fair (a hair, hairs, hair), blue eyes and a pale (shape, complexion, fit).

8. A person who is (neat, good, neatly) dressed in a suit (is treated, treats, has treat) (of, at, with) respect.

9. If you look (well, good), you feel (well, good). Every person (wants, want, is wanting) to look his (goodest, best, worst).

10. A (physically, physical) attractive person attracts (much, a lot, many) of people.

11. People like (to relaxing, to relax, is relaxed) in the presence of (beauty, beautiful, beautiful) things. A pleasant face can (to relax, relax, relaxing) the mind.

12. A bright smile and shining eyes (make, makes, are making) people's appearance (good, the best, better) (then, than) a beautiful but evil face.

13. We don't need to be perfect to (fill, feeling, feel) and look (beautifully, beautiful).

14. If you aren't happy (on, with, of) your (appear, disappear, appearance) or life (at, on, in) general, you can change it and (do, make) (every, everybody, everything) a happy journey.

15. When you (wear on, put on, get on) your uniform (at, on, in) the morning, you become a professional (whose, whom, who) knows what (he is, we are, you are) doing. You become a (confidence, confident, confidently) person who wants to do (well, good).

16. (Patience, Patients, Patient) will listen (-, at, to) you and take your (advices, advice) if you (are looking, look, looks) (professional, professionally) and behave in a (professional, professionally) manner.

17. Being (aboveweight, overweight) has (few, very, a lot) to do (on, in, with) your lifestyle.

18. In the past both my kids always (used to, use to, used) look great. They always (wear, wore, are wearing) neat, clean clothes. Maybe I (didn't use, didn't used, not used) to like the styles, but at least they (are, was, were) clean.

19. Only (that, this, those) people with money can (allow, let, afford) to dress (good, goodly, well).

20. I don't think that I can fall (with, in, out) love with (some, something, somebody) who (eat, have eaten, eats) a lot of junk food and doesn't like (to spending, to spend) time (making, doing) sports.

21. As (at, with, for) physical (attractiveness, attractive), one of my favourite proverbs (is gone, goes, go) as follows "(Beautiful, Beauty) is in the eye of the beholder".

22. Now my daughter (does not look, is not seeming, doesn't seem) to care what she looks (alike, liking, like). Her hair is a (math, mass, mess), her clothes (is, are, be) torn or not quite clean, and she stares (on, with, at) me when I start (talk, talking, to talking) about it.

23. Exercising and eating (health, healthy, unhealthy) food (was, are, is) key to developing a (strength, strong, strongly) and fit body, and a positive attitude (to, at, on) (your, yourself, you).

24. One of the (the best, best, good) ways to feel (well, good, happily) about your body is to work (in, on, with) having a healthy (stylelife, lifestyle)!

25. (Physic, Physics, Physical) appearance (affect, affects, is affecting) your personality.

Put the words in brackets into the correct form if necessary.

You can develop positive self-esteem if:

- You focus on your 26. (educate). Learning gives you the power to make a 27. (differ) in your life and in the lives of others.

- You take part in 28. (variety) sports or 29. (act). This can be a great way to stay 30. (health) and fit.

- You take up a new hobby or play a new 31. (music) instrument.

- You should set and reach new 32. (excite) goals. Your hard work will be very 33. (help) and 34. (challenge).

- You will work out your own ways to cope with 35. (society) situations and find 36. (confident). It will be a very 37. (reward) and 38. (encourage).

TEST 22.

Cross out the odd word or word-combination:

1. freckles, dimples, healthy, moles, appearance;
2. pale, beautiful, sun-tanned, independent, handsome;
3. friendly, sociable, reserved, open, kind-hearted;
4. a department store, old-fashioned, tidy, smart, baggy;
5. already, for ages, since yesterday, last Monday.

Choose and circle the correct option.

6. Healthy people always look
a) goodly b) good
c) well d) tiredly
7. It is to be beautiful outside than inside.
a) most important b) more important
c) much important d) as important
8. What is she like?
a) She likes chocolate b) She is good-looking
c) She is reliable and hard-working d) She has a long nose
9. When I was at school I girls.
a) didn't liked b) used not like
c) did not use to like d) do not use to dishate
10. He is really super! He constantly compliments his friends and relatives!
a) says, - b) speaks, to
c) is saying, to d) was saying, against
11. I ... any clothes ... six months.
a) has bought, for b) have bought, since
c) have not bought, for d) have not been bought, for
12. What you ... when you ... shopping yesterday?
a) did, buy, went b) bought, was going
c) buyed, were going d) have, bought, went
13. She is not experienced to get this job.
a) enough b) too
c) so d) well
14. They are lazy to get good marks in Maths.
a) so b) enough
c) too d) more

15. What does he look like?

- a) He likes strawberry milk shake.
- b) He is well-built, sun-tanned and sporty.
- c) He is looking at the blackboard.
- d) He is hard-working and very responsible.

16. ... Nick longer hair when he ... younger?

- a) Does, used to wear, was
- b) Did, use wear, was
- c) did, use to wear, was
- d) did, use to wear, has been

17. Hospitals are places where people ... and ... back to good health.

- a) are examined, bring
- b) are examining, brought
- c) are examine, brought
- d) are being examined, bring

18. It is to stay home.

- a) too hot, at
- b) enough hot, at
- c) too hot, in
- d) very hot, -

19. He is as poor

- a) as a bee
- b) as a church mouse
- c) as a lion
- d) as a beggar

20. She in the garden morning. She very tired.

- a) has been working, since, looks
- b) was working, since, looks
- c) has been working, from, is looking
- d) has been working, since, is looking

Put the words in brackets into the correct form if necessary.

Shopping in Belarus means:

- high-quality 21. (Belarus) brands clothes, shoes, accessories, cosmetics;
- 22. (unique) souvenirs;
- 23. (delicacy), 24. (nature) products and beverages;
- 25. (world) brands and 26. (late) designer items;
- 27. (reason) prices;
- holiday sales, 28. (count), discount programs;
- good 29. (servant) and 30. (please) shop-assistants.

Circle the right option:

31. You (must, should to, has to) always be (on, at, for) time (for, at, on) classes.

32. There is (a little, little, much) time left. We should hurry up.

33. (Thousands, two thousands, second thousand) of people watched this film at the cinemas last year.

34. Shopping in (-, a, the) London is very easy and interesting. (-, A, The) Oxford Street is the (more, very, most) popular and biggest shopping centre in (-, a, the) capital of (-, a, the) Great Britain.

35. (Vary, Various) department stores and shops (attracts, are attracting, attract) many (native, natives, natal) and people from (others, other, another) countries.

TEST 23.

Match English proverbs with their Russian equivalents.

1. An honest answer is the sign of true friendship.
2. A friend is one who believes in you when you have ceased to believe in yourself.
3. It takes a long time to grow an old friend.
4. It is better to be in chains with friends, than to be in a garden with strangers.
5. Without friends, no one would want to live, even if he had all other goods.

- a) Лучше быть в цепях с друзьями, чем в саду с чужаками.
- b) Честный ответ – знак настоящей дружбы.
- c) Нужно много времени, чтобы стать старым другом.
- d) Нет жизни без друзей, даже если есть все остальное.
- e) Друг это тот, кто верит в тебя, когда ты сам перестал в себя верить.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. Friendship is that unique (relation, relationship, relative) that knows no (differ, difference, different). Authors (-, a, the) world over (was devoted, devoted, have devoted) (their, themselves, them) to the study this (beauty, beautiful) relationship.

7. People who (are loving, love, are loved) and care (of, for, about) you are (truth, true, truly) friends. They usually (honour, honouring, honoured) their words with actions.

8. Your best friends attend (-, to, at) all of your major life events. They are present (at, in, at) all of the little events too.

9. No (specialty, specialized, special) occasion is needed (to take, to get, to bring) best friends together.

10. Don't think they are (unreliable, reliability, rely) if they don't answer (-, to, at) you (at, in, -) the early hours, they probably need (the, a, very) rest.

11. Everyone (make, does, makes) mistakes - even best friends. Best friends don't (keep, bring, hold) grudges or give each other the (silence, silent, silencing) treatment.

12. They (allow, let, afford) each other to explain (because, where, why) they are upset. They take part (at, in, with) a dialogue - not a screaming match.

13. Friends that (fail, fails, failed) to respond are not a reliable (communication, commuting, communicators).

14. They apologize (to, with, for) their misgivings and (teach, study, learn) from their mistakes. (In, At) the end of a fight, best friends forgive (one another, each other, every other).

15. Best friends are (activate, act, active) listeners. When you (say, tell, speak), your best friends (have to, must, should) give you their (fill, fool, full) attention.

16. Best friends respond (-, at, to) your text (massage, messages, massing). They return your calls.

17. When you (experience, experiment, experts) success, your best friends (must, can to, should) be the first people to (congratulate, congratulation, congratulate on) you.

18. Best friends are not (compete, competitors, competitive) with one another, but (supportive, support, supporter) of each other. (Jealousy, Jealous) friends are not your best friends.

19. People who (say, tell, tell to) you that they love you but they (rare, rarely, rarity) make (themselves, their, them) available (for, to, in) you know (anything, nothing, nobody) about love, (because, because of, though) that's not (truth, true, truly) love.

20. When a real friend knows (painful, pain, hurt) information, (he'll, they'll) tell (-, to, at) you. Maybe slightly modified to (soft, soften, softing) the shock, but he (want, not will, won't) leave you in (-, a, the) dark with false hopes.

21. There are (silence, silences), but they don't feel (discomfortable, comfort, uncomfortable) or awkward. If you (should, have to, can) sit down and shut up with a person, never feeling (obligated, obliging, obligant) to fill the silence, you've got a special (connection, disconnection, connect).

22. Best friends want (to waste, to send, to spend) time with you. They (set, are setting, sets) (aside, a side, asides) blocks in their schedules to socialize with you. Best friends (plan, plans, planning) fun (act, active, activities) and adventures to experience with you.

23. When you (divide, share, split) a secret (with, in, on) your best friends, they shouldn't (say, tell, to speak) (-, a, the) next person they bump (to, on, into)!

24. Your relationship with your best friends (is, has been, are) built (with, in, on) (mute, mutual, mute) trust and respect. They don't (expand, spread, widen) rumors about you!

25. If you (real, really, reality) love (some, every, somebody), and if the (relatives, relate, relationship) you have with them (mattering, matter, matters) to you, then you (made, have made, will make) yourself (availability, available, available) to (that, this, these) people.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. I'm tired, because I (to shop) very hard.

27. He (to write) a letter to his best friend all morning.

28. Catherina (to get) fatter and fatter because she (to eat) too much.

29. My mother (to peel) the potatoes all afternoon. She (to peel) only a half by now.

30. Cathy (to attend) a cookery course since March. She (to take) up cooking as her hobby two months ago.

31. I'm trying to study. I (to try) to study for the last hour, but something always seems to interrupt me. I think I'd better go to the library.

32. The children (to play) basketball right now. They (to play) for almost two hours. They must be getting tired.

33. The telephone (to ring) four times in the last hour, and each time it (to be) for my roommate.

34. My friend (to fall) from the bicycle because he (not, to ride) one for ages.

35. The young man (never, to be) to Paris, but he (to read) a book about this city last year.

Read the text and do the tasks following it.

THE GREAT PHILOSOPHER

In ancient Greece, Socrates was reputed to hold knowledge in high esteem.

One day one fellow met the great philosopher and said, "Do you know what I just heard about your friend?"

"Hold on a minute," Socrates replied. "Before telling me anything I'd like you to pass a little test. It's called the Triple Filter Test".

"Triple filter?"

"That's right," Socrates continued. "Before you talk to me about my friend, it might be a good idea to take a moment and filter what you're going to say. That's why I call it the triple filter test. The first filter is Truth. Have you made absolutely sure that what you are about to tell me is true?"

"No," the man said, "actually I just heard about it and..."

"All right," said Socrates. "So you don't know if it's true or not. Now let's try the second filter, the filter of Goodness. Is what you are about to tell me about my friend something good?"

"No, on the contrary..."

"So," Socrates continued, "you want to tell me something bad about him, but you're not certain it's true. You may still pass the test though, because there's one filter left: the filter of Usefulness. Is what you want to tell me about my friend going to be useful to me?"

"No, not really."

"Well," concluded Socrates, "if what you want to tell me is neither true nor good nor even useful, why tell it to me at all?"

Complete the sentences according to the text:

36. One day one fellow met the great philosopher.

37. It's called the Triple _____ Test.

38. The first filter is _____.

39. Have you made _____ sure that what you are about to tell me is true?

40. You may still _____ the test though, because there's one filter left.

Mark the statements as True or False.

41. Before telling me anything I'd like you to pass a little exam. ____

42. Before you talk to me about my friend, it is good to filter what you're going to say. ____

43. Now let's try the second filter, the filter of Truth. ____

44. Is what you want to tell me about my friend going to be helpful to me? ____

TEST 24.

Match English proverbs with their Russian equivalents.

1. Good is not good when better is expected.
2. Good words without deeds are rushes and reeds.
3. Handsome is that handsome does.
4. Great talkers are great liars.
5. Fish begins to stink at the head.

- a) Красив тот, кто красиво поступает.
- b) Хорошо — это плохо, когда ожидалось лучше.
- c) На словах и так и сяк, а на деле — никак.
- d) Рыба с головы начинает пахнуть.
- e) Кто много говорит, тот много лжет.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. The list of (the, -, a) most famous athletes in (-, a, the) world is (dominating, dominated, dominant) by footballers, and no athlete is better (knew, known) than Cristiano Ronaldo.

7. Yves Rossy is a (Switzerland, Swiss) pilot and general aviation (enthusiast, enthusiastic) (which, whose, who) is best (known, know, knows) as the (invention, inventor, inventing) of the individual jet pack.

8. Rossy was born in 1959 (at, -, in) Neuchatel and served as a fighter pilot in (-, a, the) Swiss Air Force. He also flew (-, the, a) Boeing 747s for Swissair and (-, the, a) Swiss International Air Lines.

9. Today sports (professionals, profession, professional) in my country (became, will become, have become) stars and celebrities, and those at the top (pay, are paid, are paying) huge salaries.

10. (Entertaining, Entertainment, Entertain) plays an (important, import, importance) role in our everyday life. We need to relax, (watch, watching) TV with our favourite TV stars or favourite football players.

11. (Problem, Fear, Entertainment) is one of the best ways (to eliminate, to illuminate, to legitimate) stress and tension and (live, left, leave) all troubles behind.

12. I am sure that our sportsmen's (achieve, achievements, achieving) are the result of (hardly, hard) work and (pain, painful, sick).

13. Sports professionals (does not, do not, have not) contribute more (in, to, for) the society. Other high profile professionals (as, like, as well) doctors (do, make) a great contribution (in, on, to) the (social, society) by treating (the, a, -) sick and injured people.

14. The salary of sports professionals (are, was, is) not determined by the percentage they contribute (in, for, to) society.

15. Lance Edward Armstrong is (fame, famous) (with, at, for) surviving (a, the, -) cancer. In 1996 he (diagnose, diagnosed, was diagnosed) as testicular cancer, which (damaged, was damaged, damaging) his brain and lung (at, to, with) some extent. After (surgery, surgeon, sergeant), he returned to cycling and won his first (-, a, the) Tour de France.

16. Wayne Douglas Gretzky is a (Canada, Canadian) former professional (ice, iced, icy) hockey player, who (regards, is regarded, regarding) (like, as, such) the best player in the history of (-, a, the) National Hockey League.

17. His visions, talents, courage in his life (inspired, inspiration, inspires) (a million, million, millions). He is famous as the (biggest, biggest, bigger), fastest, or strongest hockey player (never, ever) and his nickname "The Great One," (with, among, between) his fans.

18. Muhammad Ali, (the, -, an) American former professional boxer (also, as well as, so that) philanthropist, is (wide, broad, widely) known as a (cultural, cultured, culture) icon, and the most (influence, influenced, influential) sports personality of (-, a, the) 20th century.

19. Maxim Mirnyi is a symbol of (Belarus, Belarusian, Belarussian) tennis. He (has been, was, is) a professional (since, from) 1996.

20. Pele (won, has won, wins) football world cup for three times in 1958, 1962, and in 1966.

21. Michael Jeffrey Jordan, (-, a, the) former American basketball player, and businessman, (wide, broad, widely) known as one of the greatest basketball players of his (generate, generation, generl) and all time.

22. (Since, At, During) 10 years of her (profession, professional) career Viktoria Azarenka (earned, has earned, has been earning) about \$11,855,300. Her income consists (in, with, of) prize (moneys, money) and dividends for participating (at, in, on) promotional activities.

23. Maradona (has played, played, will play) football out of a dream, a (childs, child's, child) fantasy of how football (real, reality, really) should (to be played, playing, be played).

24. Michael Schumacher is a (German, Germany) Formula One racing driver for (-, a, the) Mercedes GP team and seven time world (champion, championship). He (honoured, was honoured, was honouring) and (awarded, award, awarding) for many (time, times) for his achievements.

25. Aleksandr Hleb, (-, the, a) 30 year footballer, takes (-, a, the) third place. There's (not, no, few) official data about his income. (At, In, On) the

pick of his career in (-, a, the) London “Arsenal”, Hleb’s base salary was 25 thousand (pound, pounds) (the, -, a) week.

Open the brackets in the following test.

A group of frogs were traveling through the woods, and two of them 26. (to fall) into a deep pit. When the other frogs 27. (to see) how deep the pit was, they 28. (to tell) the two frogs that they were as good as dead. The two frogs 29. (to ignore) the comments and 30. (to try) to jump up out of the pit with all their might. The other frogs 31. (to keep) telling them to stop, that they 32. (to be) as good as dead. Finally, one of the frogs 33. (to take) heed to what the other frogs 34. (to say) and 35. (to give) up. He 36. (to fall) down and 37. (to die).

The other frog 38. (to continue) to jump as hard as he could. Once again, the crowd of frogs yelled at him to stop the pain and just die. He 39. (to jump) even harder and finally 40. (to make) it out. When he 41. (to get) out, the other frogs 42. (to say), “Did you not hear us?” The frog 43. (to explain) to them that he was deaf. He thought they 44. (to encourage) him the entire time.

TEST 25.

Match English proverbs with their Russian equivalents.

1. Cheapest is the dearest. If you buy cheaply, you pay dearly.
2. Where there’s a will, there’s a way.
3. Time is the best healer.
4. The chain is no stronger than its weakest link.
5. There is nothing new under the sun.

- a) История повторяется.
- b) Скупой платит дважды.
- c) Было бы желание, а возможность найдётся.
- d) Где тонко, там и рвётся.
- e) Время – лучший лекарь.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. (-, The, A) Great Pyramid of Giza, located about ten miles southwest (from, to, of) Cairo, (built, was built, is built) as a (bury, burial, buried) site for Egyptian pharaoh Khufu (at, on, in) the 26th century BC.

7. (A, -, The) Colosseum is an amphitheatre in the centre of the city of (the, a, -) Rome, Italy. This is one of the greatest (architectural, architect, architecture) ever built in the history of (the, a, -) Rome.

8. The amazing works of architecture known as (-, a, the) Seven Wonders of (-, a, the) Ancient World (are serving, are served, serve) as a symbol of (-, a, the) hard work and (boundless, boundful) (creator creative, creativity).

9. The wonders of (-, a, the) modern world are different (of, from, to) the ancient (one, ones) which were all (builders, buildings, built) and statues.

10. The True Wonders of the World (can't, cant, must to) be made (of, with, from) steel, or stone. They aren't gadgets (that, who, whose) you can buy. The true seven (wondering, wondered, wonders) of the world are everyday things, feelings, emotions, senses.

11. The fifth (wander, wonderful, wonder) of (-, a, the) world is to feel. It is when your heart starts (to pumping, to pump) (furiously, furious) in your chest as if it is to (explosion, explode, explosives).

12. (At, In, On) the east coast of (the, a, -) Brazil (lays, lied, lies) a picturesque scene of towering (mount, mountaineering, mountains) and beautiful beaches. (Portugal, Portugese) explorers were the first (-, a, the) Europeans to see (-, a, the) Harbor, also known as (-, a, the) Guanabara Bay, (at, in, on) January 1, 1502.

13. (The, a, -) Grand Canyon is a rocky gorge (ravine) in (-, the, a) Arizona, (the, a, -) USA.

14. Like the rest of (-, a, the) Himalayas, (-, a, the) Mount Everest rose from the floor of (-, a, the) ancient Tethys Sea.

15. (-, the, a) Mount Everest is considered to be (the highest, the high, the higher) mountain in (-, a, the) world and continues to grow (in, at, at) the rate of a few millimetres (every, each) year.

16. (-, the, a) Mount Everest and (-, a, the) Himalayas traditionally (called, were called, is called) by the local people as the homes of the gods and (considered, were considered, were considering) sacred.

17. The rocks of the canyon walls range (since, from) 250 (millions, million) years old (in, of, at) the top (till, to, up) over 2 (billion, billions) years old (at, in, of) the bottom.

18. They thought they (reached, had reached, were reached) the mouth of an immense river and named it (-, the, a) Rio de Janeiro, which means River of (-, a, the) January.

19. Each layer of rock (is represented, have representing, represents) a distinct (geology, geologist, geological) period of (-, a, the) Earth's past.

20. It (created, is created, was created) by millions of years of wind and water erosion from (-, a, the) Colorado River.

Open the brackets and use the verb in the correct tense form.

Two men 21. (to see) breaking into a house in my street last night. The police 22. (to call) and they arrived very quickly. One man 23. (to catch) immediately. The other escaped, but he 24. (to find) very soon. Both men 25. (to take) to the police station where they 26. (to question) separately by a police officer. The two men 27. (to charge) with burglary.

Read the text and do the tasks following it.

One afternoon just before Christmas an old man was wandering through the town centre. The gaily-illuminated shops were packed with good things and crowded with cheerful shoppers. The children were gazing in wonder at all the toys on display in the windows. Suddenly the old gentleman spotted a dirty little boy sitting on the pavement, weeping bitterly.

When the kind old man asked him why he was crying, the little boy told him that he had lost a ten- penny piece that his uncle had given him. Thrusting his hand into his pocket the old gentleman pulled out a handful of coins. He picked out a shiny, new ten-penny piece coin and handed it to the child. "Thank you very much," said the little boy, and, drying his eyes, he cheered up at once.

An hour, or so later the old man was making his way back home by the same route. To his astonishment he saw the same dirty little boy in precisely the same spot, crying just as bitterly as before. He went up to the boy and asked him if he had lost the ten penny he had given him as well.

The little boy told him that actually he had not lost the second coin, but he still couldn't find the first ten pence. "If I could find my own ten pence," he said tearfully, "I would have twenty pence now."

Mark the following statements as True or False.

28. The old gentleman enjoyed walking through the town centre. ____
29. There were few people in the street. ____
30. The old gentleman treated the boy unkindly. ____
31. The old gentleman handed a handful of coins to the boy. ____
32. The boy showed the gentleman a shiny new ten penny piece. ____
33. The boy's eyes were full of tears when he was talking to the old gentleman. ____

Complete the sentences according to the text:

34. The gaily-illuminated shops were packed with _____.
35. Suddenly the old gentleman spotted _____.
36. He went up to the boy and asked him if _____.
37. The little boy told him that actually he had not lost the second coin, but _____.

Choose and circle the appropriate Russian equivalents for the following English phrases and sentences.

38. *An old gentleman was wandering through the town centre.*

- a) Пожилой джентльмен с удивлением осматривал центр города.
- b) Пожилой джентльмен интересовался, как пройти к центру города.
- c) Пожилой джентльмен бродил по центру города.

39. *The old gentleman spotted a dirty little boy.*

- a) Пожилой джентльмен узнал маленького грязного мальчика.
- b) Пожилой джентльмен подошел к маленькому грязному мальчику.
- c) Пожилой джентльмен заметил грязного маленького мальчика.

40. *pulled out a handful of coins.*

- a) вытащил пригоршню монет.
- b) выложил монеты в ладонь.
- c) выбросил пригоршню монет.

41. *in precisely the same spot.*

- a) точно в таком же месте
- b) на том же самом месте.
- c) с тем же пятном.

42. *crying just as bitterly as before.*

- a) сразу горько расплакавшись, как и раньше.
- b) вдруг горько расплакавшись.
- c) горько плача, как и раньше.

TEST 26.

Read the text and do the tasks following it.

Every summer many people, girls and women as well as boys and men, try to swim from England to France or from France to England. The distance at the nearest points is only about twenty miles, but

because of the strong currents the distance that must be swum is usually twice as far. The first man to succeed in swimming across the Channel was Captain Webb, an Englishman. This was in August 1875. He landed in France 21 hours 45 minutes after entering the water at Dover. Since then there have been many successful swims and the time has been shortened. One French swimmer crossed in 11 hours and 5 minutes.

Choose the right option to complete the sentences.

1. *Swimming the Channel is not as easy as it might seem* _____.

- a) as the distance between the two counties is far too much.
- b) and it always takes more or less 20 hours.
- c) and only two people have managed to do it so far.
- d) so few people even try to swim it.
- e) for there are very strong currents.

2. *The first time anyone swam across the Channel* _____.

- a) was in the last century.
- b) was when England and France organized a swimming competition.
- c) no one really believed him.
- d) he was helped by favorable currents.
- e) he reached Dover just before 10 in the evening.

3. *The time Captain Webb needed to swim across the Channel* _____.

- a) was unbelievably short.
- b) has since been nearly reduced to half.
- c) still remains a record.
- d) was thought to be far too long.
- e) hasn't been equaled by any French swimmer.

Choose and circle the right option.

4. (-, The, A) Venice is the most beautiful city in (, a, -, the) world, and (-, a, the) only one that can truly be (describing, described) as unique.

5. Each building is (a, -, the) work of art, with their (beauty, beautiful) of the (channels, canals) that (are crossing, cross) the city. Its scenery is (fascinating, fascinated) and (breathtaking, breathtaking).

6. It's perhaps (fairless, unfair) to all (another, others, other) cities to call (the, a, -) Venice a city, as it is a place unlike (some, any) (another, other).

7. (-, The, A) Lisbon is one of the world's most scenic cities. Beautiful views (founded, are found, are founded) (in, on, at) every turn down its colorful, picturesque streets.

8. There are those (whose, which, who) say God (was creating, creates, created) the world in six days and devoted (the, -, a) seventh (for, to) Rio.

9. Each (builder, building, build) that (lines, line, is lining) Amsterdam's main canals is a monument, (beautiful, beautifully) kept as apartments, offices, cafés, restaurants,

10. Because (everything, every, everyone) visits Rome for its landmarks, its (picture, picturios, picturesque) streets and lovely homes (are decorating, decorate, are decorated) with flower boxes.

11. (-, The, A) Buda is the hill with the (royalty, royal) palace and an old town (feeled, felt, filled) (in, of, with) baroque and gothic monuments.

12. (The more, The most) famous features of Paris are (the, a, -) Eiffel Tower and (France, French) cheese.

13. Bruges (is locating, locate, is located) in (-, a, the) northwest part of Belgium. Bruges sometimes (is called, calls, has called) the "Venice of the North" and (in, of, at) one time it was a major (trading, traded) city in the world.

14. (-, The, A) Paris is (-, a, the) city of love and (romantic, romantism, romance) is (doubtedly, undoubtedly, doubt) one of the best and most beautiful cities in the world.

15. (-, The, A) Zurich is the home to (amazed, amazing) art and (something, some, somebody) of the most (stunned, stunning) (history, historic, historical) buildings in the world.

16. (-, The, A) Seville is a city rich (of, with, in) culture and beauty. It is in (-, a, the) center of Andalusia and (cuts, is cutted, is cut) in half (with, by) (-, a, the) Guadalquivir River,

17. (For, Since, During) the winter months in (-, the, a) Reykjavik, tourists and locals can (caught, catch, catching) a glimpse of (the, a, -) Aurora Borealis, or (-, a, the) Northern Lights as it is (more commonly, more common) called.

18. (-, The, A) Australia is (the most, the very, the more) talked about destination for tourists, and looked at (between, among) beautiful countries in the world.

19. All the places that can be found (on, in, of) earth are not (-, a, the) same. There are places that may look (traditional, traditionally) for you, but they are a real (parasite, paradise).

20. The (marvelous, marvel) landscapes and the unique features (who, whose, that) you can (be found, find) in some places make you think that they are slices of paradise.

21. The most beautiful countries in the world are the places (when, where, why) you can find what you are looking (at, for, of) in order to enjoy your time.

22. (Some, Every, Everything) country has its (nature, natural) and (man-done, man-made) (wonders, wanders, wonderful) that are more than (hard, enough, hardly) for creating a beautiful country.

23. The beauty that can (be found, find, finding) in Iceland is really unique and is difficult (to find, to be found, find) in (some, any, no) other place around the world.

24. In Iceland, you can enjoy the best moments in your life visiting the black (sanded, sandy, sand) beaches and the volcanic mountains.

25. In (-, the, a) South Africa, you can enjoy the (nature, natural) beauty and the wide (diverse, diversity) of (specie, species) that can be found (somewhere, everywhere).

Choose the right option to complete the gaps in the text.

My sister and I are very different, __(26)___ we get on well together. She likes staying at home in the evening __(27)___ watching television with parents. __(28)___ I prefer going out with my friends. We like to go to clubs or the cinema. Sometimes we just go to a café. I have exams soon, __(29)___ I'm not going out very much these days. My sister is six years older than me, __(30)___ she works in a bank. She's trying to save some money __(31)___ she's going to get married this year. Her fiancé's name is Ferdinand. __(32)___, we all call him Freddy. People say I look like my sister __(33)___ we both have brown eyes __(34)___ dark hair. __(35)___, we are very different in character. She's very quiet, __(36)___ I'm a lot more sociable.

26. a) and; b) but; c) so; d) because.

27. a) however; b) so; c) and; d) because.

28. a) Because; b) And; c) So; d) But.

29. a) so; b) however; c) but; d) and.

30. a) however; b) so; c) because; d) and.

31. a) and; b) so; c) because; d) but.

32. a) However; b) So; c) But; d) And.

33. a) so; b) because; c) and; d) however.

34. a) but; b) so; c) however; d) and.

35. a) But; b) So; c) However; d) And.

36. a) however; b) but; c) and; d) so.

Match English proverbs with their Russian equivalents.

37. Keep your mouth shut and your eyes open.
38. Good company on the road is the shortest cut.
39. The hardest work is to do nothing.
40. The busiest man finds the most leisure.
41. Let bygones be bygones.
42. Let every man praise the bridge he goes over.

- a) С хорошей компанией путь кажется короче.
- b) Самый занятый человек находит больше всего досуга.
- c) Пусть прошлое останется в прошлом.
- d) Рот на замке держи, а гляди в оба.
- e) Самая тяжелая работа – это ничего не делать.
- f) Пусть каждый хвалит мост, по которому идет.

TEST 27.

Use the words in the brackets in the most suitable form.

1. To travel (fear), we obviously must avoid danger.
2. It is often (legal) to change currency with unauthorised persons.
3. The results were very strange! In fact, they were (to believe)!
4. What is the (long) of the Danube River.
5. People who suffer from (alone) should buy themselves a pet.

6. Read the text and choose one of the sentences below to summarize its meaning.

I don't know any French myself, and so I don't know whether Jane's French is good or not. But I do know that she has spent the last two years in France. She was in Paris for 18 months and the remaining 6 months she spent at various places along the southcoast. So she should know French well.

- a) Jane has spent two whole years in France, partly in Paris, partly on the south coast.
- b) Jane's French ought to be good as she has recently spent two years in France.
- c) If I had spent two years in France like Jane, I would have learned French well.
- d) Jane's French is now very good indeed.
- e) Jane thoroughly enjoyed the two years she spent in France, but I don't think her French is better than mine.

7. Read the text and choose one of the sentences below to summarize its meaning.

Susan arrived at the library a few minutes before 12 o'clock. Jane had her coat on and was, waiting for her friend on the steps of the library. So they left together, crossed the street and went to their favorite restaurant.

a) Susan and Jane both work in the same library and always have lunch together.

b) Jane was surprised to see Susan at the library and invited her to lunch.

c) Susan and Jane met at the library as arranged and then had lunch together.

d) Jane and Susan have lunch together once a week.

e) Jane put on her coat while she was waiting for her friend.

Choose and circle the right option.

8. David's plane was (cancelled, delayed) by thick fog.

9. The ship's owner agreed to give the (crew, passengers) a pay-rise.

10. The plane from Geneva has just (grounded, landed).

11. We hope that you will enjoy your (flight, flying).

12. (Because, Because of) heavy snow, their plane was (diverted, deviated) to Luton.

13. I won't be long. I just (am packing, packed, package) my last (luggage, suitcase).

14. You (must, should, have) to (check in, check up) an hour before the plane (will leave, leaves).

15. All (duty free, freeduty, duteless) goods must be (declared, surrendered) at (the, a, -) customs.

16. The (plan, plain, plane) (took off, took up) and was soon (highly, high) (above, over) the city.

17. I (have bought, bought) a (simple, single, lonely) ticket, as I was going to return (in, by, on) car.

18. A (sign, signature) (over, above) the (seats, sits, places) in the plane says 'Fasten your life (belt, seat) belt'.

19. (In, On, At) the plane the flight (attendant, waitress) (has brought, brought, is brought) me a newspaper.

20. You should always ask an individual's (permit, permission, permittance) before you (take, bring, get) a photograph and respect their reply. In (some, something, any) (culture, cultures, cultured) you (should not, shouldn't to, must not to) attempt to photograph women.

21. Don't haggle too (aggressive, aggressively). In (-, the, a) most countries (when, why, where) haggling is the norm, it (do, is done, is doing) with good humour and not for (too, to, two) long.

22. It is important to be discreet about your views (on, in, with) cultural (difference, differences, different) and behave and dress (appropriately, appropriate).

23. You (must not, can, should not) overstay your visa. You can (expand, extend, widen) your visa in (-, the, a) most places.

24. It is good to use (-, the, a) money belt or a (security, secure) inside pocket. If you (have to, should, have) to carry a lot of money ask your partner or a friend to carry (something, some, somebody) for you.

25. You (should, may, have to) travel with the address and phone number of your country's embassy (in, of, at) your destination. Call if you need (some, any, no) help or advice.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

The Bartons 26. (to go) to the mountains last weekend. While they 27. (to have) lunch, a man 28. (to fall) down the tree. They 29. (to take) him to the hospital in their car. They 30. (to visit) him twice in the hospital since that time. The man 31. (to be) better now and the doctors say he 32. (to leave) the hospital soon. When The Bartons 33. (to visit) him yesterday, they 34. (to take) him a bunch of flowers. The man 35. (to be) very happy and 36. (to thank) them. Mr. Barton now says he 37. (to spend) the next weekend at the seaside and he 38. (to hope) there 39. (not, to be) any more accidents.

TEST 28.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

I 1. (to finish) school last month and I 2. (not, to have) a job yet, but fortunately I 3. (to have) a job interview tomorrow. I usually 4. (to get) up early so often 5. (to sleep) at around half past ten. I 6. (to be) a little excited last night and because of this I 7. (to want, to watch) TV before I 8. (to go) to bed. There 9. (to be) a film about birds on TV and while I 10. (to sit) on the sofa, I 11. (to fall) asleep. You 12. (to have) a terrible dream? Well, I 13. (to have) one last night. In my dream I 14. (to be) a parrot and my apartment flat 15. (to be) on the tenth floor of a big building. A big cat 16. (to want, to catch) me so I 17. (to begin, to fly). I 18. (to have) nowhere 19. (to go) because the

door 20. (to be) locked. Suddenly the cat 21. (to attack) me. It nearly 22. (to kill) me. While I 23. (to shout) in pain, a voice 24. (to say), “ You 25. (to see) my books? I can’t find them.” When I 26. (to open) my eyes, I 27. (to feel) very happy 28. (to see) my sister. Of course she 29. (not, to understand) the reason but I 30. (to give) her a big kiss.

Choose and circle the right option.

31. I need ... some time to think about ... offer you made me.
 a) -, - c) a, a
 b) -, the d) a, an
32. ... Belarus has always been rich in ... talented and gifted ...
 a) the, -, mans c) -, -, people
 b) a, -, men d) the, the, persons
33. In 1979 ... Margaret Thatcher became ... first woman Prime Minister, yet she never appointed ... in her ... Cabinet.
 a) -, the, a women, the c) -, a, a woman, a
 b) -, the, a woman, - d) the, the, womans, -
34. ... judge sent him to ... prison for ten ...
 a) the, -, years c) the, the, monthes
 b) a, the, week's d) -, -, dais
35. ... happiness is not ... inevitable result of having
 a) -, the, the money c) the, an, moneys
 b) a, the, money d) -, an, money
36. He (work) at the language now and (make) already great progress. His pronunciation (be) rather good, only a slight accent (remain).
 a) works, has made, is, have remained;
 b) is working, has made, is, has remained;
 c) am working, has maked, is, has remained;
 d) is working, has made, be, has remained.
37. He (finish) the first part of his book and now he (write) the second. He (work) at his book for two years.
 a) have finished, is writing, have been working;
 b) has been finishing, is writing, has been working;
 c) has finished, writing, has be working;
 d) has finished, is writing, has been working.
38. Why your hair (be) wet? You (swim)?
 a) are, have been swimming;
 b) is, have been swimming;

- c) is, has been swimming;
d) is, have been swum.
39. Doctors and scientists (show) recently the benefit of fish in the diet.
And many patients (keep) to a seafood diet for ages.
a) are showing, have kept;
b) has been showing, have been keeping;
c) have showed, have been keeping;
d) have shown, have been keeping.
40. As a rule, I (have) porridge for breakfast, but this morning I (order)
an omelet.
a) have, have ordered;
b) am having, have ordered;
c) have, have been ordering;
d) have, am ordering.
41. Research (show) that lots of people (absorb) new information more
efficiently at some times of day than at others. A biological rhythm (affect)
different people in different ways.
a) has showed, absorb, affects;
b) has shown, absorb, affects;
c) has shown, absorb, has be affecting;
d) showed, absorb, affects.
42. I (not know) that you (be) here. You (be) here long? - Yes, I (be) here
two months. - You (be) to the Cathedral? - Yes, I (go) there last Sunday.
a) have not known, were, are, have been, have been, went;
b) didn't know, were, have been, have been, were, went;
c) didn't know, are, have been, have been, have been, have gone;
d) didn't know, were, have been, have been, have been, went.
43. You ever (try) to give up smoking? - Yes, I (try) last year, but then I
(find) that I was getting fat so I (start) again.
a) have tried, tried, found, started;
b) did ... try, tried, found, started;
c) have tried, have tried, found, started;
d) have tried, tried, found, have started.
44. When I (arrive) at the station Mary (wait) for me. She (wear) a blue
dress and (look) very pretty. As soon as she (see) me she (wave) and (shout)
something.
a) arrived, waited, was wearing, was looking, saw, waved, shouted;
b) arrived, was waiting, was wearing, looked, saw, waved, shouted;

- c) arrived, was waiting, wore, looked, saw, waved, was shouting;
 - d) was arriving, was waiting, wore, looked, saw, waved, has shouted.
45. By the time I (recover) from the shock he (disappear) round the corner.
- a) had recovered, disappeared;
 - b) recovered, has disappeared;
 - c) recovered, had disappeared;
 - d) has recovered, disappeared.

PART 11. FORM 8-11.

TEST 1.

Cross out the odd word or word-combination.

1. the Rose, the Thistle, the Daffodil, the Cornflower, the Shamrock.
2. David Cameron, Theresa May, Margaret Thatcher, George Bush, Tony Blair.
3. Bristol, Branson, Cardiff, Leeds, Glasgow.
4. to chase, to choose, to follow, to trace, to watch.
5. should, must, can, ought, may.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. The (narrower, narrowest) part of the UK is called (the, Big, -) Strait of Dover.
7. The British Isles are made (up of, from, up from) 136 (inhabited, inhabiting) islands.
8. What places could you advise me (to visit, visiting)?
9. I try to keep meat (separate, separately) from other food.
10. Yesterday's article (has linked, linked) (with, to) (photos, photo) of the damage done (with, by) the storm.
11. Most lands in this area are (uninhabited, non-inhabited).
12. Their house was (the most, more, much) picturesque cottage on the edge of the Yorkshire Moors.
13. His long and (varied, vary) career always (has been, was, will be) discussed by his friends which irritates him a lot.
14. We (are going, will be, must) to discuss a wide range of subjects at the tomorrow's meeting.

15. Northern Ireland shares a 360 km international land border (with, on, at) the Republic of Ireland.

16. His classmates advise him (to study, studying, to learn) abroad.

17. You (ought, had, must) to know what sort of atmosphere I am breathing.

18. The police (have surrounded, surrounded, has surrounded) the building.

19. I would recommend (to go, going) to the Highlands.

20. Everyone (has, have) (its, their) own reason (to, in, for) visiting the parks – (weather, whether) it is meeting a friend for coffee, playing sport, (quite, quiet) contemplation or attending (-, it, on) an event.

21. Unfortunately, I fell and hurt my leg (-, on, in) the first day, and (will have to, have to, had to) spend (a few, little, very) days (in, on, at) bed.

22. (Everywhere, somewhere, elsewhere) in the UK (the, -) English is (the most common, commoner, commonest) language.

23. Only (few, little, a few) people can still speak (-, in, on) the Irish form of Gaelic in (the, -) Northern Ireland.

24. (The lake, Lake, Lake the) Ontario is (thousands, five thousands, five thousand) of miles away. You (will have, had to, should to) to cover a long distance if you want to (catch, make, do) a photo of it.

25. A group of tourists (had discovered, discovered, was discovering) the ancient burial in (the, a, -) 1960-s.

Open the brackets and use the correct form of the verb.

26. The locals say that the Miutu River (to flow) here for 350 years.

27. You must (to come) and (to stay) with us some time.

28. She entered the classroom an hour ago. She (to take) her English exam since.

29. Where is Jack? — He (to meet) his girlfriend at the station. She (to come) at 12 o'clock.

30. Televisions (to repair) here. They (to take) my TV set to repair it a month ago. I still (to wait) to get it back.

31. Don't shout so loudly. Father (not, to finish) work and he hates if anybody (to make a noise) while he (to work).

32. The living standards (to change) today. Every month things (to get) more and more expensive.

33. I (to share) a flat with him when we were students. He always (to complain) about my untidiness!

34. The Cooper's Hill Cheese-Rolling and Wake is an annual event which (to hold) on the Spring Bank Holiday at Cooper's Hill near Gloucester in the Cotswolds region of England.

35. Why you (to peel) that bit of garlic? - I (to put) it in the stew. It's an old British tradition to cook the stew with garlic.

36. Many UK comedy TV shows typical of British humour recently (to become) popular all round the world.

37. The documentary that I (to see) yesterday said that traditionally Scottish ladies (not, to wear) kilts, they (to wear) dresses or pleated skirts in a tartan material.

38. The pulling of Christmas crackers often (to accompany) food on Christmas Day. The cracker (to invent) by a London baker in 1846. When it (to pull) by two people it gives out a crack as its contents (to disperse).

39. Hogmanay is a Scottish tradition which (to celebrate) each year on December 31st. It (to become) famous around the world.

40. Pearly Kings and Queens tradition (to originate) in the 19th century. It (to associate) with Henry Croft, an orphan street sweeper who (to collect) money for charity.

Choose the right option to complete the gaps in the text.

A VISIT TO THE CINEMA

Fiona and I went to the __41__ the other day to see 'Devil' at the Odeon. The __42__ by the Daily Express __43__ was good, and we decided to go to the 8 o'clock __44__. When I arrived, Fiona was waiting for me in the __45__, looking at a __46__ for 'Devil' on the wall. We went into the __47__ and sat down. I don't like to be too close to the __48__ and I usually sit in the back __49__ if possible, and I prefer a seat on the __50__ so I can stretch my legs. Before the main film there was a Mickey Mouse __51__ then a __52__ for the following week's film. 'Devil' was a __53__ film and I was quite terrified, but Fiona thought it was funny.

41. a) cinema; b) pub; c) picnic; d) theater.

42. a) foyer; b) show; c) repetition; d) review.

43. a) yard; b) trailer; c) critic; d) performance.

44. a) film; b) action; c) critic; d) performance.

45. a) foyer; b) living room; c) aisle; d) office.

46. a) picture; b) poster; c) screen; d) mirror.

47. a) office; b) home; c) auditorium; d) saloon.

48. a) foyer; b) screen; c) mirror; d) review.

49. a) row; b) sit; c) auditorium; d) yard.
50. a) foyer; b) screen; c) aisle; d) review.
51. a) cinema; b) cartoon; c) critic; d) film.
52. a) trailer; b) repetition; c) show; d) artist.
53. a) trailer; b) comedy; c) thriller; d) horror.

TEST 2.

Cross out the odd word or word-combination.

1. to develop, to upgrade, to promote, to regress.
2. highlands, planes, valleys, moorlands, plains.
3. a uniform, tobogganing, classmates, a timetable.
4. a boarding school, an orphanage, a secondary school, a vocational school.
5. to offer, to propose, to refuse, to suggest.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. The UK does not border (on, at, with) any other countries.
7. If you go to the Finnish regions that border (on, with, in) Russia, Lappeenranta for example, you will see that each store has signs(in, on, from) Finnish and Russian.
8. The office workers only have to put flowerpots on the (wide, width) windowsills of the office where the walls are 4 bricks (width, wide) thick.
9. We have a few (a ten minutes', ten-minute, ten-minutes') break and one (twenty-minutes', twenty minute, twenty-minute) break when we have (a, the, -) lunch.
10. Mr Brown was rather tired after a hectic day in the office, he liked to have (a, -, the) rest after (the, -, a) dinner on the sofa, and read (the, a, -) Pravda before going to sleep.
11. This situation cannot improve without strict respect (for, to, in) the customs and traditions of the locals.
12. No, if you must know, he was trying to (encourage, discourage, to achieve) me to get out and date. He was always willing to support me!
13. I never (have seen, saw, have been seeing) such (strength, strong, strongly) and endurance in a child.
14. How do you hope (to rich, to achieve, to aim) that?

15. (Hockey, baseball, cricket) is a popular game in England that (is played, plays, has played) (by, with, in) a ball and a flat bat and two teams of eleven players each on an outdoor field.

16. The party was very (insuccessful, successful, successless) and quite like other parties he had enjoyed and really liked.

17. (The, a, -) performance of Shakespeare's Hamlet by our school drama theatre (was paid, has been paid, paid) much attention (to, by, at) from the side of teachers, parents and even theatre critics.

18. The camping (facilities, failures, achievements) include multiple ball fields and tennis courts.

19. The rivers in Britain are not (such long as, so long as, as longer as) the Haolai River in China.

20. After (-, a, the) war, in 1947, Jonas Salk (offered, was offered, will be offered) his own laboratory at (-, the) University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine.

21. Imagine the day when we (will know, know) (enoughly, enough) about (the, -, a) biology to create a computer model of the (humanic, humanism, human) body!

22. I usually (read, is reading) books in (the original, original, originally) as (many, much) as (possibly, possible) without the help of notes or dictionary, and I always like (to interpret, to translate) the episodes that please me (specially, especially).

23. But three years (lately, later, late) a new economic (development, develop) (has begun, began).

24. It's a (too, enough, very) interesting game, (because, though, in order) I don't understand how it works (precise, definitely, exactly).

25. More importantly, thank you for (to give, getting, giving) me the opportunity to prove (myself, myselfs, my) worthy of (your, you, yours) daughter.

Open the brackets and use the correct form of the verb.

26. What do you like (to do) in your free time?

27. When I (to be) born 20 years ago my mother (to decide) that I should (to name) after her mother.

28. Do the clothes on this chair need (to wash)?

29. The meat must (to cook) thoroughly.

30. Next months the employees (to give) a special training.

31. I am not afraid of (to swim). I (to learn) to swim long before I joined a school sports club.

32. She (to show) the latest collection of new designs tonight.

33. British parents (to expect) to pay for their child's school uniform and items of sportswear. Sometimes they also (to pay) for music lessons and for board and lodgings on residential trips.

34. In my childhood (and it was long ago) children who (to attend) nursery school usually (to require) a packed lunch.

35. Pupils from the school said that they (to enjoy) national success in hockey, swimming, and riding. They added that all young people (to encourage) to take part in team sports.

36. Almost all of Eton's pupils (to go) on to universities, about a third of them (to welcome) by Oxford or Cambridge.

37. By the 16th century the size of Cambridge University greatly (to increase). Its total population (to include) those who (to come) to Cambridge to have fun. Very often Cambridge students (to go) on appearing before Court in London.

38. There is no clear date of Oxford foundation, but teaching (to exist) at Oxford in 1096 and (to develop) rapidly from 1167, when Henry II (to ban) English students from attending the University of Paris.

39. Eton College (to head) by a Provost and Fellows. They (to appoint) the head master. The school (to contain) 25 boys' houses. Each house (to head) by a House Master who (to select) from the more senior members of the teaching staff.

40. Very often many British parents (to prefer) to send their children to a private school. They (to have) to make financial sacrifices to do so.

Choose the right option to complete the gaps in the text.

When children are two or three years old, they sometimes go to a __41__ school, where they learn simple games and songs. Their first real school is called a __42__ school. In Britain children start this school at the age of five. The __43__ year in Britain begins in September and is divided into three __44__ Schools __45__ for the summer holiday in July. __46__ education begins at the age of about eleven, and most schools at this level are __47__ which means boys and girls study together in the same classes. In Britain education is __48__ from five to 16 years of age, but many children choose to remain at school for another two or three years after 16 to take higher exams. Most children go to __49__ schools, which are maintained by the government or local education authorities, but some children go to __50__ schools, which can be very expensive. University courses normally last three years and then students __51__, which means they receive their __52__. At university,

teaching is by __53__ (an individual lesson between a teacher and one or two students), __54__ (a class of students discussing a subject with a teacher), __55__ (when a teacher gives a prepared talk to a number of students) and of course private study. Most people who receive a university place are given a __56__ by the government to help pay their __57__ and living expenses.

41. a) primary; b) nursery; c) boarding; D) co-educational.
42. a) primary; b) graduate; c) compulsory; D) secondary.
43. a) academic; b) nursery school; c) graduate; D) co-educational.
44. a) fees; b) forms; c) degrees; D) terms.
45. a) finish; b) break up; c) over; D) run.
46. a) good; b) private; c) secondary; D) higher.
47. a) academic; b) nursery school; c) graduate; D) co-educational.
48. a) voluntary; b) forbidden; c) compulsory; D) free.
49. a) boarding; b) private; c) state; D) secondary.
50. a) primary; b) private; c) state; D) boarding.
51. a) break up; b) practice; c) graduate; D) lecture.
52. a) fees; b) tutorial; c) degree; D) certificate.
53. a) discussion; b) tutorial; c) lesson; D) lecture.
54. a) lecture; b) meeting; c) discussion; D) seminar.
55. a) lecture; b) meeting; c) discussion; D) seminar.
56. a) award; b) grant; c) certificate; D) present.
57. a) fees; b) expenditures; c) degree; D) total.

TEST 3.

Cross out the odd word or word-combination.

1. swampy, angry, stony, grassy, hilly.
2. fish and chips, black pudding, Yorkshire pudding, maple syrup, bangers and mash.
3. to forbid, to ban, to restrict, to allow.
4. silence, peace, rage, harmony.
5. notes, efforts, homework, a mistake.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. The UK is washed (by, with, on) (four, five, two) seas.
7. She always (surrounded, has been surrounded, surrounds) by the people she (is loving, loves).

8. (Need, must, have) we do all the work today? – Yes, you (need, must, have).

9. To be (successfully, successful, success) in the world, for a while both English and one's native tongue will be requirements.

10. Do you have (some, a lot of, any) experience of working with children?

11. She surprised us (with, at, by) a unique combination of (strong, strength) and (gentleness, gentle).

12. There are (a little, much, a few) sandwiches left on the table.

13. (A dormitory, an assembly hall, a campus) is defined as the grounds and buildings of a school, college, hospital or place of business.

14. You (needn't, mustn't, shouldn't) bring (anything, something, nothing) but (yourself, you, yourselves).

15. "Supper (will be, is, has been) ready by the time you (will, get, got, get) washed up," she called to him as she (dumped, was dumping, has dumped) the gravy into a bowl.

16. We're just out here enjoying (-, a, the) weather before they (are served, serve, will serve) supper.

17. "That (is smelling, smells, is tasting) (delicious, deliciously)" I complimented.

18. Kate (does, is doing, will do) a big feast here every year, and Andre (to be used, used, would) to arrange the December holiday celebration.

19. Margaret sat (in, on, at) a barstool (in, over, at) the breakfast bar, watching the maid pour tea into two mugs sitting (beside, besides) the stove.

20. Alex didn't like (highly, high, extreme) spiced food, so she (has decided, decided, was deciding) to bake Cornish game hens for the base of the meal.

22. "(Must, Should, Shall) I wrap it up for you?" asked the market man.

23. You (can, must, can't) (do, make, boil) am complete without breaking (egg, an egg, the egg).

24. (In, At, On) the train I (was sandwiched, sandwiched, will sandwich) between two very large men.

25. England is famous (for, with, by) (eats, its, it's) creams and butters and (with, by, for) (their, its) sturdy and delicious cheeses.

Open the brackets and use the correct form of the verb.

26. Kate (to cook) a birthday dinner since morning and she still (to make) some fruit salad.

27. I'm on a diet. I (to eat) nothing but bananas for the last month.

28. Students from all over the world (to attract) to the country because of its cosmopolitan landscape that (to offer) a variety of culinary tastes, flavours, aromas, and ingredients.

29. I (to go) to Jack's house but (not, to find) him in. His mother (to say) that she (not, to know) what he (to do) but (to think) he probably (to play) football.

30. All the talk tonight is about the house which he (to renovate).

31. Frank wants to shoot a film. He (to do) this so many times in his mind that he is beginning to think it really (to happen).

32. The actors (to arrive) yesterday and (to start) rehearsals early this morning.

33. Unfortunately a great deal of damage (to do) to British cuisine during the two world wars.

34. There are some dirty dishes on the table. Nick (to have) his breakfast and (not, to clear) the table yet.

35. You (to enjoy) yourself or would you like to leave now? - I (to enjoy) myself very much. I (to want) to stay to the end.

36. Although some traditional dishes such as roast beef and Yorkshire pudding (to remain) popular, there (to be) a significant shift in eating habits in Britain.

37. When I (to buy) my new house I (to ask) for a telephone. The Post Office (to tell) me to wait, but I (to wait) a year now and my phone still (not, to come).

38. My yesterday's cooking class revealed that while French dishes (to know) for their complex, and rich flavors, most French people (to eat) bread, wine and cheese daily.

39. I hope the restaurant (to sell) for a good sum of money.

40. You (to be) to the theatre lately? -Yes, I (to go) to Othello last week. - You (to like) it? -Yes, but I (not, to see) very well. I (to be) right at the back.

Choose the right option to complete the gaps in the text.

Maureen often gives dinner parties at home. She loves __41__. She lays the table: puts the __42__ in the right places, sets out the plates and puts a clean white __43__ at each place. For the meal itself, she usually gives her guests some kind of __44__ first, for example soup or melon. Next comes the __45__, which is usually meat (unless some of her guests are __46__ or if they're on a special __47__) with a

__48__ of salad. For __49__ it's usually fruit or ice-cream, and then coffee. When everyone has gone home, she must think about doing the __50__, as in the kitchen the __51__ is full of dirty __52__.

- 41. a) diet; b) entertaining; c) crockery; d) side dish.
- 42. a) dessert; b) main course; c) cutlery; d) side dish.
- 43. a) sink; b) paper; c) cutlery; d) napkin.
- 44. a) main course; b) dessert; c) starter; d) side dish.
- 45. a) main course; b) dessert; c) main course; d) side dish.
- 46. a) vegetarian; b) entertaining; c) crockery; d) cook.
- 47. a) diet; b) entertaining; c) cutlery; d) main course.
- 48. a) diet; b) dessert; c) cutlery; d) side dish.
- 49. a) side dish; b) dessert; c) starter; d) main course.
- 50. a) washing up; b) cooking; c) diet; d) cutlery.
- 51. a) refrigerator; b) crockery; c) cutlery; d) sink.
- 52. a) sink; b) crockery; c) meal; d) napkins.

TEST 4.

Cross out the odd word or word-combination.

- 1. a purse, a wallet, a banknote clip, a bank account.
- 2. detention, bonus, punishment, fine.
- 3. to rocket, to cut down, to decrease, to drop.
- 4. to miss, to gain, to lose, to waste.
- 5. expenses, costs, spending, saving.

Choose and circle the right option.

- 6. (The, a, -) mintai is a marine or brackish fish that lives between 0 and 975 m (depth, deep, deepth).
- 7. We can (hardly, hard) find great distances in (-, the) UK.
- 8. Sally ate too (many, much, little) cake and now she (feels, fills, is feeling) (sick, sickly).
- 9. I (want, can't to, won't) let (something, nothing, anything) happen (with, about, to) you.
- 10. In (-, the) Ancient Greece the coins (made, are made, were made) (from, of, with) a mixture of gold and silver.
- 11. So why did he pay (by, with, -) cash if he had a pocket full (with, of, in) credit cards?

12. (-, A, The) euro is the official currency of (-, a, the) eurozone, which consists of 19 of the 28 member states of (-, a, the) European Union.

13. How (little, many, much) money do you usually have (with, on, by) you?

14. He said I (can, am able, could) spend his money with a clear conscience.

15. Do you prefer to pay (by, -, in) cash or (by, in, -) a credit card when you (make, do, go) the shopping?

16. Even (because, though, due to) he was very (reach, rich, poor), he couldn't (allow, afford, let) to buy (so, very, such) an expensive car, so he looked for one to borrow.

17. People work (on, for, -) the Browns because they (is paid, payed, pay) (good, goodly, well).

18. The official exchange (pace, speed, rate) was twenty-seven (rouble, roubles) (for, on, to) the dollar.

19. Do you (must, should, have to) work all that time and (waste, waist, spend) a small fortune just to earn three (pound, pounds, euros) a week?

20. A good book can sometimes (to cost, cost, be cost) as (many, much, little) as a good house.

21. What are you going to do with the land if you (win, will win, won) the case? Will you invest (in, on, at) buying new agriculture machinery?"

22. You have a chance to save (yourselves, yourself), boys. Remember that you (should, have, will) spend money (on, for, -) school things only.

23. When you travel you often (must, should, have) to convert their (moneys, money) (on, in, into) the local currency.

24. He is tired (from, with, of) filing paperwork in folders all day, because it seems (for, at, to) him to be (meaningful, unmeaningful, meaningless) work.

25. He is tired (of, with, from) lifting heavy pieces of concrete all day. This work (made, has made, have made) him exhausted.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. He usually (to budget). He (to plan) his expenses since he (to be) 12 years old.

27. This year the company (to spend) only \$5,000 on uniform and phone calls. It (to save) for 2 years to buy new equipment.

28. "If you (to wake) me up early tomorrow morning, I (to help) you with the chores too," Jonathan told Alex.

29. I (to get) pocket money since I (to be) 5 years old. At the age of 12 my pocket money (to amount) for \$5 a week. Now when my demands (to grow) I get \$20.

30. To be more persuasive I (to use) the graph on the whiteboard. It (to show) how money (to spend) by three categories of Americans.

31. Last year the poor (to spend) a much larger part of their budget on basic things such as food, utilities and healthcare.

32. Look! A policeman (to put) a ticket on Tom's car. Tom will be furious when he (to see) it. He (to hate) getting parking tickets.

33. Additional material to their theatre project (to collect) next month.

34. He said that you (not, can) bathe in the rivers as they (to be) full of piranhas.

35. He is rich not because he always (to have) a lot of money but because he (to budget) all these years.

36. He never broke a promise in his life. He can (to rely) on.

37. He said that he (to translate) the article the following day.

38. I always (to help) my parents about the house for free. But my friend (to say) he should (to pay) to do such chores as baby-sitting or working in the garden.

39. Paper money (to introduce) in Song Dynasty China during the 11th century.

40. The party was really wonderful. Each guest (to welcome) by the hostess in person.

Read the text and answer the questions following it.

Jim lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, and then he got a job in the office of a big factory in another town, so he left home. He found a comfortable little flat which had two rooms, a small kitchen and a bathroom, and he lived there on his own. At first he cleaned it himself, but he did not want to have to go on doing this, so he determined to find someone else to do it instead of him. He asked a lot of his fellow workers at the factory what they did about this, and at last one of the men said, "Oh, Mrs. Roper comes and cleans my flat regularly. She washes the dishes, irons my shirts and keeps the place neat and tidy and so on. I'll introduce her to you, if you like. She's a charming old lady. She does her best, but she hasn't got much energy."

"Well, you'd better ask her to come and see me, please" Jim answered. So the next evening Mrs. Roper came to see him, and she agreed with pleasure to come to his flat every morning for an hour. After she had been working for Jim for two weeks, he looked at the mirror in his bedroom and thought, "That mirror looks very dusty. Mrs. Roper's forgotten to clean it. I can write on it

with my finger.” He wrote a message in the dust: “I’m coughing whenever I breathe because everything in this room is very dusty.”

He came home at 7 o’clock that evening, and when he had eaten his supper, he went into his bedroom and looked at the mirror. “That silly woman still hasn’t cleaned it!” he said to himself. “All it needs is a cloth!” But then he bent down and saw a bottle in front of the mirror. “I didn’t put that bottle there,” he thought. “Mrs. Roper must have left it.” He picked the bottle up and looked at it carefully. “She’s written some words on it,” he said to himself. He read the words. They were: “Cough medicine”.

41. Why did Jim leave home?

- a) Because he wanted a more comfortable flat.
- b) Because his job was in another town.

42. Who cleaned the flat?

- a) A lot of the people in the factory.
- b) Jim.

43. Why did he try to find someone else to do it?

- a) Because he did not want to do it himself.
- b) Because the people did not clean it properly.

44. How did he find someone?

- a) He asked other people.
- b) Mrs. Roper introduced someone to him.

45. How many hours a day did Mrs. Roper work for Jim?

- a) Four.
- b) One.

46. Was Jim happy with Mrs. Roper’s work?

- a) No, he was not.
- b) Yes, he was.

47. Why wasn’t Jim happy with Mrs. Roper’s work?

- a) Because he coughed whenever he breathed.
- b) Because she did not clean his bedroom properly.

48. How did Jim let Mrs. Roper know what he thought?

- a) He wrote her a message on a piece of paper.
- b) He wrote something on his mirror.

49. Was the mirror clean that evening?

- a) No, it was not.
- b) Yes, it was.

50. How did Jim know that Mrs. Roper had read his message?

- a) Because she had cleaned the mirror.
- b) Because she had left him a bottle of cough medicine.

TEST 5.

Cross out the odd word or word-combination.

1. frightful, scaring, horrifying, delightful.
2. Sunday, the afternoon, Monday morning, Easter Day.
3. conservative, innovative, traditional, conventional.
4. Russians, Italians, Chinese, Mexicans.
5. opportunity, chance, ability, challenge.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. An example of (pantomime, comedy, drama) is an actor knocking into the air, pretending to be knocking (in, over, on) a door.

7. I've taken the paintings (below, down, off). A local museum (asked, has asked, will ask) me to lend them for the autumn exhibition. Last year the paintings (to present) at the international arts forum in (the, -, a) Hague.

8. The biggest island (to, by, on) the south (of, from) Great Britain is (the, -) Isle of Wight.

9. Yesterday she stayed (on, up, off) till midnight to watch a film. When the clock (to strike) twelve, she (to touch) the pillow and (to fall) asleep.

10. It's important to protect your skin (away, from, of) the (harmless, harmful, unharmed) effects of (-, a, the) sun.

11. These interesting traditions of celebrating (the, -, a) Christmas have been (around, about, above) (for, since, from) many centuries.

12. In a fortnight she (will can, will be able, may) to go down to the garden.

13. Karsten (is, has been, will be) a very (experiencing, experienced, experience) ski instructor since he (started, will start, has started) working here 5 years ago.

14. (A lot of, much, very) people put (on, off, up) messages on their refrigerators.

15. This book is dedicated (to, for, -) my daughter. She (has been, was been) a great source of inspiration for me. That's why my book appears to be (amuse, amusing, amused) and so interesting to read.

16. Good predominates (on, above, over) evil in many literary works.

17. It's time to go (back, against, forward) to work now.

18. I see (no, so, any) reason why this holiday should ever (forget, be forgotten, to be forgotten). It brings (so, such, too) much joy.

19. He (joined, has joined) the army (since, by, when) he was eighteen.

20. My parents came to the airport to see me (away, far, off). My mum (have, was having, had) intent not to cry but she did not manage to control her (feelings, fillings, fallings).

21. So why should we (listen, hear, follow) to what they say? They always (make, do, pronounce) New Year's resolutions to start a new life. But normally they don't care (about, of, for) promises.

22. "Let's (to go, go) to town and celebrate the day. That day 10 years ago I (was introduced, introduced, was introducing) to your parents. Luckily we don't live next door (to, with, by) them." Marita said.

23. She encouraged me to listen (careful, careless, carefully) (to, -, with) what country people were talking about. And I (had to, have to, can) follow every word of their yesterday's conversation.

24. She (gathered, gethered) her things (togather, together) and left. The taxi was waiting (to, for, -) her outside.

25. They saw (in, with, after) the New Year with dancing and fireworks. They (were following, have been following) the custom for 20 years. This day (-, a, the) sky over London blows (up, off, with) millions of lights.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. There (to be) little enough to celebrate recently.

27. Ann is a social worker. She (to work) with the elderly and disabled for 15 years. She (to dedicate) her life to helping others.

28. The seven figures (to join) their hands in agreement as soon as the contract (to discuss). Yes, yesterday's negotiations were very efficient.

29. The wedding of Prince William and Catherine Middleton on 29 April 2011 (to make) an extra bank holiday.

30. Tomorrow (to be) the forty-year anniversary of our parents' marriage, and we (to make) resolutions a few years ago to go to their place every year at the same time.

31. Last year their anniversary (to celebrate) by the whole family with a big event. A lot of famous people (to invite).

32. Valentine's Day also (to call) Saint Valentine's Day or the Feast of Saint Valentine. It is an annual holiday which (to celebrate) on February 14.

33. The central part of the celebrations was a fire. It (to make) on a bank of a river. The oil wooden wheel (to set) on to symbolize the sun.

34. In this part of the country scones usually (to serve) with thick clotted cream. Dairy farms always (to provide) local bakeries with high-quality milk products.

35. Jane's letter said that she (to take) a unique opportunity to celebrate New Year in China.

36. Valentine thought that it (to be) unfair for young soldiers to be single.

37. The Emperor decided that single men (to make) better soldiers.

38. Granny remembered that she (to put) small Christmas gifts into her old chest-of-drawers.

39. Mary was surprised that Lily (to be going) to throw a party the following week-end.

40. Years ago young girls (to collect) plants and herbs that has special magic.

Read the text and do the tasks following it.

Mary was blind at birth. Doctors during those years had been unable to do anything to correct the situation and although her parents lived in anguish, not being able to see was normal for her. After years of training to live in a dark world, Mary got a job and moved into her own flat. Several years later the doctors she occasionally visited for check-ups told her that a new technique had been found. This technique could restore her sight. One would think that Mary would have jumped at the possibility to see, but actually she was not at all happy about this situation. She had never seen anything before. She had established a life for herself in a world without sight and the thought of changing this lifestyle was frightening. She was more frightened of seeing than of not.

41. The best TITLE for his passage is ____.

a) Living with Blindness.

b) Fear of Blindness.

c) The Desire to See.

d) A Biography of Mary.

e) Problems with Doctors.

42. Being able to see was ____.

a) something Mary had not expected.

b) what Mary wanted.

c) a welcome surprise for Mary.

d) what Mary was accustomed to.

e) not necessary for our lives.

43. According to the passage, Mary's inability to see was ____.

a) a handicap caused by her doctors.

b) what had upset her.

c) present when she has been born.

- d) what had caused her to move into her own flat.
- e) preventing her from a normal life.

TEST 6.

Cross out the odd word or word-combination.

- 1. a steering wheel, the motorway, pedals, a handbrake.
- 2. antibiotics, a daffodil, an iris, a camellia.
- 3. a contest, a promenade, a competition, a sports event.
- 4. to feel, to notice, to taste, to understand.
- 5. species, means, works, binoculars.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. Greenland is ten times (as large as, so large as, such large as) Great Britain.

7. In the UK real eggs (had been used, were used, are used) before they (had been replaced, were replaced, are replaced).

8. Pancake Day is always (on, in, -) a Tuesday (on, in, at) February or March. On this day many eat pancakes, a thin, flat cake that (are made, made, are making) in a pan.

9. (The famouser, The much more famous, The most famous) pancake race takes place in a town called Olney. People say that Olney (was celebrating, celebrated, has been celebrating) pancake races since 1445!

10. The historian said that the game (is played, was played, played) there 200 years (ago, before, after). In his article he wrote that people (knew, know, have known) very (few, a little, little) about the history of the game.

11. Blossom by blossom the spring begins. It fills the garden (with, in, -) flowers and trees making it a place to escape (of, away, from) the cares of the world.

12. What can be better than a walk (across, along, by) a beautiful garden, a ride (in, on, by) a steam train and a chance to see the Beaulieu river?

13. For many Highland games festival (attention, attendees, attraction), (more memorable, too memorable, the most memorable) of all the events is the massing of the pipe bands. Music at Highland games (is including, includes, include) fiddling, harp circles and Celtic bands.

14. (A single carriageway, a double carriageway) is a road that consists (from, of, between) two parallel roads, so that traffic travelling in opposite directions (separates, is separated) by a central strip of land.

15. British people drive (from, on, in) the left-hand side of the road. This custom goes (back, against, forward) centuries when people (carried, carry) swords to protect (themselves, themselves).

16. The lights turned (-, by, in) green, but I couldn't get into first (gear, brake, hedge).

17. What (a, -, the) shame. Sometimes one does wrong and you can't help (to laugh, laughing, laugh) (to, above, at) him.

18. Does it also make you feel (well, goodly, good) when you can sort (off, away, out) a misunderstanding (among, between, over) yourself and a good friend?

19. They no longer (advertising, advertisement, advertise) alcohol or cigarettes (at) sporting events.

20. (A hedge, a motorway, a highway) is a row of bushes growing (closely, close) together, often used to divide land into (separately, separate) areas.

21. The BBC spokesman suggested (holding, to hold, to take part) children's pancake race.

22. Lionel and Edmund, who (has passed, has been passing, passed) away (at, on, in) 2009 aged 93, (awarded, were awarding, were awarded) the highest possible honour (from, in, on) recognition of their achievements – (the, a, -) Victoria Medal of Honour.

23. Father and son (described, were describing, were described) as "bankers by hobby, and gardeners by profession" and . Their Exbury legacy today (enjoyed, is enjoyed, enjoys) by an annual 100,000 plus visitors from all corners of (-, the, a) world.

24. (Since, from, for) 1967 the festival (hosted, has hosted, was hosted) some of (the weldest, better, the best) street theatre, musicians, comedians, artists and writers working in the region, nationally and internationally.

25. Ashbourne Royal Shrovetide Football (will start, is starting, starts) (in, on, at) 2pm each day where the ball (is thrown, throws, is throwed) up from Shawcroft carpark.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. The organizers of the festival said that the idea of inviting a famous pop star (to reject) if the local authorities (not, to find) a substantial amount of money within three days.

27. The wearing of front seat belts (to make) mandatory for motorists in 1983.

28. They (to travel) along a narrow country lane which (to border) by hedges, stone walls and grassy banks of rivers. Suddenly Mary saw a hare and screamed.

29. Road signs well (not, maintain) in this part of the country and the coverage is not complete. The road sign "Watch for falling rocks" that we saw yesterday (to lie) in the bushes.

30. Either you (to help) Meriline to move a new apartment next week or she (to have) to hire people to carry all the things she (to possess). It's not good if you (to let) her down.

31. She said that they (to advertise) that the position (to be) open.

32. He added that he (to get) a task to challenge my sporting abilities. I was sure that my coach (to invite) him to come to the event.

33. We said that we (to be) happy to take part in Christmas celebrations. My dad used to tell me that the family (to have) family get-togethers for many years in a row. We admitted that it (not, to be) good to break with these long-living traditions.

34. My parents explained to me they (to feel) really happy if I (to win) the contest that (to hold) the following week by the city's sport centre.

35. Elisabeth exclaimed that the day (to bring) her much joy and meetings with interesting people. She also said that she (to attract) by a diversified program of the forum.

36. The program producer said that his assistants (to try) to contact the participants of the event at that moment.

37. Not all the necessary things (to buy) for our trip that's why the departure (to postpone).

38. The headmaster promised that he (to support) the students' initiative to fix Friday as a jeans day. He said that if the students (to study) well he (to allow) them to wear jeans on Fridays.

39. Miss Whirlpool reminded them that the school (to collect) money for charity 5 months before.

40. I consulted the doctor and he was sure that Per (to recover) right then but it (to take) time for him to become 100% healthy. It was on condition that he (not, to run) the race if his right foot (to hurt) him.

Read the text and do the tasks following it.

The child followed his grandmother into the garden. As they walked slowly towards the little building in the back the child heard strange noises and suddenly stopped. The grandmother turned and laughed warmly at her

grandson's frightful expression. He had never been this close to animals before and was too young to recognize the sounds he heard. She handed him the bowl she had been carrying in her hand and picked him up. In the safety of her arms he relaxed and together, they entered the coop to feed the chickens.

41. The child was frightened of ____.

- a) the building at the back of the garden.
- b) the animal noises from the coop.
- c) the chickens.
- d) his grandmother's laughter.
- e) the bowl in his grandmother's hands.

42. The grandmother picked up her grandson ____.

- a) so that she could walk quicker.
- b) to reassure him.
- c) so he would not run away.
- d) because he could no longer walk.
- e) to show him the coop.

43. They were going ____.

- a) to feed the chickens.
- b) to relax in the garden.
- c) to take some exercise.
- d) to see what the noise was about.
- e) to get the bowl.

TEST 7.

Cross out the odd word or word-combination.

- 1. techno, rock, R&B, country, fiction.
- 2. gentle, depressing, sentimental, touching.
- 3. interested in, fond of, indifferent to, keen on.
- 4. frequently, never, hardly, seldom.
- 5. Moscow Virtuosi, Metallica, Nirvana, Eagles.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. She has a positive attitude (to, at, in) work. She doesn't mind (to work, working) overtime since it brings her not only (moneys, money) but the feeling of importance and neediness.

7. My dad listens (-, for, to) nothing (but, because, never) country music. He is really (into, in, at) it.

8. Country music is a genre of popular music that (originated, has originated, was originated) in (-, the) United States in (a, -, the) 1920s.

9. When I work (at, on, with) the computer, I need some soft music (on, behind, in) the background. And if I (hear, am hearing, listen) something very special which sounds (well, good, goodly) (on, to, in) my ear, I listen to this track over and over.

10. As she sprinkled the cool water on (her, -, a) face, the (strength, strongly) returned to her legs.

11. He plays (the, -, a) guitar very professionally even though he never (attended, was attended, has attended) music classes. His everyday life was busy (in, with, -) playing (the, -, in) with his classmates.

12. It's a (old beautiful big round Italian oak brown dining; beautiful big old round brown Italian oak dining; round old beautiful big oak brown Italian dining) table.

13. She (admires, admired, is admired) (about, by, for) her (gold, golden) (hairs, hair) and (metal, metallic) blue eyes.

14. The Beatles (have been, were, was) an English rock band, formed in Liverpool (at, -, in) 1960. They became (wide, broadly, widely) regarded as the foremost and most (influenced, influential, influencing) act of the rock era.

15. (In, On, At) a very young age he debuted (on, at, in) the stage. After his first performance his talent (was speaking, was spoken, spoke) about a lot.

16. (A celebrity, a contest, a dilemma) is a person who works (hardly, hard) all his life to become known, then wears (a, the, -) dark glasses to avoid being recognized.

17. She is a/an (dramatic, young, intelligent, English; young, intelligent, English, dramatic; young, intelligent, dramatic, English;) actress.

18. A news presenter is a person (whose, who, which) presents news (while, during, on) a news program in the format of a television show, on the radio or (-, a, the) Internet.

19. My brother can't (stand, sit, run) heavy metal. He says this music sounds (like, as) a clash of noise to him. But I really enjoy (it's, its, there's) thumping basslines, crunchy riffs and extended lead guitar solos.

20. The winner will get two tickets (to, on, for) (-, a, the) "All Stars" night club. Call (to, at, -) us now!

21. He (has been frightening, has frightening, was frightened) the Opera management for many years and regularly (was taken, has been taking, took) money from them.

22. They (married, had married) a month after they (had met, met). People say that Kate felt sorry (to, about, for) Nick and (accepted, expected, accented) his proposal.

23. I knew that I (will, would, shall) never again meet anything or anybody who (will, would, shall) inspire to go on with the experiment.

24. When he saw Caroline, he fell (at, in, on) love (to, with) her but he didn't show (himself, themselves, his) to her.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

25. On 21 June 2008 Elton (to perform) his 200th show in Caesars Palace. Two months later he said that his tour (to begin) soon and (to continue) for at least two more years.

26. Cher (to name) the number-one dance artist of 1999 by Billboard. At the 1999 World Music Awards, she (to receive) the Legend Award for her "lifelong contribution to the music industry".

27. Harrison (to die) from metastatic lung cancer in November 2001. McCartney and Starr (to perform) at the Concert for George. The event (to organize) by Eric Clapton and Harrison's widow, Olivia.

28. Sir Thomas Jones is a Welsh singer who (to know) by his stage name Tom Jones. He (to become) one of the most popular vocalists in the 1960-s. Since then, he (to sing) many forms of popular music – pop, rock, R&B, show tunes, country, dance, soul music and gospel.

29. After ABBA (to disband), Andersson and Ulvaeus (to achieve) success writing music for the stage. Lyngstad and Fältskog (to pursue) solo careers with mixed success.

30. In October 2015 it (to announce) Elton John (to release) his 32nd studio album 6 months later. It (to produce) by T-Bone Burnett and was a big success.

31. Cher (to win) a number of awards. Throughout her career, she (to sell) 100 million records worldwide.

32. After performances in Japan and China in 2006, the Rolling Stones (to take) a scheduled break. During this break Keith Richards (to hospitalize) for cranial surgery after a fall from a tree on Fiji, where (was) on holiday.

33. Elton John (to raise) in the Pinner area of London. He (to learn) to play the piano at an early age, and by 1962 (to form) Bluesology.

34. The Eurovision Song Contest sometimes popularly (to call) Eurovision. The contest (to broadcast) every year for sixty years, since its inauguration in 1956.

35. Jones (to award) an OBE in 1999 and (to receive) a knighthood from Queen Elizabeth II for services to music in 2006.

36. Robbie Williams (to be) born 13 February 1974. Williams is an English singer, songwriter and actor. He (to be) a member of the pop group Take That from 1990 to 1995 and again from 2009 to 2012. He also (to have) commercial success as a solo artist.

37. On February 11, 2012, Houston (to find) dead in her guest room at the Beverly Hilton. The official report showed that she accidentally (to drown) in the bathtub. Heart disease and cocaine use (to list) by the police as contributing factors.

38. Williams (to sell) more than 75 million records worldwide which (to make) him one of the best-selling artists of all time.

39. Williams (to receive) a record seventeen Brit Awards. In 2004 he (to induct) into the UK Music Hall of Fame.

Read the text and complete the tasks following it.

The rose is the first thing that comes into the minds of most people when they hear the word flower. The rose has been known throughout the Northern Hemisphere as far back as literature records. The name for the rose is almost the same in every European language. But the Europeans are not the only people to have given this flower importance. Writers and poets of ancient civilizations such as the Persians and Chinese also praised the flower. Dried roses have even been found in Egyptians tombs.

Complete the sentences choosing the right option.

40. The rose _____.

- a) is a flower that has been known to only a few lucky civilizations.
- b) has been written about on Egyptian tombs.
- c) is the first flower known to people.
- d) has been treasured by all civilizations.
- e) can be found in only certain areas of the world.

41. We know that ancient civilizations prized the rose because _____.

- a) the Persians wrote about it.
- b) poets have praised it.

- c) the Egyptians buried them.
- d) nor-them writers mention it.
- e) it is referred to in the earliest forms of literature.

42. The best TITLE for this passage is _____.

- a) A Rose by Any Name.
- b) Roses and Man's History.
- c) The Universal Flower.
- d) The Ancients and the Rose.
- e) Literature and Roses.

43. Read the text and choose the right option to express its idea.

One of our classmates fell ill, and was taken to hospital. In three months he was out and about, but lagged behind the pupils with his studying. He asked many pupils to help him, nobody came to his rescue, but me. After that we became friends.

- a) Facts are stubborn things.
- b) Experience is the mother of wisdom.
- c) Live and learn.
- d) Everything is good in its season.
- e) A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Read the text and complete the sentences following it.

In 1924 Thomas Watson Sr. changed the name of his company to International Business Machines. The company produced many types of electronic machines. In 1952, Watson's son, Thomas Jr. became the head of the company and proceeded to manufacture their first computers. This first computer was produced for scientists. Many other forms of the computer were produced and in 1981 this firm marketed its first personal computer. Unfortunately, this world known and respected company, better known as IBM, is now like many other companies: in financial difficulty.

44. A good title for this passage is _____.

- a) Thomas Watson Sr. and Jr.
- b) Financial Difficulties
- c) IBM: Yesterday and Today
- d) The First Computer
- e) Electronic Machines

45. IBM's first personal computer _____.
a) was manufactured for scientists.
b) caused financial difficulties for the company.
c) was created by Thomas Jr.
d) was produced after other types of computers had been marketed.
e) made the company world known.
46. IBM _____.
a) was the first company to produce personal computers.
b) went bankrupt in recent years.
c) belongs to a family of scientists.
d) has been around since 1952.
e) is the only company to produce personal computers.

TEST 8.

Cross out the odd word or word-combination.

1. to joke, to grieve, to laugh, to smile.
2. a novelist, a detective, a crime, a criminal.
3. an Englishman, a German, a Frenchman, a Dutchman.
4. a TV reporter, a playwright, a scriptwriter, an author.
5. Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets, the Lord of the Rings, Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban, Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. (A fiction, A fairy tale, A novel) is a children's story in which magical things happen.
7. The longest Belarusian river is almost twice (such long as, as long as, so long as) the UK's longest river.
8. This example (clear, purely, clearly) illustrates why you (should, can, should to) avoid using the abbreviations which meaning you are not sure (in, about, of).
9. Archie kept us (amused, amusing, amuse) (with, at, by) his stories. (Amused, amusing) anecdotes and jokes attracted attention of the (audition, audience).
10. The question of who is (of, on, in) charge is of outstanding (important, importance, significant).

11. In his works, Yakub Kolas (knew, was known, known) (for, from, by) his sympathy (with, in, towards) the ordinary Belarusian peasantry. This was (evidently, evident) in his pen name 'Kolas', meaning 'ear of grain' in (Belarusian, the Belarusian, Belarusian language).

12. After about six (o'clock, hours) on the beach the island got pretty (bore, bored, boring).

13. In (the five book, the book five, the fifth book) Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix, Harry (have to, is able, must) confront the newly (resurfacing, resurfaced) Voldemort.

14. As a child, Rowling often (has written, wrote, was written) fantasy (story, storyes, stories) which she frequently (reads, was read, read) to her sister.

15. The Harry Potter novels are mainly directed (to, in, at) a young adult audience. The stories (tell, said, are told) from a third person.

16. A. Christie is best known for the 66 detective novels and 14 short story collections (who, that, whose) she (has written, was writing, wrote) under her own name.

17. He felt (boring, bore, bored) at the exhibition. There were (no, some, any) (interested, interesting) paintings but (neither, none, no) of them impressed him.

18. She performed (outstanding, outstandingly, outcoming) well in her examinations.

19. I was really (fascinated, fascinating) to see Alex after such a long time of his stay abroad.

20. Vasil Bykau is the most (wide, broadly, widely) read Belarusian writer. During (the, -, a) Soviet period, his works (were translated, have been translated, translated) into most major languages of the world.

21. Many of his plays (published, were published) in editions of varying quality and accuracy (for, while, during) his lifetime.

22. He died (of, from, in) a heart attack (at, in, on) the age of 71. His last words (directed, were directed, were directing) toward his wife: "You are wonderful."

23. Holmes (is known, knows, knew) (with, for) a proficiency with observation, forensic science, and (logic, logical, logistics) reasoning.

24. (A, -, The) Guinness Book of World Records lists A. Christie as (the best-selling, the best-sailed, well selling) novelist of all time.

25. (Its, It's) (fascinated, fascinating) to see how the sky (changes, is changing) (it's, its) colour.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. You (to finish) this book or shall I take it back to the library?

27. Rowling (to live) a “rags to riches” life story, in which she (to progress) from living on state benefits to multi-millionaire status within five years.

28. Rowling (to work) as a researcher and bilingual secretary for Amnesty International when she (to get) the idea for the Harry Potter series.

29. Holmes said that he first (to develop) his methods of deduction as an undergraduate.

30. In the 20th and 21st centuries, his works repeatedly (to adapt) and (to rediscover) by new movements in scholarship and performance.

31. Kostya (to skim) through a brief description of the flood in the book, and said: “I must (to remark) that there really never (to be) a flood such as (to describe) here.”

32. Susanna (to marry) a physician and Judith (to marry) a vintner two months before Shakespeare’s death.

33. His plays remain highly popular, they constantly (to study), (to perform), and (to reinterpret) in diverse cultural and political contexts throughout the world.

34. The Nobel Prize ceremonies (to take) place annually in Stockholm, Sweden, except for the peace prize which (to hold) in Oslo.

35. Pushkin fatally (to wound) in a duel with Georges-Charles de Heeckeren d’Anthès who (to attempt) to seduce the poet’s wife.

36. Nomination forms (to send) by the Nobel Committee to about 3,000 individuals, usually in September the year before the prizes (to award). These individuals are generally prominent academics who (to work) in a relevant area.

37. Shakespeare (to be) born and brought up in Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire. At the age of 18, he (to marry) Anne Hathaway, with whom he (to have) three children

38. C.Doyle (to send) to the Jesuit preparatory school at the age of nine. He then (to go) on to Stonyhurst College. From 1875 to 1876, he (to educate) at the Jesuit school Stella Matutina in Feldkirch.

39. In 1801 Byron (to send) to Harrow, where he (to remain) until July 1805.

40. By the time A.Pushkin (to finish) school in Tsarskoe Selo near Saint Petersburg, his talent already widely (to recognize) within the Russian literary scene.

Read the text and complete the sentences following it.

Although all spiders kill their prey by injecting them with poison, only a few are dangerous enough to cause people or large animals any harm. The poison of the spider is injected by way of the pair of powerful fangs it possesses. Their venom is injected into its prey and for most insects and sometimes small animals, it is fatal. The most dangerous spiders are the black widow spiders. The European black widow can cause serious illness in a human victim whereas the North American black widow is known to have caused the death of people on several occasions.

41. Most spiders _____.

- a) can cause the death of people.
- b) inject poison with their fangs.
- c) eat widow spiders.
- d) are found in Europe and America.
- e) are of the family of the black widow.

42. The venom of the spider _____.

- a) will kill any animal.
- b) is powerful against fangs of insects.
- c) is deadly to most insects and small animals.
- d) effects large animals quicker than small.
- e) has human victims as well as others.

43. The black widow spiders _____.

- a) are only dangerous when they are found in Europe..
- b) are fatal to all.
- c) have poison in their venom.
- d) have a much stronger poison in their venom than other types of spiders.
- e) usually causes illnesses in Europeans.

44. Choose the right sentence to fill in the gap in the text.

It was about midday when they came to a small village. They had been driving for over five hours and felt a little tired. _____ It had been converted from a nineteenth century house. They enjoyed the food and were very pleased with the service.

- a) The hotel they stayed in was extremely uncomfortable.
- b) The restaurant was very disappointing.
- c) The people were very friendly and invited them to their homes.

- d) They decided to rest and have lunch at the restaurant by the road side there.
- e) All the passengers on the bus were asleep.

TEST 9.

Cross out the odd word or word-combination.

1. fascinating, plain, picturesque, marvelous.
2. hate, fancy, enjoy, like.
3. sitcoms, dramas, fantasy, scenery.
4. Mary's film collection, a boy's film collection, the girls' film collection, the sister's film collection.
5. disappointing, gripping, exciting, interesting.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. For the first twenty years of motion picture history (the most, most) silent films were (a few, little, very) minutes in (length, long, width). Then (silence, silent) films reached greater (complexion, complexity, complication) and length in (the, -, a) early 1910's.

7. The (most earliest, earliest, earlier) and most affluent film companies were (the, a, -) Warner Brothers Pictures, Paramount, RKO, Metro Goldwin Meyer, and 20th Century Fox, each of (it, whom, who) owned (it's, his, their) own film (producement, produce, production) sets and studios.

8. In 2011 Omar Sy (starred, plotted, was stared) in "The Intouchables", playing a streetwise young man who (becomes, is becoming, become) the personal care (assistance, assistant, assisting) to a wealthy quadriplegic.

9. She fancies (hers, herself, herself) as (the other, other, another) Madonna.

10. She's gorgeous! I wouldn't mind (to look, being looked, looking) like that!

11. I remember (to see, seeing) her acting in "Notting Hill". I have never stopped (admiring, to admire) her talent.

12. "Pretty Woman" was (wide, widely, high) (successless, successful, success) at the box office and became one of the (high-grossing, higher-grossing, highest-grossing) films of 1990.

13. The dress is a (stunning, stunned) (creator, create, creation) in green, gold, and white.

14. I don't mind (to drive, driving) if you're (tiring, tire, tired).

15. The film is one of (the popularest, popular, the most popular) films of all time; it saw (the most high, the highest, higher) number of ticket sales in (-, a, the) US ever for a romantic comedy.

16. (-, At, In) the 1960s and 70s, (Italy, Italian, Italians) filmmakers developed (the, a) number of horror films collectively (knew, knowing, known) as giallo.

17. The view from my bedroom window was absolutely (breathlosing, breathtaking, violent).

18. Turn that music (low, on, down). It's driving me (crazy, crazily, most crazy).

19. Monica Bellucci (was beginning, began) modelling at age 13 by posing for a local photo (enthusiasm, enthusiast). In 1988, Bellucci (has moved, moved, has been moved) to Milan where she (was signed, was a signature, signed) with Elite Model Management.

20. A new era in film history began with the (introduction, introduce, introducement) of sound into film.

21. Betty (is adoring, adores) her (grandchilids, grandchildren). And they adore (trying, to try, try) to put her out of temper.

22. Sophie Marceau (was selected, is selected, elected) to be on the jury for the main competition section of the 2015 Cannes Film Festival.

23. The news program says that 31 people (have been injured, were injured, injured) in violent incidents (throughout, in, on) the day.

24. Oscar winner Kate Winslet (starred, has starred) in (the, a) number of acclaimed films. She (has gained, gained) fame in the blockbuster.

25. Her acting talent always (has placed, was placed, placed) her on (-, the, a) top of the listing in Hollywood.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. By 1911 Italian cinema (to give) birth to the avant-garde movement. Very few films (to survive) from that period, but their influence (to feel) across Europe.

27. I don't mind (to admit) that I was really (to scare).

28. The history of film (to begin) in the 1890s, when motion picture cameras (to invent) and film production companies (to start) to be established.

29. In the 20th century Indian cinema (to become) a global enterprise. Indian cinema (to find) markets in over 90 countries where films from India (to screen).

30. By the late 1970s Italian cinema (to establish) an international reputation as a creator of violent horror films.

31. Yesterday's riots (to end) in the violent deaths of three teenagers.

32. During the early 20th century cinema (to gain) popularity across India's population. Tickets (to make) affordable to the common man at a low price.

33. I (to take) my friend to a murder trial the other day. - Who (to be) tried? - A man called Bill Sykes. - Was he acquitted? - I don't know. They still (to listen) to the evidence when we (to leave).

34. When he (to awake) she (sit) by the window. She (to look) at something in the street, but when he (to call) her she (to turn) and (to smile) at him.

35. You (to see) today's paper? - No, anything interesting (to happen)? - Yes, two convicted murderers (to escape) from the prison down the road.

36. I don't fancy our chances of (to get) a ticket this late.

37. When I (to arrive) at the station Mary (to wait) for me. She (to wear) a blue dress and (to look) very pretty. As soon as she (to see) me she (wave) and (to shout) something, but I couldn't hear what she (to say) because everybody (to make) such a noise.

38. He wants to know when the final decision about the film (to take). The activities of the producers and their delays already much (to speak) about.

39. The 2000's (to be) an era of immense change in the movie and technology industries. More change (to come) soon. What new innovations the future (to bring) us? Only time (to tell).

40. Yesterday the court (to hear) how she and her lover (to plan) a plot to kill her husband.

41. Choose the right sentence to fill in the gap in the text.

Smoking can be an expensive habit. _____. Since smoke has a bad smell, smokers often find that their clothes need to be cleaned more frequently, and this too is expensive.

- a) In many countries cigarettes are not advertised.
- b) It is also hazardous to your health.
- c) It can give one a "smoker's cough."
- d) The price of cigarettes or tobacco is not the only expense smokers incur.
- e) Governments should take steps to prevent smoking in public places.

42. Select the sentence which gives a summary of the passage.

However much we may complain about the number of advertisements there are in a newspaper, the fact remains that without advertisements there would be no newspapers. It's the advertisements that finance the newspapers and make it possible for us to buy them cheaply.

a) The larger the circulation of a newspaper is, the greater is its need for good advertisements.

b) Newspapers print so many advertisements that there is not much space left for the real news.

c) Nowadays all newspapers spend a great deal of money on advertising.

d) It is generally agreed that it is profitable for large companies to advertise regularly in the newspapers.

e) Advertisements are essential to newspapers, without them they could not be produced economically.

43. Find the appropriate question for the following answer.

Cinderella is sitting alone by the fire-place in her old dress. She is unhappy. Her stepmother and her sisters have gone to the King's palace. The guests are dancing and listening to the beautiful music. They are happy. Cinderella wants to be at the party too, but she is not allowed.

a) Why is Cinderella unhappy?

b) What is Cinderella going to do?

c) Where have her relatives gone?

d) Is Cinderella happy?

e) What is king doing?

TEST 10.

Cross out the odd word or word-combination.

1. spectacles, means, jeans, tights.

2. Steven Spielberg, Johannes Sebastian Bach, Sergio Leone, Francis Ford Coppola.

3. a music band, a pop group, a church choir, a local gang.

4. spectacular, amazing, disastrous, attractive.

5. minor, important, significant, major.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. Bach (wrote, has written, has been writing) universal masterpieces in every genre, including the 6 finest concerti grossi ever written which (are nicknamed, nicknamed) the Brandenburg Concerti.

7. Emily Blunt (has managed, managed, is managed) four Golden Globe nominations in movies without getting on the Academy's shortlist once.

8. In the 1960s new film genres (created, were created, were creating): action, (musicians, musicals), documentaries, (social, socially) statement films, comedies, westerns, and (horrified, horror, horrifying) movies.

9. A. Christie's novels (have been sold, was sold, were selling) roughly 2 billion copies.

10. (Weather, Whether) it's a family excursion (if, and, or) just one person's journey, Russian (households, persons, companies) will sit down for (a little, a few, couple) minutes before the trip to (ward, protect) against bad luck.

11. (-, The) Nile is a major north-flowing river in (-, the, a) northeastern Africa, generally regarded as (the, -, much) longest river in (-, the, whole) world.

12. On the counter (lay, lied, laid) some (slicing, sliced) cucumber, some (peaces, pieces) of (drying, dried) black bread, and some (fishes, fish), chopped up small, all smelling very (badly, worse, bad).

13. Emily Blunt (is becoming, became, has become) one of the most (respecting, respect, respected) actresses of her generation.

14. Her choice of (library, librarian) books was telling; the young girl was (fascinating, fascinated) (at, by, about) a (variety, varied, variable) of subjects and was reading (far, higher, high) above her grade level.

15. In Denmark if, by the time you turn 25, you're (unmarried, unmarried), your friends ambush you (by, with) a cinnamon shower all day. And if you're still (single, alone) at 30, they cover you (with, by, in) pepper.

16. With the (advancement, advanced, advancing) of technology and the (population, popularity, popularization) of the Internet, western culture (spreaded, has spread, spread) its influence (on, over, to) various parts of the globe.

17. They gave Anna (-, the, a) guitar for Christmas. She is very good at playing (the, -, a) guitar. On (the, a, -) whole, she is (the, -, a) very gifted girl.

18. In Austria, Fingerhakeln - or competitive finger-pulling - is a serious sport. Finger-athletes aim to drag their opponent (along, across, on) the table (with, by, into) just the finger. Fingerhakeln also (plays, is playing, is played) in Bavaria in Germany.

19. (Because, But, Although) a rock opera still (considers, is considered, is considering) a musical, it (is referred, refers, have referred) to as an opera since everything practically (is sung, is singing, sings).

20. Franz Liszt's piano works are probably the most difficult (peaces, pieces, parts) of music for any instrument. Even veteran professionals (cancel, deny, refuse) to play No. 5, "Feux Follets."

21. Meg Ryan married (to, -, with) actor Dennis Quaid (on, in, -) February 14, 1991. They (say, are saying, are said) to have fallen in love during the shooting of their second film together.

22. Theatre of the United Kingdom (is playing, plays, is played) an important part (at, in) British culture. The UK (has had, is having, had) a brilliant tradition of theatre since the Renaissance.

23. Jill had lived by (itself, herself, her) before (her, hers) marriage, but now she was happy with her husband in (their, theirs) new house which (her, hers) husband had built (him, himself, itself).

24. Indian cinema recently (to begin) influencing (-, in, at) Western musical films. B. Luhrmann stated that his successful musical film Moulin Rouge! (inspired, was inspiring, was inspired) (with, by) Bollywood musicals.

25. (Myself, Mine, My) I never read best-sellers on (-, the, a) principle. It's a good rule of (-, the, a) thumb. If the masses (will like, are liking, like) it, then I'm sure that I won't.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. During the 1950s and 1960s many major British playwrights (to begin) their careers with the BBC, or (to have) works adapted for radio.

27. Andrew Lloyd Webber's musicals (to dominate) the UK for a number of years and (to travel) to Broadway in New York.

28. Schubert (to love) songs the most, and (to write) them so quickly that as soon as he (to finish) with one, he (to throw) it to the floor and (to grab) another sheet of paper to start another.

29. In an interview, Hanks said he always (to like) space. He told the magazine that he (to build) plastic models of rockets when he (to be) a child.

30. Nicole was sure that right then her life (to change) since she really (to enjoy) taking part in that advertising campaign. She was sorry that her parents (not, to be) able to watch her performance on TV.

31. I don't feel well enough to go to the station to meet him. - I (to meet) him for you. But how I (to recognize) him? - He's small and fair, and he (to wear) a black and white school cap.

32. Conan Doyle often said that Holmes (to inspire) by the real-life figure of Joseph Bell, a surgeon at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, whom Doyle (to work) for as a clerk.

33. "Give this message to your teachers as soon as you (to come) to school," said his mother. - "All right", said the boy running out. "I (to be) sure it (to be) still in his pocket when he (to get) home tonight," said his father.

34. A traffic warden just (to stick) a parking ticket to my windscreen when I (to come) back to the car. I (to try) to persuade him to tear it up but he (to refuse).

35. I (to meet) Paul at the university. We (to be) both in the same year. He (to study) law, but he (not, to be) very interested in it and (to spend) most of his time practicing the flute.

36. When I (to look) through your books I (to notice) that you have a copy of "Murder in the Cathedral".

37. Franz Joseph Haydn (to write) 340 hours of music, more than any other composer. He himself (to say) on his deathbed, "I just (to figure) out how to use the winds."

38. Verdi's operatic output (to include) 28 operas, many of which contain arias that (to make) their ways into popular culture and become mainstays.

39. The Swedish Film Institute (to found) in 1963 to support and develop the Swedish film industry. Since then it (to support) Swedish filmmaking and (to give) grants for production, distribution and public showing of Swedish films in Sweden.

40. In September 1996 Kate Winslet (to begin) filming James Cameron's Titanic. Gwyneth Paltrow (to consider) for the role. When she (to turn) it down, Winslet (to campaign) heavily for it.

Put the correct form of the word in brackets into the blank.

41. The results were very strange! In fact, they were _____.!
(BELIEVE).

42. He has an unfortunate _____ to understand people's feelings (ABLE).

43. Due to the clerk's _____ we missed the train (STUBBORN).

44. What we saw was beyond all _____ (EXPECT).

45. She is a student of the _____ (HUMAN).

46. The book contains some great _____ (ILLUSTRATE).

47. Please give us details of your present _____ (OCCUPY).

48. What is the _____ of the Danube River (LONG).

49. The _____ of our agriculture is important if we want to produce more food (MECHANIC).

50. Drug _____ is a problem causing great concern (ADDICT).
51. The _____ of the awards is scheduled for next Friday (PRESENT).
52. I have been sworn to _____ so I can't say a word (SECRET).
53. After losing her job she was _____ for a month (EMPLOY).
54. Pushing into a queue is considered to be extremely _____ (POLITE).
55. The audience gave the violinist a round of _____ (APPLAUD).

56. Find the appropriate question for the following answer.

Richard and his girl were late for the performance. When they got to the theatre the play had already begun.

- a) When did they come to the theatre?
- b) How did they get to the theatre?
- c) Who was late?
- d) Who plays the leading part?
- e) Where did they go after the performance?

Answer the following questions according to the text.

A new discovery of a dinosaur fossil in Antarctica has confirmed the idea that dinosaurs lived not only in the Northern Hemisphere but in the Southern Hemisphere as well. Up until this discovery, scientists had found dinosaur remains on every continent except Antarctica. This new discovery now confirms the idea that dinosaurs were distributed worldwide. If the dinosaur fossil is shown to be related to other dinosaurs of the same period in South America, it will also support the idea that South America and Antarctica were once linked together.

57. It is only recently that _____.
a) important scientific studies about the Southern Hemisphere have been carried out.
b) scientists have been seriously interested in fossils.
c) a dinosaur fossil has been discovered in Antarctica.
d) some new facts about the Northern Hemisphere have come to light.
e) Antarctica has been discovered.
58. One can understand from the passage that _____.
a) dinosaurs, at one time in the past, lived in both hemispheres.
b) dinosaurs were in fact, more commonly found in the Southern Hemisphere.

c) scientists had long since realized that dinosaurs had actually lived in Antarctica.

d) the dinosaur fossil, discovered in Antarctica, was significantly different from those found in other continents.

e) the discovery of the dinosaur fossil in Antarctica was actually of little importance to scientists.

59. It is hoped that the discovery of the dinosaur fossil in Antarctica

_____.

a) would contribute significantly to our knowledge of the Northern Hemisphere.

b) will throw further light on the existence of dinosaurs in the past.

c) would lead to further similar discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere.

d) could answer the question whether South America and Antarctica were originally connected.

e) will attract more scientists to this type of work.

TEST 11.

Match the words with their definitions.

1. a sibling rivalry,

2. a background ,

3. an arranged marriage,

4. a bachelor,

5. to cohabit.

a) a man who has never been married;

b) competition between brothers and sisters for their parents' attention or love;

c) to live with another person and have a relationship with them without being married;

d) a marriage in which your parents choose a husband or wife for you;

e) someone's family, education, previous work etc.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. The biggest change (was a cause, has been caused, has caused) by divorce. As (much, a lot of, many) as 2 out (from, of, in) 3 marriages now end (in, by, with) divorce. It leads to a situation where children live with

one parent and only see (another, others, the other) (at, on, in) weekends or holidays.

7. The reason (for, of, in) most quarrels in a family is that we (accept, wait, expect) too (many, a lot, much) of those who are close (with, to) us.

8. Students with a background (in, with, on) chemistry probably (will find, will be found) the course easy.

9. (A quarrel, A wedding, A divorce) an argument, especially one about something unimportant between people who know each other well.

10. Gerald was 38, and a (devoted, confirmed, eligible) bachelor - a man who (has decided, decided that he will never (marry, merry, fall in love).

11. Some 2.1(millions, million) marriages and 986 (thousands, thousand) divorces(have taken, have been taking, took) place in (the, -, a) EU-28 in 2011.

12. A new guide for journalists warns (for, with, against) using terms (who, which, whose) discriminate (against, on, for) people of a certain (years, old, age). 'Senior', 'fossil' and 'biddy' (have blacklisted, blacklisted, have been blacklisted) by the lexicon of (unacceptable, disacceptable, acceptableness) phrases.

13. The Crown Prince was Japan's most (confirmed, devoted, eligible) bachelor - a rich young man who (did not marry, does not marry, has not married) (already, yet, still).

14. The term "childfree" (was coined, has coined, coins) in (-, a, the) English language late in (-, a, the) 20th century.

15. In France girls aged (among, between, within) 15 and 18 can be (married, marry, marrying) with the consent of (at last, at least) one parent, but the government (will be going, is planning, intending) to (destroy, deny, abolish) this concession.

16. In 2011, (close, approximate, approximately) 1.9 (millions, million) people (7.4%) of 20 years old and over (have been, were) in a LAT couple. They were (single, lonely) but were (in, with) an intimate relationship with (no one, anyone, someone) living in (the other, another) dwelling.

17. In 2014 (it was, there was, there were) 18.6 million families in the UK. Of these, 12.5 million (have been, were married, married) couple families. This is (the commonest, the most common) family type in the UK.

18. The modern form of adoption (was emerged, emerged, have been emerged) in (the, -, a) United States. But the practice (its, itself, themselves) appeared throughout history.

19. Adoption in (-, a, the) ancient Rome well (documented, have been documented, is documented) in (-, a, the) Codex Justinianus.

20. A family reunion is (an accident, an incident, an occasion) when many members of an (extending, extended) family (congregate, collect, gether). Sometimes reunions (hold, held, are held) regularly. A typical family reunion (will ensemble, will assemble, will ansemble) grandparents, great-grandparents for (the, -, a) meal, some recreation and discussion.

21. A (blending, blended, extended) family is a family where (at last, at a loss, at least) one parent has children (which, whose, that) are not genetically related (with, to, in) (another, the other) spouse or partner.

22. Getting on the road to (finance, financial, finacing) security is important. But faced with a job (lost, waste, loss) or a period of unexpectedly (highly, high) living expenses you (have, may, ought) feel (pressure, pressing, dipressed) to abandon your (saving, savings).

23. The divorce rate (rose, raised, has risen) (successfully, alarmingly, happily) in the last decade in France, where more (then, than) a (thirds, third) of marriages (end, ending, ends) (with, in, after) divorce.

24. In modern societies, (completion, accommodation, occupation) usually (is thought, thinks, thought) of as (the, -, a) main determinant of status.

25. All family types (have increased, increased, increase) in (the, -, a) number since 2004. But (faster, the most fast, the fastest) growing family type in the UK over (-, the, a) decade 2004 to 2014 (was, have been, is) the (cohabited, cohabiting) couple family.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. The article said that legal alternatives to marriage (to become) more widespread and that national legislation (to change) to confer more rights on unmarried couples.

27. The traditional single male breadwinner family gradually (to decline) today. Recently the growth of single-parent families (to present) many new challenges for government policy in many areas.

28. Non-French citizens (to entitle) to be married in France. But divorcees and widows must (to wait) 300 days after their divorce before they (to allow) to remarry.

29. In the last thirty years the structure of the Italian family dramatically (to change) from the traditional model we (to use) to see in old movies.

30. Although it is difficult to be a working mother, it (to become) normal and it (not, to see) as a bad thing for the children.

31. Some decades ago non-marital cohabitation (to begin) to appear in the western world as a new social institution. 'Living apart together' (to

consider) to be a new stage in the process of the social transformation of intimacy.

32. Since 2005 the large rise in divorces (to mean) many women (to have) work to support themselves and their children.

33. Before the end of World War II, Japanese women (to give) little economic, political, or sexual freedoms. They (to expect) to behave in conformity to the social norms.

34. Today the rate of ageing in Italy (to boom); it is the fastest in growth worldwide. The number of couples aged 74-85 (to increase) steadily in the last few years.

35. It's not love that I (to look) for all these years. I just (to want) someone to watch movies and party with, someone who (to understand) me even in my deepest silences.

36. In the past, marriages in Japan (to arrange). A match-maker, either a professional or a friend of the family with many acquaintances, (to contact) and meetings between the families (to fix).

37. For a long time since 1990 Hungary (to experience) an enormously high level of marriages ending in divorce.

38. Hungarian courts usually (to grant) a divorce if proof (to give) that the marriage irrevocably (to break) down.

39. Traditional Japanese weddings (to connect) with traditional Japanese marriage, which (to be) more about duty than romance.

40. The documentary said that though Italian families (to tend) to be smaller then, they (to continue) to spend a lot of time together. I have also found out that their members typically (to try) to gather for at least one meal each day where they (to share) their days' events.

Answer the following questions according to the text.

This was the first time Mary was going to fly. It wasn't going to be a long flight; in fact, she would be in the air just under an hour. She got to the airport an hour before the plane was expected to take off. She was very excited and also a little nervous. But before long, it was announced that her flight was going to be delayed for two hours. Suddenly she felt very disappointed and didn't know what to do while she was waiting.

41. Mary's flight _____.

- a) left an hour early.
- b) was delayed for two hours.
- c) suddenly had to be cancelled.

d) was enjoyable from the beginning to the end.

e) was over far too quickly.

42. On arrival at the airport, Mary ____.

a) was calm and confident.

b) expected the plane to take off in an hour.

c) had to hurry to catch the plane.

d) found out that her plane would take off in less than an hour.

e) didn't know how long the flight would take.

43. It was obvious from the passage that Mary ____.

a) was pleased the flight had been postponed.

b) was used to traveling by air.

c) nearly missed her plane.

d) was afraid her flight would last for hours.

e) began her first flight with a disappointment.

44. Complete the following paragraph.

It was about midday when they came to a small village. They had been driving for over five hours and felt a little tired. ____ It had been converted from a nineteenth century house. They enjoyed the food and were very pleased with the service.

a) The hotel they stayed in was extremely uncomfortable.

b) The restaurant was very disappointing.

c) The people were very friendly and invited them to their homes.

d) They decided to rest and have lunch at the restaurant by the road side there.

e) All the passengers on the bus were asleep.

45. Select the sentence which gives a summary of the passage.

Many people complain a great deal about the bad influences of television on the young. However, these are the same parents that don't seem to realize that what their children watch should be decided by them. It is the parents who are responsible to turn the program off if it isn't appropriate for their children.

a) It would be better if people complained less about what their children watched on television.

b) Television programs are more valuable than most parents wish to believe.

c) Parents tend to allow their children to watch too much television and then complain about it.

d) Many parents make decisions about what is appropriate for their children and what is not.

e) Parents should take the initiative to prevent their children from watching what they feel is not appropriate for them.

Put the correct form of the word in brackets into the blank .

46. He isn't happy with his job because he feels he is ____ (PAY).
47. We have just been shown another example of ____ killing (SENSE).
48. My sister's _____ makes hers social life difficult (SHY).
49. I'm not sure at all I really can't say with _____ (CERTAIN).
50. My _____ is the history of Elizabethan England (SPECIAL).
51. The police were told by their _____ where to find the criminal (INFORM).
52. He received many medals for his acts of _____ during the war (HERO).
53. The _____ of the company is said to be dangerous to small firms (EXPAND).
54. For all of us, Marilyn Monroe was the _____ of beauty (PERSON).
55. I can guarantee the _____ of our new product (RELY).
56. The government is encouraging heavy _____ (INVEST).
57. People who suffer from _____ should buy themselves a pet (LONELY).
58. George and I have been friends since _____ (CHILD).
59. Everybody is worried about the _____ of the rain forest (DESTROY).
60. Some MPs are calling for _____ without trial (DETAIN).

TEST 12.

Choose the right word to fill in the space in the following sentences.

friendship, acceptance, arrogance, sincerity, affection

1. is when someone behaves in a rude way because they think they are very important
2. The Indians have extended the hand of
3. May I say in all that we could not have achieved this much without your help and support.

4. Bart had a deep for the old man.
5. There is still not widespread that fathers can care for children as well as mothers do

Choose and circle the right option.

6. We haven't always been (closely, close), but she was there (for, at, -) me when I (need, needed) her. Yes, friends are always there (-, at, for) each (another, the other, other) in times of trouble.

7. You can't judge (-, on, with) her (of, from, on) such short (footprint, arrogance, acquaintance), you (have not known, did not know, was not knowing) her long.

8. It was (himself, his, him) birthday yesterday and we gave (-, to) him one of those game video things you plug (into, behind, over) (your, yours) TV.

9. I loved you so (much, a, lot, very), but it gave me (so, such) pain to be (about, around, closely) you.

10. (Trustworthy, Easy-going, Smart) is someone (which, who) can be (trust, trusted) and (depend, depended) on.

11. Friendship (studied, has been studied) in (academical, academic) fields such as (the, -, a) sociology, (the, -, a) social psychology, (the, -, a) anthropology, and (the, -, a) philosophy.

12. Maybe, if we (do, make) enough (off, of, from) of these books, we can help (to, out, for) Drew and Jade.

13. Look, I know how (bad, badly, worsely) it (is filling, is feeling, feels) to be (out, off, away) of the loop when it comes to the friend of (yours, your, you).

14. The neighbor of (mine, my, me) (has broken, was broken) the law, and now he (has, ought, must) face the consequences of his actions.

15. I have always been able to count (on, in, from) Kate's support (in, for, at) my efforts. I think she (worry, worries, will be worry) (of, about, with) me more than (no one, anyone).

16. Children with autism disorders usually have (something, some, very) difficulty forming friendships. (Certain, Exact, Definite) symptoms of autism can interfere (to, with, by) the formation of interpersonal relations.

17. I want to apologise (for, to, in front of) you and (to, before, after) the soldiers that I have let (off, away, down) when I put profits (about, over, against) their wellbeing.

18. Could you help me sort out these things? I cannot tell which are (your, you, yours) and which are (we, our, ours).

19. Friendship is (harder, the hardest, the much hardest) thing in the world to explain. It's not (some, something, anything) you learn in school. But if you haven't learned the meaning of (the, -, a) friendship, you really haven't learned (anything, something, nothing).

20. Now that my friend was famous, we heard a lot (of, from, about) (him, himself, he) on TV and radio.

21. 150 is the largest number of people you can share trust and obligations (among, with). This value (knows, is known, knew) as 'Dunbar's number'.

22. (A, The, -) Mr Jones called while you were out (neither of us knows this man). He wants to make (-, the, a) complaint about (the, a, -) article in the paper. He was in (a, the, -) very bad temper.

23. (Honestly, Honesty) may be the most important (property, quantity, quality) for friendship. It is difficult to befriend (no one, anyone, none) who tells you (a, the, -) lies and can't (be trusted, be a trustee).

24. - He's 80 years old now and lives a very (secluding, secluded) life. - I won't bug (-, to, with) him then.

25. My sister is (more economical, the most economical, more economic) than I am, but she isn't (such, so) (economical, economic) as my best friend.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. On National Friendship Day last year everyone (to have) a great time, drawing, painting, giving gifts. That day in class everyone (to have) to make three presents to give to their three best friends. When all the presents (to make) and (to share) out among classmates, Fiona was the only one who (not, to receive) a present.

27. Friendship Day celebrations (to occur) on different dates in different countries. The first World Friendship Day (to propose) for 30 July in 1958. In some countries, including India, Friendship Day (to celebrate) on the first Sunday of August.

28. Technology (to shift) the definition of friendship in recent years. Nowadays with the click of a button, we (to add) a friend or (to make) a new connection. But (to have) hundreds of online friends is not the same as (to have) a close friend you can be with in person.

29. If someone (to ask) you something, try to answer in a way that (to make) the other person feel welcome to ask you other things. This way you (to help each) other and be friends!

30. Online friends (to know) all about your relationship drama and crushes, because you (to ask) them for advice for months.

31. When I (to phone) Julie a week after the competition, she (to describe) how she (to win) first place and (to receive) a trophy.

32. Their relations never (to receive) so much attention before, and now a fever of expectancy (to take) possession of him.

33. I can't play with my friends this evening. I (not, to finish) my homework.

34. There once was a little girl who (not, can) control her bad temper. Her mother (to give) her a bag of nails and told her that every time she (to lose) her temper, she (must) hammer a nail into the back of the fence.

35. She said, "You (to do) well, my daughter, but look at the holes in the fence. The fence never (to be) the same. When you (to say) things in anger, they (to leave) a scar just like this one."

36. This story tells of two friends who one day (to walk) across the desert. At some point in the journey they (to have) an argument, and one friend (to slap) the other one in the face. The one who got slapped (to write) in the sand: "TODAY MY BEST FRIEND (to slap) ME IN THE FACE."

37. It was early morning. I peacefully (to sleep) when the beeping of my cell phone suddenly (to awaken) me from a very peaceful sleep. The message I (to receive) was shocking. My friend (to get) into a car accident.

38. There was a time when Whitney (not, to have) a lot of friends. When it (to come) time to go to college, Whitney was quite nervous. She (to have) no idea how she (to plan) to make friends in this new environment.

39. Mary usually (to learn) languages very quickly but she (not, to seem) able to learn Modern Greek.

40. A Hare was very popular with the other animals in the jungle who all (to claim) to be her friends. One day she (to hear) the hounds approaching her and (to hope) to escape them by the aid of her friends.

Put the correct form of the word in brackets into the blank.

41. My grandfather was given a medal for _____ (BRAVE).

42. My father takes great _____ in his work (PROUD).

43. This bag contains all my photographic _____ (EQUIP).

44. _____ is probably the most useful form of energy (ELECTRIC).

45. John turned up on the wrong day because _____ (UNDERSTAND).

46. Jake had another _____ with his boss (AGREE).

47. The bank robbers were sentenced to twelve years of _____ (PRISON).

48. Mary suddenly felt sick, so we needed a _____ for her part in the play (REPLACE).

49. Failure to apply in time may result in a _____ of benefits (LOSE).

50. Pat was accused of stealing some _____ documents (CONFIDENT).

51. Find the appropriate questions for the following answers.

In the 17th century the streets of London were so narrow that it was often possible for a person at a window on one side of the street to shake hands with a neighbor on the other side.

- a) Was it possible for a person to shake hands in the street?
- b) What kind of streets were there in the 17th century?
- c) Where neighbors friends in the 17th century?
- d) What can Londoners see in their streets?
- e) Who lived in the narrow streets in the 17th century?

52. Choose the sentence to sum up the idea of the text.

Our world seems to be changing too fast to keep up with. In my youth, life was much more simple. Our parents worried about feeding and educating us. We worried about simple things like school and friends. Today however, children have become selfish and materialistic.

- a) Life changes people as they grow.
- b) Everyone changes with time.
- c) The world makes people selfish as they grow older.
- d) Children are, brought up differently these days.
- e) Time has changed the needs and attitudes of people.

53. Choose the sentence to fill in the gap in the following text.

For eating out in towns there is a marvelous variety of choice. Many of the Indian restaurants in particular, are very good indeed. _____. Some of them provide simple dishes, some more ambitious ones.

- a) On the whole the British prefer to eat at home.
- b) But there are several other restaurants of different nationalities that are also extremely good.
- c) Last night we had a most enjoyable dinner at that Chinese restaurant.
- d) Indeed, eating out need not be as expensive as most people think.
- e) Even so, a lot of English people like wine with their meals.

Read the text and do the tasks following it.

The Falklands are a group of small islands in the South Atlantic close to Argentina, with a population of 1,200 British citizens. They have been British territory since 1892. Disputes about who owns the islands go back to the eighteenth century. Argentina has long claimed that these islands, which they call the Malvinas, belong to them. They occupied the islands in April 1982 and the Falklands War lasted until July 1982 when British forces won them back. The Falklands War had an enormous impact on Britain and is still controversial. Some people see it as a restoration of Britain's old imperial power.

54. It is pointed out in the passage that both Britain and Argentina _____.

- a) were reluctant to start the Falklands War.
- b) regard the Falklands as their own territory.
- c) realize that these islands are of no importance to anyone.
- d) prefer to use the name 'Malvinas' for these islands.
- e) only laid claim to the islands after 1982.

55. According to the passage, the Falklands War _____.

- a) was being fought, on and off, between 1892 and 1982.
- b) was largely ignored by the British public.
- c) showed how right Argentina was in claiming the islands.
- d) was followed by a withdrawal of most British citizens from the islands.
- e) broke out after the islands were invaded by Argentina.

56. One may conclude from the passage that, even today, Britain's hold over the Falkland Islands _____.

- a) is regarded as politically and economically unnecessary by everyone in Britain.
- b) could, in all likelihood, lead to another war between Britain and other powers.
- c) causes more problems than benefits to the British public.
- d) is felt by some people to be a continuation of the British imperial rule.
- e) has not been accepted anywhere but in Argentina.

TEST 13.

Choose the correct word in the brackets to fill in the gaps in the following sentences.

1. Action always generates ... ; ... seldom generates action. (inspire, inspiration, inspired)
2. Living on her own in a foreign country for a year gave her a lot of ... (confidence, confident, confidential)
3. She noticed this fact and seemed neither surprised nor ... (annoying, annoyed, annoyance)
4. I feel really ... of forgetting her birthday again. (guilty, guilt, disgust)
5. He's always had a ... streak. (rebelliously, rebellious, rebelliousness)

Choose and circle the right option.

6. He (tell, asks, says) that Jones (would get, will get, had got) all the credit if I (leave, will live, would leave).
7. The newspaper article says that young people everywhere (had, have, must) to understand that their actions often (have, are having, had had) (significance, significant) consequences.
8. She said that in (she, her, hers) life there (has been, had been, will be) heartache and pain.
9. He says that he's remembering why we split (away, off, up) and why people (would people get, people get, did people get) annoyed (with, at, of) me.
10. Mary (tell, says, asks) that her father who (had died, died, was dying) in 1967 was a journalist and (would devote, was devoted, devoted) his life (for, to, at) (solution, solving, solved) the mystery of the sages and the witches.
11. Mrs. Gardena (said, told, surprised) that we (can't, couldn't, had) treat people's (believes, beliefs) like a joke. She also added that we (must to, should, can) be ashamed (of, with, at) hurting them.
12. My friend Gregory (said, asked) me (that help, will help, to help) take his mind (away, of, off) Emma.
13. He once said that you only (have to, had to) knock (over, at, on) one domino, but if it (is, was) (the, a, -) right domino, (the, a, -) rest (will fall, would fall, fall).
14. Kate's parents recommended her (to not hang, not to hang, don't hang) (around, over, on) people like that. They were angry about the fact that she (visited, had visited, would visit) them (the day before, yesterday, then) to accuse them (with, for, of) not giving her enough pocket money.

15. His friends were sure that that Tom (is, was, will) not usually attracted (with, to, of) blondes.

16. Emotions overloaded him and he said (angry, angrily) that he (is, has been, was) sorry (about, for, with) my difficulty, but he (don't want, didn't want, doesn't want) me to take it (out, off, away) on him. He asked me if (I am able, was I able, I was able) to stand up for (my, mine, myself).

17. They said that it (has been, was, is) difficult (sympathetic, sympathy, to sympathize) (by, with, at) him when he (complains, complained, is complaining) so (a lot, much).

18. Last year's international study revealed that the UK (was, has been, is) one of the happiest countries in terms of family relationships and stated that the country (is, was, will be) among the (better, last, least) friendly (at, to) neighbours.

19. The family had an opinion that Julie's confidence (was, had been, would be) badly shaken by her car (case, fortune, accident) two years before.

20. Cyprus was ranked as the most (social, society, sociable) country because 80 per cent respondents said they (knew, know, was known) their neighbours and (feel, felt, were feeling) happy with them.

21. Her classmates used to say that she constantly (was turning, is turning, turns) a loving romance (into, after, with) a Greek tragedy.

22. The excited Mary asked them how (they were going, were they going, they are going) to explain in terms of chemistry and physics so important a biological (phenomenon, phenomena) as (-, the, a) first love?

23. In his words, a generation gap is a (different, difference) of opinions (among, between) one generation and (other, another, the other) (referring, regarding) beliefs, politics, or values.

24. Health experts agreed that lovesickness (had been known, has been known, had known) to kill and the diagnosis process (have to, should be, must to be) taken more seriously.

25. They have just said that in France it (is, had been, is being) very common for a girl to go (away, out) to dinner with a (mail, male) friend, even for a married woman to go (in, out) with a (male, mail) friend who (to be, is) single.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. The reporter said that the term "a generation gap" (to come) into use in the 1960s in America when culture and society (to change) very dramatically between one generation and the next.

27. Blind dates usually (to serve) as a means of dating for people who (to have) busy lives, (to be) shy or who (to face) difficulty meeting a potential match for any other number of reasons.

28. I said that I just (to hear) about his new romance.

29. Another thing that our tutor told us about is that one of the ways instantly (to make) yourself more attractive and more presentable to other people (to be) your clothing.

30. Frank Tallis, a researcher in the topic of love and lovesickness, (to suggest) in his 2005 article that lovesickness (to occur) when one (to be) “truly, madly, deeply” in love.

31. A TV show told the audience that people (to look) more confident and more put together in clothes that (to fit) them. The fashion designer was surprised that there (to be) some people who just (not, to put) any thought into what they (to wear) on first dates.

32. A Swedish traditions reference book says that it (to be) a common Swedish wedding custom to separate guests out a bit – even couples, so that everyone (to get) to meet someone new.

33. In Italy the bridal bouquet (to consider) to be the groom’s final gift to his girlfriend before she (to become) his wife. In some Northern provinces, the groom must (to wait) with the bouquet outside the church for his bride (to arrive) and (to hand) it to her before (to take) his place in readiness for the marriage.

34. Britain is a nation of dissatisfied daters. Yesterday it was reported that Britain (to be) “leading the way” in online dating. It was added that every month 6.3 million Britons (to look) online for a date.

35. They asked if there (to be) child-specific libraries around the country such as Rum för Barn which (to have) children’s books in different languages as well as activities such as painting, crafts and sing-alongs.

36. Derek shared with his friends that he (to spend) the majority of his grownup life in Britain and Britain (not, to have) a dating culture.

37. As a resident of Sweden, you (not, to have) to worry about (to put) money aside for your child’s education: school for children aged 6 to 19 (to be) free of charge, with free lunches.

38. Norway (to have) a strong literary culture geared towards children. In 2014 alone, 2,066 books for children, preteens and teenagers (to publish) here.

39. He asked me to tell him some news (to take) his mind off all that.

40. When I (to meet) a man and I (to be) without my husband, I (to place) within the first minutes of the conversation some personal details about my husband and kids.

Read the text and complete the tasks following it.

It is to be expected-that, by the year 2050, people's eating habits will have changed beyond recognition. With a world-wide growth in population very many new mechanical and scientific methods will come into being, to step up food production. There may well be an end to food as we know it today. In fact, meals, as we know them, may become a thing of the past. Food constituents and vitamins may be taken in the form of capsules, tablets and pills. The thought of these highly artificial food constituents replacing present day foods may not be very relishing, but they may be the answer to food shortage and world famine.

41. It is suggested in the passage that, at a not too distant date, _____.
a) the world will face severe famine.
b) the rate of growth in the world population will have been slowed down.
c) the world's food production will decline tremendously despite the population growth.
d) methods of advertising food products will change drastically.
e) our traditional eating habits will have been completely replaced.
42. The author points out that artificial food _____.
a) will unfortunately be deficient in vitamins.
b) can be economically and easily produced.
c) is not practical but it is delicious.
d) may provide a solution to the problem of a world food shortage.
e) will appeal greatly to the majority of people.
43. The main point emphasized in the passage is that _____.
a) present-day eating habits must be preserved.
b) in the twenty-first century the wide-spread use of artificial food will be inevitable.
c) famine and food shortage in the world can only be overcome by reducing the population growth rate.
d) artificial foods need not conflict with traditional eating habits.
e) mechanical and scientific methods are indispensable for the production of vitamins.

44. Complete the following paragraph.

Some people take large amounts of vitamins and minerals over periods of years. _____. There is no evidence to support their view. In fact a recent

study says that people who take vitamin supplements are not any healthier for it and do not live longer.

- a) Children suffer more from vitamin deficiencies than adults do.
- b) Our bodies use vitamins in tiny amounts to build and repair tissues.
- c) Exercise and no smoking are essential for good health.
- d) They assume that if a little is good for them a lot must be better.
- e) To work out your own nutritional needs, it's best to consult a doctor.

45. Find the appropriate question for the following answer.

Today everyone wants peace, but not everyone yet realizes that peace cannot be assured by armed forces or by imposing one's own way of life to others.

- a) Can armed forces assure peace?
- b) Many people impose their own way at life on others, don't they?
- c) What must we do if we want peace?
- d) Does he fight for peace?
- e) Everyone has his own way at life, hasn't he?

TEST 14.

Choose the correct word from the list below to fill in the gaps in the following sentences.

to anaesthetize, an anesthesiologist, anesthesia, anesthetic, anesthesiology

- 1. The next time you go to the dentist, make sure you know the word
- 2. ... is a drug that numbs part of your body or makes you unconscious so that you don't experience pain during a procedure like surgery.
- 3. ... a specialist who administers an anesthetic to a patient before he is treated
- 4. ... is the branch of medical science that studies and applies anesthetics
- 5. ... is to administer an anesthetic drug .

Choose and circle the right option.

- 6. If you feel (pain, hurt, ache), you feel acute physical or emotional discomfort. A sprained ankle will (hurt, injure, pain) you. If you "take (pain, hurt, sickness)" (over, in, at) (anything, nothing, something), it means you're being (careless, careful, discafeul).

7. Long after the athletes and fans (will leave, leave, will have left), the city (continue, will continue, continues) to struggle (off, with, against) water teeming with bacteria and viruses.

8. When you (will feel, are feeling, feel) (overwhelmed, overwhelming) and (stressing-out, stressed-out), you may become (paralyzed, paralyzing, parallel) and unable to do much of (nothing, something, anything).

9. (Steam, Steaming) up your bathroom or (take, taking) a steamy shower (can, have, is able) help moisturize your nasal passages. If you are (lightheaded, lightheaded, disheated) or feel (weakly, weak, weekly) from flu symptoms, sit while steaming.

10. People and animals (which, when, who) ingest (affecting, affected) water can get (diseases, tired, sick) and even (death, dye, die).

11. He escaped (from, of, away) the secret police (with, on, by) the skin of his (legs, teeth, mouth).

12. For instance, we just (have received, have been receiving, received) (very, a lot of, much many) questions about (whether, or, weather) flossing is still medically (necessarily, necessary, necessaryful).

13. The dentist checks that (youth, yours, your) teeth are (in, under, with) good condition. If you have a hole, you (must, have, may) need a (feeling, filling, falling).

14. Many diseases (spread, are spread, will spread) (on, through, after) sneezes and coughs. When you (will sneeze, sneeze, sneise) or cough, the (jams, jeans, germs) can travel 3 feet or more!

15. Stress (bites, hits, heats) us all in life, and while (a few, a little, a lot) stress is good. It keeps us (focusing, focused) and motivated.

16. Symptoms of swine flu (with, on, in) people can be similar (with, of, to) other flu viruses: fever, aches and vomiting.

17. (Most, The most) (fevers, fever) is beneficial, it (courses, causes, dues) no problems, and helps the body fight (of, off, away) infections. The main reason to (treat, mistreat, untreat) a fever is (increase, to increase, increasing) comfort.

18. We were able (to fetch, match, to catch) the train but only by the skin of our (teeth, hands, nose).

19. (Fortunately, Unfortunately), many people don't get (some, the, a) help they need (because, because of, though) the misunderstanding (surrounded, surrounding) the illnesses or the fear (associate, associating, associated) with stigma.

20. The stress of having a bad doctor (it, which, who) doesn't show an interest can actually prolong the (patients, patience's, patient's) suffering.

21. (Emptiness, Empathy, Empathetic) is a very (powerless, powerful, powerfull) thing and is an (essential, accentual, assentive) part of any doctor's (bedtime, bedside, badtime) manner.

22. Sometimes to calm (down, off, of) a (bite, beat, bit) you should focus (in, on, above) the (breese, breath, breeth) rising and falling from your body.

23. (Whyever, Whatever, Whenever) I (have, can, should) to speak in public, I get (butterflys, butterflies) in my (kidney, stomach, heart).

24. If a patient (will feel, is feeling, feels) he (is being cared, is cared, cared) (of, after, for) by (-, a, the) right doctor who (took, is taken, has taken) an interest (after, in, of) his well-being, their body will (expertise, experience, experiment) a faster recovery.

25. When the plane was (about, above, over) to take (on, away, off) my heart was in my (mouth, feet, heart).

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. Situational stress often (to happen) to the best of us. And sometimes it just (to feel) as if you (to take) one step forward and two steps back.

27. The doctor told me that tress (to be) largely a perception problem because it (to occur) when you (to perceive) that the work or life demands you (to get) exceeded your ability to cope.

28. The tutor explained to my parents that college (to require) significantly more effort from students than high school. He also added that once you (to enter) college, you probably (to find) the work was more difficult, and you (to expect) to be more independent.

29. Mr. Brown, head of the University laboratory, commented that many germs (to live) harmlessly on our skin and in the environment around us but they were so tiny they (not, can) be seen by the naked eye.

30. Gerry was ill with vomiting and the doctor advised him (not, to prepare) food for others, especially infants, the elderly, and those with weakened immune systems.

31. The medicine reference book said that if the skin (to break), the germs (to spread) into the more sensitive tissues underneath and (to start) to cause an infection.

32. After his return from the UK my brother revealed to us that the country (to have) a relatively strong private healthcare sector, which (to fund) largely by private insurance contributions.

33. At the hair care seminar the participants were told that hair (to love) the oils that (to produce) naturally by the scalp, they (to help) to keep hair moisturised and healthy.

34. Diabetes (to be) the seventh leading cause of death in the United States in 2010. In 69,071 death certificates diabetes (to list) as the underlying cause of death. In 2010, diabetes (to mention) as a cause of death in a total of 234,051 certificates.

35. According to a long tradition, private hospitals (to own) by private companies. Since 1967 years companies (to offer) their employees and their dependants' private health insurance as a benefit of the job.

36. For decades by now Children's National Health System (to provide) primary care services to children throughout the Washington, DC region. Care (to offer) at seven convenient locations with extended weekday and Saturday hours.

37. Our school nurse provided us with very useful information that taking the proper precautions (can) help you avoid getting sick and passing illnesses on to those around you. She strongly recommended us (to read) specialized articles and (to learn) how to manage personal hygiene to both improve our overall appearance and ward off infections.

38. When Tom Hanks (to announce) in 2013 that he (to have) type 2 diabetes, he (to join) millions of other Americans with this diagnosis. Age 57, Hanks (to have) elevated blood sugar levels for years before being diagnosed, a not uncommon pattern with type 2.

39. Even though we (to brush) and (to floss) our teeth for years and years, many of us are surprised to learn that we (not, to do) it properly.

40. Hanks (to gain) 30 and (to lose) 50 pounds for A League of Their Own and Cast Away, respectively, among other roles that (to require) weight changes. A fast weight loss (to consider) to be one of the factors leading to diabetes.

41. Find the appropriate question for the following answer.

The basketball players were having dinner when we came to the playground.

- a) What did the basketball players eat?
- b) Where did the basketball players come?
- c) Why did we come to the playground?
- d) When were the basketball players having dinner?
- e) Where were the basketball players having dinner?

42. Select the sentence which gives a summary of the passage.

The future is something that many people, especially young ones, worry about. Our elders tell us that making correct decisions about our futures is

very important and making a mistake can ruin us forever. However, when one looks at the records, those people who have taken chances and tried to do things their own way, tend to make out much better than those who do things the way the system expects.

a) Making decisions about the future should be the right of the person who will be living that life.

b) Taking risks is not considered to be the correct way of planning ones future and could cause failure.

c) Parents tell their children to plan their futures as the social and cultural rules advice.

d) Decisions that people make may at times seem incorrect but most of the time the results are good.

e) Although it is generally felt that people shouldn't take risks, many people who do have proved that being different is not always wrong.

43. Complete the following paragraph.

Nothing spreads light better than our own sky. ____ To do this engineers have developed a system of prism panels that functions very much like our own atmosphere. They are thus able to diffuse incoming daylight uniformly. The result is a pleasant glare-free environment with all the beauty of the light indoors.

a) As a result many engineers prefer to specialize in indoor lighting systems.

b) This new lighting system will enable the country to save energy.

c) Light travels through the atmosphere at a tremendous speed.

d) The company has already committed itself to finding economic but effective solutions.

e) The trick, however, is to get the same effect indoors without the use of electricity.

Read the text and answer the questions following it.

Public libraries, maintained by the local authorities, are well developed and progressive, and everywhere allow people to borrow books without charge. The books in the lending section are always kept on open shelves, and library staffs are very helpful in getting books on request from other libraries through the exchange system. Most libraries report an increase in borrowing over the past few years, so television does not seem to be stopping people from reading, as it was feared that it would.

44. It is explained in the passage that any book which is not available in one library _____.

- a) won't be available at any library.
- b) can be brought from another.
- c) discourages people from using libraries.
- d) spoils the whole lending system of the public libraries.
- e) should be reported to the librarian.

45. As pointed out in the passage, people nowadays _____.

- a) prefer entertaining television programs to reading.
- b) are using public libraries more than they used to in the past.
- c) read a lot but don't use the libraries much.
- d) complain a great deal about the poor services the libraries are offering.
- e) are using the exchange system less and less frequently.

46. The passage gives us the impression that public libraries _____.

- a) charge more than is necessary for the services given.
- b) are no longer receiving any financial support from local authorities.
- c) are working extremely efficiently at present.
- d) do not cooperate with each other at all.
- e) are understaffed and poorly equipped.

TEST 15.

Build a new word from the one in brackets and use it to fill in the gaps in the following sentences.

1. Many people with serious (ill) would give anything for a single day of perfect health.

2. It started as a hobby, but it got so (to addict) I had to keep on doing it.

3. There are thousands of people working every day (revolution) the way people think about health, fitness, and happiness.

4. "For me, exercise is more than just physical—it's (therapy)."

5. We cannot deny that a weight loss program can only be (success) if you keep track of your food.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. Only when you (loose, loses, lose) your health that you realize what you once (did have, had, have had). To be healthy and (do, make) the most of what you've got, you (must, have to, should) follow doctors' recommendations.

7. He always disappears (on, at, in) this time (in, on, at) Friday, but I don't know where he gets (of, to, on).

8. Brad Pitt knows a thing or two about (to stay, staying) fit and (obtaining, to obtain) (lean, linen, lin) muscle mass. Looking at Brad's (physics, physique, physician) it is (obviously, obvious) that he (didn't get, haven't got, is not get) that way eating burgers and fries.

9. He stays (-, back, away) from (diary, dairy) and fried foods, and (processing, processed) foods like (bliched, bleached, blind) white (flour, flower), soft drinks, pastries, and fruit juices.

10. His training routine consists (-, of, from) focusing (in, on, from) a different muscle group each day of the week and finishing (off, of, in) the week with cardio (in, on) rest days.

11. At 39, Bradley Cooper is definitely Hollywood (A-least, A-list). He (knows, is known) (of, for, with) being (on, in) great shape.

12. At 67, Cher has no (intended, intention) of slowing (off, in, down). As for how she (maintains, mountains, mains) her slim (physique, physics) Cher is brutally honest, (admiring, admitting) it takes a strict diet and rigorous workouts.

13. This is the message that we want to get (over, across, by) to the public. Focus (on, by, at) your mental health and adopt (to, -, at) exercises like writing down positive affirmations.

14. You ask where people or things have got (to, for, in) when they do not arrive or are not where you (wait for, accept, expect) them to be and you want to know (where they are, where are they, where are them).

15. Adult humans should drink 2-3 (liter, litres) of water per day (during, while, if) children should drink 1-2 (litres, liter). That is in addition (with, to, in) things like tea and coffee.

16. Water (is keeping, has kept, keeps) bodies (on, with, at) the correct temperature and (has removed, removes, is removing) toxins that are the (unevitable, inevitableness, inevitable) result of metabolism and industrial life. You (are being, will be, have been) healthier automatically.

17. Jessica Biel (said, told, was asked) in her interview that getting enough sleep, drinking (a lots, much, a lot) of water, having a (health, healthy) diet and

staying (away, off, close) from alcohol (were, are, have been) her musts. She was sure that doing (these, that, those) things really (helped, helps).

18. (Beside, Except, Besides) their films, albums, and TV shows, (celebritys, celebrities) often become (knowing, known) (for, with) their crazy diet and fitness plans. But while some stars go to unsustainable extremes to drop pounds, (other, others) really (figured, have figured) out how to live a balanced, healthy lifestyle.

19. Celebrities have (to motivate, motivation, motivated), (determinates, determination) and pressure. If you (was, were, are) in a movie that (was opening, is opening) in two weeks and two million people (are going, were going) to critique how you look, you (feel, would feel, felt) the same pressure to get to the gym.

20. If you (will be, are) healthy all around, you (will feel, are feeling, will be felt) better, and if you (will feel, felt, feel) better, you (will have, have, had) a more positive outlook. It's all (connecting, connected).

21. Demi Lovato (has talked, talking, talk) extensively about her struggles with eating disorders. She recounts that as a child she compulsively (has over-eaten, over-ate), then (starved, has starved) herself after (calling, being called) fat at school by (bullies, bellies).

22. Laverne Cox is (others, the other, another) celebrity who is vocal about positive body image. She puts an emphasis (in, on, at) allowing women to be (themselves, themselves). Her message is that women (should, have, might) not allow the media (-, to) dictate (to, -) them who they should (to be, be, been).

23. Miley Cyrus (criticized, was criticized) for being full figured in 2011. Since then she (has spoken, spoke, was spoken) out publicly about what she refers (forward, by, to) as (eruptive, disruptive) beauty standards.

24. Many of Hollywood's (more healthiest, healthiest, as healthy) stars don't follow a strict diet, but rather, have a few guidelines they abide (by, to, after) to stay (in, on, above) track.

25. If there are (exact, certain, definite) junk foods you can't seem (to resist, resisting, resist), don't keep them (above, over, around). Katy Perry (said, asked, told) Women's Health that when it (came, comes, has come) to food, she (was, is, has been) all about following an "(away, out) of sight, (away, out) of mind" mentality.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. Last year researchers (to find) that overweight and obesity among children and adolescents (to grow) in the UK.

27. The statistics informed that many people with anorexia nervosa (to limit) the quantity of food they (to consume) and (to view) themselves as overweight, even when they were clearly underweight.

28. The figures say that the UK (to have) the third-highest rate of excess weight in western Europe behind Iceland and Malta.

29. A specialist warned the audience that if you (to tell) people they (can) have a drink, or a drink and a half a day, they (to tend) to over-consume. They noted that one drink (to be) equal to one bottle of beer, one glass of wine or one shot of liquor.

30. Cigarette tar (to say) to kill the good bacteria in your mouth. It (to increase) the amount of saliva secreted and (to cause) a higher amount of tartar formation on your teeth.

31. We have found out that people who (to smoke) have a 25 times greater risk of suffering from lung cancer.

32. Having good cardiovascular health (to link) to a decreased risk of Alzheimer's. So hit the pool, the pavement, or the park as often as you can.

33. Almost half of 16 to 24 year olds in England and Wales (to try) drugs at least once, most commonly cannabis. Experimenting with drugs can sometimes (to present) as part of the "student experience".

34. Foods that (to stay) on the shelves often (to have) added sodium. My dietician advised me (to avoid) them.

35. There is no magic bullet for weight loss — and even if there (to be), starving your body of vital nutrients (not, to be) it.

36. When you (to be) crazy busy, it (to feel) like there's no time to sit down and enjoy a full meal. Instead, it (to seem) easier to grab a handful of trail mix here and a string cheese there.

37. If you (to get) sleepy way before your bedtime, (to get) off the couch and do something mildly stimulating, such as (to wash) the dishes, (to call) a friend, or (to get) clothes ready for the next day.

38. Studies (to show) that people who (to eat) fast food more than twice a week drastically (to increase) their chances of developing diabetes and cardiovascular disease.

39. In 2004, filmmaker Morgan Spurlock (to release) Super Size Me. Spurlock himself (to be) the subject of the experiment and (to proceed) to eat nothing but fast food for thirty days.

40. The team of doctors (to confirm) that he (to be) the picture of health, but by the end of the experiment his overall physical condition (to deteriorate) to the point of being life threatening.

Use the word in brackets to create a new word that fits into the blank.

THE RISE OF CARS

Cars have given us freedom. We can go wherever we want to go, _____ 41. (EVER) we want to go. They have also brought us _____ 42. (DEPEND). We don't have to make compromises or take into _____ 43. (CONSIDER) where other people want to travel. Cars provide us with a personalized transport _____ 44. (SOLVE) that's always available. But they have also changed the world we live in _____ 45. (DRAMATIC). If you had to consider the impact of cars on your town, you would probably think of traffic jams and the _____ 46. (DIFFICULT) of getting around in the rush hour. Or maybe you would think about _____ 47. (POLLUTE) and how _____ 48. (POISON) fumes destroy buildings and roads. But you might not think about any of these things at all. People buy more and more cars while roads keep getting _____ 49. (WIDE) to cope with the _____ 50. (INCREASE) amount of traffic. Cars are everywhere. They invade _____ 51. (FORMER) green spaces: lawns, flowerbeds or trees that used to line the roads. _____ 52. (PAVE) and streets become thin strips along the front of buildings, further narrowed by _____ 53. (PARK) cars that invade the last remaining inches of pedestrian space. We all enjoy the facilities that shopping malls and _____ 54. (ENTERTAIN) complexes bring us, because we can use our cars to get there. They are efficient, _____ 55. (CONVENIENCE) and fast. At the same time we are _____ 56. (SAD) by the _____ 57. (LOSE) of our local grocery stores, as well as beautiful houses and community centres. What we must realise is that these changes go hand in hand, and we are to blame. Preferring our _____ 58. (FREE) to sharing transport with others, we get into our cars to get to our workplaces, do our shopping, or to go out to the theatre. Many people would even drive to go for a walk in the fields. And wherever we drive, we have to park too. Parking spaces are huge areas of land used up by empty cars _____ 59. (WAIT) for hours for their passengers to return. What used to be a vast _____ 60. (GRASS) meadow now becomes a small muddy field, crisscrossed by tire tracks of several vehicles. Cars are changing the _____ 61. (SCAPE). It will never be like it used to be again.

TEST 16.

Choose the right word to fill in the gaps in the following sentences.

scrapbooking, leisure, hobby, beatboxing, a costume party

1. ... an activity that someone does for pleasure when they are not working.
2. ... the time when you are not working or doing other duties
3. ... the activity of creating scrapbooks, especially very detailed or beautiful ones.
4. ... is a form of vocal percussion primarily involving the art of mimicking drum machines using one's mouth, lips, tongue, and voice.
5. ... is a type of party, common mainly in contemporary Western culture, where guests dress up in costumes.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. You (can't, mustn't, needn't) have it both ways - you (whether, if, either) work longer and get paid more (nor, or) have more leisure time and get paid less.
7. During his college years, Steve Jobs (peacked, picked, pickled) (to, in, up) an unusual hobby that (has inspired, inspired, was inspiring) much of his later success: Calligraphy.
8. Dave Eggers (worked, has been working, was working) (for, at, on) McSweeney's literary review since (-, a, the) late '90s, before he wrote (her, his, him) mega-bestseller *A Heartbreaking Work Of Staggering Genius*.
9. Kim Lavine (has started, started, has been starting) making microwavable pillows as gifts for her kids' teachers in 2004. Around (-, a, the) same time, her husband (lost, has been losing, has lost) his job, prompting her to consider turning her pastime (in, by, into) a source of income.
10. When Terry Finley (has bought, bought) his first horse, he (was feeling, was felt, felt) stuck in his job selling life insurance. Before the purchase Finley (had been betting, bet, beat) on horses for years, but never (made, had made, was making) an investment like this.
11. When Craig Jenkins-Sutton (started, has started, had started) designing gardens he (, had any, had no, didn't have some) formal landscaping training. He worked (for, in, at) a landscape service but knew he (doesn't want, was not wanting, didn't want) to work for (anyone, no one, someone) else. In 2003, he put a small ad in (-, the, a) *Chicago Tribune*, (suggesting, offering, proposing) (to, -, by) his garden design services. Within a week, he (received, was receiving, had been receiving) 40 calls.

12. When Megan Duckett (has moved, was moved, moved) to Los Angeles from Australia 21 years ago, she (had, was having, had been having) big dreams of working in the (entertained, entertaining, entertainment) industry. She took a job (with, close to, by) an event planner and (at, on, in) her free time began sewing (on, at, in) her kitchen table.

13. She (has discovered, had discovered, discovered) scrapbooking after her son (had been, is, was) born and she (had begun, began, was beginning) chronicling his life month (a, on, by) month.

14. JT Smith, a founder of The Game Crafter, (had been making, was made, has been making) his own board games for two decades by now. Smith wanted a service that (would help, was helped, will help) him produce a high-quality game, without the need to purchase (thousand, thousands) of (replicas, copies). He (released, realized) that technology (is, has been, was) the answer.

15. Over the last couple of months we (have been trying, have been tried, were tried) two new activities with Sam regularly – music (in, at, on) Mondays and trampolining (at, on, of) Wednesdays.

16. Reading is a hobby that (has to be, ought to be, can be done) anywhere and (is to, can be, must be) enjoyed for free through a library.

17. This hobby is so large that it (can to be broken, has to be broken, can be broken) down into (discount, countless, discounted) sub-categories. They can be performed (whyever, wherever, whenever) you've got spare time and (wherever, whatever, whoever) you'd like.

18. While hobbies can (do up, to make up, make up) a huge part of our lives, they (not to have, don't have, must not) (to make up, to do away, to do up) a huge part of our budget.

19. If (you, yours, your) idea of a perfect hobby is meeting new people and (doing, making) a difference in your community, volunteering is a free activity that you (will have no, will not have some, will not have very) (trouble, worry, bother) enjoying.

20. Boosted (with, by) its (few, a few, many) celebrity fans, knitting (is booming, has been boomed, was boomed) in Britain. It has got a (particular, particularly, particularity) strong take-up (between, among) women aged (among, between) 20 and 35.

21. Around a third of us (has been, have been) collectors (in, at) one point or (another, the other, others), and 13% of the UK (is still building, are still building, was still building) up collections today.

22. (Because of, Despite, When) billionaires have free time, they have (the mean, the means, meaning) for extravagant hobbies, (weather, whether)

it's collecting classic cars or jet-setting (through, across) (-, a, the) globe. But (the most common, the commonest) hobby billionaires pursue isn't a display of (wealthy, wealth, wreath) — it's philanthropy.

23. You (have to, ought to, should) take (in, off, up) dog walking as a hobby because it gets you (out and about, here and there, by and by). You become an (exploration, explore, explorer) and walking around castle ruins.

24. For some, horse (driving, riding, jumping) is a great hobby (due, because, because of) you get to spend some quality time with your four (feet, legging, legged) friend, (others, other, the other) love the (sensitivity, sense, sensible) of freedom it gives them.

25. Cooking isn't just (anything, nothing, something) that (has to be, must to be, should to be) done if you want to eat. Cooking is a great hobby (whose, why, which) (lets, allows, affords) you to (take, show, climb) off in front of people, (enjoy, join) some solitary time or time with friends.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. I always (to love) baking cakes but it wasn't until I (to move) out that I (to discover) the true joys behind cooking.

27. In the videos I (to watch) it was striking that during long periods Sam (to listen) intently to music being played and was totally still.

28. Once Quentin Tarantino's fan (to ask) him about his collection. "I don't know how many board games I (to have) right now because I (not, to count). They need (to organize) right now, they are kind of all over the house," said Tarantino.

29. Nutritionist Kimberly Snyder indicated that when people (to pick) out their own food at the grocery store, they (to buy) less processed foods, less sugary foods, and less fat.

30. I (to collect) board games that (to have) to do with movies and TV shows. I just like (to collect) collectible stuff. I (to use) to be into collecting pop culture lunch boxes, but they (to get) too expensive.

31. Singer-songwriter Joni Mitchell wasn't only musically and lyrically talented; she also (to enjoy) painting as a side project. Mitchell (to paint) for years, and is well-known for her Van Gogh-inspired self-portraits, one of which (to appear) on the cover of her album Turbulent Indigo.

32. My friend said that running is a great hobby because it (to keep) you fit and (to help) to clear your mind and (to relax) you.

33. It (to say) that Johnny Depp (to own) dozens of limited edition Barbies. That's right, rock star pirate-playing Johnny Depp (to collect) Barbie dolls for many years.

34. Mary Campbell, 71, managing director and founder of EDF Ventures, (to run) her 30th marathon in Boston in April in 2002. She (to head) to the New York Marathon next November.

35. Studies showed that those who (to cook) their meals at home (to be) healthier and (to live) longer than those who regularly (to eat) out.

36. Mary who is crazy about dancing noted that when she (to dance) you (to get) a physical workout. She added that dancing (to reduce) stress and (to increase) levels of serotonin, that (to link).

37. Our English teacher used to tell us that learning a new language (to have) the obvious benefit of allowing you to communicate with people who (to speak) that language when you (to travel).

38. It was my first passion when I (to realize) that with a simple “Kodak” I (can) enter and (to win) a photo contest in 1954. Once I (to graduate) from high school I (to buy) this camera.

39. Andrew (to contact) a breeder who (to have) a litter of Cavoodles and asked if there (to be) any females left. The breeder (to send) back a photo of the only female still available who (to have) the sweetest face. After a 2 hour drive we (to hold) the female puppy in our arms.

40. Thousands of years ago, one of our hunter-gatherer ancestors (to take) a look at a wolf and (to think): “I bet I could (to make) that thing fit in a purse.” Since then, we (to shape) dogs to suit our unique demands.

Answer the following questions according to the text.

“James and I set off an hour before sunset when it was getting cooler and the shadows were long. We took it in turns to row the little boat and moved slowly, following the edge of the lake, and looking rather lazily about us for fish. We had no intention of catching any, but it was pleasant to watch them swim so close to us.”

41. In this passage _____.

- a) we are told about the adventures of a couple fishing in a lake.
- b) the writer expresses a feeling of contentment.
- c) the writer describes the pleasure of catching fish at dawn.
- d) the writer’s intention is to describe the movements of fish in a lake.
- e) we see that the two friends are interested in catching a special kinds of fish.

42. The two friends _____.

- a) woke up early and went fishing.
- b) got in their boat and rowed across the lake.

- c) were too lazy to row the boat together.
- d) took the boat out to enjoy themselves rather than to catch fish.
- e) stayed out in their boat until it was dark.

43. The writer and his friend enjoyed _____.

- a) catching fish after it was dark.
- b) fishing late in the afternoon on a cool day.
- c) watching the setting of the sun on the lake.
- d) rowing together when the sun was setting.
- e) observing the movements of fish around their boat.

Choose the right option to fill in the gaps in the text.

BAD NEWS

The mass media nowadays are our main source of information about what's happening in the world and the impression one __ (44) __ from them about human __ (45) __ is pretty depressing. My blood __ (46) __ rises every time I switch the television on. Apart from gossip about __ (47) __ personalities, the picture they paint of human __ (48) __ is that they are violent and bloodthirsty. They just report crimes, violations of human rights and the way we are destroying our natural __ (49) __. They rarely report __ (50) __ in science or medicine; it's a bleak picture. Last night, there was a report about a mass __ (51) __ from a prison in Chicago during which five prison guards __ (52) __ dead as the prisoners were __ (53) __ their getaway. Then there was the story of someone who __ (54) __ gunned down by police when he went berserk and massacred ten innocent __ (55) __ in a shopping centre somewhere - again - in the United States. I see now where Hollywood __ (56) __ get their ideas from. They just turn on the news and they've got themselves a __ (57) __ scenario. It seems to me that news __ (58) __ have become a form of entertainment.

- 44. a) takes; b) collects; c) gets; d) draws.
- 45. a) nature; b) character; c) species; d) persons.
- 46. a) level; b) impression; c) pressure; d) temperature.
- 47. a) film affairs; b) film business; c) show star; d) show business.
- 48. a) beings; b) characters; c) personalities; d) people.
- 49. a) wealth; b) springs; c) materials; d) resources.
- 50. a) breakaways; b) break-ins; c) break-ups; d) breakthroughs.
- 51. a) break-in; b) break-out; c) breakthrough; d) break-up.
- 52. a) have been shot; b) have shot; c) were shooting; d) were shot.

53. a) taking; b) making; c) trying; d) escaping.
54. a) had; b) has been; c) got; d) was got.
55. a) by-passers; b) passers-by; c) pedestrians; d) onlookers.
56. a) screenplayers; b) scriptplayers; c) scenewriters; d) screenwriters.
57. a) ready-made; b) take-away; c) give away; d) high class.
58. a) bulletins; b) broadcasters; c) forecasts; d) reporters.

TEST 17.

Build a new word from the one in brackets and use it to fill in the gaps in the following sentences.

1. I'm burning with (curious) - you must tell me who won!
2. There was a lovely (exhibit) of watercolours on in town - did you see it?
3. Anne left Germany in the (expect) of seeing her family again before very long.
4. We have offices in over 56 countries (world).
5. He has an enthusiasm for art, to the point of (obsess) in my opinion.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. The Renaissance is known (to be, to be being) the period of new growth of interest and activity in the areas of art, literature, and ideas in (the, a, -) Europe during (-, a, the) 15th and 16th centuries.
7. She pretends (to have known, to know, to be knowing) all about (the last, the latest, the latter) films and art exhibitions, but it's all a pose.
8. From scratch means from the beginning, without using (something, nothing, anything) that already (is existing, exists, have been existing).
9. Obsession is said (to be, to know, is) an extreme unhealthy interest (of, on, in) (anything, nothing, something) or worry (, for, about, in) (some, nothing, something), which stops you (from, at, in) thinking about (some, anything, any) else.
10. In the early nineteenth century theatres (are lit, were lit, lit) by gas. (-, a, the) London's Savoy Theatre became the first (to be electrically lit, to be electrically lighting, to be electrically lighted) in 1881.
11. (A promenade, A plein air, An exhibition) is an event at (where, which, that) objects such as paintings (have been showed, are shown, show)

(at, for, to) the public, a situation in (that, where, which) someone shows a particular skill or quality (for, to, with) the public.

12. Saying 'Macbeth' in the theatre (is believed, believes, is believing) (to curse, to have cursed, to be cursed) a production. Recent Macbeth disasters include an actor (to have been struck, to be striking, to be struck) by (the, a, -) Kenneth Branagh's sword during his 2013 production.

13. Drama in Britain began with church services (in, on, at) Easter from the 10th century onwards. By the 14th century the plays based (in, on, from) the Bible are known (to have been performed, were performed, to be performing) outside (-, the, a) church by members of craft guilds in cities such as York and Chester.

14. British theatre has a rich history, from playwrights (as, like) William Shakespeare to actors (as, like) Laurence Olivier. Today audiences still (love, loves, is loving) to go to the theatre (to be entertained and challenged, to have been entertained and challenged), hearing ideas that may not (to be expressed, to being expressed, be expressed) (somewhere, anywhere, nowhere) else.

15. (-, A, The) Shakespeare's Globe is one of the most famous theatres in the world. (The, -, a) original Globe Theatre (built, was built, to be built) by Shakespeare's playing company in 1599. But unfortunately it is known (to have been destroyed, destroyed, to be destroying) in a fire.

16. If you're interested in theatre, London should without (the, -, a) doubt (be, to be, to have been) your top place to visit. The atmosphere at London's theatres is (inbeatable, beatabless, unbeatable). With so much (to be choosing, to choose, to have chosen) from you could easily go out every night!

17. Even though you can (watch, to watch, be watched) a movie (in, at, on) your TV, laptop or iPad, great theaters still make going to the movies worth (to buy, buying, being bought) a ticket—and sometimes even worth (making, do, to be making) a trip.

18. Local movie critics will tell you "The Uptown" is the best place (to see, to be seen, to be seeing) a movie in the Washington, D.C. area.

19. The theater features a big balcony that's perfect for couples who want (to sneak, sneak, to have sneaked) upstairs and hold hands where generations are said (to be doing, to have been doing, to do) the same.

20. (The, A, -) Barcelona's theatre scene (has flourished, is flourishing, flourished) greatly in recent years. Major world-famous plays and musicals are said (are preformed, to be performed, to be performing) here. A wide variety of performances for the general public and alternative theatres (have become established, has become established, is becoming established) over the years.

21. Belasco Theatre (has been built, has been building, was built) by producer David Belasco. The theater is believed (to be haunted, is haunted, to haunt) by his ghost. Belasco's intention was (to be having, to have) his theater house "living room plays," with the audience as close as possible to the actors.

22. A legend attributes the origin of shadow theatre in China to an incident which is said (to occur, to have occurred, occurred) about 100 bc: a priest, claiming (to bring, to have been brought, to have brought) to life the emperor's (deceasing, deceased) wife, cast a woman's (shade, shadow) on a white screen with a lamp.

23. Kabuki is a form of Japanese theater that combines drama, dance, and music. Swordfights and wild costumes are the norm in the stage productions. The first Kabuki show is known (to be performed, to have been performed, to perform) in 1603. It grew into a stylized art form that still (is remaining, remains, reminds) popular today.

24. Marionetteatern always (stood, was standing, has stood) for high quality puppet theatre for audiences of all ages. At Marionetteatern of today puppets and (living, live, alive) actors mix with dance, visual arts and music. The productions always (bases, based, are based) on qualified literary texts. With a serious approach (at, to, for) the manuscript, Marionetteatern is able (to raise, to rise, to grow) questions and touch issues that concern (it's, its) spectators.

25. In Finland, films primarily (are screening, are screened, screened) in their original language. They (are subtitled, subtitled, are subtitled) (in, on, at) Finnish and Swedish. An exception (with, for, to) this rule are children's films, which can (to be dubbed, dub, be dubbed) (in, for, into) Finnish even though the original language may (be, to be, to being) different.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. Teatro Alla Scala, the famous opera house in Milan, (to reopen) in December, 2004 after an extensive renovation. The original opera house, (to design) by neoclassical architect Giuseppe Piermarini, (to open) in 1778 and many famous operas first (to perform) here. La Scala badly (to bomb) during World War II but (to reopen) in 1946 and quickly (to regain) its reputation as a top Italian opera house.

27. Pavel Tretyakov (to start) collecting art in the middle of 1850. The founding year of the Tretyakov Gallery is considered (to be) 1856, when Tretyakov (to purchase) two paintings of Russian artists: Temptation by N.G.

Schilder and Skirmish with Finnish Smugglers by V.G. Kudyakov, although earlier, in 1854-1855, he (to buy) 11 graphic sheets and 9 pictures of old Dutch masters.

28. The Louvre's collection is said (to include) Egyptian antiques, ancient Greek and Roman sculptures, paintings by the Old Masters, and crown jewels and other artifacts from French nobles. The displays (to divide) into eight departments.

29. By 1835, Marie (to settle) down in Baker Street, London and (to open) a museum. One of the main attractions of her museum was the Chamber of Horrors. The name often (to credit) to a contributor to Punch in 1845, but Marie appears (to originate) it herself, using it in advertising as early as 1843.

30. The wax museum (to start) an overseas expansion in 1970, when it (to open) a branch location in Amsterdam. Today it (to expand) to many more cities including Las Vegas, New York City, Hong Kong, Washington DC and Hollywood.

31. Venice's Academy Gallery (to consider) by many to be one of Europe's truly great museums. The Venice Academy Gallery is home to many great Venetian works (to date) from the 13th century all the way up to the 18th century.

32. The Costume Gallery (to house) in the small building of the Meridiana of the Pitti Palace, which (to begin) under Grand Duke Pietro Leopoldo in 1776. The Lorraine/Savoy rooms display the exhibitions of the collections of historical clothes and accessoires, which previously (to store) in the palace's warehouses.

33. The International Centre of Lace and Fashion in Calais (to tell) the visitors the story of lace. This is the tale of an industry that (to begin) with hand weaving then (to revolutionize) by the invention of machines and the Industrial Revolution.

34. From July 2005 to October 2011 the theatre (to close) for restoration. It (to undergo) many renovations in its time, but none as major as this. The building (to damage) and a quick renovation seemed (to be) necessary.

35. The Bolshoi Theatre is famous throughout the world. It (to frequent) by tourists. As a result, prices (to fix) much higher than in other Russian theatres. This is especially the case for ballet, where prices (to say) to be comparable to those for performances in the West.

36. Not all theaters (to require) the same formality of dress. Special black tie events and opening nights usually (to expect) to call for formal attire.

37. Attending a live theatre performance can (to be) a magical and memorable experience for even young children. Done well, you (to plant) the

seeds of appreciation in a young child for a love of live theatre. Done poorly, you can (to create) an awful experience for your child.

38. The State Hermitage Museum (to found) in 1764 by Catherine the Great and (to be) open to the public since 1852. Its collections (to comprise) over three million items (to include) the largest collection of paintings in the world.

39. In today's society, movies are significantly outstanding in technology and popularity. This significantly (to increase) the special effects in movies over recent years.

40. We (to debate) whether theatre (to die) for over two thousand years. Theatre will never be completely dead in our lifetime, I am sure.

Answer the following questions according to the text.

Leslie comes from a big city. During the holiday she went to spend a week on her uncle's farm. It was her first visit there. Her uncle, who was very pleased to see his niece, did his best to make her stay an enjoyable one. On the farm she rode a horse, fed chickens ran in the fields and ate fruit fresh from the trees. She enjoyed her holiday so much that, when the day for her to return to the city came, she was very sad to leave.

41. Leslie's _____.

- a) holiday lasted for a week.
- b) parents often sent her to the farm.
- c) uncle left the farm and went to the city.
- d) greatest pleasure was to ride a horse.
- e) life on the farm was a very sad one.

42. Leslie _____.

- a) hated the animals on the farm.
- b) visited her uncle's farm once a week.
- c) thought life on the farm was extremely hard.
- d) thoroughly enjoyed her holiday on the farm.
- e) worked for her uncle on the farm.

43. Complete the following paragraphs.

Almost all the people we knew well and liked, used to go to the Moonlight Restaurant. We went there nearly every night, too. There were other similar places around, but we did not go to them. _____

- a) I took my wife to one of them the other night.
- b) I know she is very fond of strawberries with ice cream.

- c) In fact all the restaurants are very expensive.
- d) This was largely because we did not like the people who went to them.
- e) We always liked the food they served.

44. Select the sentence which gives a summary of the passage.

The art form which is best known under the name of Impressionism evolved in France with the Realist movement of the mid to late 1800's. Although this style only lasted for about 15 years in a pure form, it has influenced the style of art that has come after it till today. The motivating thought in this style of art comes from the idea that "Nothing is seen without light."

- a) Impressionism is an art form which is still presently used today.
- b) The Impressionism style of art which started in France in the late 1800's and still has a strong effect on artists today, gives importance to light.
- c) The artists of the 1800's decided that light was very important in their work and thus created a new style of painting called Impressionism.
- d) The art style called Impressionism was around for about 15 years in France during the 1800's and used light for the first time in its paintings.
- e) The various uses of lights played an important role in the development of the form of painting called Impressionism.

45. Find the appropriate question for the following answer.

The Lacons were known for their bravery and short speeches.

- a) Why were the Lacons known for their bravery, a very and short speeches?
- b) Who were known for their bravery?
- c) What were the Lacons known for?
- d) What were the Lacons?
- e) They were known for their bravery, weren't?

Choose the right option to fill in the gaps in the following text.

DEAR TREVOR,

I know it's been ages since I wrote to you but I've been very busy __ (46) __ we decided to move into the country. The house in the village is not quite ready __ (47) __ but as you can imagine __ (48) __ the last few weeks we've had to chase up builders and plumbers and we've __ (49) __ got a long

way to go. It's been such a long time since we __(50)__ to work on it. I've almost forgotten how long it's been exactly. We must have started it about seven years __(51)__ and we've __(52)__ spent a small fortune on it. We are __(53)__ living in our rather cramped flat where you __(54)__ us a few years ago but it __(55)__ to get unbearable and we __(56)__ to moving out. We are still __(57)__ around from morning __(58)__ night and it's been particularly hectic __(59)__ the last week. Anyway, __(60)__ all this was going on Karen fell and sprained her ankle which was the last thing we needed!

- 46. a) every time; b) ever since; c) while; d) before.
- 47. a) still; b) already; c) yet; d) soon.
- 48. a) for; b) as; c) while; d) since.
- 49. a) yet; b) already; c) nearly; d) still.
- 50. a) have started; b) start; c) did start; d) started.
- 51. a) before; b) ago; c) previous; d) since.
- 52. a) still; b) not; c) already; d) yet.
- 53. a) already; b) still; c) yet; d) longer.
- 54. a) were visiting; b) have visited; c) had been visited; d) visited.
- 55. a) begun; b) is beginning; c) begins; d) begin.
- 56. a) have looked; b) looked forward; c) will look forward; d) are looking forward.
- 57. a) rush; b) rushed; c) rushing; d) be rushed.
- 58. a) and; b) into; c) till; d) through.
- 59. a) during; b) from; c) in; d) while.
- 60. a) in; b) during; c) while; d) for.

TEST 18.

Build a new word from the one in brackets and use it to fill in the gaps in the following sentences.

1. Mary Quant was the first fashion (design) to raise hemlines.
2. One (advantage) of living in the town is the lack of safe places for children to play.
3. These dried apples (soft) if you soak them in water.
4. Vogue magazine quickly became the bible of (fashion) women.
5. That whole weekend at Cannes Brigitte Bardot was under siege by (photo).

Choose and circle the right option.

6. She loved the beauty and (fruitfulness, fruitful, fruitness) of the autumn, when the (all, whole) countryside was ablaze (in, with, by) rich (gold, golden) colours.

7. Mum (has found, found, is finding) a lovely dress for the wedding, but she needs to find some (suited, matching, becoming) accessories.

8. The dress combines stylish lines with an attractive floral print for a (classic, classically) (feminine, feminine) look.

9. By the beginning of the 20th century the (raise, rise, increase) of new technologies and global capitalism, the development of the factory system of production are said (to have contributed, to be contributing, to contribute) to mass-produced standard sizes (sold, selling, be selling) at fixed prices.

10. Harry wanted to know (whether, if) (was Ralph Lauren worth, Ralph Lauren was worth, was Ralph Lauren worthing) \$7.5 billion. He learnt that in 1970, the first Polo logo (was seen, had been seen, had seen) in Lauren's line of women's suits that (had been designed, was designed, designed) in the classic men's style.

11. While the excursion (had been conducted, was being conducted, conducted) the visitors asked if (those, that, these) male designers (were, are) strong competition for even the most (acclaiming, acclaimed) female designers. The guide (told, said) that not all of (those, that, these) men (are born, were born, bornt) into wealthy families.

12. Calvin Klein is a household name, a name now synonymous (with, to, by) classic American fashion. Klein (was raised, raised, was risen) in the Bronx, New York. (Having been showed, Having shown, Showed) always an interest in fashion and design, he (has become, became, was becoming) the apprentice of a suit manufacturer at the age of 20.

13. Over 50 years Klein (designed, was designed, has designed) everything from luxury clothing to sunglasses to perfume and candlesticks. Calvin Klein underwear is one of the (companies', company's) most successful lines. According (with, to) Vogue, Klein's brand is now as (recognizing, recognizable) as Pepsi.

14. If someone (will say, says) your style rocks, look them (at, in, on) the eye and say "Thank you!" If someone (says, will say) they hate (you, yours, your) outfit, look them (at, in, on) the eye and say 'If I (wanted, want, has wanted) your opinion, I (would asked, would have asked, will ask) for it,' and walk away.

15. If your school (have, has, will have) a rule about no makeup, then (don't break, not to break, to not break) it! You could get (on, with, in) trouble and it would not end well.

16. Dressing your (-, the) best and always being properly (to groom, grooming, groomed) is a vital part to (to create, creating, create) a good impression.

17. Pierre Cardin (has become, became, was becoming) actively involved with the fashion industry at a young age, (to work, to have been worked, working) in numerous fashion houses. After (having worked, working, had worked) with major design house Dior, Cardin (began, has begun, was begun) work on creating his own.

18. Businesses pay big bucks (to be influence, to influence) the way people, including teenagers, (are thinking, think). (Inspite, Because, Because of) this, televised media may actually (be reduced, to reduce, reduce) a teenager's ability to think and dress themselves.

19. Nowadays many people use various (means, meanings, mean) of communication. These tools range (since, at, from) regular mail to (-, a, the) Internet. By regular (male, mail, female) people can just write letters and send small parcels. (On the, In the, On -) Internet, people can not only talk but also interact with a web camera and a microphone.

20. Communications in (-, a, the) modern world play almost a (decisive, deceasive, decided) role. Developers constantly (improved, has improved, are improving) equipment and (provide, are providing, are provided) the user with all the new tools. Even the smallest office is (incomplete, uncomplete, completeless) without access (to, with, by) a global network.

21. The most well-known (advantage, disadvantage) of modern means of communication is (blurring, blur, blurred) vision after spending time with the phones and (-, a, the) Internet. Very poor (eyesight, eyeside) is characteristic of people (who, whose, that) work involves the use of computing system. People are even used (to see, to seeing, to be seen) all programmers wearing glasses or lenses.

22. Over the years, technology significantly (has changed, changed, was changed) the way people communicate. Originally, the telephone (was replaced, replaced, has replaced) the telegraph. Now cellphones, email and the Internet seem (to top, to be topping, to be topped) the list of preferred communication methods.

23. Providers such as Skype and Yahoo Messenger (are offered, offer, suggest) the ability to use an Internet connection to place video calls. These

calls (afford, let, allow) people to see (every other, one another, each other) on a computer or laptop screen while talking. Placing video calls (makes, make, was made) it possible for families to see (one another, each other) (though, despite) the physical miles that may (separate, to separate, be separated) them.

24. Many children and adolescents feel (so, as, like) their life is empty if they don't devote a big amount of time (for, to, with) multi-tasking. It (is seeming, seems) that the absence of moving from one text to (the other, another, others) then to an online chat creates an alarming (boredom, boriness, boring).

25. Little lies turn (to, into) big lies. Hiding your emotions (back, behind, over) a cloak of invincibility (have to, might, ought) work for you, but won't work for most (the other, other, others). And giving your partner the silent treatment is about (so, as) useful (so, as) a fish with a bicycle.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. Donna Karan (to start) selling clothes when she was 14 years old and then (to go) to Parsons School of Design at 20. Six years later she (to take) over as head designer for Anne Klein; the obvious next step was starting her own label.

27. In recent years, both concerned parents and teens themselves (to wonder) about the TV effect on teenagers. Some children seem (to raise) by a television and there are many studies that (to analyze) how this can affect an adolescent when they (to grow) up.

28. According to a recent survey of regular viewers of the TV program, ER, 53 percent said that they (to learn) about important healthcare issues from the show; 32 percent said that they (to get) information that (to help) them (to make) choices about their own or their family's healthcare.

29. Last year the studies by George Gerbner, Ph.D., at the University of Pennsylvania, (to show) that children's TV shows (to contain) about 20 violent acts each hour and also that children who (to watch) a lot of television (to be) more likely to think that the world was a mean and dangerous place.

30. The article said that Internet addiction (to be) a growing epidemic which (to characterize) by a compulsive desire to interact online through internet gaming, gambling, social networking or compulsive surfing of the web.

31. Most people (to appreciate) individuals who (to have) a unique

lifestyle. A business client could also (to award) such an individual a contract simply because he (to like) the way he dresses.

32. The International Society for Research on Aggression concluded that that evidence (to show) that media violence consumption (can) act as a trigger for aggressive thoughts or feelings already stored.

33. With the upgrades made year in, year out, mobile phones (to become) more like computers with the added benefit of portability. One can (to receive) and (to send) emails, (to browse) websites and (to download) games and videos. With a mobile phone, you (to connect) to the internet throughout.

34. If you (to have) trouble focusing on your priorities or you (to find) that your time online (to make) you slack on your tasks at work or at home you may (to suffer) from an internet addiction.

35. In the early days, Chanel (to make) a living as a cabaret singer. But she quickly (to decide) that stage performing wasn't for her, so she (to start) her fashion career by becoming a licensed milliner. From there, Chanel (to open) her first shop, which originally (to sell) hats and later (to expand) into dresses.

36. Technology (to transform) how people learn. If you (to walk) into some classrooms there probably (to be) a whiteboard instead of the traditional blackboard, and the children may (to use) laptops or tablets, but plenty of textbooks, pens and photocopied sheets are still likely.

37. The report said that despite considerable investments in computers, Internet connections and software for educational use, there (to be) little solid evidence that greater computer use among students (to lead) to better scores in mathematics and reading.

38. The survey found that students with more exposure to computers (to do) better, on average, than those with little exposure to computers. But the data could simply reflect that school systems that (to invest) in technology also (to invest) in better teachers and (to draw) on students from a higher socio-economic class, who (to tend) to do better in school.

39. Technology often (to increase) the efficiency of already-efficient processes, but it may also (to make) inefficient processes even more so.

40. Over four in 10 households now (to have) a tablet, meaning that children (to become) computer-literate before they (to start) primary school - and we've all heard about the techno-babies who can handle an iPad before they (to learn) how to tie their own shoelaces.

Answer the following questions according to the text.

During the Gulf War the extent of the development of television and radio news broadcasting was very apparent. The CNN reporter Peter Arnett gave live coverage of the situation present in the capital city of Iraq, Baghdad. The telephone lines which were constantly open and full of minute by minute reportage of the events taking place, served as the main means of communication. Although they were not given complete freedom in the use of their television cameras, the scenes that they were able to show the world were viewed with interest and astonishment. The whole world was able to follow the events of the war as they took place, from their living room television sets.

41. The Gulf War was the first war in which _____.
a) the telephone was used by broadcasters.
b) the world saw the events of a war on TV.
c) there was moment by moment coverage of a war which was shown on television.
d) the CNN reporter Peter Arnett was able to give coverage of a real war to television viewers.
e) television cameras were used to show the results of a war.
42. According to the passage Peter Arnett was _____.
a) the only television reporter in Iraq during the war.
b) was present in Iraq during the whole period of the war.
c) telephoned in constant reports of what was going on.
d) astonished the world with his reportage.
e) the CNN reporter who told the world what was happening in the capital of Iraq.
43. According to the passage telephone lines _____.
a) were never cut off.
b) served to give all the news.
c) were used for broadcasting.
d) always informing the world.
e) were the only means of communication in the country.

43. Complete the following paragraphs.

Interestingly, it is about European history during the Napoleonic Era, but deals at the same time with the loves of 4 great Russian families. Along

with these fictional characters are portrayals of great historical characters of Europe during that period.

a) The story WAR and PEACE by Leo Tolstoy is one of the 'giants' of literature.

b) Leo Tolstoy wrote about many important historical events.

c) WAR and PEACE by Leo Tolstoy is not a very interesting novel.

d) Leo Tolstoy wrote many novels.

e) WAR and PEACE is about the history of Napoleon.

44. Select the sentence which gives a summary of the passage.

War is one of the most terrible parts of human history. Death, destruction and pain, both physical and emotional are the primary results of war. Still man seems to be incapable of doing without it.

a) As bad as it is, man likes to make war.

b) People have no gain from war but are unable to stop it.

c) The death and misery that war produces is not enough to stop man from fighting.

d) No one wants to fight a war.

e) Even though fighting is useless people will not stop.

45. Find the appropriate question for the following answer.

Today everyone wants peace, but not everyone yet realizes that peace cannot be assured by armed forces or by imposing one's own way of life to others.

a) Can armed forces assure peace?

b) Many people impose their own way at life on others, don't they?

c) What must we do if we want peace?

d) Does he fight for peace?

e) Everyone has his own way at life, hasn't he?

Choose the right option to complete the text.

One morning last week I realized that my bike (46) ... stolen from my garden. I phoned the police and two officers called at my house the next day. They (47) ... me if I had seen or heard anything. I told (48) ... I had been out that evening, and hadn't noticed anything suspicious when I came home. 'If I had seen anything, I (49) ... you,' I replied. 'It was raining hard too. If the weather (50) ... so bad, I would have ridden my bike.' The officers told me that lots of people (51) ... their bikes stolen

lately. 'The thieves (52) ... to have put the bikes in a van,' said one of the officers. 'I (53) ... I had known about that,' I said. 'I saw a black van that evening. In fact, it (54) ... opposite my house.' The officers asked me what the van's number (55) ... , but I couldn't remember. '(56) ... you saw the van again, (57) ... you recognize it?' one of them asked. 'It (58) ... painting. I remember that,' I replied. However, there was a happy ending to this story. After the officers had left, I (59) ... by a friend of mine. 'By the way,' she said, '(60) ... you want your bike, I'll bring it back this afternoon. I borrowed it a couple of days ago.'

46. a) had; b) had been; c) had had itself; d) had not.
47. a) reminded; b) questioned; c) told; d) asked.
48. a) them; b) that; c) if; d) later.
49. a) called; b) would; c) had called; d) would have called.
50. a) wasn't; b) wouldn't be; c) hadn't been; d) wouldn't have been.
51. a) had; b) had had; c) had to have; d) hadn't.
52. a) think; b) are thought; c) have thought; d) are thinking.
53. a) would; b) realise; c) wish; d) thought.
54. a) was parked; b) had parking; c) is parked; d) has parked.
55. a) is; b) was; c) had; d) wrote.
56. a) If; b) When; c) Remember; d) Suppose.
57. a) do; b) can; c) would; d) If.
58. a) needed; b) had been; c) looked like; d) seemed.
59. a) called up; b) was phoned; c) had a phone call; d) heard some news.
60. a) unless; b) if only; c) if; d) as long as.

TEST 19.

Build a new word from the one in brackets and use it to fill in the gaps in the following sentences.

1. If ... (evaporate) takes place in an enclosed area, the escaping molecules accumulate as a vapor above the liquid.
2. Such fears are nothing more than the product of an ... (act) imagination.
3. She has an ... (exhaust) supply of funny stories.
4. The ticket offers ... (limit) travel on British Rail for seven days.
5. Society ... (value) staying home and looking after children.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. I like to get (something, everything, nothing) done before the guests (will arrive, arrive) and relax for a moment in (-, a, the) calm before the storm.

7. All those children unsupervised sound to me like a recipe for (a cake, disaster, sandwich).

8. Recently pesticides have had a (devastated, devastating) (affect, effect) (on, in, at) the environment.

9. The mayor of the small town of Amatrice said residents (are buried, buried, were buried) under debris and the town "isn't here anymore". At least three people were reported (to have been killed, to be killed, to be killing) in the quake and at least another four (have been trapped, were trapped, had trapped) under the rubble.

10. The death toll describes the number of people (which, that, who) (dye, die) (because, though, because of) an event such as a war or an accident.

11. Scientists think it is unlikely that any species actually (will become, are becoming, are become) extinct as a (circumstance, consequence, convenience) of the oil spill.

12. (Rising, Raising) interest rates when the economy is just recovering sounds (as, if, like) a recipe (of, for, from) disaster.

13. Tourists are (most vulnerable, more vulnerable, as vulnerable) (for, to, against) attack, because they do not know (that, which, when) areas of the city to avoid.

14. It (feared, is feared) that the civil unrest we now (were witnessing, are witnessing) in this country could lead (for, to, with) full-scale civil war.

15. The fire resulted (with, in, after) damage (for, to) their property.

16. His proneness (to, for, with) injury forced him (-, to) retire from (-, the, a) professional football.

17. You take (as, with, for) granted all the love I give. I best give it to (some, anyone, someone) else.

18. The staff (needs, is needing, need) to know what to do (in, at, with) an emergency.

19. Over the last thirty years we (had, have had, must have) to have a hosepipe ban (because of, because, since) the lack of rainfall. So if you (visited, will visit, are visiting) England, especially down South, make sure you pack a lot of summer clothing!

20. In 1769 in India, a great famine took (over, with, above) ten million (people', people's) lives. This was nearly (third, one third, one thirds) of the

population of India at (the, a) time. It (has been caused, was caused, was caused) by a shortfall (in, at) crops followed (with, by) a severe drought.

21. I grew up on a farm. I (used to, am used to, use) regularly see my father (to tap, tapping, to be tapping) his barometer and (muttering, to mutter, to be muttered). He taught me what it (measure, measured, is measured) and how to read it.

22. Dad didn't make me a (whether, weather) (obsessing, obsessive, obsession) exactly, but I did come to understand that weather (is, has been, was) not a random thing that just (happen, is happening, happened).

23. The weather's impact (in, at, on) our mood may not be (so, as, such) great as we sometimes (believe, are believing) it to be. A lot of the research in this area has (founded, found, find) variable, sometimes – (conflicted, conflicting) results.

24. Weather seems (have, to have, having) a real and measurable impact (in, on, at) many people's mood, but is (dependant, dependent) (upon, from, of) many factors. The impact of the weather is probably going to be greater in any geographic location that experiences (length, lengthy) periods of unusual weather.

25. Weather anomalies (were, is, are) a constant source of human (fascinating, fascination, fascinated). These strange weather (phenomena, phenomenon) are particularly (awe-inspired, awe-inspiring) because they are so extremely rare.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. On Saturday April 25th 2015, Nepal (to witness) one of history's worst earthquakes which (to claim) over 5,000 lives and (to destroy) many historical sites. Though earthquakes are naturally-occurring incidents that (to cause) by the sudden release of energy in the earth's shifting crust thus creating seismic waves, the devastation (to cause) by this natural event is incomprehensible.

27. Over the last few years we (to have) very hot summers, and even on a typical summers day we have more sun than rain. Apart from three years ago when we (to have) a bad summer, the usual summer season can be so hot, that we (not, to experience) rain for weeks.

28. This was a 7.9-magnitude earthquake that (to strike) northern Turkey on August 17, 1990, which (to last) for only 3.7 seconds. The city of Izmit very badly (to damage) and had a death toll of 17,127. 43, 959 people (to injure). Another report from September 1999 showed that the earthquake (to

destroy) 120,000 poorly-engineered houses (to make) more than 300,000 people homeless.

29. Historically, men (to force) to rely solely on their intuition to make predictions about weather. Throughout the course of history however, men (to develop) a great and many traditions that (to have) to do with the weather.

30. Reports of fish raining from the sky (to date) back to at least 200 B.C. in Greece. According to our severe weather expert Dr. Greg Forbes, tornadoes and waterspouts (to be) the most likely causes for these ancient reports of fish and other small animals (to fall) from the sky.

31. One such example in the United States (to occur) on the morning of June 28, 1957 at Magnolia Terminal near Thomasville, Ala. Thousands of small fish, frogs and crayfish (to fall) from the sky during a rainstorm. Many of the fish were still alive and (to place) in ponds and swimming pools.

32. The most powerful earthquake ever recorded (to strike) near Valdivia, Chile on May 22, 1960, at 2:11 PM local time. As many as 6,000 people (to kill). Many more (to be), it (not, to be) for Chile's preparedness for earthquakes, and the remote location of the epicenter (*it means Chile was ready for the earthquake and the number of victims did not exceed 6,000*).

33. It (to think) that hearing a rooster crow at night is a sure sign that there (to rain) soon. This one is a complete myth however. A rooster (can) of crowing whenever it (to like), and although ancient humans (may, with reference to the past) a prophetic significance to its call, there is absolutely no indication that it (can) convey anything meaningful regarding the weather.

34. Rumors say that when rain (to come), the leaves of trees (to turn) upward, bearing their undersides. In some cases, it (to appear) so. Certain deciduous trees, such as Maples, can (to react) to the high humidity in the air that (to precede) a rainstorm, which (to make) them limp and pliable.

35. If you find that there are more birds than normal in your town, then it (can) be that bad weather is on its way. Although this (to seem) like a myth, it (to turn) out that there may be a bit of truth behind it.

36. This was the first time that the local weather stations reported over radio that if residents (not, to be) securely underground, they (to kill). Hiding under mattresses in bathtubs, in ditches, or under overpasses (to consider) to be insufficient.

37. In Europe, most of the homes that (to build) within the last 50 years before 2003 (not, to equip) with air conditioners, because none ever (too need) before. Now, well over half of them (to equip) themselves for the future.

38. The world's most powerful earthquake (to leave) 4,485 people dead and injured and 2 million homeless after it (to strike) southern Chile in 1960. The port of Puerto Saavedra (to destroy) in the ensuing tsunami, which (to cause) \$550m worth of damage in Chile and (to kill) a further 170 people as five-metre waves hit the coasts of Japan and the Philippines.

39. It's a common belief that animals are more sensitive to the weather than humans are. Dogs, especially, often (to cite) as creatures that are more sensitive to subtle changes in atmospheric conditions. But is it so? Research (not, to seem) to support this one.

40. A colossal earthquake with a magnitude between 9.1 and 9.3 (to shake) Indonesia and (to kill) an estimated 230,000 people, most due to the tsunami and the lack of aid afterward, coupled with deviating and unsanitary conditions. The quake (to name) the Sumatra-Andaman earthquake, and the tsunami (to become) known as the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.

Answer the following questions according to the text.

Like so many other materials in Japan, paper too has come in for many hundreds of years of artistic consideration. At one period of the country's history, the paper on which a poem was written was as important as the poem itself. A thousand years ago there were whole towns actively engaged in making paper. Such towns still exist, but there were also many farming villages which then, as they do today, made paper to earn extra income during the winter. At present, about half of Japan's farmers must add to their incomes with winter jobs. Although a large amount of winter employment is provided by construction companies, some farmers continue to work at such cottage industries as paper-making.

41. It is obvious from the passage that the art of a paper-making in Japan

- _____.
- a) was such a trivial work.
- b) has disappeared owing to industrialization.
- c) was of no economic value at all in the past.
- d) was only practiced by the peasants in the country.
- e) has a long history.

42. The passage emphasizes that approximately fifty per cent of the farming population in Japan _____.

- a) is not satisfied with current farming policies.
- b) prefers town life to village life.

- c) engages in a secondary occupation in the winter.
- d) plans to give up farming and go into construction work.
- e) were poor people.

43. It is suggested that paper-making ____.

- a) encouraged the development of poetry in Japan.
- b) is still one of Japan's cottage industries.
- c) has never been a significant commercial interest in Japan.
- d) has seldom been regarded as an art by the Japanese.
- e) and construction are the two major areas of employment in Japan.

43. Complete the following paragraphs.

The teaching of English in Turkey has improved tremendously during the last few years. ____ In addition, the increase in the number of native speakers in universities has improved the education of our future English teachers.

a) The majority of our teachers are taught by poor quality instructors in the universities.

b) This is probably due to the increased quality of the teachers who are graduating and becoming available to our children.

c) More and more of our students are able to pass the post study tests.

d) Teachers from other countries are coming to Turkey to replace the Turkish teachers.

e) Our children are more interested in working with Turkish educated teachers these days.

44. Select the sentence which gives a summary of the passage.

Our world seems to be changing too fast to keep up with. In my youth, life was much more simple. Our parents worried about feeding and educating us. We worried about simple things like school and friends. Today however, children have become selfish and materialistic.

- a) Life changes people as they grow.
- b) Everyone changes with time.
- c) The world makes people selfish as they grow older.
- d) Children are, brought up differently these days.
- e) Time has changed the needs and attitudes of people.

45. Find the appropriate question for the following answer.

When they woke up in the morning they were surprised to see that the only window in the room was closed but the large mirror was broken.

- a) When did they close the window?
- b) When did they break the mirror?
- c) Who broke the mirror to pieces?
- d) They were surprised, weren't they?
- e) What surprised them when they woke up?

Choose the right option to complete the gaps in the text.

SMART DOG!

Dogs are probably much cleverer than most people think. They are convinced that dogs can count and that the animals try to (46) ... different messages through the pitch and pace of their barks. Animal behaviourists used to think their bark was simply a way of (47) ... attention. Now a new study suggests that individual dogs have (48) ... barks with a range of meanings. For example, dogs usually use high-pitched single barks when they are (49) ... from their owners and a lower, harsher superbark when strangers (50) ... towards them or the doorbell rings.

Dogs also know when they are receiving fewer treats because they have a basic mathematical ability that (51) ... them to tell when one pile of objects is bigger than another. But to count, an animal has to recognize that each object in a set (52) ... to a single number and that the last number in a (53) ... represents the total number of objects.

The theory has been tested on eleven dogs. They were first (54) ... treats before a screen was lowered so that the treats were out of (55) The treats were left as they were or some were added or taken away. If a treat was added or taken away, the dogs looked at them much longer than they did when the treats were not disturbed, (56) ... because they had done their sums and the numbers did not meet their (57)

Dogs are (58) ... from wolves, which not only have a large neo-cortex – the brain's centre of reasoning – but live in large social groups. This mathematical ability could have been used to (59) ... how many enemies and (60) ... they had in a pack.

46. a) transfer; b) convey; c) bear; d) suggest.

47. a) paying; b) attracting; c) causing; d) devoting.

48. a) specific; b) exact; c) detailed; d) specialized.

49. a) split; b) detached; c) separated; d) divided.

50. a) approach; b) appear; c) draw; d) move.
51. a) assists; b) facilitates; c) enables; d) informs.
52. a) corresponds; b) ties; c) fits; d) complements.
53. a) sequence; b) system; c) progression; d) succession.
54. a) tempted; b) demonstrated; c) shown; d) presented.
55. a) view; b) notice; c) perception; d) sight.
56. a) likely; b) presumably; c) surely; d) predictably.
57. a) estimates; b) calculations; c) suspicions; d) expectations.
58. a) descended; b) related; c) connected; d) evolved.
59. a) take in; b) work out; c) think over; d) look into.
60. a) helpers; b) defenders; c) allies; d) partners.

TEST 20.

Build a new word from the one in brackets and use it to fill in the gaps in the following sentences.

1. Studies suggest that regular intake of the vitamin ... (sign) improves brain function.
2. These plants need a rich soil that retains ... (moist).
3. The forecast is for dry, cloudy weather with no ... (precipitate) expected.
4. The two leaders have worked together on ... (many) occasions.
5. The question of who is in charge is of ... (stand) importance.

Choose and circle the right option.

6. (Whole, All) Eastern Slavs believed that a towel (was, has been, is) an embodiment of good. It (considered, was considered) that the towel (can, is able, was able) to influence positively one's life, it (was possessing, possessed, possesses) (magical, magician, magic) power. These firm beliefs (was showed, showed) an invariable function of the towel as a talisman.

7. The music festival (hold, held) in (the, a, -) beautiful town of Mir, near (-, the, a) magnificent 16th-century castle (featuring, featured) in (-, a, the) UNESCO World Heritage List, (turned, has turned, is turning) into a large-scale cultural event (in, within) a few years.

8. (A, -, The) town of Shklov, also known as the "cucumber capital of Belarus", (knows, is known) for (-, the, a) good harvests and a traditional festival. (In the end, At the end) of the harvest season it (gathers, gathers) lovers of unusual dishes (done, made, are making) of cucumbers.

9. The largest collection of works of art (is, are, was) in (a, -, the) National Art Museum of (a, -, the) Republic of Belarus, (who, which, that) actively promotes (to, for, -) national art. Exhibitions by local artists regularly (are held, hold, are holding) here.

10. Belarus (is playing, plays) host (for, before, to) numerous theater festivals. Prestigious theatrical forums regularly (are holding, held, are held) in various parts of Belarus bringing (together, togethер) performers from all over (a, -, the) world.

11. (Belarus's, Belarus') post-war movies (has reproduced, reproduced) the tragic destiny of Belarus people. Belarus filmmakers (filled, felt, feeled) a big niche of their own in children's cinema. The Belarus documentary (is recognizing, is recognized, recognizes) worldwide.

12. (The, A, -) Day of Belarusian Written Language is an annual holiday that (marks, is marked, is marking) (at, in, on) the first Sunday of September. (A, -, The) holiday (is intended, intend, to be intending) to show the development of the (written, writing) language and book (publishood, publishing, publication) in Belarus.

13. (At, On, In) their young years, Athenian children (are taught, were taught) (in, at, by) home, sometimes (with, under, of) the guidance of a master or pedagogue. They (taught, were taught) basic morals, until they (have begun, began) elementary education (in, at) approximately seven years (age, of age, of old).

14. Academic leaders at institutions with online offerings have a (favor, favorable) opinion (with, by, of) the learning outcomes in online courses and programs. (The more, More, Most) extensive the online offerings (is, are) at an institution, (more, the more, much) positive they rate the quality of online learning outcomes.

15. Family factors also (act, play, perform) a role in a teacher's ability (to learn, to teach, to study) students. (Principles, Principals) and teachers (are agreeing, agree, agrees) that what (goes on, is going) on at home (will impact, impact) a student's propensity (to teach, to learn), (specially, especially) when parents (are not willing, don't will, will not) to partner with the schools.

16. (-, The, A) Bullying is not a new problem. Technology (was given, gave, has given) bullies even more (vendors, avenues, vines) to torment their victims. Cyberbullying (became, has become, becoming) a major issue for schools. It (is evidenced, evidenced, evidencing) by the number of suicides that directly (can be traced, can traced) to bullying events.

17. Today obesity (reached, has reached, was reached) epidemic proportions in the U.S. (-, A, The) same poor eating habits that (are leading, was led, has lead) (to, close, by) the obesity problem may also (to be contributed, be contributing, to be contributing) to lower student achievement. Obesity also increases a student's risk (of, with, for) other conditions, (such, like) diabetes and high blood pressure.

18. If you're prone (for, to, on) daydreaming in class, it's time to start focusing (at, on) the here and now. Listen (-, at, to) what the teacher (says, was said, is saying) rather (then, than, more) talking with friends or allowing your mind (wander, to wander, to wonder).

19. To study (affectively, effectively), you must (to have, have, be) good planning, memory, reading, note taking and time management skills. To study (afficiently, effectively, efficient) you (have, must, are) master (definite, exact, certain) skills: planning, memorising, time management, note taking, and sometimes managing stress.

20. Alexei Rybnikov's theater is back in Minsk with (a, the, -) legendary rock opera Juno and Avos. (The, -, A) rock opera (was staged, has been staged, is staged) for 30 years already, with tickets always sold (away, out, off). Spectators (feel, fell) in love (at, on, with) the production thanks to the tremendous success of Mark Zakharov's show in (-, a, the) Moscow Theater Lenkom, with Nikolai Karachentsov and Yelena Shanina starring.

21. The old custom was for Belarusian brides (to sew, to do, to be sewn) their own dresses, or wear dresses (sewing, sewn) and (passing, passed) (down, off, by) as heirlooms by their mothers.

22. A tradition which often (played, is played, plays) out is that the groom's party (arrive, is arrived, is arriving) (in, at, for) the bride's home to escort her family to the (marriage, wedding). Sometimes, the bride's friends (play, are played) a game similar (with, to) the (China, Chinese) door game. The groom (must, has, can) to answer questions about his bride or pay bribes to let him (to pick, pick) her up.

23. Among polysemantic (symbolical, symbolic) meanings of (a, -, the) towel, the idea of good and a firm belief in its (magical, magic) properties, that can bring (happy, happiness), (prosperous, prosperity), (healthy, health) to a person and his/her family, perhaps (is, are) (the, a, -) main and (more significant, the most significant) ones.

24. (A, -, The) Belarusian national costume is a complex of traditional clothing, shoes and accessories, which (was developed, has been developed, developed) during the centuries. The costume is ceremonial and the origins of tradition (is lying, lie, lay) in (-, a, the) ancient Kiev Rus.

25. (A, -, The) traditional dress for the Belarusian men usually (was consisted, consisted, was consisting) of delicate fabrics, decorated with (gold, golden) and (silvery, silver) embroidery, (priceless, precious) stones, (coloring, colored) buttons. The costume (had, was having) a long dressing gown and a top like coat.

Open the brackets and write down the sentences.

26. The magnificent age of Baroque (to leave) a noticeable trace in world history, architecture, fine arts, and certainly in the music of the 17-18th centuries. It (to give) us such masterpieces as fugues by Johann Sebastian Bach and the Hallelujah choir from the oratorio Messiah by George Frideric Handel. People (to enjoy) these masterpieces for many centuries.

27. Online education quickly (to become) a major phenomenon around the world. The ease and convenience of online education (to appeal) to people who (to try) to balance work, family, and other obligations with completing a degree or certification programme.

28. The traditional dress for the Belarusian women (to include) longer shirts or skirts. Their dress (to decorate) on the sides with ornaments or the fur of sable, marten or fox. The same trend (to follow) later on in the traditional folk costumes when the dresses (to prepare) with the white and red colored fabrics.

29. Paris Fashion Week (to know) to allow the retailers to contact the designers for their incorporation and to make booking for their purchasing. Over its history the presence of the showbiz celebrities from all over the world (to make) Paris Fashion Week a more charming and dashing event.

30. Unfortunately, such obstacles as time and money can often (to stand) in the way of (to receive) the education and training. Each year more and more people (to take) advantage of online training resources.

31. Today certain nations (to embrace) online education more than others. These countries (to lead) the way both in terms of the number and variety of programmes.

32. After a social structure which meant that most weddings in Belarus traditionally (to arrange) by the fathers, Belarus now (to embrace) many modern facets of relationships. Many couples now (to allow) to choose their own life partners and to marry for love (in all its shapes and sizes).

33. Jazz trumpeter and singer Ronald Baker (to become) world-famous in the late 1990s when he (to found) Ronald Baker Quintet. Since the beginning of his music career, Ronald Baker (to participate) in the recording of over 50 albums.

34. His greatest hit Gee Baby, Ain't I Good To You? (to consider) a pure example and benchmark of blues. Next year in Minsk, Ronald Baker together with Petersburg Piano Jazz Trio (to present) program The Triumph of Jazz.

35. The Norwegians can (to see) commonly (to wear) their traditional dress, Bunad, on special occasions and the national celebrations. Particularly on May 17, the national day of Norway, Bunad (to wear) by women. The people of Norway opted Bunad when the historic national romantic movement (to initiate) by the folk enthusiasts.

36. The Belarus wedding ceremony (to culminate) in the bridal kiss. Despite the other legalities of the wedding, this bridal kiss traditionally (to hold) as the public declaration to all of the guests that the couple are now "man and wife".

37. The Cinema of Belarus (to begin) on 17 December 1924 with the creation by decree of what later (to become) Belarusfilm studio. The studio (to move) to Minsk in 1939. Film production (to interrupt) by the war, and (to restart) in 1946, when the studio (to assume) its current name.

38. The international project "Whole life in one bicycle" (to present) for the first time at EXPO 2015 in Milan. The visitors to the exhibition (to learn) many interesting facts about the life and daily routine of representatives of various professions.

39. A chair that is not comfortable can cause discomfort or pain that (to interfere) with your studying. A chair that is too comfortable (to make) you sleepy. Select a chair in which you can (to sit) for long periods while (to maintain) your attention. Just like an athlete during a performance, your body should be (to relax), so that all your energy (to go) to where it matters – YOUR BRAIN.

40. The final of the national contest Fashion Mill 2020 (to bring) together famous Belarusian and foreign designers as well as new names in the fashion industry. Belarusian designers (to present) over 80 collections. The best collections (to choose) by the guests of the forum from Russia, Latvia, Germany, Italy, and Malaysia.

Answer the following questions according to the text.

There is nothing that man fears more than the touch of the unknown. He wants to see what is reaching towards him, and to be able to recognize or at least classify it. Man always tends to avoid physical contact with anything strange. In the dark, the fear of an unexpected touch can lead to panic. Even clothes give insufficient security: it is easy to tear them and pierce through

to the naked, smooth, defenseless flesh of the victim. All the distances which men create round themselves are dictated by this fear. They shut themselves in houses which no one may enter, and only there they feel some measure of security. The fear of burglars is not only the fear of being robbed, but also the fear of something touching you in the darkness.

41. According to the passage, what frightens people most is _____.

- a) the thought of being robbed at night.
- b) the unexpected contact with something unknown.
- c) a sense of insecurity.
- d) being alone in the dark.
- e) the knowledge that they won't be protected.

42. Because people are frightened of the unknown _____.

- a) they feel it necessary to put a barrier between themselves and the unknown.
- b) it is natural that they should always be in a state of panic.
- c) they feel safer in a crowd.
- d) they try to avoid physical contact of all kinds.
- e) burglars find it much easier to break into houses.

43. This passage is concerned with _____.

- a) how people can regain a sense of security.
- b) the measures people are advised to take against burglars.
- c) the three main types of fear.
- d) people's fear of the unknown and how they try to cope with it.
- e) how to bring one's fears into the open.

43. **Complete the following paragraphs.**

The rate of crime in our area has increased dramatically. _____. The changes in the value of money, inflation, war, etc., have forced some people to revert to crime in order to live.

- a) People are always interested in obtaining an easy way of making a few dollars.
- b) It is difficult for the police to deal with all these crimes by themselves.
- c) This seems to be a common problem throughout our country and even the world.

d) People are not as kind as they have been in the past to those that are in need of support.

e) The whole country has a problem with crimes and there have been many new groups of young people enlisted into the services.

44. Select the sentence which gives a summary of the passage.

Many people complain a great deal about the bad influences of television on the young. However, these are the same parents that don't seem to realize that what their children watch should be decided by them. It is the parents who are responsible to turn the program off if it isn't appropriate for their children.

a) It would be better if people complained less about what their children watched on television.

b) Television programs are more valuable than most parents wish to believe.

c) Parents tend to allow their children to watch too much television and then complain about it.

d) Many parents make decisions about what is appropriate for their children and what is not.

e) Parents should take the initiative to prevent their children from watching what they feel is not appropriate for them.

45. Find the appropriate question for the following answer.

The old gray donkey is quite unhappy. It is his birthday but nobody has come to wish him "Many happy returns of the day." There are no presents, no cake and no candles.

a) Why is the donkey unhappy?

b) What is he doing?

c) Whose birthday is it?

d) The donkey is happy, isn't he?

e) Has he a birthday party?

Choose the right option to fill in the gaps in the following text.

TRAFFIC LIGHTS

The first traffic signal was invented by a railway signaling engineer. It was installed __ (46) __ the Houses of Parliament in 1868. It __ (47) __ like any railway signal of the time, and was operated by gas. __ (48) __, it exploded and killed a policeman, and the accident

__(49)__ further development until cars became common. __(50)__ traffic lights are an American invention. Red-green __(51)__ were installed in Cleveland in 1914. Three-color signals, operated __(52)__ hand from a tower in the __(53)__ of the street, were installed in New York in 1918. The __(54)__ lights of this type to __(55)__ in Britain were in London, on the junction between St. James's Street and Piccadilly, in 1925. Automatic signals were installed __(56)__ year later. In the past, traffic lights were __(57)___. In New York, some lights had a statue on top. In Los Angeles the lights did not just __(58)__ silently, but would ring bells to __(59)__ the sleeping motorists of the 1930s. These are gone and have been __(60)__ by standard models which are universally adopted.

- 46. a) outside; b) out; c) out of; d) outdoors;
- 47. a) resembled; b) looked; c) showed; d) seemed;
- 48. a) However; b) Therefore; c) Although; d) Despite;
- 49. a) forbade; b) disappointed; c) avoided; d) discouraged;
- 50. a) New; b) Recent; c) Modern; d) Late;
- 51. a) methods; b) ways; c) systems; d) means;
- 52. a) by; b) with; c) through; d) in;
- 53. a) middle; b) heart; c) focus; d) halfway;
- 54. a) original; b) primary; c) first; d) early;
- 55. a) show; b) appear; c) happen; d) become;
- 56. a) a; b) in the; c) in a; d) the;
- 57. a) various; b) particular; c) rare; d) special;
- 58. a) change; b) alter; c) vary; d) move;
- 59. a) rise; b) raise; c) wake; d) get up;
- 60. a) reproduced; b) replaced; c) removed; d) remained.

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Part 1. Form 5-7.	3
Test 1.	3
Test 2.	5
Test 3.	7
Test 4.	9
Test 5.	11
Test 6.	13
Test 7.	15
Test 8.	17
Test 9.	19
Test 10.	22
Test 11.	24
Test 12.	26
Test 13.	29
Test 14.	32
Test 15.	35
Test 16.	38
Test 17.	42
Test 18.	44
Test 19.	48
Test 20.	50
Test 21.	52
Test 22.	55
Test 23.	57
Test 24.	61
Test 25.	63
Test 26.	66
Test 27.	70
Test 28.	72

Part II. Form 8-11	75
Test 1.	75
Test 2.	78
Test 3.	81
Test 4.	84
Test 5.	88
Test 6.	91
Test 7.	94
Test 8.	99
Test 9.	103
Test 10.	106
Test 11.	111
Test 12.	116
Test 13.	122
Test 14.	126
Test 15.	131
Test 16.	136
Test 17.	141
Test 18.	147
Test 19.	154
Test 20.	161
 LIST OF LITERATURE USED	 169