

КАЗАНСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Институт международных отношений, истории и востоковедения

Высшая школа иностранных языков и перевода КФУ

Кафедра английского языка в сфере высоких технологий

GRAMMAR IN PROGRESS

Учебное пособие

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Предисловие

Учебное пособие по английскому языку “Grammar in Progress” предназначено для студентов 1-2-х курсов неязыковых специальностей высших учебных заведений с уровнем владения языком А2, В1. Целью пособия является систематизация и контроль грамматических навыков английского языка, получаемых в рамках учебной программы. В данном учебном пособии грамматика представлена в виде специально разработанных тестов, которые охватывают основные грамматические темы, входящие в обязательный курс английского языка.

Пособие состоит из двух частей. В первую входят тесты промежуточного контроля по всем грамматическим темам учебной программы в двух вариантах и охватывают следующие аспекты грамматики: личные/неличные формы глагола, модальные глаголы, имя существительное, имя прилагательное, наречие, артикли, местоимение, три типа условных предложений, прямая/косвенная речь, активный/страдательный залог. Для удобства выставления оценки в пособии используется балльная система подсчета (50 баллов за каждый тест). Она пригодна для рейтинговой оценки успеваемости студентов.

Вторая часть пособия - приложение с дополнительными тестами, которое состоит из аутентичных текстов по страноведению и затрагивает различные разделы грамматики.

В отдельном приложении (Ключи к тесту) имеются ответы, которые помогут преподавателю правильно оценить работы студентов и более эффективно выстроить учебный процесс.

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A does he play

B is he playing

10. We _____ an interesting book at the moment.

A read

B are reading

10

II. Put the verb into the correct form, Present Perfect or Past Simple

1. You (to read) that newspaper yet?
2. When the train (to arrive)? How long you (to know) him?
3. I never (to play) the piano.
4. The police (to stop) my car on my way home yesterday.
5. I (to go) to the theatre three times last year.
6. You (to see) Alisa recently?
7. It not (to rain) last week.
8. They (to live) in this country for five years.
9. I (to lose) my passport last week.
10. I don't know where my brother is. You (to see) him?

10

III Use one of the alternatives (A, B, C)

1. My group not (to work) hard this term.

A doesn't work

C hasn't been working

B hasn't worked

2. I (to take) my driving test twice.

A am taking

C have been taken

B have taken

3. She never (to be) to Brazil.
A have never been
B has never been
C has never been going
4. It (rain) for an hour.
A has been raining
B has rained
C rains
5. How long you (learn) French?
A have you learned
B have you been learning
C did you learn
6. I (repair) your mobile phone. You can use it now.
A am repairing
B have been repairing
C have repaired
7. He is tired. He (repair) the washing machine.
A has been repairing
B has repaired
C is repairing
8. You (write) the composition all day.
A write
B have been writing
C have written
9. I already (write) two paragraphs of the composition.
A have written
B have been writing
C am writing
10. They (play) chess twice this week.

A plays

C have played

B have been playing

10

IV Complete the conversation using Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous

–Where 1. _____ you (to be)?

– In the kitchen.

- What 2. _____ you _____ (to do)?

– I'm watching TV.

-What 3. _____ you _____ (to watch)?

– My favorite comedy.

– 4. _____ you _____ (to laugh)?

– Yes, I am.

– 5. What _____ this film about?

– Oh, it's a long story.

- How often 6. _____ you _____ (to watch) it?

– Every day.

– Who 7. _____ (to play) the main part?

- Oh, I don't remember.

– 8. _____ you _____ (to like) it?

–Yes, I am.

How long 9. _____ you _____ (to watch) it?

-Since the morning.

10. _____ you _____ (to finish) your home task?

– No, I haven't.

10

V. Complete the following dialogues

-What 1. _____ your job?
- I'm sales manager with Coca-Cola Company.
- How long 2. _____ for that company?
-About 6 month.
-3. _____ it?
-No, not really. I preferred my old job.

- 4. _____ ever _____ an accident?
- Yes, I have.
- When 5. _____ happen?
- A year ago.
- How 6. _____ happen?
- I was driving too fast.
- 7. _____ a bad accident?
- Not very bad.
- I 8. _____ my leg.
- Why 9. _____ fast now?
- I should catch the train to Moscow.
- When 10. _____ leave?
- At 5.30 p.m.

10

TOTAL 50

10. My grandparents sometimes _____ after lunch.

A rest

B are resting

10

II. Put the verb into the correct form, Present Perfect or Past Simple

1.

You (to leave) a restaurant without paying the bill?

2.

We (to dive) from the ten-meter boat last summer.

3.

I (to buy) a new chandelier. Come and look at it.

4.

When he (to post) a letter to his friend?

5.

I (to live) in London for two years then I moved to Melbourne.

6.

I (not see) my classmates for 5 years.

7.

You (to buy) your new dress last week.

8.

How long you (to have) your guitar?

9.

She worked as a cashier in the shopping mall. Then she (to retire).

10.

She already (to work) as a sales manager for 5 years.

10

III Use one of the alternatives (A, B, C)

1. Look! The baby _____
A cries
C has cried
B is crying
2. They usually _____ food in the supermarket
A have been buying
B have bought
C buy
3. He _____ five letters since the morning
A has written
B has been writing
C have written
4. She _____ a composition for an hour
A has written
B has been writing
C have been writing
5. Your favourite film _____ at 5 p.m.
A is starting
B has start
C starts
6. They _____ married next week
A gets
B are getting
C get
7. They are tired. They _____ all morning
A have jogging
B are jogging
C have been jogging
8. I _____ on my lunch break at the moment

A have been

C am being

B am

9. She often _____skiing in winter

A goes

C have gone

B is going

10.They rarely _____ to work

A drives

C are driving

B drive

10

IV Complete the conversation using Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous

–Where 1. _____ he (to be)?

– In the living-room.

- What 2. _____ he _____(to do)?

– He is playing computer games.

-What game _____ he _____(to play)?

– Need for speed.

– 4. _____ he _____(to cry)?

– Yes, he is.

– 5. What _____ this game about?

– Oh, it's a long story.

- How often 6. _____play _____ (to play) it?

– Every day.

– Who usually 7. _____ (to play) with?

- Nobody.

– 8. _____ he _____ (to like) it?

-Yes, he is.

How long 9. _____ he _____ (to play) it?

-Since the morning.

10. _____ he _____ (to finish) his home task?

- No, he hasn't.

10

V Complete the following dialogues

-What 1. _____ his job?

- He is a presenter of BBC company.

- How long 2. _____ for that company?

-About a year.

-3. _____ it?

-No, not really. He preferred his old job.

- 4. _____ ever _____ an accident?

- Yes, she has.

- When 5. _____ happen?

- A month ago.

- How 6. _____ happen?

- She was driving too fast.

- 7. _____ a bad accident?

- Not very bad.

- She 8. _____ her ankle.

- Why 9. _____ fast now?

- She should catch the train to Paris.

- When 10. _____ leave?

- At 8 p.m.

10

TOTAL 50

TEST 2 A (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect)

I Put the verb into the correct form (Past Simple, used to, would)

1. She (to be) in her office yesterday.
2. They (not/ to be) very tired last night.
3. When (to be) you born?
4. Why (to be) he angry last night?
5. Ann (to study) very hard when she was at school.
6. We (to have) wonderful excursions in the old part of the city.
7. You (to lose) your mobile phone last week.
8. He (not/ to want) to be an engineer several years ago.
9. My mum (to make) me breakfasts when I was a child.
10. He (to finish) his work at 6 p.m. yesterday.

10

II Choose the right alternative, Past Simple or Past Continuous

1. They (to walk) in the park when they heard a loud voice.
2. I (to see) my friend yesterday when she was going to the hairdresser.
3. I met a postman yesterday when he (to ride) a bike.
4. When Ann's mother phoned, she (to watch) TV.
5. They were waiting for the train when they (to meet) Sue.
6. What you (to do) when the accident happened?
7. When I saw a robbery yesterday, children (to play) in the garden.
8. Ted (to break) his leg when he was running for a bus.
9. My son (to help) me with the dinner when he cut his finger.
10. When he was riding a horse he (to fall) off.

10

III Put the verb into the correct form, Past Simple or Present Perfect

1. They just (to arrive).
2. When your parents (to meet)?
3. The plane already (to take) off.
4. We (to be) friends since we were at school
5. They (to get) married a year ago.
6. he (to clean) his flat yesterday?
7. How long she (to live) in Berlin?
8. When your grandmother (to die)?
9. I (to buy) a new car recently.
10. you ever (to meet) some celebrity?

10

IV Put the verb into the correct form, Past Simple or Past Perfect

1. When I came to school the first lesson already (to begin).
2. We bought some food yesterday. Then we (to cook) a meal.
3. I couldn't translate that word. I (not to see) before.
4. I met Paul a few days ago. He (to be) very well.
5. She was very nervous yesterday because she never (to drive) before.
6. When Tom and Mary got married, they (to know) each other for 3 years.
7. His friends were very angry because he (not to phone) them for a long time.
8. Their friendship started to go wrong, then Tim (to begin) to behave very strangely.
9. When he wanted to tell his friends about the party, they already (to come).
10. She wrote a note and (to leave) the house.

10

V Complete the conversations with Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Perfect, Past Perfect

Conversation 1

- Simon 1. _____ (to want) to sell his computer.
- Really? He only 2. _____ (to buy) it last week.
- I know.
- How many computers he 3. _____ (to have) in his life?
- At least 10. He decided to sell it because he 4. _____ (to spill) hot tea on it and 5. (not to work) properly.

Conversation 2

- What you 6. _____ (to do) yesterday?
- I 7. _____ (to go) to the cinema.
- How often you 8. _____ (to go) there?
- Once a week.
- You 9. _____ (to like) the film?
- No, not really. I already 10. _____ (to see) it.

10

TOTAL 50

TEST 2 B (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect)

I. Put the verbs into the correct form (Past Simple, used to, would)

1. The weather (to be) very cold last month.
2. We (to be) late on Monday.
3. Where (to be) you at 5 p.m. on Sunday?
4. My dog (to be) in the backyard 5 minutes ago.
5. They (to do) a lot of homework when they were at school.
6. Ben (to go) to the disco twice last week.
7. They (not /to have) breakfast at 8 a.m. yesterday.
8. My lesson (to begin) at noon when I studied in the secondary school.
9. He (to buy) a new bag when he was on holiday.
10. They (to have) French classes at work.

10

II. Choose the right alternative, Past Simple or Past Continuous

1. It (to rain) hard yesterday, so we didn't go out.
2. Today they are wearing jeans, but yesterday they (to wear) a uniform.
3. The sun was shining when he (to go) out.
4. He (to drive) home when he saw an accident.
5. I was reading a novel when the phone (to ring).
6. What he (to do) this time last year?
7. I (not to see) an accident because I was reading a newspaper.
8. Anna broke the cup when she was (to do) the washing-up.
9. John (to burn) his hand when he was cooking dinner.
10. They (to talk), so they didn't notice me.

10

III. Choose the right alternative, Past Simple or Present Perfect

1. He just (to be) to Spain.
2. I (to lose) my umbrella yesterday.
3. You ever (to see) a ghost?
4. You (to leave) school in 2005?
5. When you (to buy) your shoes?
6. I (to see) Mark recently.
7. How long you (to be) at work?
8. She (to go) to France 2 weeks ago.
9. You ever (to ride) a horse?
10. They (to be) on holiday last year.

10

IV. Choose the right alternative, Past Simple or Past Perfect

1. I wasn't hungry yesterday because I just (to have) lunch.
2. I wanted to see Susan this morning but she (not to be) at home.
3. He didn't know how to use that washing-machine. He never (to use) it before.
4. Yesterday we saw a man who (to appear) in a film.
5. We went to the shop where we (to buy) some clothes.
6. When children came home, their parents already (to pack).
7. Our teacher was angry because we (not to do) the homework.
8. He went to bed early because he (to have) a busy day.
9. She came home and (to see) a note on the desk.
10. The room was in a mess because we (to have) a party the night before.

10

V. Complete the conversations with Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Past Continuous

Conversation 1

- Can I borrow your book, please?
- No. I 1. _____ (not to finish) with it yet.
- You 2. _____ (to be) very slow. You 3. _____ (to start) reading last week. How many pages you already 4. _____ (to read)?
- Twenty. I couldn't read it because Tina 5. _____ (to borrow) it and returned it only yesterday.

Conversation 2

- Yesterday's test 6. _____ (to be) difficult?
- No, not really, but I 7. _____ (not to write) very much.
- Why not?
- Because I 8. _____ (to think) about my last holidays. We 9. _____ (to go) to Thailand. It was our first trip. We 10. _____ (not to be) there before.

10

TOTAL 50

C will fall

8. A few years from now she ... some children.

A will probably have

C probably will have

B has

9. In 2020 he ... 40 years old.

A is going to be

C will be

B is

10. I think they... that house.

A will buy

C buy

B are going to buy

10

II. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple, Future Simple, Present Continuous, going to

1. The train (to leave) at 5 p.m.

2. When the film (to begin)?

3. What time you (to meet) Tim tomorrow?

4. I (to go) to the hairdresser this evening.

5. Your favorite program (to begin) at 9 o'clock, doesn't it?

6. "Why have you put on your new jacket?" "I (to go) to the cinema."

7. "Why are you filling that bottles with water?" "I (to water) the flowers."

8. "Your mum phoned while you were out." "Ok, I (to phone) her back."

9. I'm sure you (to pass) your exam.

10. I think Sue (to like) our present.

10

III. Complete the conversation with Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple form of the verbs in brackets

- Everyone 1. _____ (to come) to the party?
- Yes, of course.
- It 2. _____ (to be) a long party?
- It probably 3. _____ (to be) about 3 hours.
- I 4. _____ (to go) to the dentist. I 5. _____ (to make) the appointment a week ago.

5

IV. Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple or Future Simple

1. When I (to get) home, I (to do) the washing-up.
2. If she (to have) enough money, she (to buy) a ring.
3. What she (to do) if she (not to pass) her exams?
4. You (to get) wet if you (not to take) an umbrella.
5. What (to happen) to the planet if we (not to bother) about the environment?
6. If we (not to take care) of the wild animals, they (to disappear).
7. I (to study) Medicine if I (to go) to University.
8. If I (to hurt) myself, I (to call) the doctor.
9. (to wait) here until I (to get) back.
10. (to give) me a ring when you (to come) home.

10

V. Complete the letter with Present, Past and Future tenses

Hi, Helen

How are you? I 1. _____ (to arrive) home 5 days ago. I 2. _____ (to be) on holiday with my family. It was the worst holiday I ever 3. _____ (to

have). The hotel 4. _____ (to be) very noisy. It was raining all week. So we stayed in the room and 5. _____ (to watch) TV.

Now I 6. _____ (to write) this letter outside in the garden. I 7. _____ (to sit) under a big umbrella because the sun 8. _____ (to be) very hot today. My little sister 9. _____ (to play) in the yard. I 10. _____ (to send) you some photos If I 11. _____ (to have) time.

And what about you? How many new friends you 12. _____ (to make) in your new school? You 13. _____ (to enjoy) studying there? What new subjects you 14. _____ (to have) next term?

I'd better go now. Mum 15. _____ (to want) me to help with the housework.

Lot's off love,

Ann.

15

TOTAL 50

8. “Don’t tell anything to your parents.” “Don’t worry. I ...”

A I won’t

C will

B am not

9. I’ve taken a credit card. I ... by it.

A will pay

C am going to pay

B pay

10. I probably ... them again.

A am not seeing

C see

B won’t see

10

II Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple, Future Simple, Present Continuous, going to

1. The train (to arrive) at 6 a.m.

2. When the lesson (to begin)?

3. What time we (to meet) tomorrow?

4. He (to go) to the art gallery tomorrow.

5. The performance (to begin) at 6 p.m.?

6. “I have a terrible headache.” “I (to give) you some pills.”

7. “I don’t know how to use this laptop.” “It’s easy. I (to show) you.”

8. The water in the river is warm. I (to swim).

9. “Your best friend is in hospital.” “Ok, I (to visit) him.”

10. I don’t think the test (to be) very difficult.

10

III Complete the conversation with Present Simple, Past Simple or Future Simple form of the verbs in brackets

- What Tom 1. _____ (to say) on the phone yesterday?
- He 2. _____ (to have) party on Saturday.
- You 3. _____ (to go)?
- Yes, of course. He 4. _____ (to invite) you too. Will you go?
- No, I won't. I 5. _____ (to be) away at the weekend.

5

IV Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple or Future Simple

1. I (to give) her a ring when I (to get) to the hotel.
2. If you (to be) late, I (not to wait) for you.
3. I (to get) a high salary if I (to work) hard.
4. You (to catch) a cold if you (to get) wet through.
5. What (to happen) to the fish if we (to pollute) the rivers?
6. If we (to pollute) out rivers, the water (to become) undrinkable.
7. I (to study) Geography if I (to go) to University.
8. I (to clean) my teeth before I (to go) to bed.
9. Just (to ask) for help if you (to have) any problems.
10. (to give) me your address until you (to leave).

10

V Complete the letter with Present, Past and Future tenses

Dear Emily,

Thank you for your last letter. It 1. _____ (to be) great to hear about your new house and your study. As for my new school, It 2. _____ (to be) very comfortable. I 3. _____ (to enjoy) studying there. My classmates 4. _____ (to be) very friendly. I already 5. _____ (to make) some new friends. We 6. _____ (to go) to Paris next year, that's why we

7._____ (to learn) French this term. We 8._____ (to visit) different places of interest there.

You 9._____ (to like) rock music? My brother 10._____ (to be) a drummer in a new group. He 11._____ (to practice) at the moment and it 12._____ (to be) quite loud. I promise I 13._____ (to send) you some of his cassettes.

I'd better go now as my mum wants me to help in the kitchen. She 14._____ (to buy) a big pumpkin and she 15._____ (to cook) a new pie.

Write back soon!

All the best,

Mary

15

TOTAL 50

Test 4A Questions

I. Put the words in the correct order

1. he from come does where ?
2. are doing what they now ?
3. abroad been he ever has ?
4. how long been working you have ?
5. new flat the to move you did when ?
6. started the fire when doing were you what ?
7. they reading were football reading a book at 5p.m.
yesterday or playing ?
8. a cottage to buy going you are year next ?
9. week next time this will what be he doing ?
10. who repaired will have road this the time by come back we
summer next ?

10

II. Put Yes/ No questions to the following sentences

1. She relaxes in front of TV or watches a video after a hard way at work.
2. They owned a comfortable detached house in the countryside.
3. We are decorating different houses these days.
4. He was eating an ice-cream when I took a photograph of him.
5. You had to get up early when you were at school?
6. This car has been in our family for nearly 10 years.
7. The comedy had finished by the time I got home.
8. He had been working hard before he went to bed yesterday.
9. My mum used to sing me when I went to bed.
10. They will have been working here for 3 years by the end of this year.

10

III. Put the Tag-questions to the following sentences

1. He can play the piano.
2. There are some rooms left.
3. I told you about my new job.
4. You used to drive to work.
5. Don't enter the room.
6. We are going to watch the cricket match.
7. They won't be flying to London this time next week.
8. You are very pretty.
9. He smokes 10 cigarettes a day.
10. They have had nothing to eat.

10

IV. Put Indirect Questions to the following sentences

1. Is he coming or not?
Do you know ...
2. Why is the bus late?
Could you tell me...
3. Whom is he waiting for?
Do you happen to know...
4. How much will it cost to get there by taxi?
Do you remember...
5. What time does the lesson start?
Can you tell me...
6. How does this machine work?
Have you any idea...
7. Where can we buy some apples?
Do you know...

8. Where is the nearest bus stop?
Could you tell me...
9. What is the best way to go there?
Have you any idea...
10. What will we be watching in the cinema tomorrow?
Do you happen to know...

10

V. Put questions to the underlined words/ word combinations

1. This wallet costs 100 \$.
2. I usually eat some porridge with milk for breakfast.
3. Their story was about a man who made friends with a snake which was found in the garden.
4. He escaped by climbing over the prison wall.
5. It will take him 30 minutes to go there on foot.
6. Their neighbours were complaining about the leaking roof.
7. The clerk made him change the timetable.
8. The roads were narrow and awful.
9. She always wears her mother's dress.
10. He used to prepare breakfast for his wife.

10

TOTAL 50

Test 4 B Questions

I. Put the words in the correct order

1. you where live do ?
2. he what moment at the doing is ?
3. you twice Britain in been have ?
4. you been long how have in the digging garden?
5. did travel Moscow train when you to by?
6. knitting she doing was what he when was ?
7. were going work plane train the thunderstorm
during by you to by or ?
8. he to to in week a is going fly Japan ?
9. what he doing time year will be
this next ?
10. who planted trees the of year has 100
by end next?

10

II. Put Yes/No questions to the following sentences

1. He has a steady job in an office in the centre of the city.
2. They spend on average 150\$ per week.
3. You are designing a new kitchen for the client.
4. They were going 80 km per hour when a police car stopped them on a motorway.
5. You had to wear a shirt and tie to gain to a posh restaurant.
6. He has just heard that Mark is in Australia.
7. They had lived in Brazil for 5 years before they moved to Russia.
8. We had been playing golf for an hour by 10 a.m. yesterday.
9. My granny used to make me porridge for breakfast.

10.They will have come back by the end of January.

10

III. Put Tag-questions to the following sentences

1. They can play chess.
2. There is some sugar left.
3. I am quite a sociable person.
4. You used to have a dog.
5. Don't drink that cold juice
6. She wasn't asking him for help.
7. They will talk about the pay rise later.
8. He is quick-tempered and impulsive.
9. He didn't complain to the manager.
- 10.She is listening to our conversation.

10

IV. Put Indirect Questions to the following sentences

1. Is it going to rain?
Do you happen to know...
2. How can he afford such an expensive car?
Do you know...
3. How is this word translated?
Have you any idea...
4. Who invented the fax machine?
Do you remember...
5. When is he visiting us?
Can you tell me...
6. How much does it cost to park here?
Do you remember...

7. Do you have any plans to go away again?
Can you tell me...
8. What is the weather like in Turkey in winter?
Do you happen to know...
9. How much sugar do we need to put here?
Do you remember...
10. What will you be doing this time next week?
Could you tell me...

10

V. Put questions to underlined words/ word combinations

1. He always thinks about something else.
2. No, I don't understand the lecturer at all.
3. Magnificent discoveries were made in the field of Science last century.
4. It will take me 2 hours to get there by train.
5. The neighbours complained about the noise from the street.
6. The hotel was noisy and old-fashioned.
7. He usually borrows his father's car.
8. My mother used to give me soup and salad for lunch.
9. The bridge is built of reinforced concrete.
10. The students intend to demonstrate against new regulations.

10

TOTAL 50

TEST 5A Passive voice

I. Put the verbs in brackets into Passive voice.

1. Machines in the factory (to switch off) at 6 p.m. every day.
2. Where the first soap-operas (to produce)?
3. The broken telephones (to repair) last week.
4. Dinner (to serve) in the restaurant at the moment.
5. All the workers (to check) before they go home.
6. My wallet (to steal) when I was going shopping yesterday.
7. How thieves (to catch) last night?
8. The police just (to call).
9. Everything (to wash) carefully in the kitchen now.
10. When the first road (to build)?

10

II. Rewrite the sentences in the Passive

1. They make coffee in Brazil.
2. They have made Diet Coke since 1982.
3. Thieves stole 1000\$ from the office last night.
4. The factory will produce 10.000 cans next year.
5. We have just earned 1000\$ on the stock exchange.
6. They open the shops at 8 a.m. every day.
7. They fined me for speeding.
8. We use computers in all areas of life.
9. They are building a new highway at the moment.
10. They will open a new restaurant next year.

10

III. Choose the correct item

1. You _____ to the party. Why didn't you go?
A invited
B were invited
C have been invited

2. My favorite book _____ into Italian soon.
A have been translated
B will translate
C will be translated

3. They _____ in the farm
A were brought up
B was brought up
C brought up

4. He _____ this photograph when he was on a business trip.
A is taken
B has taken
C took

5. This machine _____ very often
A isn't used
B uses
C is being used

6. The enemy _____ by us.
A conquers
B will be conquered
C will conquer

7. A poem ____ just ____ by him.
A has been written
B is written
C will be written

8. A bridge _____ by the Romans 2000 years ago.

A has been built

C was built

B is built

9. You _____ your results next week.

A is told

C was told

B will be told

10. A cup of tea _____ by Tom at the moment.

A is being drunk

C will be drunk

B is drunk

IV. Complete the text using the suitable form of verbs

<p>The History of Football</p> <p>Football _____ a popular sport played all over the world. Millions of people in more than 140 countries _____ football. Football _____ in the Olympics. Games similar to football _____ in China as early as 400 BC. Egyptians _____ a kind of football too. They played games involving the kicking of a ball.</p> <p>Many rules _____ and each person _____ the rules differently. Now, the sport _____ to a global scale, including men's and women's teams and the World Cup and European Championship competitions, which _____ every four years. Also there is League of Champions and FIFA Cup competitions which _____ every year in Europe.</p> <p>Football _____ with kicking games played by people in ancient times. The modern version _____ from England.</p> <p>Football _____ as a game involving kicking and handing, but late this _____ off into two separate sports:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. be 2. play 3. play 4. play 5. play 6. change 7. interpret 8. grow 9. play 10. take place 11. originate 12. come 13. start 14. branch
--	--

<p>rugby and football, which is what the Americans call soccer. Around the late nineteenth century, English football _____ spreading over Europe. The United States _____ one of the last to implement football as a national sport. The Canadian Soccer Association _____ in 1912 while the United States Soccer Federation _____ in 1913.</p> <p>The first World Cup Championship was in Montevideo, Uruguay. Since then it _____ every four years except during World War II. The North American Soccer League (NASL) _____ in 1968 but it didn't gain popularity until the 1970's.</p>	<p>15.begin</p> <p>16.be</p> <p>17.establish</p> <p>18.set up</p> <p>19.play</p> <p>20.form</p>
--	---

20

TOTAL 50

TEST 5B Passive voice

I. Put the verbs in brackets into Passive voice.

1. Computers in the office (to switch on) at 8 a.m. every weekday.
2. Some roads in our city (to cover) by water yesterday.
3. He already (to take) to the hospital.
4. Breakfast (to serve) in the cafeteria now.
5. When the first mobile phone (to invent)?
6. How your umbrella (to break) yesterday?
7. Nobody (to allow) to smoke in the office.
8. When the first DVD disks (to produce)?
9. Glass (to make) here at the moment.
10. A lot of trees (to blow) down in the storm last night.

10

II. Rewrite the sentences in the Passive

1. They grow pineapples in Hawaii.
2. They have produced Coca-Cola since 1895.
3. They sold the piano for 100\$ last week.
4. This firm will sell 20000 shoes next month.
5. We have already made a complain to the bank.
6. They close the dance-hall at 9 p.m. every day.
7. They service my computer once a year.
8. We are redecorating this room now.
9. They will build a lot of new houses in the city.
10. The farmer is milking the cows now.

10

III. Choose the correct item

1. A lot of new films _____ in our cinema every year.
A show
B have been shown
C are shown
2. Our car _____ in the accident yesterday.
A has been damaged
B was damaged
C will be damaged
3. Your letter _____ tomorrow morning.
A arrives
B will arrive
C will be arrived
4. I _____ at the seaside.
A have been grown up
B was grown up
C grew up
5. Somebody just _____ the police.
A has called
B was called
C called
6. He _____ by her manners.
A irritates
B is irritated
C irritate
7. A very remarkable discovery _____ by them in the 20th century.
A was made
B will be made
C is made
8. A lunch _____ on a plane in 2 hours.

A will be served

C was served

B is served

9. The car _____ by his father now.

A is washed

C washes

B is being washed

10. The tie _____ by him every day.

A was worn

C is worn

B will be worn

10

IV. Complete the text using the suitable form of verbs

<p>The history of ice hockey</p> <p>Some historians _____ the game back to hurley, an Irish field game that _____ year round with a ball and a stick. Other historians _____ the game derived from Lacrosse and other field games played by the Micmac Indians in Nova Scotia. Probably hockey _____ by several earlier stick and ball games.</p> <p>Canada _____ the homeland of modern hockey. British soldiers stationed at Halifax and Kingston _____ the first recorded hockey games in the 1850s. In the early 1870s students at Montreal's McGill University _____ the first known set of ice hockey rules. These rules _____ the use of the puck rather than a ball.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. trace2. play3. say4. influence5. be6. play7. draw up8. establish
--	--

<p>The first amateur hockey league _____ in Kingston, Ontario in 1880. During the next decade ice hockey quickly _____ popular in Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and other Canadian cities. By the end of 1893, there _____ more than 100 hockey clubs in Montreal alone. About that same time, the first hockey games in the United States _____ at Yale and John Hopkins Universities. In 1893 the Governor General of Canada _____ a permanent trophy to be presented to the best hockey team. It 14. (to know) as the Stanley Cup. It _____ the oldest prize that North American Athletes vie for. It _____ each year since 1893, but in 1919 competition _____ by an influenza outbreak among the Seattle Metropolitan. The Montreal Amateur Athletic Association team _____ the first two Stanley Cup competitions.</p> <p>The majority of ice hockey around the world _____ under the umbrella of three organizations, Hockey Canada, USA Hockey, and the International Ice Hockey Federation. Each with their own set of rules. Hockey Canada and USA Hockey rulebooks _____ in most amateur hockey in North America, and the IIHF rulebooks in both amateur and professional leagues.</p>	<p>9. organize</p> <p>10. become</p> <p>11. be</p> <p>12. play</p> <p>13. donate</p> <p>14. know</p> <p>15. be</p> <p>16. award</p> <p>17. stop</p> <p>18. win</p> <p>19. play</p> <p>20. use</p>
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TEST 6A MODAL VERBS

I. Complete the following sentences using can/could, was/were /will be able to

1. _____you turn the air-conditioning on, please?
2. He was very strong, he _____ skate all day.
3. The runner was very tired but he _____ finish the race.
4. _____I see the manager now?
5. When her fingers is better she _____ play the violin again.
6. They were surprised that he _____ dance well.
7. Perhaps one day we _____go to work by plane.
8. I _____ see the cat in that tree.
9. He _____ speak English fluently when he returns from America.
10. _____ you skate?

10

II. Complete the sentences using must/mustn't, have to/ don't have to, had to/ didn't have to, will have to/ won't have to

1. I _____phone my parents.
2. He _____ work from morning till night.
3. It wasn't very hot, so we _____ sit in the shade.
4. It will be sunny tomorrow, so you _____take an umbrella.
5. It was very cold outside. We _____ close the window.
6. You _____ be over 18 to drive a car.
7. He will change his job next week. He _____wear a uniform at work.
8. I _____pass the test last week to get a promotion.
9. I _____ eat too much. I am trying to lose weight.

10. I _____ wait in a queue. There is no one there.

10

III. Complete the sentences using should/ shouldn't, must/mustn't, needn't

1. You _____ eat much sweets. It's bad for your health.
2. You _____ join this health club.
3. You _____ finish this report now. There is plenty of time.
4. I _____ wear a thick scarf to go skiing.
5. You _____ wear a suit in the office.
6. You _____ visit your friend at hospital.
7. You _____ do it now. You can do it later.
8. We _____ hurry or we'll be late for work.
9. You _____ bring your dictionary. I'll give you mine.
10. You _____ make so much noise. They will ask us to leave.

10

IV. Fill in the gaps using can/can't, could/couldn't, was/were able to, may/might, must/mustn't

1. _____ you speak French?
2. "Where is Martin?" "He _____ be playing golf"
3. I _____ hear you well. My phone doesn't work properly.
4. Put on a warm coat today. It _____ be cold.
5. He knew English well, so he _____ translate the text.
6. I don't know what Ann is doing now. She _____ be going shopping.
7. I _____ swim when I was a child.
8. I am tired. I _____ sleep well last night.
9. Don't come at 5 p.m. I _____ doing my homework.
10. You _____ work hard during the lesson.
11. During my summer holidays I _____ stay up late.

12. She had a sore throat so she _____ sing in a concert.
13. He is wearing glasses. He _____ have a bad sight.
14. You _____ be exhausted after working in the garden.
15. They look so sad. They _____ have some bad news.
16. We wanted to buy a new car, but we _____ afford it.
17. They look alike. They _____ be twins.
18. _____ I leave the classroom?
19. _____ we go swimming today?
20. You _____ stop at the traffic light.

20

TOTAL 50

TEST 6B MODAL VERBS

I. Complete the following sentences using can/could, was/were /will be able to

1. _____ I borrow your dictionary?
2. They _____ take umbrellas, so they didn't get wet.
3. It didn't rain yesterday, so we _____ go for a walk.
4. When they buy a car, they _____ visit their relatives more often.
5. He _____ eat everything when he was younger.
6. I hope I _____ go abroad next year.
7. Before this illness he _____ work in the garden for hours.
8. When my bike was repaired I _____ continue my journey.
9. They _____ sing quite well.
10. He was good at Mathematics, so he _____ solve the most difficult task.

10

II. Complete the sentences using must/mustn't, have to/ don't have to, had to/ didn't have to, will have to/ won't have to

1. You _____ visit your grandparents.
2. They _____ travel a lot for their work.
3. It was very late, so we _____ leave the beach.
4. The film starts at 5 p.m., so you _____ take a taxi at 4.30 p.m.
5. You _____ wear a uniform at school.
6. I was the only child in the family. I _____ do everything by myself.
7. She was an ordinary employee. She _____ make important decisions.
8. You _____ smoke if you want to be healthy and strong.
9. You _____ get up early tomorrow. I'll give you a lift.
10. We've run out of milk. I _____ buy some in the morning.

III. Complete the sentences using should/shouldn't, must/mustn't, needn't

1. You _____ stop smoking.
2. They _____ apologize.
3. You _____ take an umbrella. It isn't raining.
4. I _____ get up early this week.
5. You _____ keep it a secret. That's important.
6. You should go abroad to have a rest.
7. You _____ wear a swimsuit in the swimming pool.
8. You _____ go to work. It is a holiday.
9. You _____ speak to your father like that.
10. You _____ take a taxi. I'll give you a lift.

10

IV. Fill in the gaps using can/can't, could/couldn't, was/were able to, may/might, must/mustn't

1. _____ you speak Italian?
2. "I can't find my watch" "It _____ be on the bedside table"
3. I'm afraid I _____ speak to the manager. He is busy.
4. Don't wait for me in the evening. I _____ be late.
5. They spoke French well, so they _____ help the native citizen.
6. I don't know where Alice is. She _____ be at home.
7. He was so smart. He _____ read when he was 3.
8. My phone didn't work properly. I _____ hear you.
9. Don't phone me at 6 p.m. I _____ be sleeping.
10. It's quite late. He _____ go.
11. When I was a child I _____ sing well.

12. He broke his arm, so he _____take part in the competition.
13. She isn't going to the cinema. She _____feel tired.
14. You _____be very happy to see you friends.
15. I can't remember where I put my phone. It _____be on the desk.
16. They wanted to go to the seaside, but they _____ afford it.
17. You _____park here.
18. _____I go out?
19. You _____take these magazines out of the library.
20. _____ you help me with this report?

20

TOTAL 50

Test 7 A Conditionals

I. Put the words in the correct order

1. I If buy a big money win a lot of I will house
2. I a car wish had I
3. moves She a dog she buy will when to the countryside
4. miss they If are they the train late will
5. would exams pass hard If I my studied I
6. in Moscow Kremlin I when visit am going I to am
7. could bedrooms make If bigger I two the house were
8. would you had If I a hat I it to lend
9. if wasn't She she ill miss wouldn't the party
10. everything When me I tell you You call will

10

II. Chose between A, B, C

1. If he comes late, he _____ the train
A would catch
B will miss
C would miss
2. If water _____ very cold, it turns into ice.
A gets
B get
C got
3. If I were you, I _____ see a doctor.
A had to
B will
C would
4. If you _____ so rude, he wouldn't have fired you.
A hadn't been
B weren't

C aren't

5. If he doesn't work hard, he _____ lose his job.

A would

C would have

B will

6. If you _____ too much you will be sick.

A eat

C will eat

B ate

7. If you don't feel well, you _____ see the doctor.

A should

C would

B can

8. If I saw a mouse in my house I _____ to catch it.

A will try

C would have tried

B would try

9. If I were you, I _____ some new glasses.

A would have bought

C would buy

B will buy

10. If it is windy, I _____ on some coat.

A will put

C would have put

B would put

10

III. Match the problems (1-5) and the solutions (A-E)

1. My hair is too long

2. I can't see anything

3. I'm so tired
4. I'm so hungry
5. I'm very cold

- A I would have a snack
- B I would clean the glasses
- C I would go to the hairdresser
- D I would put on some warm clothes
- E I would have a rest

If I were you ...

5

IV. Match the two halves of the sentences

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. If he hadn't climbed the ladder, | A he would have won the race |
| 2. If the driver had been more careful | B I would have gone to the cinema |
| , | C he wouldn't have broken his arm |
| 3. If he had run faster, | D I wouldn't have been late for the |
| 4. If I hadn't missed the tram, | first lesson |
| 5 If I hadn't felt ill, | E he would have avoided an accident |

5

V. Open the brackets using different types of Conditionals

1. If I _____(be)you, I wouldn't buy that curtains.
2. I _____ (help) you if I had time.
3. We _____(enjoy) the party better if the music had been good.
4. If he _____ (have)some money, he will get a taxi.
5. If Sarah wouldn't have been so kind, I _____(go) abroad with her.
6. If I _____(work) tomorrow, I won't meet you.
7. If she _____(miss) the bus, she would have been late for school.
8. I wish the weather _____(be) nice.
9. I wish I _____(can) go to the cinema.
- 10.If it _____(stop)raining, we could go for a walk.

10

VI. Finish the following sentences using your own ideas

1. If we don't hurry up, _____.
2. If we stayed at home, _____.
3. If I hadn't eaten so much ice-cream, _____.
4. If he stayed in England, _____.
5. If I were you, _____.

10

TOTAL 50

Test 7 B Conditionals.

I. Put the words in the correct order

1. study will If I I pass exams hard my
2. at the seaside was wish I I
3. she write She when home will a composition comes
4. buy drink If will thirsty they something to they are
5. would If I a lot of flat money I a big won buy
6. in Italy I shopping I am am going when
7. wouldn't on time the train If we we miss got up
8. the flowers rain If die it summer all will
doesn't this
9. behave If wouldn't I I like that you were
10. have will the concert time I go to if I

10

II. Choose between A, B, C

1. If you see her, _____ you give her a message?
A would
B were able to
C can
2. If it _____ very cold, the water turns into ice.
A get
B gets
C got
3. If I had some money, I _____ buy a new dress.
A could
B can
C have to

4. If he _____ so much, he will put on weight.
A eats
B eat
C ate
5. If it _____ rain he would have stayed at home
A had been
B was
C will be
6. Your teacher will be angry if you _____ late for school again.
A will arrive
B arrive
C arrived
7. If I _____ a burglar breaking into my house I would call the police.
A see
B had seen
C saw
8. If I saw an accident on the street I _____ an ambulance.
A will call
B would call
C would have called
9. If I saw a ghost in my room I _____ away
A would run
B will run
C would have run
10. If I were you, I _____ a rest
A will have
B would have
C would have

10

III. Match the problems (1-5) and the solutions (A-E)

1. I have a terrible headache

2. I've put on weight
3. I'm so tired
4. I smoke too much
5. I am not fit enough

If I were you...

- A I would go on a diet
- B I would stop smoking
- C I would go to the seaside
- D I would go to the sport club
- E I would take aspirin

5

IV. Match the two halves of the sentences

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. If the food had been
tasty, | A he would have got a diploma |
| 2. If he had passed all the
exams, | B he wouldn't have given a gift |
| 3. If the salary had been
high, | C I would have accepted the job |
| 4. If she hadn't had a
birthday, | D I wouldn't have broken the plates |
| 5. If I haven't fallen over, | E we would have eaten it |

5

V. Open the brackets using different types of Conditionals

1. If I were you, I _____(not be) upset.

2. If I have some time, I _____(give) you a lift.
3. If I had had your address, I _____(send) you a birthday card.
4. If I am not so tired, I _____(go) shopping.
5. If he had worn a seatbelt, he _____(be) injured.
6. If it is raining, we _____(have) a picnic.
7. If the traffic _____(not be) so bad, I would have arrived on time.
8. If the weather was fine, we _____(go) for a walk.
9. I wish the weather _____(not be) windy.
- 10.I wish I _____(can) sing well.

10

VI. Complete the following sentences using your own ideas

1. If you drive so carelessly, _____.
2. If you invited her to the party, _____.
3. If it hadn't rained all day, _____.
4. If she studied Art, _____.
5. If I were you, _____.

10

TOTAL 50

5. A kitten (playful). A cat.

A kitten is _____ a cat.(more ...than)

10

IV. Choose between A or B

1. The miner is very _____ by his job.

A depressed

B depressing

2. The job of a builder is rather _____.

A depressed

B depressing

3. Mary thinks Science is very _____.

A interesting

B interested

4. They were _____ by TV news.

A shocking

B shocked

5. Yesterday the weather was _____.

A depressing

B depressed

6. He easily get _____

A embarrassing

B embarrassed

7. We were _____ by teacher's explanation.

A confusing

B confused

8. The food in this restaurant is really _____.

A disgusting

B disgusted

9. They are very _____ to visit London.

A exciting

B excited

10. His stories are so _____.

A amusing

B amused

10

V. Put the following adjectives in the right order

1. A leather / Italian / black/ smart/ old skirt.

2. A russian/ delicious/ hot soup.

3. A young/ handsome man.

4. A wooden/ large/ black/ oval/ French/ new bed.

5. A orange/ big/ funny suit.

6. A old/ green/ horrible hat.

7. A plastic/ new/ blue raincoat.

8. A paper/ round/ brown/ huge lampshade.

9. A Brazilian/ middle-aged/ unknown sailor.

10. A black-haired/ gorgeous/ self-confident girl.

10

TOTAL 50

TEST 8 B Adjectives and adverbs

I. Complete the comparative or superlative of the words in brackets

1. It's _____ (difficult) to study Math than Russian language.
2. That's _____ (bad) story I've ever heard.
3. It's _____ (small) candy he has ever seen.
4. He is _____ (tall) than his father.
5. She is _____ (persistent) sales manager in the office.
6. This sofa is _____ (large) in this shopping mall.
7. Life in the countryside is _____ (quiet) than in the city.
8. Choosing a career is _____ (difficult) question for all students.
9. Being a miner is _____ (dangerous) than being a builder.
10. He is _____ (popular) actor in our country.

10

II. Choose between A or B (adjective or adverb)

1. They look _____.
A sad
B sadly
2. Mary is _____ upset about losing her passport.
A terrible
B terribly
3. Maria _____ opened her luggage.
A slow
B slowly
4. The dog barks _____.
A loud
B loudly
5. It is a _____ day today.

- A terrible B terribly
6. She sings her songs _____.
- A good B well
7. The hamster dug _____ into the ground.
- A deep B deeply
8. He is studying _____ these days.
- A hard B hardly
9. This lawyer is _____ regarded by the citizens.
- A high B highly
10. Their neighbours wake up _____.
- A late B lately

10

III Paraphrase the following sentences using the given type of comparison in brackets.

1. John weighs 20 Kg. Mary weighs 30 kg.
John _____ Mary. (not as ... as)
2. Lucy's dress costs 20 \$. Mary's dress costs 20 \$.
Lucy's dress is _____ Mary's dress. (as...as)
3. Tom has a cat. Paul has a dog (intelligent).
Tom's cat is _____ Paul's dog. (less...than)
4. Elephant. Tiger (fierce). Monkey.
Tiger is _____. (...of all)
5. A puppy (playful). A dog.

TEST 9A Reported speech

I. Rewrite the sentences in reported speech

1. "I phoned my boss yesterday"
She said that...
2. "Will you give me a lift?"
She asked him...
3. "The government want to increase taxes"
They said that...
4. "I have always been interested in politics"
He said that...
5. "Don't wait for the bus"
She told the passengers ...
6. "Can you give me these books?"
He asked me ...
7. "They can get a taste of work at an early age"
He said that...
8. "Job satisfaction was the major reason for me"
She said that...
9. "Our job involves travelling and a lot of responsibilities"
He told me that...

10. "Nuclear family includes a mother, a father and two children"

The teacher said that...

10

II. Complete the text using the suitable form of verbs

- So how _____ your job interview? What kind of thing _____ they _____ you?	1. Be
- They asked if I _____ any experience with people, so I _____ them about helping at the school fair and visiting old people at home. But I think they _____ work experience.	2. ask
- I'm sure what you _____ was impressive. They can't expect you to have had much work experience at your age.	3. have
- And then they asked me what acting I _____, so I told them that I _____ a main part in the school play, and I _____ them a bit of a video.	4. tell
- Great!	5. mean
- And they also asked if I _____ any foreign languages.	6. say
	7. do
	8. have
	9. show
	10. speak

10

III. Write the sentences in Reported speech using the following verbs: wondered, wanted to know, mentioned, explained, stated, asked, remarked, told

1. I asked John, "How do you feel after the test?"
2. "We didn't have breakfast in the morning", the manager said.
3. "When the telephone rang, I was cooking dinner" said Alice.

4. Paul asked his daughter, “Who did you visit in prison?”
5. “You are the best dentist I’ve ever had, Thomas”, Mark said.
6. Jenny’s mother asked her, “Who are you writing a letter to?”
7. “You have known me long, Barbara”, said Elizabeth.
8. Mr. Bell asked his wife, “How much do we spend on food every month?”
9. “I’ll tell you when I finish the report”, Nelly said to her colleague.
10. She asked her son, “Who gave you that expensive ring?”

10

IV Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech

1. She said that she had already found her keys.
2. My mum told me she wasn’t surprised at the news as she knew about it.
3. Frank said he could give me the magazine as he had finished with it.
4. The girl said that she was afraid she had broken my vase.
5. The patient told the doctor he felt ill as he had had an enormous meal.
6. My parents told us they were leaving on June 15.
7. He asked me not to close the door.
8. My friends told me they had been working 6 days a week for the past month.
9. Francis said that he was having dinner at the time of an accident.
10. My brother told me that if he got that book, he would give it to read.

10

V. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English

1. Папа сказал мне, что моя мама пошла в больницу.
2. Когда мой друг зашел ко мне, он спросил, почему меня не было в школе.

3. Кейт спросила своего племянника, занят ли он и сможет ли он поговорить с ней.
4. Внук спросил у бабушки, кто прислал нам это письмо.
5. Учитель спросил у учеников, почему они не выучили стихотворение.

10

TOTAL 50

TEST 9B Reported speech

I. Rewrite the sentences in reported speech

1. "My father repaired the roof yesterday"
He said that...
2. "Will you help me?"
She asked him ...
3. "The police have arrested my friend last year"
He said that...
4. "We are watching the world Swimming Championships on TV now"
They said that...
5. "Don't open that carpenter's chest"
She told her children...
6. "Are you glad to return home?"
He asked me...
7. "A working teenager won't have a carefree youth"
They said that...
8. "High salary was the most important aspect for me"
She said that...
9. "I am looking for variety in my job"
She said that...

10. "Extended family includes all relatives"

The teacher said that...

10

II. Complete the text using the suitable form of verbs

- So how _____ your job interview? What kind of questions _____ they _____ you?	1. Be
- Firstly, they asked me _____ about myself.	2. ask
- Did they ask you about their company?	3. tell
- Yes, of course. Then they asked why I _____ for that job. Also they asked why I _____ my last job.	4. apply
- I see. _____ there any difficult questions?	5. leave
- Yes, they asked me if I _____ any weaknesses. Also the last question about my plans for the future _____ confusing.	6. be
- Did they ask you where you _____ in five years time?	7. have
- Yes. Lastly, they asked if I _____ any questions for them.	8. be
	9. be
	10. have

10

III. Write the sentences in Reported speech using the following verbs: wondered, wanted to know, explained, stated, asked, remarked, told, inquired, added, insisted

1. The doctor said, "I've studied you analysis, Mrs. Davis."

70

2. I saw a cloud of smog and asked, "What is burning?"
3. "I can't understand what they are talking about", replies Betty.
4. You've put on weight", Ann's mother said.
5. Frank said, "If it is possible, I'll return on the appointed day"
6. Kate said, "I always mention swimming as a hobby when I fill in a job application"
7. She told the patient, "You have to put on a strict diet"
8. "You will have to complete the following exercise", said the teacher.
9. "It isn't allowed to use dictionaries during the lesson", said Mrs. Lewis.

10

IV. Rewrite the following sentences in Direct speech

1. She said she would bring me a glass of milk every night.
2. An old lady said she was taking her 5-year-old niece to see Italy.
3. He said it would be difficult to return to the village again.
4. Henry said he was sorry he hadn't phoned me before.
5. They told us they were busy as they were discussing a controversial issue.
6. She said that she could not go for a walk with me as she was watching a comedy on TV.
7. Parents told their children they wanted to buy a dog for them.
8. David said that he had broken his bicycle
9. He said that he had studied French before he entered the University.
10. The teacher told us to write down the new vocabulary.

10

V. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English

1. Мой братишка сказал мне, что хочет пить и попросил принести воду.
2. Лаура сказала, что она очень поздно пришла домой и сразу легла спать.

3. Майкл спросил своего двоюродного брата сколько раз он смотрел этот фильм.
4. Мама спросила сына, пойдет ли он в кино с друзьями.
5. Моя бабушка попросила меня не забыть отправить письмо бабушке.

10

TOTAL 50

8. I need _____ new toaster. This one is broken.

A –

C an

B a

D the

9. Someone is knocking on _____ door. Can you hear them?

A –

C an

B a

D the

10. In some things _____ women are better than men.

A –

C an

B a

D the

10

II. Fill in the gaps using a, an, the or nothing

Located in 1. _____ northern part of 2. _____ Great Britain, 3. _____ Scotland is 4. _____ part of 5. _____ United Kingdom. Scotland's mainland shares its 6. _____ southern border with England, and 7. _____ country is home to nearly 800 small islands. These include 8. _____ Hebrides, Arran, Skye, and the northern isles of Shetland and Orkney. Scotland is located in 9. _____ western part of Europe, to the west of 10. _____ North Sea and south and east of 11. _____ Atlantic Ocean. The North Sea separates Scotland from other northern parts of Europe, in particular 12. _____ Scandinavia, and the Atlantic Ocean also borders 13. _____ Iceland and Greenland to 14. _____ north, and Northern Ireland and Eire to 15. _____ the south-west.

15

III. Write the following nouns in plural form

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Match | 6. Phenomenon |
| 2. Thief | 7. Fish |
| 3. Roof | 8. Month |
| 4. Housewife | 9. Man-servant |
| 5. Editor-in-chief | 10. Postman |

10

IV. Put a, the or nothing in the following set expressions and translate them into Russian

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. On _____ whole | 4. to keep _____ bed |
| 2. At _____ first sight | 5. at _____ glance |
| 3. From _____ head to
_____ foot | |

5

V. Fill in the gaps using some, any, much, many, a few, a little, a lot of

1. There are _____ expensive new flats next to the river.
2. There aren't _____ car parks in the centre of the city.
3. Hurry up! We only have _____ time before the train leaves.
4. How _____ loaves of bread do we need?
5. I have to go to the supermarket. There isn't _____ coffee left.
6. There are only _____ people interested in this subject.
7. When we arrived in this country my grandfather didn't speak _____ English.
8. Are there _____ cherries left in the bowl?
9. Unfortunately _____ our graduates immigrate because they can't find work here.
10. He's moved to this city recently so he doesn't know _____ people.

10

TOTAL 50

Test 10 B Articles and nouns

I Choose between A, B, C, D

1. We need _____ new furniture. This sofa is getting very old.
A – C an
B a D the

2. It was a beautiful day. There wasn't a cloud in _____ sky.
A – C an
B a D the

3. Are you sure this table made of _____ plastic? It looks like wood.
A – C an
B a D the

4. Every living thing needs _____ water.
A – C an
B a D the

5. We saw _____ accident at night so we called the police.
A – C an
B a D the

6. He hates _____ dogs that live in the next house. They bark all day long.
A – C an
B a D the

7. Could you tell me how to get to _____ bus station, please?
A – C an
B a D the

8. Waiter! There is _____ hair in my soup.

A –

C an

B a

D the

9. He's made _____ very good progress in listening section.

A –

C an

B a

D the

10. Would you like _____ orange? No, thanks.

A –

C an

B a

D the

10

II Fill in the gaps using a, an, the or nothing

1. _____ Cambrian Mountains, which consist of rounded, grassy uplands cut by long narrow valleys, cover most of 2. _____ Wales. They are most formidable in 3. _____ northwest, where several barren, wind-swept peaks attain elevations of more than 3,000 feet (900 m). 4. _____ Snowdon is 5. _____ highest peak. Elsewhere the terrain is marked mainly by long, rolling hills 1,000 to 2,000 feet above sea level. 6. _____ few mountainous areas occur in 7. _____ south, notably the Brecon Beacons and 8. _____ Black Mountains. Narrow coastal plains border the uplands. Other lowland areas include major river valleys, which are most extensive in the east and south. 9. _____ Severn River, the longest in 10. _____ Great Britain, begins in 11. _____ west-central Wales, flows into England, and then curves south and west, emptying into 12. _____ Bristol Channel along Wales's southeastern border. Other 13. _____ Welsh rivers include 14. _____ Dee and etc. Numerous small lakes and reservoirs dot 15. _____ Cambrian Mountains.

III. Write the following nouns in plural form

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. Box | 6. Deer |
| 2. Crisis | 7. Leaf |
| 3. Goose | 8. Stimulus |
| 4. Louse | 9. Swine |
| 5. Ox | 10. Brother-in-law |

10

IV. Put a, the or nothing in the following set expressions and translate them into Russian

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. To fly into _____ rage | 4. to play _____ harp |
| 2. to be on _____ safe side | 5. from _____ beginning to |
| 3. at _____ dawn | _____ end |

5

V. Fill in the gaps using some, any, much, many, a few, a little, a lot of

1. We saw _____ beautiful scenery when we went to Wales.
2. This place is very quiet. There aren't _____ people here today.
3. There are _____ supermarkets in this rural area.
4. Not all the children went outside. _____ of them stayed in a gym.
5. Would you like _____ tea? Yes, please.
6. Can you tell me _____ about your experience abroad?

7. The land is not suitable for agriculture so _____ of the food is imported.
8. Our neighbor seems very nice but she talks _____.
9. How _____ flour do we need for the recipe?
10. She is very happy. She hasn't made very _____ mistakes in the essay.

10

TOTAL 50

TEST 11A. Infinitive and gerund. Relative clauses. Pronouns.

I. Fill in the gaps using infinitive or gerund

1. Are you looking forward to _____ (go) to Spain?
2. Dan hopes _____ (become) a dentist after his studies.
3. Don't forget _____ (put) the cat out before you go to bed.
4. Do you regret _____ (tell) him about the news?
5. It's easier _____ (swim) downstream.
6. _____ (travel) is one of my hobbies.
7. They used _____ (live) in the country.
8. She kept on _____ (interrupt) me while I was speaking.
9. He was clever enough _____ (admit) it.
10. It's no use _____ (worry) about it. There is nothing you can do.

10

II. Complete the sentences using your own ideas, choosing either the infinitive or the gerund form

1. Dan, having spent two years in London, is very good at _____.
2. My doctor is worried about my heart and has told me _____.
3. We think that we are too young to get married so we have decided _____.
4. My parents were angry when I went to bed without _____.
5. The shopping-mall is enormous, it's easy _____.
6. Don't worry about the gas cooker. I remember _____.
7. I only had ten minutes left and didn't manage _____.
8. At the weekends, I really enjoy _____.
9. I am only 16 so I'm not allowed _____.
10. My mother taught me never to go to bed before _____.

10

III. Fill in the gaps using who, which, whose, when, where, why

1. This is Mr. Richardson, _____ son is in my class.
2. This is the film _____ I saw last week in the cinema.
3. You can see the hotel _____ we stayed during our summer holidays.
4. July is the month _____ a lot of sportsmen are visiting our city.
5. Babysitter is someone _____ minds the children when they are asleep.
6. A theatre is the place _____ people can watch a play.
7. My friend, _____ handbag was stolen yesterday, is still very upset.
8. What is the name of a boy _____ you are meeting tomorrow?
9. Mr. Ryan didn't tell us the reason _____ he was so angry yesterday.
10. The party, _____ we went to, was a big success.

10

IV. Complete the sentences using your own ideas

1. I told you about the woman who _____.
2. Do you see the cat _____?
3. He couldn't read which _____.
4. I was invited by the professor whom _____.
5. I don't like the table that _____.
6. Do you know the girl who _____?
7. He is a famous scientist whose discoveries _____.
8. This is Jacob who _____.
9. He is the consultant whose _____.
10. The photocopier which _____.

10

V. Fill in the gaps using personal, possessive, reflective pronouns or possessive adjectives

1. I like _____ new jumper.
2. Actually it isn't _____.
3. It is _____ sister's.
4. My mother saw _____ in the mirror.
5. She twisted _____ wrist while playing tennis.
6. I wasn't invited to _____ party.
7. The boys opened the parcels _____.
8. I ignored him and told _____ not to listen to him in the future.
9. We had to take _____ cat to the vet.
10. He had to give his personal details to _____.

10

TOTAL 50

Test 11B. Infinitive and gerund. Relative clauses. Pronouns.

I. Fill in the gaps using infinitive or gerund

1. The man admitted _____ (steal) the mobile phone from the shop.
2. They intend _____ (move) to the new flat in June.
3. Would you mind _____ (open) the window?
4. They want _____ (buy) some cake for his birthday.
5. He is afraid of _____ (go) by plane.
6. She was explaining how _____ (use) the gadget.
7. They are used to _____ (live) in the country.
8. He gave up _____ (smoke) two years ago.
9. He was the first _____ (come).
10. He is interested in _____ (develop) the project.

10

II. Complete the sentences using your own ideas, choosing either the infinitive or the gerund form

1. He wasted his time _____.
2. It was nice of you _____.
3. She wasn't busy so she promised _____.
4. Their flat is in a bad condition. It needs _____.
5. Finding a job means _____.
6. You haven't followed a healthy diet. I regret _____.
7. Teachers in their school don't allow _____.
8. This is a new film for me. I don't remember _____.
9. Tom is angry because she has forgotten _____.
10. Mike is keen on travelling. He hopes _____.

10

III. Fill in the gaps using who, which, whose, when, where, why

1. The address, _____ you sent your parcel to, was wrong.
2. This book is for those _____ always wonder how things work.
3. There is no reason _____ you shouldn't make a career out of it.
4. Alison, _____ doesn't like to study, failed her test again.
5. The man, _____ car was stolen last night, has called the police.
6. The house, _____ my parents live was destroyed.
7. The jumper _____ Jenny bought me is too big.
8. The country _____ we want to visit most of all is Japan.
9. Mrs. Davis _____ works at the bank has been promoted.
10. Dan, _____ hobby is rock climbing, has broken his arm.

10

IV. Complete the sentences using your own ideas

1. The stuff expected his decision which _____.
2. The president of the company whom _____.
3. I have a friend who _____.
4. It is the watch which _____.
5. John whose _____.
6. This is the place where _____.
7. The man whom _____.
8. There is someone who _____.
9. I bought the dress that _____.
10. The hotel where _____.

10

V. Fill in the gaps using personal, possessive, reflective pronouns or possessive adjectives

1. Have you seen _____ watch?
2. You left it on the table next to _____bed.
3. Where were _____ this time yesterday?
4. She studied architecture so she designed this house _____.
5. My sister and _____are both interested in foreign languages.
6. Ann, can you find the way to the library _____?
7. Do you invite _____ girlfriend Kate to your party?
8. Shall I cook the dinner? No, I can do it _____.
9. My father built this house _____.
10. Our graduation party was excellent. Everybody enjoyed _____.

10

TOTAL 50

Appendix 1

Text 1. Opera House

Fill in the gaps with the necessary form of the verb:

The Sydney Opera House 1_____ (be) Australia's most recognizable building and is an icon of Australia's creative and technical achievement. Since its completion in 1973 it 2_____ (attract) worldwide acclaim for its design and construction, enhanced by its location on Bennelong Point within a superb harbour setting.

The design of the building, with its soaring white roof shell shaped sails atop a massive red granite platform, has been internationally acclaimed as an architectural icon of the 20th century. As a dominant sculptural building that 3_____ (can see) and experienced from all sides, it is the focal point of Sydney Harbour and a reflection of its character.

It 4_____ (take) 16 years to build. Constructed between 1957 and 1973, is a masterpiece of modern architectural design, engineering and construction technology in Australia. It 5_____ (exhibit) the creative genius of its designer, the Pritzker Prize winner Danish architect Jørn Utzon. The completion of the project 6_____ (oversee) by the architects Hall, Todd and Littlemore, and the story of its construction was one of great controversy.

Today the Sydney Opera House is a national cultural centre that 7_____ (gain) widespread recognition and respect as a performing arts venue, and includes a concert hall, opera and drama theatres, a playhouse and a studio. It is a fitting showcase for many of the world's leading performers.

The architect Jørn Utzon reached a unique understanding of the site at Bennelong Point by studying naval charts, photographs, a site plan, and watching a short film on Sydney. It was his intention to create a sculptural form that would relate as naturally to the harbour as the sails of its yachts. From the very outset

Utzon 'was convinced that a new building in such a position 8_____ (have to see) from all sides, and has to be a large sculptural building'.

The ceramic tiles were part of Utzon's plan to preserve the character of the whole building through the ages; the top surface of the shells is covered with a weatherproof membrane, a series of precast panels matching the rib segments and covered with white glazed tiles. All the materials are non-corrosive, weather resistant, durable, and 9_____ (age) and acquire a patina without changing their character. The glass wall that was built after Utzon left the project was in line with the glass wall that he envisioned with 'its feeling of hanging from the shell', although the original solution was not splayed out as it was ultimately . These glass walls provide spectacular views from the main foyers out across Sydney Harbour.

Entering inside the performance halls was to be a culmination of space and colour; the meeting place between the performers and the audience... a succession of visual and audio stimuli, which increase in intensity as you approach the building, as you enter, and finally sit down in the halls, culminating with the performance. Whilst the design of the interiors 10_____ (complete) by architects Todd, Hall and Littlemore after the departure of Utzon in 1966, it was Utzon's intention to create a rich expression of colour for the interior in order to put people in a festive mood, and take them out of their daily lives.

Text 2. Legend of New Zealand

Read the text. Give the definitions to the following words:

Maui

Rakiura

Te Ika a Maui

Tangaroa

Aotearoa

Te Waka a Maui

Legend has it that New Zealand was fished from the sea by the daring demigod Maui. Maui is the gifted, clever demigod of Polynesian mythology responsible for fishing up the North Island of Aotearoa, New Zealand. After a miraculous birth and upbringing, Maui won the affection of his supernatural parents, taught useful arts to mankind, snared the sun and tamed fire. But one of his most famous feats was fishing up the North Island.

Despising him, Maui's four brothers conspired to leave him behind when they went out fishing. Overhearing their plans, Maui secretly made a fishhook from a magical ancestral jawbone. Then one night he crept into his brothers' canoe and hid under the floorboards.

It wasn't until the brothers were far out of sight of land and had filled the bottom of their canoe with fish that Maui revealed himself. Then he took out his magic fishhook and threw it over the side of the canoe, chanting powerful incantations as he did so. The hook went deeper and deeper into the sea until Maui felt the hook had touched something. He tugged gently and far below the hook caught fast. It was a huge fish! Together with his brothers, Maui brought the fish to the surface.

Maui cautioned his brothers to wait until he had appeased Tangaroa the god of the sea before they cut into the fish. They grew tired of waiting and began to carve out pieces for themselves. These are now the many valleys, mountains, lakes

and rocky coastlines of the North Island. To this day the North Island is known to Maori as Te Ika a Maui or Maui's fish. Take a look at a map of New Zealand to see the fish's head in the south and its tail in the north. The South Island is also known as Te Waka a Maui or Maui's canoe, and Stewart Island or Rakiura is known as Te Punga a Maui or Maui's anchor stone.

Text 3. Grasslands National Park of Canada

Underline the correct adjective in the following text.

Grasslands National Park of Canada, located in southwest Saskatchewan, is a prairie sanctuary where you can see some of the last **1. untouched/ untouching** prairie left in North America. Here **2. rolled/rolling** grasslands and a **3. rugged / rugging** landscape of **4. weathered/ weathering** cliffs, deep coulees and mysterious badlands can be seen. A rich variety of wildlife provides a chance to look for white-tailed deer, mule deer, pronghorn antelope, sage grouse and golden eagles. **5. Endangered/ endangering** and **6. threatened/ threatening** species that can be seen include ferruginous hawks, short-horned lizards and burrowing owls. While in the Frenchman River Valley within the park, listen for the "barking" of the black-tailed prairie dogs. This is the only place in Canada where these colonies are found in their natural habitat.

Grasslands National Park is still growing and visitor services are limited. However, the Information Centre at Val Marie (west block) has displays, interpretive programs, brochures and videos plus a tour on audio cassette. Throughout July and August, morning **7. guided/ guiding** tours of the park are also available. And if you're travelling to the Rodeo Ranch Museum in Wood Mountain Regional Park - information on the east block of Grasslands National Park can also be found there.

It's here that you can experience the true splendor of the night sky as nature intended. Grasslands National Park recently joined Cypress Hills Interprovincial Park in becoming a **8. designated/ designating** Dark Sky Preserve (DSP). DSPs are sanctuaries from the pollution of artificial lighting, **9. provided/providing** a better environment for nocturnal animals and stargazers alike. The Grasslands DSP is one of 11 in Canada, and currently the largest in the world, **10. encompassed/encompassing** 527 sq km. Popular activities available within the park include hiking, primitive random tent camping, birding and wildlife viewing and nature photography. Many visitors come just to get away from it all, and experience the landscape as it would have been at the turn of the century.

Text 4. The Statue of Liberty

Correct the mistakes in bold words.

The Statue of Liberty was a joint effort between France and the United States, intended to commemorate the lasting *friendship* between the peoples of the two nations. The French sculptor Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi created the statue itself out of sheets of hammered copper, while Alexandre-Gustave *eiffel* designed the statue's steel framework. The Statue of Liberty was then given to the United States and erected atop an American-designed *pedestal* on a small island in Upper New York Bay, now known as Liberty Island, and dedicated by President Grover Cleveland in 1886. Over the years, the statue stood tall as millions of *imigrants* arrived in America via nearby Ellis Island; in 1986, it underwent an extensive renovation in honor of the centennial of its dedication. Today, the Statue of Liberty remains an enduring symbol of freedom and *dimocracy*, as well as one of the world's most recognizable landmarks.

Around 1865, as the American Civil War drew to a close, the French historian Edouard de Laboulaye proposed that France create a statue to give to the United States in celebration of that nation's success in *bilding* a viable democracy.

The sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, known for largescale sculptures, earned *the comision*; the goal was to design the sculpture in time for the centennial of the Declaration of Independence in 1876. The project would be a joint effort between the two countries—the French people were responsible for the statue and its *assembly*, while the Americans would build the pedestal on which it would Due to the need to raise funds for the statue, work on the sculpture did not begin until 1875. Bartholdi’s massive creation, titled “Statue of Liberty *Enlitening* the World,” depicted a woman holding a torch in her raised right hand and a tablet in her left, upon which was engraved “July 4, 1776,” the adoption date of the *Diclaration* of Independence. Bartholdi, who was said to have modeled the woman’s face after that of his mother, hammered large *coper* sheets to create the statue’s “skin”. To create the skeleton on which the skin would be assembled, he called on Alexandre-Gustave Eiffel.

In 1885, Bartholdi completed *the statju*, which was disassembled, packed in more than 200 crates, and shipped to New York, arriving that June aboard the French frigate Isere. Over the next four months, workers reassembled the statue and mounted it on the pedestal; *its haight* reached 305 feet (or 93 meters), including the pedestal. On October 28, 1886, President Grover Cleveland officially dedicated the Statue of Liberty in front of thousands of spectators.

Until 1901, the U.S. Lighthouse Board operated the Statue of Liberty, as the statue’s torch represented a navigational aid *for seilors*. After that date, it was placed under the jurisdiction of the U.S. War Department due to Fort Wood’s status as a still-operational army post. In 1924, the federal *gubernment* made the statue a national monument, and it was transferred to the care of the National Parks Service in 1933. In 1956, Bedloe’s Island was renamed Liberty Island, and in 1965, more than a decade after its closure as a federal immigration station, Ellis *Ireland* became part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument.

By the early 20th century, the oxidation of the Statue of Liberty's copper skin *through* exposure to rain, wind and sun had given the statue a distinctive green color, known as verdigris. In 1984, the statue was closed to the public and underwent a massive *ristoration* in time for its centennial celebration. Even as the restoration began, the United Nations designated the Statue of Liberty as a World Heritage Site. On July 5, 1986, the Statue of Liberty reopened to the public in a centennial celebration. After the *terrorist* attacks of September 11, 2001, Liberty Island closed for 100 days; the Statue of Liberty itself was not reopened to visitor *acsess* until August 2004. In July 2009, the statue's crown was again reopened to the public, though visitors must make a reservation to climb to the top of the pedestal or to the crown.

Text 5. London sights

Guess what the sights described are.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE	–	THE MILLENIUM BRIDGE	–
ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL	-	BIG BEN	–
THE NATIONAL GALLERY	–	THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT	
THE TATE MODERN GALLERY	–	(or THE PALACE OF	
ST. JAMES'S PARK	–	WESTMINSTER)	–
HYDE PARK	–	BUCKINGHAM PALACE	–
THE HARD ROCK CAFÉ	–	THE TOWER OF LONDON	–
10, DOWNING STREET	-	TOWER BRIDGE	–
THE LONDON EYE	–	MADAME TUSSAUD'S	–
OXFORD STREET	–	WESTMINSTER ABBEY	
COVENT GARDEN	–		

1. It is in the centre of London, next to the Houses of Parliament. It is a famous clock _____
2. It's the official residence of the Prime Minister _____
3. It is an art gallery in Trafalgar Square where you can see many famous paintings for example by Leonardo da Vinci or Van Gogh _____
4. It is the residence of the Queen. It is in the very centre of London, near St. James's Park _____
5. It is a big park near Buckingham Palace _____
6. It is a big wheel near the Thames. It has been in London since 2000 for the new millennium. It's almost 150 mt high _____
7. It is a cafe where you can have fantastic hamburgers, milkshakes and ice creams. On the walls there are guitars and posters of famous rock stars. There's always loud music. It is near Hyde Park _____
8. It is a church. The famous architect Sir Christopher Wren built it in 1666 after the Great Fire of London. It has the second largest dome in the world after St Peter's in Rome, Italy _____
9. It is the newest bridge in London. It's about 300 mt long and it's only for pedestrians _____
10. It is a very big park in the centre of London. In this park there's a lake called the Serpentine _____
11. It is the seat of British Parliament. It is near the Thames and Big Ben _____

12. It is a museum where you can see wax statues of famous people from the past but also today's pop stars, film stars, sport stars. It is near Regent's Park_____

13. It is a street famous for shopping. It is in the very centre of London_____

14. It is a square in the very centre of London. It is dedicated to Nelson's victory over Napoleon at Trafalgar in 1805. In it there are two fountains, the National Gallery and Nelson's column. There are four statues of lions_____

15. It is a famous bridge on the river Thames, near the Tower of London. The bridge can open so ships can pass under it _____

16. In the past it was a fortress, a prison, a royal residence. Today it is a museum where there are the Crown Jewels. It's near Tower Bridge_____

17. It is a very old church. Kings and Queens of England are crowned here_____

18. It is an art gallery where you can see modern paintings, photos, statues. It is near the river Thames_____

19. In the past it was London fruit and vegetable market. Now it a shopping and meeting place in the centre of London_____

Text 6. Wales

Make questions to the underlined sentences/sentence parts.

Wales is a country of lakes and mountains. It's about a half of the size of Switzerland, 1) and it has a population of two and three quarter of a million. In the north of Wales there the most beautiful scenery on the British islands, the Snowdon Mountain. The Snowdon is Britain's second highest mountain. Wales is not an independent nation. In 1292, the English king, Edward I, invaded Wales and built fourteen huge castles to control the Welsh people. 2) His son, Edward, became the first Prince of Wales, since then all the kings and queens of England have given their eldest sons the title Prince of Wales. Prince Charles became the twenty-first Prince of Wales. Although the English have ruled Wales for many centuries, Wales still has its own flag, culture, and, above all, its own language. In the towns and villages of North Wales, many people speak English only as a second language. Their first language is Welsh. In Llanberis, a small town at the foot of Snowdon, eighty-six per cent of people speaks Welsh as their first language. 3) At the local primary school children have nearly all their lessons in Welsh. The children should be bilingual by the time that they are eleven years old. It is not a problem for children to learn two languages at the same time. Children have insight into two cultures, so have all the folk tales of two languages. 4) Children like Welsh because in Welsh you spell things just how you say them, in English there are more silent letters.

5) Welsh is one of the oldest languages in Europe. It's a Celtic language, like Breton in France, Gaelic in Ireland or Scotland. 6) Two and a half thousand years ago these languages were spoken in many parts of Europe. They died out when the Romans invaded these areas, but some of them survived in the north-western corner of Europe. But over the last hundred years the number of Welsh-speakers has fallen very quickly. Now only twenty per cent of Welsh people speak Welsh.

Here are some of the reasons for the decline.

7) In the nineteenth century people thought that Welsh was an uncivilized language. If you wanted to be successful in life you had to learn English, the language of the British Empire. So in many schools children were forbidden to speak Welsh.

8) At the beginning of the twentieth century many English and Irish people moved to South Wales to work in the coal mines and steel works. They did not learn Welsh. People, especially young, moved away from the Welsh-speaking villages and farms of north and west Wales to look for work in big towns and cities, so Welsh-speaking communities became much smaller.

9) In the 1960s and 1970s many English people bought holiday cottages in villages in Wales. Most of them did not learn Welsh. This also pushed up the price of houses so that local Welsh-speaking people could not afford them. Now English can come into every Welsh home through the radio, television, newspapers, books, etc. 10) There are Welsh-language TV and radio stations, but far English fewer than ones. And now there is cable and satellite TV, also in English, of course!

The decline has now stopped, because a lot has been done. Road signs, bilingual documentation, and so on. The future of Welsh is uncertain. The problem is that Welsh has to survive next door to English, and, as we all know, English is a very successful language.

Text 7.

Symbols in Northern Ireland: a guide to shared and contested symbols.

Part I. Northern Ireland and Symbols

Use the word given to form the word that best fit in the gap:

Symbols in Northern Ireland are more than just pictures. The Troubles in Northern Ireland have ensured that symbols here represent 1_____ (**divide**) as often as they represent 2_____ (**unite**), and that the history and meaning of the symbols can mean that certain groups find them alienating, or even 3_____ (**threat**). This guide explains the meaning behind common symbols in Northern Ireland, some of which are shared equally between the Protestant and Catholic traditions and others which divide the two communities to this day.

Symbols in Northern Ireland during the Troubles

'The Troubles' was a period of sustained paramilitary (and sometimes military) violence between 1969 and approximately 1998 - although Northern Ireland has still seen four sectarian-related deaths in the last 5 years. Well over 3,000 people lost their lives during this conflict and normal life was disrupted by bomb scares and security operations.

4_____ (**simple**) the conflict greatly, some Protestants were killing Catholics and some Catholics were killing Protestants. Many people no longer felt safe mixing with people from a different religious 5_____ (**ground**). In this context the use of symbols came to have very strong meanings. Using symbols - for example flags, on painted wall murals, or worn on clothing - showed allegiance and let people know whose territory they were entering. This could be, quite literally, a matter of life and death.

Although 6_____ (**fortune**) we have made significant steps forward with our peace process in Northern Ireland, quite a few symbols are still seen as

7_____ (**present**) one group or the other. It is also true that symbols, flags and colours are still used in some area to make a statement about which group is in control of an area and as a warning to 8_____ (**side**) that they may not be welcome.

Added to this is the debate around symbols in the workplace. Under 9_____ (**equal**) laws there is now no such thing as a Protestant or Catholic firm as any 10_____ (**busy**) or government agency is obliged to promote rigorous fair employment practices. But as workplaces become mixed it raises many questions. For example, should symbols be banned from the workplace in case they cause 11_____ (**offend**) to a co-worker? Or does everyone deserve the right to express their religious and political 12_____ (**believe**) - even if founded on prejudice?

While there are no easy answers as to how to create an 13_____ (**include**) workplace, there are at least some symbols which are shared by both traditions in Northern Ireland. These symbols are 14_____ (**hope**) the beginning of us finding a shared 'Northern Irish' 15_____ (**identify**) where both our Irish and British heritages are included and respected.

Part 2. Contested Symbols in Northern Ireland

Find and correct 15 mistakes in the following text:

The poppy is a symbol across Europe for the loss of life in the 1.**world** wars. Poppies grew in the 2**feelds** of Flanders after WW1. The Red symbolises the blood 3. **spilled**. The Poppy has a strong meaning of commemoration for many people in the 4. **uk**. Many lost ancestors in the world wars. In Ireland Catholics have tended to stay away from wearing poppies out of a fear that it is glorifying 5. **english** colonialism, and out of a desire to forget the history of Irish soldiers fighting for the British Army. This is changing now as Ireland re-engages with its British 6.**heritige**. Pacifists prefer to wear a white poppy to make it clear they are not celebrating war in any way.

The Red Hand has represented the province of Ulster since the time of the Gaelic 7.**aristocracy**. It is used by both Nationalists and Unionists – the difference being that Nationalists count 9 counties in Ulster, while Unionists tend to use the word 'Ulster' to describe the 6 counties of Northern Ireland. The red hand comes from a legend that two chieftains had a race to decide who was lord of Ulster. 8.**o'neill** seeing that he was falling behind, cut off his hand and threw it to the shore, claiming lordship of Ulster. In more recent times the red hand has become 9.**identified** with loyalist paramilitaries during the Troubles - it still tends to be seen more as a Protestant symbol.

The Easter Lily 10.**commemorates** the Easter Rising of 1916. 11.**easter** 1916 is a controversial event in the history of Ireland, but there is no 12.**doubt** it altered the course of history on the island. Irish Republicans celebrate Easter 1916 as a struggle for 13.**independence** from imperial England. Northern Irish Protestants are overwhelmingly Unionist in their politics - so in their eyes Easter 1916 was a violent attempt to force them into an independent Ireland against their wishes.

1690 is one of the most 14.**controversial** dates in the island's history. In 1690 two English kings fought for the throne on Irish soil. William of Orange beat James II, and established England as a Protestant country, and Ireland as being ruled by a Protestant minority. Irish Protestants celebrate their survival on 12th July, but some Catholic 15.**neighbors** feel this is a triumphalist celebration of their ancestor's defeat.

Part 3. Shared symbols in Northern Ireland

Put the verbs given in the Passive form:

The harp 1.**(associate)** with Ireland for hundreds of years. Gaelic chieftains employed harpist to entertain them and their guests. In the 1600s it was the symbol of Irishness adopted by Owen Roe O'Neill in his war against English conquest. In the 1790s it 2.**(adopt)** by the United Irishmen (radical Protestants who wanted an independent Ireland). However the harp has also symbolised Ireland within the

British Empire – for example the harp was part of RIC and RUC police badges. The harp is also a symbol used by some Irish regiments within the British Army.

Legend has it that St Patrick used the shamrock to explain the trinity to the Irish and convert them to Christianity. It 3.(**recognize**) around the world as a symbol of Ireland. People wear shamrocks on St Patrick's Day to commemorate the saint. It also 4.(**use**) within Unionist tradition – for example the Royal Irish Rangers wear shamrocks on St Patrick's day. The shamrock is the national flower of Northern Ireland, like the rose in England or thistle in Scotland. The symbol for the Northern Ireland assembly is a good example of an attempt to choose a shared and inclusive symbol. The blue flower is the flax flower – and flax was the plant at the basis of the successful linen industry in the north of Ireland. People from all backgrounds worked in the linen industry, making the flax flower a neutral symbol.

Symbols in the workplace: legislation and best practice

In 1989 the Fair Employment Code of Practice first recommended that employers in Northern Ireland, in order to advance equality of opportunity, should aim to: “promote a good and harmonious working environment and atmosphere in which no worker feels under threat or intimidated because of his or her religious belief or political opinion”.

This includes making sure that all employees fairly and equally 5.(**treat**), and that no one feels harassed or intimidated because of their religious or political beliefs. In a society like Northern Ireland which, despite significant progress, still has important cultural divisions this can be a difficult task.

Symbols and emblems are one of the areas where employers need to respect the rights of employees to express religious or political belief, but equally remember that some symbols are offensive or even intimidating to others. The Equality Commission of Northern Ireland has produced a useful guide called 'Promoting a Good and Harmonious Working Environment'. In this guide they

give advice on symbols and emblems in the workplace. They do not encourage employers to pander to an employee who deliberately seeks out something to be **6.(offend)** by, but they also recommend that to religious or political affiliation **7.(should give)** a special status within a workplace. Although each case needs **8.(decide)** on its individual context, they do broadly recommend that some symbols **9.(should allow)** in the workplace, while others best **10.(keep)** for a person's private life.

Text 8. Saint Paul's Cathedral

Fill in the gaps with a/an, the or nothing:

Saint Paul's Cathedral, London, is 1_____ masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren and one of 2_____ finest church designs of the English baroque. It stands at the head of Ludgate Hill, where, according to tradition, a Roman temple once stood. In the early 7th century King Æthelbert of Kent dedicated 3_____ first church to St. Paul. The Saxon cathedral was destroyed by fire in 1087 and was replaced by a Norman structure, completed in 4_____ 13th century. In 1561, St. Paul's was again struck by fire. Major rebuilding was not undertaken until 1628, when Inigo Jones was employed to restore it. He appended a classical facade. Plans for further repairs were 5_____ next prepared by Wren, but the great fire of London (1666) almost destroyed 6_____ church, and in 1668 he was granted authority to demolish the badly damaged structure and to build 7_____ entirely new one. Wren's design, in the shape of a Greek cross, with a dome over 8_____ center, was modified to provide the long nave and choir of the traditional medieval plan. In 1675, Wren himself laid the first foundation block of the building, and 35 years later he set the final stone in 9_____ place. The interior of the church consists of a three-aisled nave and choir, of equal lengths, extending 10_____ east and west from a great central space at the crossing. Porticoes project north and south at the center of 11_____ building. The crossing is covered by a great dome, pierced at the crown to allow a view of the lantern above. Over this dome rises a concealed conical dome of brick that acts as support for the timber framework of

12_____ exterior dome, the entire domical feature thus being constructed in three shells. The western front of the church has as central motif 13_____ double-storied portico of coupled columns, flanked by two finely designed towers. The exterior dome, which ranks as one of the great domes of 14_____ world, rises above a colonnaded drum and supports a stone lantern terminating with a cross. Wren's scheme for an open, colonnaded piazza to furnish a setting for St. Paul's was not executed. 15_____ cathedral was severely damaged by bombings in World War II, and reconstruction according to Wren's original plan was not completed until 1962.

Text 9. Edinburgh.

Read the text. Fill in the gaps with ing-form or infinitive of the verb given:

No visitor can 1_____ (**remain**) unmoved by the first glimpse of the magnificent city of Edinburgh, a destination distinguished by its World City Heritage status. 2_____ (**explore**) the city starts with Edinburgh Castle, with its dramatic tales of siege, dark deeds and intrigues. Scotland's own crown jewels, The Honours of Scotland, are on display within the castle along with an equally potent symbol of nationhood, the Stone of Destiny, on which Scottish monarchs were crowned. The impressive fortress on its crag is a dramatic backdrop to Edinburgh's skyline but there is much more 3_____ (**discover**) in this amazing city.

Edinburgh's story is told all around the Old Town at places like Huntly House Museum in the Canongate, as well as other historic buildings such as Gladstone's Land, with its glimpse of local life in the 17th century. Many of the city's museums are within easy reach of the Royal Mile, the long thoroughfare 4_____(**link**) the Castle to the Palace of Holyroodhouse, which has for centuries been a royal residence. Princes Street Gardens mark the New Town's southern edge. Any exploration of these handsome streets should 5_____(**start**) with the Georgian House in Charlotte Square, which is furnished in the style of the late 18th century, when the fashionable houses here were new.

Edinburgh's attractions reflect its status as a capital city. The National Gallery of Scotland is one of Europe's most distinguished galleries, while the Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art holds an impressive selection of 20th century work. The city's Royal Botanic Garden offers colour throughout the year, with the world famous collection of rhododendrons a particular highlight in the spring months, while the Royal Museum of Scotland displays a wide ranging collection in many scientific and cultural fields.

The dramatic cityscape of Edinburgh adds a special dimension to the Edinburgh International Festival, one of the world's principal arts festivals and further enhanced by the lively Edinburgh Festival Fringe. Edinburgh reaches an exciting peak when the Festival, Fringe and Military Tattoo are all in full swing in the second half of August. The Film Festival and Jazz Festival are just some of the other high points around peak season, while there are many other events and festivals 6_____(**go**) on at other times of the year. Edinburgh is definitely the place 7_____(**be**) for that most Scottish of all festivals, Hogmanay. Everyone can 8_____(**join**) in with the Scots as they ring in the New Year in their own inimitable way, with events and celebrations 9_____(**start**) on December 28th, 10_____(**run**) on Hogmanay itself

(December 31st) and 11_____(**continue**) through New Years Day.

Edinburgh's cosmopolitan outlook means plenty of places 12_____(**eat**) and drink - from the special ambience of typical city pubs in Rose Street to some of the most distinguished dining in Scotland. Traditional-style Scottish entertainment with plenty of kilts and pipers is on offer at a number of city centre venues. Meanwhile, the club and disco scene in the capital is fast changing so should this tickle your fancy, just enquire about the latest names on your arrival.

If you would 13_____(**like, enjoy**) the best of city and countryside, then the Lothians are a great option. You could 14_____(**play**) golf on some of Scotland's finest links courses, discover castles associated with Mary, Queen of Scots and enjoy a boat trip to the spectacular gannet-nesting colony on Bass Rock out in the Firth of Forth. Visitors may also 15_____(**view**) the city from the slopes of the Pentland Hills, where the Scottish writer Robert Louis Stevenson once lived.

Coastal East Lothian offers some of the driest and sunniest conditions in Scotland, especially around the town of Dunbar, which has excellent sandy beaches nearby. Also close at hand, Tantallon Castle on its dramatic cliff-top 16_____(**set**) near the attractive little resort of North Berwick, offers fine views over to the Bass Rock. A few minutes away is the equally impressive Dirleton Castle, with its 13th century fortifications and lovely gardens 17_____(**overlook**) one of Scotland's prettiest villages.

18_____(**contrast**) with the romantically ruined Tantallon and Dirleton is Lennoxlove House; set a few minutes drive away in the countryside. Still the seat of the Dukes of Hamilton, this ancient tower is also associated with Mary, Queen of Scots. Hidden in the rolling countryside, Glenkinchie Distillery is a reminder that not all of Scotland's fine malt whiskies come from the Highlands.

Off the A68 south of Edinburgh, look for the signpost to Crichton Castle, while Rosslyn Chapel is also within easy reach, where the stone carving is reckoned 19_____ (**be**) the finest in all Scotland. To the west of Edinburgh, there are other fine castles and stately homes 20_____ (**enjoyed**), including Linlithgow Palace, birthplace of Mary, Queen of Scots and Hopetoun House, designed and built by the famous Adam family of architects.

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ANSWER KEY

TEST 1A

I.

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. B |
| 2. A | 7. A |
| 3. B | 8. B |
| 4. B | 9. A |
| 5. A | 10. B |

II.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. have...read | 6. have...seen |
| 2. did...arrive | 7. didn't rain |
| 3. have never played | 8. have lived |
| 4. stopped | 9. lost |
| 5. went | 10. have...seen |

III.

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

IV.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. are | 6. do...watch |
| 2. are...doing | 7. plays |
| 3. are...watching | 8. do...like |
| 4. are...laughing | 9. have...been watching |
| 5. is | 10.have...finished |

V

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. is | 6. did it |
| 2. have...been working | 7. was it |
| 3. do...like | 8. hurt |
| 4. have...had | 9. are you going |
| 5. did it | 10.does it |

TEST 1 B

I

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. B |
| 2. B | 7. B |
| 3. B | 8. A |
| 4. A | 9. B |
| 5. B | 10. A |

II

- | | |
|------------------|----------|
| 1. Have you left | 2. Dived |
|------------------|----------|

3. Have bought
4. Did he post
5. Lived
6. Haven't seen

7. Bought
8. Have you had
9. Retired
10. Has already worked

III

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

6. B
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. B

IV

1. Is
2. Is doing
3. Is playing
4. Is crying
5. Is

6. Does he play
7. Does he play
8. Does he like
9. Has he been playing
10. Has he finished

V

1. Is
2. Has he been working
3. Does he like
4. Has she ever had
5. Did it

6. Did it
7. Was it
8. Hurt
9. Is she going
10. Does it

TEST 2 A

I

1. was
2. were not
3. were
4. was

5. studied, used to study, would study
6. had, used to have
7. lost
8. didn't want

9.made, used to make, would
make

10.finished

II

1. were walking
2. saw
3. was riding
4. was watching
5. met
10. fell

6. were you doing
7. were playing
8. broke
9. was helping

III

1. Have just arrived
2. Did meet
3. Has already taken off
4. Have been
5. Got

6. Did clean
7. Has lived
8. Did die
9. Have bought
10. Have met

IV

1. Had already begun
2. Cooked
3. Hadn't seen
4. Was
5. Had never driven

6. Had known
7. Hadn't phoned
8. Began
9. Had already come
10. left

V

1. Wants
2. bought
3. Has had
4. Had spilled
5. Didn't work

6. Did you do
7. Went
8. Do you go
9. Did you like
10. Had already seen

TEST 2B

I

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1.was | 7.didn't have |
| 2.were | 8.began, used to begin, would begin |
| 3.were | |
| 4.was | 9.bought |
| 5.did, used to do, would do | 10.had, used to have |
| 6.went | |

II

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. was raining | 6. was he doing |
| 2. were wearing | 7. didn't see |
| 3. went | 8. was doing |
| 4. was driving | 9. burnt |
| 5. rang | 10. were talking |

III

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Has been | 6. Have seen |
| 2. Lost | 7. Have you been |
| 3. Have you ever seen | 8. Went |
| 4. Did you leave | 9. Have you ever ridden |
| 5. Did you buy | 10. Were |

IV

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Had just had | 6. Had already packed |
| 2. Wasn't | 7. Hadn't done |
| 3. Had never used | 8. Had had |
| 4. Had appeared | 9. Saw |
| 5. Bought | 10. Had had |

V

1. Haven't finished
2. Are
3. Started
4. Have you already read
5. Had borrowed
6. Was
7. Didn't write
8. Was thinking
9. Went
10. Had never been

TEST 3 A

I

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

II

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Leaves | 6. Am going |
| 2. Does the film begin | 7. Am going to water |
| 3. Are you meeting | 8. Will phone |
| 4. Am going | 9. Will pass |
| 5. Begins | 10. Will like |

III

1. Is everyone coming
2. Will it be

3. Will probably be
4. Am going
5. made

IV

1. get, will do
2. has, will buy
3. will she do, won't pass
4. will get, don't take
5. will happen, don't bother
6. don't take care, will disappear
7. will study, go
8. hurt, will call
9. wait, get
10. give, come

V

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. arrived | 9. is playing |
| 2. was | 10. will send |
| 3. have ever had | 11. have |
| 4. was | 12. have you made |
| 5. watched | 13. do you enjoy |
| 6. am writing | 14. will you have |
| 7. am sitting | 15. wants |
| 8. is | |

TEST 3B

I

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. B | 4. B |
| 2. A | 5. A |
| 3. C | 6. B |

7. C

8. A

9. C

10. B

II

1. Arrives

2. Does ... begin

3. Are we meeting

4. Is going

5. Does ... begin

6. Will give

7. Will show

8. Am going to swim

9. I will visit

10. Will be

III

1. Did...say

2. Is having

3. Are you going

4. Invited

5. Will be

IV

1. Will give, get

2. Are, won't wait

3. Will get, work

4. Will catch, get

5. Will happen, pollute

6. Pollute, will become

7. Will study, go

8. Will clean, go

9. Ask, have

10. Give, leave

V

1. was

2. is

3. enjoy

4. are

5. have already made

6. are going

7. are learning

8. are going to visit

9. do you like

10. is

11. is practicing

14. has bought

12. is

15. is going to cook

13. will send

TEST 4 A

I

1. Where does he come from?
2. What are they doing now?
3. Has he ever been abroad?
4. How long have you been working for this company?
5. When did you move to the new flat?
6. What were you doing when the fire started?
7. Were they playing football or reading a book at 5 p.m. yesterday?
8. Are you going to buy a cottage next year?
9. What will he be doing this time next week?
10. Who will have repaired this road by the time we come back next summer?

II

11. Does she relax in front of TV or watches a video after a hard way at work?
12. Do they own a comfortable detached house in the countryside?
13. Are we decorating different houses these days?
14. Was he eating an ice-cream when I took a photograph of him?
15. Did you have to get up early when you were at school?
16. Has this car been in our family for nearly 10 years?
17. Had the comedy finished by the time I got home?
18. Had he been working hard before he went to bed yesterday?
19. Did my mum use to sing me when I went to bed?
20. Will they have been working here for 3 years by the end of this year?

III

11. He can play the piano, can he?
12. There are some rooms left, aren't there?
13. I told you about my new job, didn't I?
14. You used to drive to work, didn't you?
15. Don't enter the room, will you?
16. We are going to watch the cricket match, aren't we?
17. They won't be flying to London this time next week, will they?
18. You are very pretty, aren't you?
19. He smokes 10 cigarettes a day, doesn't he?
20. They have had nothing to eat, haven't they?

IV

11. Do you know if/ whether he is coming or not
12. Could you tell me why the bus is late
13. Do you happen to know whom he is waiting for
14. Do you remember how much it will cost to get there by taxi
15. Can you tell me what time the lesson starts
16. Have you any idea how this machine works
17. Do you know where we can buy some apples
18. Could you tell me where the nearest bus stop is
19. Have you any idea what the best way is
20. Do you happen to know what we will be watching in the cinema tomorrow

V

1. How much does this wallet cost?
2. What do you usually eat for breakfast?
3. What was the story about?

4. How did he escape?
5. How much will it take him to go there on foot?
6. What were their neighbours complaining about?
7. What did the clerk make him do?
8. What were the roads like?
9. What does she always do?
10. Who used to prepare breakfast for his wife?

TEST 4 B

I

1. Where do you live?
2. What is he doing at the moment?
3. Have you been in Britain twice?
4. How long have you been digging in the garden?
5. When did you travel to Moscow by train?
6. What was he doing when she was knitting?
7. Were they going to work by plane or by train during the thunderstorm?
8. Is he going to fly to Japan in a week?
9. What will he be doing this time next year?
10. Who was planted 100 trees by the end of next year?

II

11. Does he have a steady job in an office in the centre of the city?
12. Do they spend on average 150\$ per week?
13. Are you designing a new kitchen for the client?
14. Were they going 80 km per hour when a police car stopped them on a motorway?
15. Did you have to wear a shirt and tie to gain to a posh restaurant?
16. Has he just heard that Mark is in Australia?
17. Had they lived in Brazil for 5 years before they moved to Russia?
18. Had we been playing golf for an hour by 10 a.m. yesterday?

19. Did my granny use to make me porridge for breakfast?

20. Will they have come back by the end of January?

III

11. They can play chess, can't they?

12. There is some sugar left, isn't there?

13. I am quite a sociable person, aren't I?

14. You used to have a dog, didn't you?

15. Don't drink that cold juice, will you?

16. She wasn't asking him for help, wasn't she?

17. They will talk about the pay rise later, won't they?

18. He is quick-tempered and impulsive, isn't he?

19. He didn't complain to the manager, did he?

20. She is listening to our conversation, isn't she?

IV

1. Do you happen to know if/ whether it is going to rain

2. Do you know how he can afford such an expensive car

3. Have you any idea how this word is translated.

4. Do you remember who invented the fax machine.

5. Can you tell me when he is visiting us

6. Do you remember how much it costs to park here

7. Can you tell me if/whether you have any plans to go away again

8. Do you happen to know what the weather is like in Turkey in winter

9. Do you remember how much sugar we need to put here

10. Could you tell me what you will be doing this time next week

V

1. What does he always think about?

2. Do you understand the lecturer?

3. What was made in the field of Science last century?

4. How long will it take you to get there by train?
5. What did the neighbours complain about?
6. What was the hotel like?
7. Whose car does he usually borrow?
8. What did my mother use to give me for lunch?
9. What is the bridge built of?
10. What do the students intend to do?

TEST 5A

I

1. Are switched off
2. was ... produced
3. were repaired
4. is being served
5. are checked
6. was stolen
7. were ... caught
8. has just been called
9. is being washed
10. was ... built

II

1. Coffee is made in Brazil.
2. Diet Coke has been made since 1982.
3. 1000\$ were stolen from the office last night.
4. 10000 cans will be produced next year.
5. 100\$ have been earned on the stock exchange.
6. Shops are opened at 8 a.m. every day.
7. I was fined for speeding.
8. Computers are used in all areas of life.
9. A new highway is being built at the moment.
10. A new restaurant will be opened next year.

III

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

IV

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. is | 11. originated |
| 2. play | 12. came |
| 3. is played | 13. started |
| 4. were played | 14. branched |
| 5. played | 15. began |
| 6. changed | 16. to be |
| 7. interpreted | 17. was established |
| 8. has grown | 18. was set up |
| 9. is played | 19. has been played |
| 10. take place | 20. was formed |

TEST 5B

I

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. are switched on | 6. was _____ broken |
| 2. were covered | 7. is allowed |
| 3. has already been taken | 8. were produced |
| 4. is being served | 9. is being made |
| 5. was _____ invented | 10. were blown |

II

1. Pineapples are grown in Hawaii.
2. Coca-Cola has been produced since 1895.
3. The piano was sold for 100\$ last week.

4. 20000 shoes will be sold next week.
5. A complain has already been made.
6. The dance-hall is closed at 9 p.m. every day.
7. My computer is serviced once a year.
8. This room is being redecorated now.
9. A lot of new houses will be built in the city.
- 10.The cows are being milked by the farmer.

III

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

IV

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. trace | 11.were |
| 2. was played | 12.were played |
| 3. say | 13.donated |
| 4. was influenced | 14.is known |
| 5. is | 15.is |
| 6. played | 16.has been awarded |
| 7. drew up | 17.was stopped |
| 8. established | 18.won is played |
| 9. was organized | 19.are used |
| 10.became | |

TEST 6A

I

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Can | 5. will be able to |
| 2. could | 6. could |
| 3. was able to | 7. will be able to |
| 4. can | 8. can |

9. will be able to

10. can

II

1. Must

6. Have to

2. Has to

7. Will have to

3. Didn't have to

8. Had to

4. Won't have to

9. Mustn't

5. Had to

10. Don't have to

III

1. Shouldn't

6. Should

2. Should

7. Needn't

3. Needn't

8. Must

4. Must

9. Needn't

5. Must

10. Shouldn't

IV

1. Can

11. Could

2. Might

12. Couldn't

3. Can't

13. May

4. May/might

14. Must

5. Was able to

15. Might

6. May/might

16. Couldn't

7. Couldn't

17. Must

8. Couldn't

18. May

9. Might

19. Could

10. Must

20. must

TEST 6B

I

1. Can

4. Will be able to

2. Were able to

5. Could

3. Were able to

6. Will be able to

7. Could
8. Was able to

9. Can
10. Was able to

II

1. Must
2. Have to
3. Had to
4. Will have to
5. Have to

6. Had to
7. Don't have to
8. Mustn't
9. Won't have to
10. Must

III

1. Should
2. Should
3. Needn't
4. Must
5. Must

6. Should
7. Must
8. Needn't
9. Shouldn't
10. Needn't

V

1. Can
2. May/might
3. Can't
4. May/might
5. Were able to
6. May/might
7. Could
8. Couldn't
9. Might
10. Must

11. Could
12. Couldn't
13. Might
14. Must
15. Might
16. Couldn't
17. Mustn't
18. May
19. Mustn't
20. Can/could

TEST 7 A

I

1. If I win a lot of money, I will buy a big house.
2. I wish I had a car.

3. She will buy a dog when she moves to the countryside.
4. If they are late, they will miss the train.
5. If I studied hard, I would pass my exams.
6. I am going to visit Kremlin when I am in Moscow.
7. If the house were bigger, I could make two bedrooms.
8. If I had a hat I would lend it to you.
9. She wouldn't miss the party if she wasn't ill.
10. When you call me, I will tell you everything.

II

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

III

- 1-C
- 2-B
- 3-E
- 4-A
- 5-D

IV

- 1-C
- 2-E
- 3-A
- 4-D
- 5-B

V

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1.were | 4.has |
| 2. would | 5.hadn't gone |
| 3.would have enjoyed | 6. work |

7.had missed

9. could

8. was

10.stopped

VI Sample answers

1. we will be late

2. we would play computer games

3. I wouldn't have felt sick

4. He would be happier

5. I wouldn't wear that dress again

TEST 7 B

I

11.If I study hard, I will pass my exams.

12.I wish I was at the seaside.

13.She will write a composition when she comes home.

14.If they are thirsty, they will buy something to drink.

15.If I won a lot of money, I would buy a big flat.

16.I am going shopping when I am in Italy.

17.If we got on time, we wouldn't miss the train.

18.If it doesn't rain this summer, all the flowers will die.

19.If I were you, I wouldn't behave like that.

20.I will go to the concert if I have time.

II

1. C

6. B

2. B

7. C

3. A

8. B

4. A

9. A

5. A

10.B

III

1-E

2-A

3-C

4-B

5-D

IV

1-E

2-A

3-C

4-B

5-D

V

1. Wouldn't be

2. Will give

3. Would have sent

4. Will go

5. Wouldn't have been

6. Won't have

7. Hadn't been

8. Would go

9. Wasn't

10. Could

VI

1. You will have an accident

2. She would be glad

3. We would have gone for a walk

4. She would be happier

5. I would learn Italian

TEST 8 A

I

1. cheaper

2. the best

3. the farthest/ furthest

4. more accurate

5. the most hard-working

8. earlier

6. the heaviest

9. harder

7. more attractive

10. the funniest

II

1. B

6. A

2. B

7. B

3. A

8. A

4. A

9. B

5. B

10. B

III

1. As heavy as

2. Isn't as expensive as

3. Less comfortable than

4. The smallest of all

5. More playful than

IV

1. A

6. B

2. B

7. B

3. A

8. A

4. B

9. B

5. A

10. A

V

1. A smart old black Italian leather skirt.

2. A delicious hot Russian soup.

3. A handsome young man.

4. A large new oval black French wooden bed.

5. A funny big orange suit.

6. A horrible old green hat.

7. A new blue plastic raincoat.
8. A huge round brown paper lampshade.
9. An unknown middle-aged Brazilian sailor.
10. A gorgeous self-confident black-haired girl.

TEST 8 B

I

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. More difficult | 6. The largest |
| 2. The worst | 7. More quiet/ quieter |
| 3. The smallest | 8. The most difficult |
| 4. Taller | 9. More dangerous |
| 5. Most persistent | 10. Most popular |

II

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. B |
| 2. B | 7. A |
| 3. B | 8. A |
| 4. B | 9. B |
| 5. A | 10. A |

III

1. Isn't as heavy as
2. As expensive as
3. Less intelligent than
4. The fiercest of all.
5. More playful than

IV

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. A | 5. A |
| 2. B | 6. B |
| 3. A | 7. A |
| 4. B | 8. B |

9. A

10.B

V

1. A nice new white Chinese cotton shirt.
2. A disgusting big Russian cake.
3. A pretty young woman.
4. A small old rectangular red Italian wooden table.
5. A luxurious modern Russian car.
6. An old fashioned large circular room.
7. A famous young Egyptian singer.
8. A well-known middle-aged Dutch businessman.
9. A nice comfortable old green leather armchair.
10. A fantastic 18th century huge Scottish castle.

TEST 9A

I

1. She said that she had phoned her boss the day before.
2. She asked him if he would give her a lift.
3. They said that the government wanted to increase taxes.
4. He said that he had always been interested in politics.
5. She told the passengers not to wait for the bus.
6. He asked me if I could give him those books.
7. He said that they could get a taste of work at an early age.
8. She said that the job satisfaction had been the major reason for her.
9. He told me that their job involved travelling and a lot of responsibilities.
10. The teacher said that nuclear family includes a mother, a father and two children.

II

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1. Was | 4. Told |
| 2. Did they ask | 5. Meant |
| 3. Had | 6. Said |

7. Had done

9. Showed

8. Had had

10. Spoke

III

11. I wondered/ wanted to know how John felt after the test.

12. The manager mentioned that they hadn't had breakfast in the morning".

13. Alice explained that when the telephone rang, she was cooking dinner.

14. Paul asked his daughter/ wanted to know who she had visited in prison.

15. Mark stated that Thomas was the best dentist he had ever had.

16. Jenny's mother asked who she was writing a letter to.

17. Elizabeth remarked that Barbara had known her long.

18. Mr. Bell asked his wife/ wanted to know how much do they spend on food every month.

19. Nelly said to her colleague that she would tell him when she finished the report.

20. She asked her son who had given him that expensive ring.

V

6. The father told me that my mother had gone to the hospital.

7. When my friend called on me, he asked why I hadn't been at school.

8. Kate asked her nephew if he was busy and could talk to her.

9. The grandson asked his grandfather who had sent them that letter.

10. The teacher asked the students why they hadn't learnt the poem.

TEST 9B

I

1. He said that his father had repaired the roof the day before.

2. She asked him if he would help her.

3. He said that the police had arrested his friend the previous year.

4. They said that they were watching the world Swimming Championships on TV then.

5. She told her children not to open that carpenter's chest.
6. He asked me if I was glad to return home.
7. They said that a working teenager wouldn't have a carefree youth.
8. She said that high salary had been the most important aspect for her.
9. She said that she was looking a variety in her job.
10. The teacher said that extended family includes all relatives.

II

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. Was | 6. Were |
| 2. Did they ask | 7. Had |
| 3. To tell | 8. Was |
| 4. Had applied | 9. Would be |
| 5. Had left | 10. Had |

III

10. The doctor mentioned that he had studied Mrs. Davis's analysis.
11. I inquired what was burning.
12. Betty replied that she couldn't understand what they were talking about.
13. Ann's mother remarked that she had put on weight.
14. Mr Baker explained that his dog had gained 2 Kg for a month.
15. Frank said that if it was possible, he would return on the appointed day.
16. Kate remarked that she always mentioned swimming as a hobby when she filled in a job application"
17. She told the patient to put on a strict diet.
18. The teacher added that we would have to complete the following exercise.
19. Mrs. Lewis insisted that It wasn't allowed to use dictionaries during the lesson.

V

6. My little brother told me that he wanted to drink and asked to bring some water.
7. Laura said that she came home late and went to bed.
8. Michael asked his cousin how many times he had seen that film.
9. The mother asked her son if he would go to the cinema with friends.
10. My grandmother told me not to forget to send a letter to the grandfather.

TEST 10 A

I

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

II

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. The | 9. The |
| 2. – | 10. The |
| 3. – | 11. The |
| 4. A | 12. – |
| 5. The | 13. – |
| 6. – | 14. The |
| 7. The | 15. The |
| 8. The | |

III

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Matches | 6. Phenomena |
| 2. Thieves | 7. Fish |
| 3. Roofs | 8. Months |
| 4. Housewives | 9. Men-servants |
| 5. Editors-in-chief | 10. Postmen |

IV

6. On the whole – в целом
7. At first sight – с первого взгляда
8. From head to foot – с головы до ног
9. to keep the bed – соблюдать постельный режим
10. at a glance - с первого взгляда

V

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. some | 6. a few |
| 2. many | 7. much |
| 3. a little | 8. many |
| 4. many | 9. a lot of |
| 5. any/ much | 10. many |

TEST 10 B

I

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

II

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. The | 9. The |
| 2. – | 10. – |
| 3. The | 11. – |
| 4. – | 12. The |
| 5. The | 13. – |
| 6. A | 14. The |
| 7. The | 15. The |
| 8. The | |

III

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| 1. Boxes | 6. Deer |
| 2. Crisis | 7. Leaves |
| 3. Geese | 8. Stimuli |
| 4. Lice | 9. Swine |
| 5. Oxen | 10. Brothers-in-law |

IV

6. To fly into a rage – прийти в ярость
7. to be on the safe side – для верности, на всякий случай
8. at dawn – на рассвете
9. to play the harp – играть на арфе
10. from beginning to end – с первого взгляда

V

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. some | 6. a little |
| 2. many | 7. much |
| 3. a few | 8. a lot |
| 4. some | 9. much |
| 5. some | 10. many |

TEST 11 A

I

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. going | 6. travelling |
| 2. to become | 7. to live |
| 3. to put | 8. interrupting |
| 4. telling | 9. to admit |
| 5. to swim | 10. worrying |

II (Sample answers)

11. Dan, having spent two years in London, is very good at speaking English.

12. My doctor is worried about my heart and has told me to stop eating salt.
13. We think that we are too young to get married so we have decided to wait.
14. My parents were angry when I went to bed without saying goodnight.
15. The shopping-mall is enormous, it's easy to get lost.
16. Don't worry about the gas cooker. I remember turning it off.
17. I only had ten minutes left and didn't manage to buy everything.
18. At the weekends, I really enjoy reading.
19. I am only 16 so I'm not allowed to drink beer.
20. My mother taught me never to go to bed before brushing my teeth.

III

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. Whose | 8. Who |
| 2. Which | 9. Why |
| 3. Where | 10. Where |
| 4. When | |
| 5. Who | |
| 6. Where | |
| 7. Whose | |

IV (Sample answers)

11. I told you about the woman who lives next door.
12. Do you see the cat which is lying on the roof?
13. He couldn't read which surprised me.
14. I was invited by the professor whom I met at the conference.
15. I don't like the table that stands in the living room.
16. Do you know the girl who is talking to my grandmother?
17. He is a famous scientist whose discoveries won an international award last year.
18. This is Jacob who took over my job when I had left.
19. He is the consultant whose advice I rely on.

20. The photocopier, which has a two-year guarantee, costs a lot.

V

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. Your | 6. Your |
| 2. Mine | 7. Themselves |
| 3. My | 8. Myself |
| 4. Herself | 9. Our |
| 5. Her | 10. Them |

TEST 11 B

I

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Stealing | 6. To use |
| 2. To move | 7. Living |
| 3. Opening | 8. Smoking |
| 4. To buy | 9. To come |
| 5. Going | 10. developing |

II (Sample answers)

11. He wasted his time playing computer games.
12. It was nice of you to remember my birthday.
13. She wasn't busy so she promised to help me with my homework.
14. Their flat is in a bad condition. It needs painting.
15. Finding a job means attending many interviews.
16. You haven't followed a healthy diet. I regret to tell you that you are overweight.
17. Teachers in their school don't allow talking in class.
18. This is a new film for me. I don't remember seeing it before.
19. Tom is angry because she has forgotten to invite him to the party.
20. Mike is keen on travelling. He hopes to build a boat and travel around the world.

III

1. Where

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 2. Who | 7. Which |
| 3. Why | 8. Which |
| 4. Who | 9. Who |
| 5. Whose | 10. whose |
| 6. Where | |

IV

11. The staff expected his decision which should help them solve the problem.
12. The president of the company, whom I really admire, is visiting us next week.
13. I have a friend who knows five languages.
14. It is the watch which my husband bought me for my birthday.
15. John, whose brother is a lawyer, works in the Foreign Office.
16. This is the place where the Queen lives in.
17. The man whom you met at the party is a famous film star.
18. There is someone who wants to speak to my mother.
19. I bought the dress that my friend wanted.
20. The hotel where we stayed was very expensive.

V.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| | 5. I |
| 1. My | 6. Yourself |
| 2. Your | 7. His |
| 3. You | 8. Myself |
| 4. Herself | |
| 9. Himself | |
| 10. Themselves | |

