

PART I

Grammar Tests Test I

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. You (to know) English well?
2. Ann (not to learn) the poem by heart yet. She still (to learn) it.
3. Last summer I (to visit) Riga. I (to enjoy) my trip very much. Also I (to be eager) to see Tallinn. I (to go) there this summer if I (to enter) the Institute.
4. "Mr. Brown (to come) an hour ago. He (to wait) for you in the sitting room", said Tom to his sister.
5. When the telephone (to ring) Jack (to have dinner).
6. Where you (to be) all this time? I (not to see) you for ages.

II. Choose the right article.

1. Take ... piece of ... chalk and write ... following sentence on ... blackboard.
2. There is ... garden in front of... Institute. ... garden is very beautiful.
3. I bought... new dress ... last week.... dress is made of ... silk.
4. My favourite subject at... school was... Mathematics. I was very good at... Mathematics. I always got... excellent marks.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. I must go (for, to, at) Moscow (at, in) spring.
2. Look (on, at, to) the blackboard. Do you see any mistakes (in, at, on) it?
3. Wait (to, by, for) me, please. I'll come (in, through, by) a minute.
4. We turned (on, in, off) the tape-recorder and listened (on, in, to) music.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. Have you got (some, little, any) relatives in Minsk?
2. She has (not, neither, no) mistakes in (hers, her) test.
3. Is there (many, much) coffee in the coffee pot?
4. It's too dark here. I can't see (nothing, anything, something).
5. Can I do (something, nothing, anything) for you?

V. Circle the appropriate word.

- I'm glad you (have come, had come) at last. Did you have a good Journey?
- Terrible. I got (at, to, for) the station rather (lately, late) and almost missed the train. Then I had to go through the whole train until I (found, looked for) (a, the) seat. My fellow passengers (told, spoke) very (aloud, loudly) and I couldn't read my paper.

Test 2

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Where is Nick? - He (to go) to the Institute. His classes usually (to begin) at 8.
2. Kate says she (not to go) for a walk until she (to do) her homework.
3. When the parents (to come) from the theatre yesterday evening, the children (to sleep).
4. Don't make so much noise. Father just (to fall asleep).
5. I (to meet) my former schoolmate lately. I (not to see) her since we finished school. She (not to change) at all.
6. You (to go out) last night, Tom? - Yes, I (to go) to the cinema, but I (not to enjoy) the film.

II. Choose the right article.

1. I bought... bottle of milk and half... loaf of... bread. I put... milk into ...fridge and ... bread into ... bread-box.
2. My granny lives in ... village. She's got... cow and 2 pigs. ... cow's name is Dasha. I help my granny to look after ... animals.
3. Who's ... boy standing near ... window? - This is Peter,... friend of mine.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. Our studies begin (at, on, in) autumn.
2. My elder brother is a doctor. He often comes home late (in, at) night.
3. The students are listening (for, at, to) a new text now.
4. Fetch today's newspaper and read it (for, to) me, please.
5. Which (from, of) the houses is yours?
6. Take the book (out of, from) the shelf and show it (for, to) me.
7. May I come (at, in, to) your lecture?

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. I don't hear (nothing, something, anything).
2. There was very (few, a few, little) snow this winter.
3. Is (somebody, anybody) absent today?
4. Bob is one of (our, us, ours) best pupils.
5. I haven't got (some, any, no) money about me.

V. Circle the appropriate word.

In some countries there are monuments (to, for) animals. (It is, there is) even (a, the) monument (to, for) a pig. Once the people of a German town saw that a pig often dug in one and the same place. When the people (dig, dug) up the soil (in, on) that place they discovered salt (under, over) it. Salt was very (cheap, dear) at that time. So the people of the town (got, have got) salt and the pig got a statue.

Test3

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Can I speak to Johnny? -No, you can't speak to him now. He (to have) breakfast now.
2. Pete (to pack) his suitcase now. He (to leave) for Moscow tonight.
3. He is a night watchman. He (to work) at night and (to sleep) in the daytime. It is now noon and he (to sleep).
4. I (to write) to my parents a fortnight ago, but I haven't had a reply, so I just (to write) again.
5. I (to read) this book several times. I first (to read) it three years ago.
6. I often (to read) detective stories. I (to read) a very interesting one now.
7. I can't go out because I (not to finish) my work. I (to join) you as soon as I (to finish) my work.

II. Choose the right article.

1. ... Ann's sister has... family of her own. But her family isn't large. She has ... husband and two children, ... son and ... daughter. ... children are ... twins. They are five years old.
2. My brother is only eight. He goes to... school. He is in ...second form. He is ... hard-working clever boy and ... excellent pupil.
3. He lives in ... big house in ... Lesnaya street not far from ... factory where he works.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. My mother is a teacher (of, at, in) English.
2. I don't know what town he comes (from, out of, of).
3. Where is George? - He is still at work. He will stay there (at, through, till) 5 o'clock.
4. Before you leave the house make sure that you have turned (off, on) the gas and electricity.
5. If you are interested (at, in, of) literature you may join our literary society.
6. Tell Kate to bring the book (in, at) an hour.
7. We have a nice flat (in, at) the centre of Minsk.
8. You must finish this work (on, in, by) the end of the week.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. Do you learn (some, not, any) foreign languages?
2. In the last twenty-four hours too (little, much, many) things happened.
3. There is (nothing, anything) in the cup. 4. I want to tell you (anything, something).
5. I have (some, not, any) money in my pocket.
6. There is too (much, few, many) sugar in my coffee.
7. I have (few, a little, little) relatives in Minsk.

V. Circle the appropriate word.

(There, They) are three men (at, on) the railway station. They (speak, are speaking) to the porter. "What time is the next train for London?", asks one of them. "They (go, are going) every hour. The next train is (in, at) ten o'clock", says (a, the) porter. "That's all right", they say, "Let's (go, come) to the refreshment room and wait (for, till) the train there".

Test 4

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Can I take this magazine? - No, I (to read) it now.
2. It's a lovely day. The sun (to shine) and the birds (to sing). 3. I (not to see) him for three years. I wonder where he is.
4. You (to have) breakfast yet? - Yes, I (to have) it half an hour ago.
5. What are they talking about? - They (to talk) about literature. They always (to talk) about literature when they see each other.
6. He is very hard-working. He often (to work) until midnight. It is 11p.m. now and he (to work).
7. I can't watch TV now because I (not to finish) my work. 8. You can't take the book now because Aunt Mary (to read) it now. I (to give) you the book after she (to finish) reading it.

II. Choose the right article.

1. I don't think it's easy to study ... foreign languages.
2. Where is ... money? - It is on ... table.
3. Once ... week I am on duty. Then I come to ... school very early.
4. My sister is... very good pupil. She works at... English language hard.
5. The Pavlovs are our neighbours.... father of... family is ... engineer. He is ... man of forty, tall and handsome.

///. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. I think this flat is too small (to, for) our family.
2. I took my English exam the day (after, by, before) yesterday.
3. My friend is going to take his exam (on, by, in) two days.
4. I think you can get there (on, by, in) bus.
5. Shall we meet (by, in, at) your place?
6. What is he afraid (of, by, at)?
7. This text is too difficult (to, for) me.
8. You can take any (from, out of, of) these books.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. (Nobody, somebody, anybody) knows the rule. You must learn it.
2. Are there (much, little, many) students among your friends?
3. Both the girls have (some, not, any) relatives in Minsk.
4. I have (no, not, any) time to go to the cinema with you.
5. Have you got (some, much, any) English newspapers or magazines?

V. Circle the appropriate word.

My cousin John is (a, the) University student. Last year he (went, came) to Italy and stayed there for two months. I was surprised that John was able to have (so, such) a long holiday (that's why, because) he was always short of money. "How did you manage it, John?" I asked. "It was (easy, easily)", John answered. "I (have got; got) a job!" "A job!" I exclaimed. "What did you do?" "I gave English lessons (to, for) a grocer", John answered. "He has (a lot, a little) of American customers, so it is important for him to (speak, tell) English. In return he gave me (a, the) room, three meals (a, the) day and (a little, a few) pocket money".

Test 5

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. We can't go out yet. It (to rain) hard.
2. She (to get up) early tomorrow morning.
3. It (to be) a fine day today. There (to be) some clouds in the sky, but the sun (to shine).
4. Where you (to go)? - I (to go) to the library. I usually (to get ready) for my classes there.
5. She is going to have dinner. She just (to wash) her hands.
6. You (to have) breakfast yet? - Yes, we (to have). We (to have) it half an hour ago.
7. If the day (to be) warm next Sunday, we (to go) to the country.

II. Choose the right article.

1. Where are ... children? - They are in ... sitting-room. They are watching ... new film.
2. Yesterday we did ... lot during our English lesson. We read and translated ... new text and wrote ... short dictation.
3. Could you tell me where you have put... money?
4. "How did you like ... film?" she asked.
5. London, ... capital of England, is ... largest city in the world .

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. What time did you arrive (at, to) the station?
2. I am going to look (over, through, at) these magazines in the evening.
3. She intends to return (in, to) Moscow (over, in) three days.
4. Kate is very good (at, in) English.
5. I am going to work in the library (at, for, in) three hours tomorrow.
6. Our classes last (at, till) six o'clock.
7. Take the book (from, out of) the table and give it to me.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. It was quiet in the room. (Nobody, somebody, anybody) said anything.
2. Do you spend (much, few, many) time on doing your homework?
3. I've got very (a few, few, little) English books at home.
4. We haven't got (many, few, much) time left.
5. I didn't get (some, no, any) letters yesterday.

V. Circle the appropriate word.

An old scientist whom everybody in England knows very (well, good) is travelling (on, by) train. The ticket-collector (is making, makes) his round. When he comes to the scientist and asks him for his ticket, (the, an) old man begins to look (at, for) it in his pockets, in his bag and suitcase, but (cannot, may not) find it anywhere. "(There, it) doesn't matter," says the ticket-collector, who knows the scientist very (well, good). There's no hurry. I (may, can) come again (at, on) the next station". "Oh, but I (can, must) find it", says the old man (helplessly, helpless). "I want to know where I (go, am going)".

Test 6

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. They usually (to play) in the garden in the afternoon, but this afternoon they (to play) in the yard.
2. She is going to have her breakfast. She just (to boil) an egg.

3. When she (to speak) to him? - She (to speak) to him last week.
4. How you (to get) to work as a rule? - I usually (to go) by bus.
5. Why you (to put on) your coat? - I (to go) for a walk.
6. It is eight o'clock now. Tom (to get up) already. Yesterday he (to get up) much later.
7. Here are your shoes. I just (to clean) them.
8. You (to be) late for work if you (not to hurry).

II. Choose the right article.

1. I watched ... TV programme in ... evening yesterday. I went to ... bed late at ... night.
2. I always try to do morning exercises, but it is not ... easy thing in ... small room crowded with ... furniture.
3. Her brother goes to ... same school she does.
4. They are in ... room opposite ours.
5. What's this? - It's cheese. - Is ... cheese fresh or stale? - It's fresh.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. (On, in, at) twelve thirty we have a break (for, of, at) lunch.
2. Don't turn (off, on) the radio. Father is working.
3. There are a lot of many-storeyed buildings (in, at) our street.
4. Take the book (from, out of) the bag and give it to me.
5. They live in the country, a long way (of, out of, from) Minsk.
6. My friend and I are going (on, for) a walk.
7. My son is going (to, to, at) school next year.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. There are (any, not, no) apples on the tree.
2. We had (anything, nothing) to say to each other.
3. Martin spent (much, few, many) time in hospital.
4. Everyone was listening to the teacher. (Nobody, somebody, anybody) said anything.
5. (Any, some) books are lying on the table, but there are (no, some, any) magazines there.
6. (Anybody, nobody) likes to stay in town on a hot day.

V. Circle the appropriate word.

Many Englishmen are (good, well) to their wives. Very (few, little) people have servants in (their, theirs) homes. (It, there) is very difficult to get servants. So the men help (their, theirs) wives in (many, little) ways. They clean the windows when they are (at, in) home (at, in, on) Saturday afternoons. They often wash the dishes after supper in the evening. That is something very (few, little) men in our country do, (is, isn't) it?

Test 7

1. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. What your brother (to do)? - He (to read) a magazine. He (to do) it every evening.
2. The postman usually (to come) at 9 in the morning. It is half past 9 now but he (not to come) yet.
3. I can't hear what you (to say), the traffic (to make) too much noise.
4. Would you like some coffee? I just (to make) some.
5. My mother usually (not to make) cakes on Mondays but she (to make) one today as our aunt (to come) to tea tonight.
6. She usually (to drink) tea in the morning, but this morning she (to drink) coffee.
7. If I (to get) a letter from him I (to phone) you.

II. Choose the right article.

1. She was , . small woman, ... little shorter than her husband.
2. ... air was fresh and clean.
3. She is ... most honest person I've ever met.
4. After ... supper he usually goes for ... walk.
5. ... day was fine but in ... afternoon it became cooler.
6. What's this? - This is ... tomato juice.
7. At this time of. . year the days are still short. 8. I want ... breakfast at .. quarter to nine.
9. ... houses across the street were in ruins.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. I asked the librarian to show some of the books (for, to) me.
2. Could you come to see me (on, in, at) Saturday evening?
3. What can you see (on, in, at) the picture?
4. What did you see (on, in, at) television yesterday?
5. I usually sit (on, in) an armchair, it's very comfortable.
6. Some (from, of) my friends are coming to see me tonight.

7. Take your pen (from, of, out of) your bag and write this sentence.
8. What do you usually do (on, in, at) your English lessons?

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. We haven't got (some, no, any) time left.
2. Does she have (many, few, much) spare time now?
3. There weren't (many, not, much) people in the street.
4. (Nobody, anybody) understood the rule and the teacher had to explain it again.
5. She knows (everything, nothing) already.
6. I have (little, some, any) English books at home.

V. Circle the appropriate word.

(There, it) was raining (heavily, heavily) as I was walking up the hill towards the station (at, in, on) six o'clock (on, at, in) a Saturday morning. At this early hour (it, there) wasn't much traffic and there weren't (many, much) people in sight. Just as I was crossing the road near the top of the hill (a, the) car came round the corner. It (travels, was travelling) very fast. Suddenly it hit a lamp-post and turned (off, over). At once I ran to the car to help the driver but he was unconscious and (there, it) was a lot of blood on his face.

Test 8

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. I'm sorry it's so noisy, but we (to move) the furniture.
2. David looks very happy. He (to learn) to ride a bicycle at last! I (to begin) to teach him last year, you know.
3. When I awoke the day (to be) lovely. The sky (to be) cloudless, the sun (to shine) brightly.
4. If Pete (to drive) his car carelessly he (to get) into a traffic accident.
5. When you (to visit) Moscow last? You (to stay) there long?
6. You ever (to read) "Gone with the Wind"? - I (to read) it now. I (to enjoy) reading it so much.

II. Choose the right article.

Long ago, in... middle of... thick forest there was... lake of clear, cold water. All ... animals of ... forest wished to drink from this clear and refreshing lake.... trouble was that in ... middle of... lake there lived ... wicked water monster who quickly gobbled up everyone who came to ... water to drink or to bathe.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. I couldn't see much (in, at, on) the theatre. There was a big fat man sitting right (in front of, before, behind) me.
2. My parents have lived (at, in, on) this town (during, since, for) five years already.
3. Not being (on, in, at) a hurry, I decided to go (in, at, to) the office (by, at, on) foot.
4. My train is leaving (at, on, in) 5 minutes.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. Don't give (your, yours) boy (some, any) more sweets. It won't do (his, him) (some, any, no) good.
2. There's very (few, a little, little) chalk left. Go and fetch (some, any).
3. There aren't (much, many) pencils in the box, don't take (some, any, few).

V. Circle the appropriate word.

- Hallo, Mark. You are studying car mechanics, (are you, aren't you, haven't you)?
 - Yes, that's right. I want to be (a, the) garage mechanic.
 - Have you got (a, the) car?
 - No, not (yet, still, else). I (take, am taking, have taken) my driving test (next month, on next month, in next month).
- If I (shall pass, pass) I'll buy (an, the) old car and I'll repair it. Old cars (runs, run, are running) (well, good) if you (can, may) mend them.

Test 9

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. - What you (to do), Nick?
- I (to look) for my purse. I'm afraid I (to lose) it.
2. - When your brother (to finish) school?
- 2 years ago.
- He (to be) a student now?
- Yes, he (to study) at the University.
3. When I (to leave) the house in the morning, it still (to rain). I (to have) to return home to take the umbrella.
4. The boy already (to do) his homework and now he (to watch) TV.
5. If I (to have) some time in the evening I (to repair) your bicycle.

II. Choose the right article.

1. There's ... boy in ... picture.... boy is drawing... picture of... dog.... boy is fond of ... dogs.
2. My younger sister is still... teenager. She is... beautiful girl with... fair hair and ... pleasant smile.

3.-Where is ...milk?

- I've just put it into ... fridge.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. Are you still afraid (with, by, of) darkness?

2. (At, in, on) Saturday I am (in, at) home (at, in) 3.

3. Are you going (at,to) the library?

4. One can see a lot of fruit and vegetables (by, on, at) the market (at, on, in) autumn.

5.1 live (in, at, on) Zakharov Street not far (from, of) the Institute of Foreign Languages.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. - Are there (some, any) French books in (yours, your) library?

- There are (not, no) French books but there are very (much, many, little) English books there.

2. It isn't (my, mine) bag. I've left (my, me, mine) at home.

3. Very (little, a few, few) people know about it.

V. Circle the appropriate word.

— Good evening, Mary. I'm glad to see you. Come in.

- Hallo, George! I (haven't seen; didn 't see) you for several weeks. You have been away from (home, house), (aren't you; haven't you)?

- I've been (in, at) Switzerland. I (had got; got) back yesterday. -I hope you had a (good, well) holiday.

- Yes. (Shall, Will) I show you some of my photographs?

- Oh, do, please. I like looking (on, at) photographs.

Test 10

7. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Don't make so much noise! I (to study)!

2. Tom can't find his key. He's afraid he (to lose) it.

3. Nick usually (to get up) early, at 7. Yesterday it (to be) Sunday and he (to get up) a little later, at 8.

4. When I (to leave) the house yesterday morning, it (to rain) hard, the people (to carry) umbrellas.

5. If you (to come) at 5 o'clock you (to see) an interesting programme on TV. Besides we (to listen) to good music.

6. You (to see) Helen today? - No, I (to see) her 2 days ago last.

11. Choose the right article.

1. There are some vases in ... cupboard. ... vases look beautiful.

2. Mrs. Evans is ... middle-aged woman. She is ... Jane's aunt.

3. Peter's gone to the shop to buy ... piece of... cheese and ... bottle of ... milk.

4. Where is ... juice? - I've put it into ... fridge.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. Would you like some coffee (to, by, for) breakfast?

2. Take the book (out of, from, off) the shelf and give it (for, to) me.

3. We went (to, in, at) Moscow (on, with, by) train.

4. My little son is afraid (by, with, of) dogs.

5. I'll see you tomorrow (in, on, at) 8.

6. Our studies begin (at, on, in) September.

7. I'm (on, at, in) a hurry. John is waiting (to, at, for) me (in, at) the Institute.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1.1 haven't got (many, not, much) time today.

2. Has (somebody, anybody) seen Paul today?

3. Speak a bit louder, I don't hear (nothing, something, anything).

4.1 haven't made (no, any, not) mistakes in (my, me, mine) dictation.

5. My hands are warm but (yours, your) are very cold .

V. Circle the appropriate word.

When I woke (in, at) the morning, I felt hungrier (then, than, when) I had ever felt in my life before. It seemed I had a (hole, whole) instead of a stomach. I (dressed, put on, wore) (quick, quickly) and hurried down to the (diningroom, bedroom). It was a big room with six tall windows and the (ugly, uglier, ugliest) wallpaper I had ever seen. However I had been told that they cooked meals there much better than in any (other, another) hotel in London, and that was what I wanted just (then, than).

Test 11

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. John never (to go) to bed before 11 o'clock.

2. It is 12 o'clock, so I (to go) to bed now.

3.1 will tell you the details when we (to meet) again. 4.1 gave her the flowers that I (to buy) for her.

5. The tickets (to sell) and (to collect) by the chief ticket-collector.
6. When you (to meet) him last?

//. Choose the right article.

Do you know the story about the man who was having... breakfast in ... English hotel? He took... drink from his cup and then said to... waiter, " ... Wai-ter, is this ... tea or... coffee?".... Waiter said, "Can't you tell ... difference, sir, by ... taste?" "No", ... man said, "I can't". "Well", answered ... waiter, "then what does it matter which it is?"

///. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. Never ask (about, for, of) money you have not earned.
2. I was (in, at, for) need of 5 dollars.
3. I had been looking (after, about, for) my dog everywhere but couldn't find it.
4. Take (away, off, of) your jacket! It is hot here.
5. There was nobody to take care (about, off, of) the old man.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. Is (somebody, anybody) going to see the house today?
2. (Everything, all) in the house is clean and good.
3. John has too (much, many) money and too (few, a little, little) sense.
4. — Whose book is this? - It is (mine, me, my).
5. She should go to (fewer, less) dances.
6. He can't find (no, little, any) books on geography at the local library.

V. Circle the appropriate word.

1. You have to (tell, say) me the truth.
2. You have to (teach, learn) this poem by heart.
3. Ann is (older, elder) than John.
4. Mary (dances, is dancing) almost every evening.
5. The artist (drawn, drew) a picture.
6. She watched the children (to play, play) in the yard.

VI. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. house/ week/ wanting/ a/ our/ woman/ to/ last/ came/ to/ clothes/ buy/ old.
2. name/ tailor/ a/ me/ the/ tell/ of/ can/ you/ good?
3. are/ well dressed/ always/ very/ you.
4. Brighton/1/ go/ often/ car/ London/ to/ from/ by.
5. children/ street/watched/ the/ Peter/ the/ cross.

VII. Circle the right variant.

1. A: Have you finished your work? B: a) No, I haven't.
b) Yes, I haven't.
c) Already.
2. A: You haven't forgotten to send a Christmas present,... B: a. haven't you?^
b. have you?
c. isn't it?
3. What would you do if you had time?
a) I should have gone to the cinema.
b) I shall go to the cinema.
c) I should go to the cinema.
4. A: Where would you like to spend your holidays? B: a) at the seaside.
b) on the seaside.
c) on the sea.
5. A: Shall I start?
B: a) Yes, you will.
b) Please, do.
c) You should.
6. A: It is time to go home, isn't it? B: a) Yes, it is time.
b) Yes, you should.
c) Yes, it is.

Test 12

/. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. While the children (to play) football, the rain began to fall.
2. When we (to finish) dinner, Susan took the dishes away.
3. We shall have supper when he (to come).
4. Tell me if you (to be) able to return by next Monday.

5. If you wash the dishes, you (to have) a chocolate.
6. I (to go) to London tomorrow.
7. The station-master knew what each passenger (to allow) to do.

//. Choose the right article.

1. Have you heard the story of the two girls, who wanted to give ... Christmas present to ... friend but didn't know what to send? One of ... girls said, "Let's give her ... clock". "What's ... use of giving her ... clock?" said ... other. "She doesn't want that. She has got... clock. I think we ought to give her... book". "But", said ... first girl, "she has got... book, too, hasn't she?" 2. Ernest Hemingway is ... great American writer. His father wanted him to be... doctor, but he became ... newspaper reporter. He took part in ... First World War which he described in ... novel "A Farewell to Arms".

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. G.B. Shaw had lived in England (in, for, about) fifty years. English people had laughed (over, on, at) him and his plays.
2. I like to look (on, at, onto) the books on my shelves and to feel that I have my friends (round, about, among) me.
3. The rain is beating (at, on, onto) the windows.
4. I like to listen (-, to, on) the radio.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. I haven't (much, many) time for study and that's why I have (many, much, few) mistakes in my homework.
2. Was there (something, anything) interesting in the paper yesterday? - No, there weren't (any, some, no) interesting articles in it.
3. Is this Mary's pen? - No, it is (my, mine).

V. Circle the appropriate word.

I'd like to (tell, say) you something about Mr. Brown's house. He is an old friend of (my, mine) and I (had gone, went) to visit him about a week ago. I had to go (by, in) car. Mr. Brown was (happy, happily) to see me. (It, there) was a cold day and I was very pleased to see the bright fire (burn, burning) in the fireplace.

VI. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. room/ one/ there/ on/ the/ was/ a/ side/ of/ piano.
2. fire/ we/ the/ down/ armchairs/ in/ before/ sat.
3. which/ girls/ painted/ they/ the/ pictures/ to/ hoped/ sell.
4. lay/ the/ she/ window/ near.
5. third/ studio/ floor/ old/ the/ was/ of/ on/ brick/ the/ house/ an.

VII. Circle the right variant.

1. A: What do you say to a friend on his/her birthday? B: a) It's a pleasure.
b) Many happy returns of the day.
c) The same to you.
2. A: Oh, Mr. Green, this is Miss Brown. B: a) How are you?
b) How do you do?
c) Very well, thank you. I
3. A: Did you hear the news? B: a) It was good.
b) They were good.
4. It's time for dinner, ...
a) is it?
b) isn't it?
c) isn't there?
5. A: Where would you go if you had time? B: a) I shall go to the park.
b) I should go to the park.
c) I must go to the park.

Test 13

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. As I (to walk) down the street, Mr. Brown went by.
2. The man told us he (to buy) two boxes of chocolate.
3. He (to be) 15 years old next Friday.
4. I not (to read) much since I (leave) school.
5. He (to live) in England for fifty years.
6. English (to speak) all over the world.
7. He (to leave) for London tomorrow.

//. Choose the right article.

1.... large river-boat was going down... Mississippi on its way to... New Orleans. One of... passengers of... boat was ... young gentleman, St. Clare by ... name. He had with him ... daughter.... Child was very beautiful.

2. Independence Day is ... biggest national holiday in ... USA, ... Declaration of Independence was proclaimed in Philadelphia on... Fourth of July, 1776, when ... American colonies were fighting for ... independence against England.

3. In the evening the English have a simple supper ... omelette, or ... sausages, sometimes... bacon and... eggs and sometimes just... bread and ... cheese,... cup of... coffee or ... cocoa and ... fruit.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. John wakes (in, about, at) 8 o'clock in the morning. He goes downstairs (for, about, to) breakfast. Sometimes he sits (down, in, into) an armchair and reads a newspaper or a detective story. He also likes to watch television (at, in front of, next) the fire.

2. The man was killed (with, by, of) the thief (with, by, of) a knife.

3. I shall finish the report (in, at, after) 10 minutes from now.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. Is he going (somewhere, anywhere) today? - No, he isn't going (nowhere, anywhere) today. He is very tired.

2. Please don't make so (many, much) noise: there are too (many, few, much) little children here.

3 Your dictation is better, you have made (less, fewer) mistakes than usual.

4. Does this book belong to Mary? - Don't you recognize it? It's (your, yours).

V circle the appropriate word.

This story reminds me of the first time I (went, have gone) to the cinema soon after I came to England. Uncle Albert (took, brought) me. It was dark when we went in, but (happily, luckily) we felt our way to our seats and (sat, sat down). After about ten minutes Uncle Albert (told, said) to me, "Are you enjoying it?". I (told, said), "Yes, but this seat is very (uncomfortable, inconvenient). I can't sit on it". He looked and (told, said), "You'll be more (comfortable, convenient) if you turn the seat down".

VI. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. playing/ team/ well/ is/ football/ the/ very.

2. children/ fun/ are/ birthdays/ for/ great.

3. a/ doll/ her/ birthday/ the/ lovely/ on/ girl/ got.

4. very/ porters/ carrying/ busy/ to/ the/ are/ luggage/ train/ the.

5. journey/ shall/ I/ a/ comfortable/ have/ very.

6. years/ England/ have/ in/ I/ for/ three/ been.

VII. Circle the right variant.

1. A: Have you bought new furniture? B: a) No, the furniture in this room is old. b) No, the furniture in this room are old.

2. A: What's the time?

B: a) I don't know. My watch is broken.

b) I don't know. My watches are broken.

c) I don't know. My o'clock is broken.

3. A: What sights would you like to see if you came to London? B: a) I would go to Trafalgar Square.

b) I shall go to Trafalgar Square.

c) I would like to buy a match-box toy.

4. A: What do you say if you haven't heard a remark and want it to be repeated?

B: a) If you please?

b) I beg your pardon.

c) Excuse me.

5- A: What reply do you give to "How are you?" B: a) And how do you do?

b) And how are you?

c) Very well, thank you. How are you?

Test 14

I Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Don't turn on the TV set. Little Kate (not to get up) yet. She (to fall asleep) very late yesterday evening.

2. While Kate (to wash up) mother (to lay) the table. Kate always (to help) her mother about the house.

3. You (to be) to the movies this week? -No, I (to be) very busy lately.

4. You (to hear) anything? -No, I (listen) attentively but I (not to hear) anything.

5. Last term Ann (to make) good progress in her English. The teacher (to be pleased) with her work now.

II. Choose the right article.

1. Ted is going to have ... party. He has already invited ... few friends. Now he must prepare everything for ... party. He's got enough of... orange juice and ... beer, but he needs ... sausage and cheese.

2. ... teacher told ... children to be quiet until she came back.

3. Even though I sat in ... shade all day, I got... sun-tan.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

(In, at) England most bread is made (of, with) wheat. When the wheat is ripe it is taken (at, in, to) the flour mill. (At, on) the bread factory the flour is mixed (by, with) fat, salt, water and yeast to make a soft dough. When the dough has risen it is cut (onto, into) pieces and they are made (onto, into) loaves. The loaves are put (in, to, on) big trays and left (at, on, in) the oven to bake.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. Is there (somebody, nobody, anybody) in the room? - Yes, there's-(somebody, anybody) in it.
2. I can't find (no, some, any) mistakes in (yours, your) dictation.
3. There's very (few, a little, little) money left in (mine, my) purse.

V. Circle the appropriate word.

Hallo, Mary! Would you like to know what I (had seen, saw) yesterday? You (shan't, won't) believe but I was (in, at) the performance of the Indian folk-dancers. (There was, It was) very difficult to get tickets, you know. Anyhow I was (lucky, luckily) enough to get (them, they). (In, on) fact I had (an, the) exciting evening. Indian dancers are (so, such) beautiful and colourful. (According, accordingly) to a legend (first, the first) Indian dancer was god Brahma and originally it was not shown to the public. But now they have very (many, much) dancing companies touring all over the world.

Test 15

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Why you (to look) so sad? - Anything (to happen)?
2. Could I speak to Jane, please? - I'm afraid not. She (to put) the baby to bed. Could you ring back in half an hour?
3. I (to do) the room when my mother (to come) home from work. She (to go) to the kitchen to make supper. In a few minutes I (to join) her.
4. You (to drive) a car? - Not yet. But I (to learn) to drive now. Next month I (to get) the driving licence.
5. When I (to wake) in the morning, it (to snow) hard.

II. Choose the right article.

1. children, look at... blackboard! There is ... sentence on it. Copy...sentence and underline ... nouns in it.
2. I can't eat... apple. It's very sour, I like ... sweet apples.
3. You must take ... medicine twice ... day, in ... morning, and in ... evening, before going to ... bed.
4. Keep quiet! ... children are already sleeping.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. This encyclopedia which is (in, by) 10 volumes, is (to, for) children.
2. Nick is ill (by, with) the grippe. He must stay (in, at) bed (for, since) a week.
3. My mother was angry (with, at) me (for, by) my bad behaviour.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. Let (they, them) read the story again.
2. I'd like to ask you (a few, few, a little) questions.
3. There isn't (much, little, many) furniture in the flat.
4. Will you give (them, their) (another, others, other) magazine to look through?

V. Circle the appropriate word.

(Many, much) schools (in, at) England have a sports day (one, once) a year (in, at, on) the late spring or the summer. School days are looked forward to by the whole school. (In, on) that day pupils have (not, no) lessons. They look (on, at) the sky for a week beforehand hoping that (it, there) will be fine; even if they can't have (a, the) (real, really) sunny day at (least, last) they don't want rain.

VI. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence,

1. The/ most/ ever/ met/ I have/ person/ is/ intelligent/ she.
2. A/ and/ get/ home/ I in the/ light/ have/ I/ at/ evening/ supper/ usually.
3. Went/ the/ to/ sister/ 6/ at/ my/ younger/ school/ of/ age.
4. Air/ to/ they/ fresh/ going/ to/ are/ get/ some/ the/ park.

Test 16

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. It still (to rain) - How awful! I (to have) to put on my rubber boots if it (not to stop) raining in a couple of hours.
2. What a beautiful dress you (to wear)! - Thank you. I (to make) it myself.
3. They say if you (to see) a black cat, you (not to have) good luck.
4. What you (to do)? - I'm an engineer.
5. My watch (to stop). I must take it to the watchmaker's.
6. Have you got a light? - Sorry, I (not to smoke).
7. You know, I (to lose) my glasses the other day.

II. Choose the right article.

1. ... roof is wet after ... rain.

2. Is ... pencil on ... desk? -No, it's on ... teacher's table.
3. I can't open ... door. Will you help me?
4. I want you to buy ... apples and oranges. Here is ... money.
5. It's ... time for ... children to go to ... bed. It's ... half past 9.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. I haven't been (at, in) the theatre (for, since) 2 months.
2. (In, at) the middle (of, off) the room there is a beautiful carpet made (of, out of, from) wool.
3. (In, at) 2 hours you must be (at, in) home.
4. (On, in, at) the lessons she usually listens (in, to) the teacher attentively.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. There aren't (some, any) English books on the shelf.
2. Have you got (much, few, many) work to do today?
3. Will you tell (they, them) about Great Britain?
4. (Your, yours) house is not far from (my, mine).
5. I can't add (nothing, anything) to what you've said.

V. Circle the appropriate word.

When I was a child I used to spend the summer holidays every year at my (grandparents', grandparent's) house in the village. (In, at) that time it was a (quiet, quite) fishing village. I loved to go (at, to) the fish market with my grandmother. In the afternoons the (fisherman, fishermen) usually (sit, sat) outside (there, their) small, white houses mending their nets. They used to (say, tell) stories of the difficulties they (have faced, had faced, faced) in the storms that are common (on, in) that part of the coast in the autumn.

Test 17

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. No wonder he (to be) very tired. He (to work) hard for the last three months.
2. My mother (to come) to stay with us next weekend.
3. You often (to get) letters from her? -Not very often.
4. If we (not to get) to the station before seven we (to miss) the train.
5. Mary (to be) in the kitchen now. She (to put) the supper on a tray to take it to the dining-room.
6. You (to hear) anything? - Yes, I (to hear) soft music.
7. I (not to see) him since we finished school.
8. Everybody (to be) here? - No, Mr. Black (not to come) yet.
9. I (to live) in London many years ago.

II. Choose the right article.

1. He ordered himself ... bacon and eggs and ... tea.
2. Be careful, you've made ... mistake.
3. It was ... poorest room Hilary had ever seen.
4. He stopped and shook hands with me. He was walking with... stranger. He did not introduce me to him.... stranger nodded and smiled as we parted.
5. ... coffee is too hot.
6. My friend says he is good at... English. She says it's ... beautiful language.
7. I saw him with Alice,... girl from the Medical School.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. Can you explain this word (for, to, by) me?
2. Are you ready to go?-Not yet, but I shall be ready (over, in, for) a few minutes.
3. Are you doing anything special (over, on, at) the weekend?
4. It's getting dark. Shall I turn (off, on, of) the light?
5. The house is very good but it's too far (to, from, till) the centre of the city.
6. Coffee will be served (at, in) the dining-room.
7. (for, at, from) first the book seemed thrilling (for, of, to) me, but as I read further I grew more and more disappointed.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. There's too (much, many) noise in the street.
2. Whose cigarettes are these? - They may be (our, ours) cigarettes. Oh, yes, they are (our, ours).
3. There is (anybody, nobody, somebody) waiting for you in the lobby.
4. (Some, any) time ago I read this story in a magazine.
5. He wants (no, any, some) more pudding. You can take it away.
6. I have so (many, much) things to do that I don't know which to do first.

V. Circle the appropriate word.

I had (a, the) terrible morning yesterday when (something, everything, nothing) seemed to go wrong. I didn't hear the alarm clock and slept until eight (hours, o'clock). When I got up I tried to do (everything, something, nothing) in a

hurry. First I lost my spectacles and spent ten minutes looking (after, at, for) them on the floor. At last I saw the missing spectacles (on bed, on the bed). On my way to work I fell asleep on the bus, missed my stop and (must, had to) walk back for half a mile. After so many delays I was sure I was (at least, at last) an hour late, but (there, it) was no one in the office when I arrived. I couldn't understand it. I looked (at, after, for) the clock on the wall. It showed eight o'clock! My alarm clock must have stopped the day before.

Test 18

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs In brackets.

1. I shall know all about it when I (to get) the letter.
2. Where you (to be), Tommy? Your face is dirty.
3. I wonder if you would like to come to the party I (to give) next week.
4. Nobody knows when everything (to be) settled.
5. I hear you just (to get) married. Where the ceremony (to take) place?
6. What you (to think) of this drawing? - I (to think) that it is very good.
7. Water (to boil) at 100° Centigrade.
8. They (to talk) so loudly that we can't really hear your words.
9. Don't forget to post the letter. - I already (to post) it.
10. Tom usually (to sleep) very well. Last night he (to sleep) badly.
11. Phil is happy. He (to find) a new job.

II. Choose the right article.

1. We live in ... small flat near ... centre of the city.
2. It was ... most successful party I had ever attended.
5. Soon he bought himself... house and married ... pretty Japanese girl.
4. This is... good typewriter, but it isn't as good as... one I had yesterday.
5. Could you tell me where you put... money.
6. ... Happiness does not make ... people selfish.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. When the car stopped, everybody got (on, out, in), and mother spread a tablecloth (on, at, in) the shade of a big tree.
2. Alice, dear, wake me up (in, over, for) half an hour.
3. Have you made (off, up, of) your mind where to go in summer?
4. Has anyone sent (from, at, for) Dr. Smith?
5. The weather's lovely. Let's go (on, for) a walk.
6. Will someone tell me what's going (in, on, off) here?
7. Can I get to Yalta (by, on, with) sea?

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. There isn't (some, any) milk in the fridge but there is (some, any, no) cream.
2. Are these (your, yours) spectacles? - No, they are not (my, mine).
3. Most people like Tom but (some, any) don't.
4. I don't want (something, nothing, anything) to eat. 5. I haven't read (many, much) of these books. 6. He's got a lot of stamps in his collection but his brother has (few, a little, little).

V. Circle the appropriate word.

I was waiting at the bus stop, (there, it) was about eleven (o'clock, hours), I think, when I saw (a, the) small blue car parked opposite the bank. I'm not very (good, well) at recognizing (these, this) small cars, but I think it was a Renault 5, (something, anything) like that. There (were, was) three (people, peoples) in it, a woman and two (men, man). And I saw the woman (to get out, get out) with one of the men. She was (quite, quiet) an (attractive, arrtactively) girl with short blonde (hair, hairs).

Test 19

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Jim isn't here at the moment. He (to go) to the shops.
2. If he (not to come) soon I am not going to wait.
3. I (to be) very fond of Alice but I (not to see) much of her lately.
4. By the way, I (to have) a little party here tonight.
5. You ever (to be) to this picture gallery? - I (to be) here last year.
6. What you (to look) for? - I (to lose) my purse and I want to find it before it (to get) dark.
7. My grandmother (to come) to see us this weekend. She always (to bring) us nice presents.
8. I have a car but I (not to use) it very often.
9. Please don't make so much noise. I (to study) now.

II. Choose the right article.

1. What... lovely children.
2. This morning I bought... newspaper and ... magazine.... newspaper is in my bag but I don't know where ... magazine is.
3. It was ... beautiful day. ... sun shone brightly in ... sky.
4. Is it... big theatre? - Yes, it's ... biggest theatre in the city.
5. Do you collect... stamps?

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. If the weather keeps fine we can go (into, in, to) the country tomorrow.
2. The meeting has been put (up, off, over) again.
3. They have waited here (since, from, at) ten-o'clock.
4. Can you explain (for,to) me what you mean?
5. The man sitting opposite me kept looking (to, on, at) me.
6. I don't want to go out yet. I am waiting (to, for, till) the post.
7. My elder sister doesn't live with us. She has a family (with, for, of) her own.
8. May I introduce myself (to, for, with) you?

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. He looked at my pictures and didn't say (something, anything, nothing).
2. My sister has spent so (many, much) money on her clothes that she has none left for her holidays.
3. His composition is much more interesting than (your,yours) or (my, mine).
4. There isn't (some, any) cheese in the fridge but there is (some, any, no) sausage.
5. (Some, any) people are early risers.

V. Circle the appropriate word.

An Englishman and his wife come to Rome. After dinner the Englishman (goes, comes) for a walk. He walks in the streets of the beautiful city, he (looks, watches) at the houses, listens (at, in, to) songs, but he can't understand (something, nothing, anything) as he doesn't know Italian.

It gets (late, lately) and the Englishman decides (to go, to come) back (to home, at home, home). As it is dark in the street, he runs into a man. He says, "I'm sorry", but (a, the) man doesn't (say, tell) (anything, nothing, something)...

Test 20

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. I (to be) here too long. I (to want) to get away.
2. What he (to do) for a living? - He (to sing) and (to play) the guitar.
3. They (to leave) a week ago.
4. I shall tell you a secret if you (to promise) not to tell anyone.
5. Bart and his mother (to come) to dinner tonight.
6. Tom's father (to teach) him to drive when he (to be) 17.
7. I'm afraid I (not to understand) you, Gerald.
8. A few months ago they (to begin) to build a new block of flats in this street.
9. It (to be) the most interesting book I ever (to read).
10. "How long you (to be) here?" she asked.

II. Choose the right article.

1. She was . . . most beautiful girl I had ever seen.
2. I like ... coffee for ... breakfast.
- 3.... mistake I made in my dictation was very silly.
4. That's ... good idea. Let's arrange it like that.
5. It was ... fine day, early in June, and ... air was bright.
6. She thinks she will stay in ... bed.
- 7.... town of Windsor is ... typical English town.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. The film started (in, at, on) seven and ended (in, at, on) nine.
2. Sorry, I haven't written (to, for) you (for, since, over) such a longtime.
3. The police are looking (after, at, for) the boy who disappeared from his home last week.
4. A football team consists (from, of, for) eleven players.
5. Some words are difficult to translate (for, to, from) one language (for, from, into) another.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. My father didn't read (much, many) books on economics.
2. She was glad to see me because I was English and she knew (little, few, a little) English people.
3. (Their, theirs) car is faster than (our, ours).
4. I haven't (much, many) time for watching TV.
5. What book shall I bring? - (Some, something, any) you like.

6. Has (somebody, anybody) seen Bob today?
7. The accident looked serious but fortunately (somebody, anybody, nobody) was injured.

V. Circle the appropriate word.

It is a dark night. A young man (is going, goes) home from the railway station. (It, there) is very late and (it, there) isn't (somebody, nobody, anybody) in the street. The young man (walks, is walking) as fast as he can, when suddenly he (is seeing, sees) that (somebody, nobody, anybody) is following him. (At last, at least) the young man turns round and says, "What do you want?" "I (go, am going) up to Mr. Brown's", (tells, says) the man, "and the porter at the station told me to follow you as Mr. Brown lives next door to you".

Test 21

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. The new production of our local theatre (to criticize) in one of the newspapers last week.
2. Will you ask him if he (to take part) in the excursion?
3. If you (to promise) not to be late, I shall let you go for a walk.
4. He wants to know if the performance (to end).
5. You (to read) today's issue of "The Times?" -Not yet, I am afraid. I'd like to take a look at it.
6. Let's go and see "Cabaret" at our local cinema. - It's an old film, isn't it? - Yes, it (to have) a long run, but it still (to draw) a full house.
7. What you (think) about now?

II. Choose the right article.

1. New York,... largest city in ... USA, is ... city of great contrasts. 2.... Statue of Liberty, standing on ... island in the harbour, greets everyone who comes to New York by ... sea. 3. Every year ... great number of big ships from all over... world come up to ... docks of New York. 4.... Children lost their way in ... forest and did not know whether to go on or to turn back.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. New agricultural machines will go (to, in, into, overproduction) next year.
2. It was a rainy day (on, in, at) November, 1891.
3. An instructor (of, in, at) Springfield college (of, in, at) Massachusetts climbed (on, up, at) a ladder and nailed a fruit basket (on, up, at, to) the wall of the gymnasium.
4. The bird flew (in, through, at) the open window.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. He worked hard but achieved (a little, little). 2. I have (a few, little, a little) friends.
3. Does she want (some, much, any) new dresses?
4. He isn't going (somewhere, anywhere, nowhere) today.
5. This isn't his book, it is (my, mine).
6. I couldn't find (no, any) books by this writer at the school library.
7. I haven't (much, many) time for study.

V. Circle the appropriate word.

I (had gone, went) to the wedding of my old friend Tom Bailey and Miss Helen Jones last week. (There, it) was a good wedding with lots to eat and drink and there were (some, any) bright people there.

Tom is a (beautiful, handsome) fellow and his wife is a very pretty girl. And it all happened because of a cat. It sounds (funny, funnily) but it is true.

Helen lived (in, at) the next house to Tom, and Tom soon (fell, had fallen) in love with Helen - and I am not surprised. He used to look at her (above, over) the garden wall; he (spoke, talked) to her one day for a short time; and one evening he went to (a, the) Christmas party and danced with her.

But when Tom was with Helen he seemed to have (anything, nothing, something) to (say, tell). Then one day he walked out (in, to, into) the garden and saw Helen on (another, the other, other) side of the wall looking very (unhappily, unhappy, unlucky). Tom (said, spoke, told), "What is the matter?" and she pointed to the big tree and Tom saw Helen's cat up in the tree ...

Test 22

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Whom you (to take) to dance this evening?
2. When we were leaving we (to ask) by the head-master to put our names in the guestbook.
3. Jack, the parrot (to disappear)! - That's funny. It (to be) here a moment ago when I (to try) to clean it with the vacuum cleaner.
4. When we arrived we (to learn) that the train (to leave).
5. Ask no questions and you (to tell) no lies. 6. I shall be busy if you (to come) late.

II. Choose the right article.

1. Benjamin Britten is ... great English composer. He was only five when he started to play ... piano and to compose ... music. By ... time he was 19, he was already both ... musician for ... film company and ... composer.
2. Glasgow is ... biggest city in Scotland.
3. ... Highlands are ... country of ... great sealochs in ... north of Scotland. On ... sides of some of ... lochs there are ... farms which can only be reached by ... boat.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. (In, to, on) the west of England lies Wales.
2. (In, to, on) South Wales, most people work (in, at, for) industry, or (in, at, for) the coalmines.
3. Ships come (in, into, to) the port of Cardiff (of, from, away) all parts of the world.
4. The Welsh are very proud (for, with, of) their language.
5. They pride themselves (for, on, of) their traditions.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. Do we have (some, any) bread left?
2. There is (anything, nothing) interesting at his exhibition.
3. We know (them, they) very well, and both Peter and Nell know (we, us).
4. A friend of (you, yours, your) came to see me yesterday.
5. If you have (much, many) friends you probably have (little, a little, few) time.

V. Circle the appropriate word.

Is (it, there) any difference between the English of the USA and British English? Look for yourself. The British and the Americans understand each other without (much, many) difficulty. But there (is, are) a number of differences in vocabulary, pronunciation and spelling. For example, there is (not, no) letter "u" in such words (as, like) "colour, labour".

VI. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. Atlantic/ Boston/ the/ built/ on/ America/ is/ one/ first/ which/ of/ -towns/were/ the/ of/ coast/.
2. An/ many/ a/ buildings/ university/ and/ Philadelphia/ important/ is/ centre/with/ fine/ cultural.

VII. Circle the right variant.

1. A: a) Will you go to London with me?
b) Would you like another piece of cake?
c) Will you buy the ticket yourself? B: No, thank you.
2. A: a) Thank you very much.
b) Sorry, c) Excuse me. B: It's a pleasure.
3. A: What do you say if you have to push past people? B: a) Sorry.
b) Good-bye.
c) Don't mention it.

Test 23

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Some TV serials like "Santa Barbara" (make) especially for housewives.
2. How much TV you (watch) a day? - About three hours before I (do) my homework. - What j ou (watch) now? - Safari.
3. How many books you (read) since March? - Just a few. - When you (read) "Jane Eyre?" - Last month.
4. It was very late and John (give up) all hope of meeting the man.

II. Choose the right article.

1. I am fortunate enough to be teaching at Oak Ridge, ... exceptionally good school. ... school is on the outskirts of ... city and consists of ... number of ... modern buildings.
2. At ... moment I give eight periods of French and four periods of English ... week.
3. In ... 1960s ... adaptation of Galsworthy's "The Forsyte Saga" was ... most ... popular British TV series ever known till then.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. Don't be angry (at, on, with) me. I have been waiting (of, at, for) Mary. Shall we go (on, for, by) a walk or shall we go (in, on, to) the cinema?
2. What is the matter (of, with, for) you? -I'm thinking (over, about, for) the kids. How can we help them?
3. Won't you take your hat (off, of, away)?

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. Does your son read (many, much)? - No, he reads very (little, a little, few).
2. Have you (some, any) sugar left? - Yes, we have (some, any).
3. Is she an old friend of (you, yours, your)?

V. Circle the appropriate word.

1. Mr. Nuttel was a young painter, who recently (had, had had) a nervous breakdown. The doctors had (told, said, spoken, talked) him that he (should, would) go away for a holiday.

2. Have you (made, done) many mistakes in your test?
3. Who (made, did) this work yesterday?
4. He (graduated from, left) Moscow University in 1991.
5. He speaks English (well, good).
6. His English is (well, good).
7. Do you know (that, what) they are discussing?
8. He is (yet, still) asleep.
9. Stop (talking, to talk), please.
10. When did he arrive (in, at) London?
11. The wounded soldier could (hard, hardly) walk.
12. The suitcase was too heavy for me (to raise, to pick up, to lift).

VI. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. Mr. Winkle/ to/ skates/ on/ trying/ his/ was/ put.
2. morning/ to/ five/ give/I/ you/ wanted/ this/ shillings.
3. idea/ ask/ to/ a/ it/ the/ was/ good/ way/ him.
4. entertain/ ago/ people/ a/ years/ how/ themselves/ to/ hundred/ knew.

VII. Circle the right variant.

1. A: a) Shall I do it now?
b) Can I do it now?
c) May I do it now?
B: No, you needn't. You can do it tomorrow.
2. A: Let's go for a walk. B: a) Can we?
b) Shall we?
c) Let us not?
3. A: a) How do you do?
b) How are you getting on?
c) How are you?
B: I am very well, thank you.
4. A: Mrs. Brown, may I introduce Mr. Black to you? Mr. Black, this is Mrs. Brown. Mrs Brown: a) How nice!
b) How do you do!
c) It's very kind of you.

Test 24

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Why you (to look) at me so angrily? Have I said something wrong?
2. It's too late to phone Tom now. I (to phone) him in the morning.
3. I'll go to London by air, if I (to have) enough money.
4. I (to see) a very good film last week. - What film (to be) it? - "Gone with the Wind". I think it's the best film I ever (to see).
5. He (to live) in Spain when he was a child.

II. Choose the right article.

1. What... nice garden!
2. Jack is ... fast runner. He is ... best runner in his school.
3. There was... man talking to ...woman outside the house.... man looked tired.
4. At six o'clock we had ... dinner and then went out for ... walk .
5. On ... day of my brother's arrival I had no classes.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. Ann is fond (of, for, to) her younger brother.
2. We spent the evening listening (at, to, in) records.
3. His books have been translated (from, into, in) many languages.
4. He looked (at, for, on) his watch. "(After, in, till) half an hour Jane must be back," he thought.
5. We waited (of, to, for) Jim for half an hour but he didn't come. 6. I don't know what town he comes (of, from).

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. Go and ask him for (some, any) paper. I haven't got (some, a little, any) in my desk.
2. You can do without my help but not without (their, theirs).
3. He didn't earn (many, much) money and lived in a small house.
4. They haven't got (some, a few, any) English newspapers but they've got (a little, some, few) magazines.
5. He couldn't lend me the book because it wasn't (his, him).

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. music/ likes/ very/ classical/ my father/ much.

2. any/ to/ send/ my son/ money/ didn't/1/ elder/ pocket.
3. the door/ quickly/ opened/ he/ in/ and/ came.
4. dogs/ ever/ do/ fruit/ for/ breakfast/ eat/ their?
5. at/ seldom/ the/ weather/ is/ this/ time/ cold/ the year/ of.
6. was/ born/ in the morning/ at 2 o'clock/ baby/ the.

VI. Circle the right variant.

1. A: How long have you lived here? B: a) For two years.
b) In two years.
c) Since two years.
2. A: Did you have lunch together? B: a) At one p.m.
b) Yes, to an Italian restaurant.
c) Yes, at an Italian restaurant.
3. A: Shall we go out? B: a) Yes, we have to.
b) Yes, let's.
c) No, we must.
4. a) Do you enjoy the film last night?
b) Did you enjoyed the film last night?
c) Did you enjoy the film last night?
5. Are you free
a) on May the 19th?
b) in May the 19th?
c) at May the 19th?

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

Rob decided to go to Cornwall (for, over, of) the weekend. He chose a small fishing (village, country) on the north coast of Cornwall. (It, there) was no train there, so he (must, had to) drive. (It, there) was a long journey, and Rob arrived (late, lately) (on, in, at) Friday evening. He slept so (good, well) in his room at the guest house that he didn't (hear, listen) the landlady knock at his door at 9 o'clock the next morning.

Test 25

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Where's Mary? - She (to make) the beds, I think.
2. I'll visit the Browns if they (to be) in town.
3. My sister (to live) in this town since she graduated from the Institute.
4. You ever (to be) to London? - Yes, I (to be) there in 1984.
5. When you (to dance) last? - I (not to dance) for two years.
6. Ann (to buy) herself a new dress yesterday. She (to pay) 3 pounds for it.
7. Alice never (to go) to work by bus.

II. Choose the right article.

1. I want something to read. Let's buy ... newspaper.
2. She will be down to ... breakfast in a quarter of ... hour.
3. There is ... washbasin with ... hot and cold water in the bathroom.
4. She is ... most generous person I've ever met.
5. He went to ... bed late and got up early.
6. When Helen came back ... children were still asleep.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. They bring (about, over, up) their children carefully.
2. Hurry up or you'll be late (at, for, about) the plane.
3. He looked (after, at, for) his lost watch everywhere but didn't find it.
4. The children were watching their favourite programme (on, at, in) TV and didn't hear what their parents were talking (about, with, over).'
5. I haven't written the exercise yet but I'm sure I'll finish it (for, in, at) a minute.
6. I didn't see you (on, at, in) the party on Saturday. Where were you? 7. I was late for the office again this morning; that is why the boss seems to be angry (at, with, about) me.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. He doesn't have (much, a lot, many) work to do this afternoon.
2. I don't think there is (something, nothing, anything) left in the room.
3. There was a long silence in the room. Nobody said (something, nothing, anything).
4. I'm writing a letter to an old friend of (my, me, mine).
5. How (few, much, many) of these books have you read?
6. Go and ask him for (some, any, something) more paper.

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. much/ the/ in/ very/ myself/ countryside/ enjoyed.
2. have/ to/ before/ never/ this/ theatre/ been.
3. in/ seldom/ they/ tennis/ winter/ play.
4. morning/ the/ office/ he/ to/ taxi/ came/ by/ that.
5. doesn't/ to/ often/ she/ the/ shopping/ go/ alone/ supermarket.
6. time/ he/ in/ always/ come/ his/ to/ does/ classes?

VI. Circle the right variant.

1. It's too late now.
 - a) You mustn't go out.
 - b) You mustn't to go out.
 - c) You haven't to go out.
2. A: When did you first come to Minsk? B: a) In ten years.
 - b) Ten years ago.
 - c) Ten years before.
3. A: Aren't you going to leave early? B: a) No, I don't.
 - b) Yes, I am not.
 - c) No, I am not
4. He stays in bed
 - a) now.
 - b) late on Sundays.
 - c) since 9 o'clock.
5. A: What are you doing on Tuesday evening? B: a) I am going to the theatre.
 - b) I go to the theatre.
 - c) I have been going to the theatre.

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

(A group, a team) of tourists (have, are having) dinner in a hotel restaurant. They (are getting, are having) fish for dinner. Some of the tourists start (talking, saying, telling) about finding rings and (other, more, else) things inside fish. This is what one of them (says, tells) his friends. "When I was a young man, I lived in New York and was going to marry a beautiful young girl. Shortly before our marriage I was (sent, taken, brought) to England for a month. I went to (say, speak, tell) goodbye to Alice and gave her a ring..."

Test 26

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Are you going to the post-office? - I already (to be) there.
2. You (to see) what is written on the blackboard? - No, because I (not to wear) my glasses now.
3. If it (to get) very cold tonight, our car won't start in the morning.
4. You (to come) too late, I'm afraid. There is nobody left in here.
5. Tom usually (to walk) but yesterday he (to go) to work by bus.
6. He is the most interesting person I ever (to meet).
7. Why you (not to phone) me on Monday?
8. What you (to do)? - I (to make) a cake.

II. Choose the right article.

1. I noticed ... man at the back door.... man was holding... basket in his hand.
- 2.... children learn a lot from playing.
3. I share a room with Helen, ... student of the Medical Institute.
4. I've invited Tom and Mary to ... dinner.
5. I don't very much like ... black coffee.
6. He retired at... age of 62.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. This beautiful vase is made (from, of, in) glass, isn't it?
2. Jane is 16 and she speaks two foreign languages. Her parents are very proud (of, about, at) her.
3. The entrance examinations took place (on, at, in) the middle of June.
4. Can I help you (about, with, at) that heavy suitcase?
5. The telephone and the doorbell rang (at, on, in) the same time.
6. He began to speak (with, in) a low voice.
7. You should put (on, off, up) something warmer than this jacket. It's cold outdoors.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. I feel tired. I don't want to go (somewhere, nowhere, anywhere) tonight.
2. I left the house without saying (something, anything, nothing) to her.
3. I can't lend you (much, many, a lot) money. I can only give you (a little, a few).

4. This book isn't (our, ours). There's somebody's name on it.
5. He's lazy. He never does (anything, something, nothing).

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. children/ very/ some/ quickly/ learn/ languages.
2. a car/ hasn't/ for/ driven/ years/ he/ a/ few.
3. ago/ for/ left/ two/ Sweden/ she/ years/ her/ hometown.

Test 27

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. You (to make) a lot of noise. Can you be a bit quieter?
2. Can you clean the windows? - Sure, I (to clean) them tomorrow afternoon.
3. If the rain (not to stop) we'll stay in the whole day.
4. How many cigarettes a day you (to smoke)?
5. I (not to see) George for a long time. He (to change) very much?
6. It (to rain) heavily last week.
7. I (to lose) my key. I must look for it in my bag.
8. Look! Somebody (to climb) up that tree there.

II. Choose the right article.

1. She went to ... bed and soon fell into a deep sleep.
2. London ... capital of England, is one of ... largest cities in the world.
3. This is my friend Anthony Brewster, he is ... Englishman. 4.... second day was exactly like ... first.
5. Do you like ... black coffee?
6. Don't sit on ... ground. It's wet.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. His garden is very well kept and he's very proud (about, for, of) it.
2. She doesn't often go out at night. She is afraid (of, about, for) the dark.
3. It's very nice (from, of) you to let me use your car.
4. What's that music? I can't remember the title but I know it's (of, by) Beethoven.
5. Where are you going (to, at, for) your holiday this year?
6. Please don't be late (at, for, to) the meeting.
7. Paul is a student (at, on) the London University.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. I know (something, anything, nothing) at all.
2. There isn't (some, many, any) white bread at the baker's but there is (some, little, any) brown bread.
3. He is not sociable. He has very (little, many, few) friends.
4. Where are you going? - I'm not going (somewhere, anywhere, nowhere).
5. Whose bag is this? - It may be Ann's bag. Oh, yes, it's (her, hers).
6. There's too (much, a lot, many) sugar in my coffee.

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. Monday/ haven't/ we/ since/ played/ together/ last/ tennis.
2. you/ out/ weekend/ often/ at/ the/ go/ do?
3. work/ by/ goes/ car/ always/ Tom/ to.
4. a few/ next/ London/ am/ to/ going/ week/1/ for/ days.
5. usually/ nine/ breakfast/ take/1/ because/1/ have/ seldom/ an/ at/ early lunch.
6. has/ for/ just/ she/ station/ left/ the.

VI. Circle the right variant.

1. A: How do you do?
B: a) Good, thank you.
b) I'm a student.
c) How do you do.
2. She's knitting a sweater
a) for five days.
b) now.
c) since Monday.
3. A: Can you play chess? B: a) Yes, I can a little.
b) Yes, I can little.
c) Yes, I am playing a little.
4. They usually have lunch
a) in half an hour.
b) at 12 o'clock.

c) now.

5. a) How long do you play tennis?

b) How long have you played tennis?

c) How long are you play tennis?

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

A young lady was (late, lately) for a concert. The curtain was (already, still) up and the conductor was just (raising, rising) his hand. The attendant did not want to let the young lady (enter, leave) the concert-hall during the performance. "But I'll stand at the (back, front) and not (make, do) any noise", she (said, told). "I want to (hear, listen) to the new symphony of this compo-ser and they are playing it now. Open the door a little, please". "That's the trouble, madam", (said, told) the attendant. "If you open the door now, half the audience will run out".

Test 28

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. It (to rain) a lot last week but it (not to rain) this week.

2. You (to work) hard today. - Yes, I have a lot of work to do.

3. Barbara will be happy if you (to come).

4. What you (to do) tomorrow evening? - I (to go) to the theatre.

5. Your car is so clean. How often you (to wash) it?

6. I'm sorry I can't accept your invitation. We already (to make) our plans for the holidays.

7. You (to see) Kitty on Monday?

II. Choose the right article.

1. My favourite subject at... school was ... History.

2. She was ... girl of about 22, with ... large brown eyes and... paleface.

3. ... sun was not up yet, but... stars had disappeared.

4. ... apples are good for your health.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. He is used (about, to, in) getting up early.

2. We'll arrive in New York (about, till, in) three hours.

3. Put (over, on, up) your new dress for the party.

4. We'll wait (for, at, about) you in front of the library.

5. Please turn (on, off, in) the radio so that the others could sleep.

6. The artist went (about, in, on) painting, although it was getting dark in the room.

7. Can I have a look (after, for, at) this magazine?

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. There isn't (much, many) time to catch the train.

2. Now let's have (some, any) tea.

3. This is not my car. (My, mine) is a 1970 model.

4. I enjoy my life here. I have (a little, a few) friends and we have (a lot, much) of fun together.

5. Have (some, any, something) more jam, it's very good, indeed. -No, thanks, I don't want (any, some).

6. We didn't take (much, many) food with us when we went for an outing last weekend.

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. the/ rains/ part/ it/ seldom/ of/ in/ country/ this.

2. the/ children/ am/ the/ zoo/ taking/ afternoon/ to/ 1/ this.

3. already/ a talk/ Philip/ have/ with/ 1/ had.

4. summer/ out/ go/ of/ town/ do/ sometimes/ you/ in?

5. worse/ yesterday/ than/ answer/ is/ it/ today/ your/ was.

VI. Circle the right variant.

1. A: Can you speak English? B: a) Yes, I can little.

b) Yes, I can a little.

c) Yes, I am speaking a little.

2. A: Has Mary returned?

B: a) She has returned last Sunday.

b) She didn't return yet.

c) Yes, she came last Sunday.

3. A: Where are you from?

B: a) That's right, American.

b) We are from the States.

c) No, I'm not British. I'm American.

4. A: How do you do.

B: a) Good, thank you.

- b) Good evening.
- c) How do you do.
- 5. a) How long does it take you to get to school?
- b) How long does it takes you to get to school?
- c) How long it takes you to get to school?

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

A rich farmer once had a friend who grew very good apples. One day this friend (gave, took) the farmer a fine young tree and (told, said) him to take it (home, to the house) and plant it. The farmer was pleased with the present but when he (came, went) home he did not know where to plant the tree. He thought, "If I plant it near the road, strangers will (rob, steal) the apples. If I plant it near the (house, home), my neighbours will (come, go) at night and (rob, steal) me. (At least, at last) he planted the tree deep in a wood where no-body could see it.

Test 29

L Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1. He is still ill but he (to get) better now.
- 2. I'm too tired to walk. I think I (to take) a taxi.
- 3. I'll phone you when I (to get) home after work.
- 4. He usually (to take) a bus to the station.
- 5. Why the boy (to cry)? What (to happen) to him?
- 6. I (to read) this book when I (to be) a second-former.

II. Choose the right article.

- 1. We live in ... old house in ... middle of the village. There is... beautiful garden behind ... house. ... roof of ... house is red.
- 2. These are really ... very nice flowers. Where did you get them?
- 3. Paris is ... capital of France.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

- 1. Will you turn (off, on, in) the TV? I want to watch the news programme.
- 2. Mrs. Grant has brought (to, off, up) seven children.
- 3. Jane has lost her glasses and now she is looking (for, at, after) them.
- 4. They got (on, off, from) the bus and walked a few blocks.
- 5. Who does this handbag belong (to, for, at)?
- 6. Take (off, on, of) your coats. It's warm in here.
- 7. Have you read any books (of, by) Thackeray?

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

- 1. (Some, any) time ago I came across this photo in an old magazine.
- 2. I don't think there is (some, any) milk in the fridge.
- 3. He didn't earn (many, much) money and couldn't rent a big flat.
- 4. Could you help me to sort out these things? I cannot tell which are (your, yours) and which are (our, ours).
- 5. I saw Tom only (a little, a few) days ago.
- 6. She is standing over there, near the bookshop. I think she's waiting for (someone, anyone).

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

- 1. week/ Ann/ her/ to/ writes/ a letter/ parents/ every.
- 2. never/ to/ the South/ goes/ summer/ he/ in.
- 3. an ambulance/ hospital/ in/ to/ took/ they/ him.
- 4. he/ always/ much/ smoke/ does/ so?
- 5. takes/ in/ a/ bath/ he/ the/ evening/ always/ hot.
- 6. she/ often/ her/ is/ for/ late/ lectures?

VI. Circle the right variant.

- 1. He's studying English
 - a) for five years.
 - b) since his childhood.
 - c) now.
- 2. A: Would you like to come with me? B: a) Yes, I shall.
 - b) Yes, I am.
 - c) Yes, I'd love to.
- 3. A: Have you heard the news about Martin? B: a) Yes, I heard it already.
 - b) Yes, I've already heard it.
 - c) Yes, I've heard it yesterday.
- 4. A: What do you do, Sally? B: a) I'm a doctor.
 - b) I'm a football fan.

- c) I'm English.
 5. A: How often do you play tennis? B: a) Last Sunday.
 b) Twice a week.
 c) For two days.

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

Once there lived an old man and his old wife. The old man (walked, wor-*ked*) in the forest and his wife (kept, held) the house and cooked meals. One summer afternoon after (hard, hardly) work in the forest the old man (fell, felt) very tired. He was thirsty and looked (at, after, for) a water spring here and there, but didn't (get, find) any. At last he (founded, found) a small spring. He (drank, poured) some water and felt (strong, strongly) again. In the water of the spring he (watched, saw) the reflection of a young and handsome man.

Test 30

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Have you heard about Tom? He (to build) a new house now.
2. They (to move) into their new flat yet?
3. We'll start dinner when Jack (to arrive).
4. We never (to see) so many beautiful girls as here at your party.
5. I (not to go) to work yesterday because I (not to be) very well.
6. Can you hear these people? What they (to talk) about?
7. Can you phone later? - Sure. I (to phone) tonight.
8. In Britain most of the shops (to open) at 8.30 a.m. and (to close) at 5.30 p.m.

II. Choose the right article.

1. Then I found... piece of... paper and wrote... message for my mother.
2. ... mathematics is quite different from ... literature.
3. "How did you like ... film?" she asked. 4. I like ... sugar in my tea.
5. She is studying to be ... doctor.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. I'm looking (after, at, for) Tom. Have you seen him anywhere?
2. Have you been invited (to, for, at) any party lately?
3. He's going to stay in Paris (for, till) more than a week.
4. Who was the man I saw you talking (in, to, for)?
5. May I try this dress (off, on, up)?
6. My dinner usually consists (of, from, in) three courses.
7. Many people are fond (in, about, of) winter sports.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. I can't find my watch (nowhere, anywhere, somewhere). I've looked all over the house.
2. There's been a shortage of water because there has been very (few, a little, little) rain recently.
3. He left the house without (come, little, any) money.
4. Your ticket is on the table. And where is (her, hers)?
5. I can't drink this tea. There's too (much, few, many) sugar in it. 6. He didn't have (any, some) mistakes in the test, but his friend had (a few, few, a little).

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. o'clock/ usually/ at/ a walk/ five/ in/ goes/ for/ the evening/ he.
2. he/ work/ his/ goes/ never/ is/ by/ Tom/ late/ for/ when/ bus.
3. breakfast/ have/ you/ usually/ do/ fruit/ or/ for/ vegetables?
4. than/ less/ sister/ beautiful/ she/ her/ is.
5. didn't/ the meeting/ to/ Wednesday/ the students/ come/ last.
6. if/ I/ he/ wonder/ there/ was/ too.

VI. Circle the right variant.

1. A: Hello, Tom! How are you? B: a) I am well.
 b) Quite good, thank you.
 c) How are you?
2. A: Doesn't he always come in time? B: a) No, he isn't.
 b) Yes, he doesn't.
 c) No, he doesn't.
3. A: I've seen this film before. And you? B: a) I have seen it last year.
 b) I haven't seen it yet.
 c) I didn't see it yet.
4. The children are asleep.
 a) You can't make noise.

- b) You mustn't make noise.
- c) You were making noise.
- 5. a) How long did it take him to write the essay?
- b) How long it took him to write the essay?
- c) How long did it took him to write the essay?

VII. Circle the appropriate word,

Once (there, it) was a village. The name of the village was Ulm. The (people, peoples) who lived in it were not very clever. They believed everything they (heard, listened), and they were sure you would fall off (the earth, the ground) if you ever came to the edge of it. The wisest man in Ulm had a pig that he loved very much. And when he (had, must) to go away, he took the door of his house with him, so that thieves could not break (into, up) his house and (steal, rob) his pig. (One, once) day when he was (carrying, bringing) his door on his back, he met an old woman.

Test 31

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1. Please, be quiet. I (to try) to concentrate.
- 2. My children (to study) English since last year.
- 3. I'll be surprised if you (to pass) your examinations.
- 4. What a boring film! It's the most boring film I ever (to see).
- 5. Tom usually (to go) out in the evening. Yesterday evening he (to stay) at home.
- 6. I (to finish) my work for the day and now I (to rest) quietly in my armchair.
- 7. Would you like a cigarette? - No, thanks, I (not to smoke).

II. Choose the right article.

- 1. Why aren't... children at... school today? 2. I prefer ... pop music to ... classical music.
- 3. Which is ... highest mountain in the world?
- 4. Bill never gets up before 9. It's 8.30 now, so he is still in ... bed.
- 5. She was ... tall, thin, fair girl with ... rather large nose.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

- 1. They haven't seen each other (from, since, till) they left school.
- 2. What's going on at the corner (from, of, in) the street?
- 3. I have lived in this city (till, for, about) more than ten years.
- 4. I've never travelled (on, at, by) sea before and I am afraid (for, of, at) getting seasick.
- 5. What will you take (for, at, on) the meat course?
- 6. You shouldn't throw these books (by, away, in).

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

- 1. There aren't (some, any) matches left. We must buy (any, some).
- 2. Ted's letters are in the drawer. Are his sister's letters there too? -No, (her, hers) are on the shelf.
- 3. Pass me the jug, please. There's (little, few) milk in my coffee.
- 4. The bus was completely empty. There wasn't (somebody, anybody, nobody) on it.
- 5. This car is expensive to run. It uses too (much, many) petrol.
- 6. They went on holiday with a friend of (their, theirs).

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

- 1. six/ generally/ day/ we/ have/ a/ lessons.
- 2. London/ lived/ my/ have/ parents/ always/ in.
- 3. for/ two/ went/ Spain/1/ holidays/ ago/ to/ years.
- 4. come/ so/ often/ does/ late/ he/ home?
- 5. still/ concert/ going/ the/ is/ on.
- 6. seaside/ the/1/ never/ to/ have/ before/ been.

VI. Circle the right variant.

- 1. A: How often do you go to the theatre? B: a) Last Sunday.
b) For two weeks.
c) Once or twice a month.
- 2. A: Aren't they going to buy a car? B: a) No, they don't.
b) No, they aren't.
c) Yes, they aren't.
- 3. A: I haven't seen him lately. And you? B: a) I've seen him last night.
b) I saw him last week.
c) I didn't see him since last week.
- 4. A: This is Jane.
B: a) Good-bye, Jane.
b) Hello. Pleased to meet you.

- c) Good evening.
 5. a) Do you pass your exams yet?
 b) Can you pass your exams yet?
 c) Have you passed your exams yet?

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

About three (hundred, hundreds) years (ago, before) a brave sailor lived in Great Britain. His name was Henry Hudson. He was not afraid of anything. (Many, long) times he sailed in a (big, great) ship far (off, of) the coast of England. He dreamt of (crossing, swimming) the Arctic Ocean. Three times he tried (to make, to do) so and each time he returned (to his house, home) and (told, said) his friends wonderful stories of the difficulties he had to go through.

Test 32

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

- How long you (to know) the man? - I (to know) him for six months.
- If our car (to break down) we'll miss the train.
- You (to make) a lot of noise. Please, be quiet. 4. I (to meet) a lot of interesting people lately.
- The swimming bath (to open) at 9.00 and (to close) at 18.30 every day.
- Look! The man (to try) to open the door of your car.
- I want you to remember that I never (to ask) for anything before.

II. Choose the right article.

- She saw... old woman sitting in the corner.... old woman greeted her.
- Will you be at... home tomorrow?
- Yesterday we took ... children to the Zoo.
- My favourite subject is ... mathematics.
- Did you like ... cake we had with coffee last night?
- Look at... apples on that tree. How red and large they are!
- He was ... tall thin man of about 30.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

- Old Mrs. Parker is afraid (at, for, of) falling down; that's why she seldom goes out.
- He did not even apologize (of, for, at) being late.
- There was a bowl full (of, with, by) fruit on the table.
- I've been invited (for, from, to) a wedding (at, on, it) Saturday.
- The manager was satisfied (by, with, of) his work and offered him a pay rise.
- You must listen (to, in, over) this record again. You'll love it, I assure you.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

- We didn't have (some, any) money but Bob had (a little, a few).
- What did you have for breakfast today? - I didn't have (something, nothing, anything) for breakfast today.
- This town isn't well-known and there isn't (much, many) to see, so (little, a few, few) tourists come here.
- He first looked at the title of her story and then at (her, hers).
- There are (many, a lot, few) of tourists visiting the town in summer.

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

- yet/ finished/ breakfast/ haven't/ my/ I.
- sometimes/ with/ you/ play/ do/ your/ tennis/ friends?
- can/ your/ easily/ she/ help/ do/ it/ without.
- is/ late/ classes/ for/ she/ often/ her.
- her/ much/ than/ Ann/ taller/ is/ friend.
- a lot of/ school/ today/ learned/ at/ we/ things/ new/ have.

VI. Circle the right variant.

- A: How are you?
B: a) How do you do?
b) I'm fine, thanks.
c) Hello.
- The students are writing a test
a) since 9 o'clock.
b) for an hour and a half.
c) now.
- A: She can't go there now, can she? B: a) No, she doesn't.
b) No, she can't.
c) Oh yes, she does.
- A: Are they from the States? B: a) Yes, it is.

- b) Yes, there are.
- c) Yes, they are.
- 5. a) How long do you study English?
- b) How long are you study English?
- c) How long have you studied English?

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

In a small town a man once (stole, robbed) some money from a (house, home). The police began to look for the thief, and after two days they (found, founded) him. The thief (was, had) fifteen years old. (It, there) was a new policeman at the police-station and they wanted to give him work. "Take this thief to the city", (said, told) his chief. "You must go there by train and it (runs, leaves) very (quickly, soon). Hurry up or you'll miss it". The policeman and the thief went to the station. On their (way, road) they came up to a shop...

Test 33

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1. Excuse me, I (to look) for a phone box. Is there one near here?
- 2. I promise I'll phone you when I (to arrive).
- 3. In summer we usually (to play) volley-ball twice a week.
- 4. Where (to be) Kitty? I (not to see) her since morning.
- 5. She is upset because she (not to pass) her exams.
- 6. Do not disturb him, he (to work) now.
- 7. The house they (to buy) is much larger than ours.

II. Choose the right article.

- 1. children start going to ... school at the age of 6.
- 2. All... students in our class like their teacher.
- 3. Ann is going to write ... article for the local newspaper.
- 4. His wife was ... thin woman with ... large, kind eyes and ... pale face.
- 5. I never drink ... coffee in the evening.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

- 1. Don't phone me tomorrow. I won't be (in, at, to) home. I'll be (in, at, with) Ann's.
- 2. She always goes (on, for, at) a walk with her dog in the morning.
- 3. There was a bowl full (of, with, by) fruit on the table.
- 4. I've been invited (for, from, to) a wedding (at, on, it) Saturday.
- 5. The manager was satisfied (by, with, of) his work and offered him a pay rise.
- 6. You must listen (to, in, over) this record again. You'll love it, I assure you.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

- 1. She can ski (little, a little) but she can't skate.
- 2. This bicycle is (much, more) cheaper than that one.
- 3. She said she had (ever, never) worked in radio.
- 4. I don't think he can afford it. He earns very (little, a little, few) money.
- 5. I'd like to ask you (a few, a little, a good deal) questions.

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

- 1. year/ the/ haven't/ last/ since/ been/ I/ to/ theatre.
- 2. in/ sometimes/ do/ watch/ you/ films/ English?
- 3. doesn't/ well/ mother/ as/ father/ speak/ English/ as.
- 4. long/ English/ have/ how/ you/ studied?
- 5. some/ do/ mind/ if/ ask/ questions/ you/I?
- 6. outer space/ signals/ get/ radio/ they/ sometimes/ from.

VI. Circle the right variant.

- 1. A: What is your sister? B: a) She's nice.
b) She's very good-looking.
c) She's a student.
- 2. A: What have you done with the keys? B: a) I lose them.
b) I have lost them.
c) I had lost them.
- 3. A: Pass me the salt, please. B: a) Here you are.
b) That's all right.
c) Yes, please.
- 4. A: Have you ever been to Paris? B: a) Ever.
b) Never.
c) Sometimes.

5. A: I don't like pop-music. B: a) So do I.
b) Neither do I.
c) I too.

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

Once upon a time there lived a noble lord and his lady. They had a (little, small) son. He (was, had) seven years old and his name was Philip. He had no brothers or sisters and so (fell, felt) very (lonely, alone). He often (ran, rang) after butterflies in the beautiful gardens. The butterflies and the flowers were his (only, own) friends. One afternoon, however, Philip was missing, and nobody (learned, found out, knew) where he was. Servants were sent along all the (roads, ways), but they (came, went) home without hearing anything of Philip.

Test 34

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

- Let's go out now. It (not to rain) any more.
- Would you like a cigarette? - No thanks. I (not to smoke).
- How many languages you (to speak)?
- When you (to return) home you will see a lot of changes.
- I am afraid you cannot see my daughter now. She (to have) a music lesson at the moment.
- I (not to see) Paul since he went to Sweden.
- Listen to those people. They (to talk) about the city traffic.
- I (to know) Barbara for 7 years. We first (to meet) in 1986.

II. Choose the right article.

- Jane is ... teacher. Her parents are ... teachers, too.
- Have you finished ... book I gave you ... last week?
- Is it... big hotel? - Yes, it's ... biggest hotel in the city.
- I saw him at.... end of the conference.
- When I was ... child I used to be very shy.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

- Mary is fond (of, for, to) animals. She has three cats and a dog.
- I couldn't understand the letter because it was (on, in, from) Spanish.
- He repeated the question and waited (to, over, for) the answer.
- When I looked (at, on, to) my watch, I couldn't believe that it was so late.
- (On, in, at) the end of the year we'll have four exams.
- Would you like tea or coffee (on, for, with) breakfast?

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

- He put his hand on (her, hers) shoulder.
- Last week there was so (many, much) rain that we couldn't go out in the evening.
- There's (no, not, any) coffee in the coffee-pot.
- We haven't got (some, any, no) apples, but I can offer you (some, any, not) oranges.
- Does (anyone, someone) know what is happening?
- Very (little, few) people have heard about it.

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

- sports/ often/ talk/ they/ about.
- this/ plate/ to/ please/ pass/ John.
- sings/ beautifully/ song/ that/ Jane.
- want/ buy/ a/ to/1/ lemonade/ of/ bottle.
- friends/ his/ seen/ he/ hasn't/ years/ two/ for.
- homework/ now/ children/ doing/ the/ their/ are.

VI. Circle the right variant.

- a) What's the weather like?
b) What the weather is like?
c) What does the weather like?
- A: What time do you get up as a rule? B: a) At half past seven.
b) In thirty past seven.
c) At seven o'clock and a half.
- A: Would you like to go out? B: a) Yes, I like to.
b) Yes, I'd love to.
c) Yes, I love to.
- a) Can you have breakfast yet?
b) Have you had breakfast yet?

- c) Do you have breakfast yet?
 5. A: Your English is very good!
 B: a) Well, I'm studying English for six years.
 b) Well, I've studied English for six years.
 c) Well, I studied English for six years.

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

Mr. Brown got to a hotel (late, lately) in the evening after a long journey. He asked the hall-porter if (there, it) were any (vacant, empty) rooms in the hotel. At that moment another traveller (came, went) to the hotel and asked the hall-porter (of, for, after) a room, too. The only (vacant, empty) room was a double room, that is a room with two beds in it. Just then it began to rain (hard, hardly) and the travellers were (too, very) tired to go to (another, the other) hotel. So they agreed to spend the night in (the only, one) room.

Test 35

1. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

- The phone (to ring). Can somebody answer it?
- Angela is a drama student. She (to study) in London.
- If Tom (to pass) his exams successfully, his parents will give him a bicycle.
- You (to see) Tom? - Yes, I (to talk) with him an hour ago.
- Mrs. Peters (to have a walk) now. She (to like) to walk in rainy weather.
- Ann fell asleep when she (to watch) television.
- Mary (to be ill) the whole week. She (to catch) cold last Saturday.

II. Choose the right article.

- We went for ... swim in the river. ... water was very cold.
- After ... dinner we watched ... television.
- Our apartment is on ... third floor. 4. I would like ... glass of milk.
- ... paper burns easily.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

- He came (at, in, to) London (in, on, at) 13th June.
- He's busy at present. He'll see you (over, in, on) 30 minutes' time.
- Has anybody sent (about, off, for) the doctor?
- He is interested (at, in, about) foreign languages.
- Your grandmother will be looked (over, at, after) very well.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

- The party was very good. (All, everybody, every) of us enjoyed it very much.
- We went on a cheap vacation. It didn't cost (little, much, any).
- This coat isn't (me, my, mine).
- There's no need to hurry. We still have (a little, a few) minutes left.
- Why are you sitting alone? Where are (the others, the other, another)?
- He was very shy and didn't talk to (any, someone, anyone).

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

- told/ I/ them/ about/ yet/ accident/ haven't/ the.
- Tom/ out/ the/ usually, does/ evening/ go/ in?
- me/ to/ take/ airport/ this/ can/ the/ you/ evening?
- you/ the/ why/ go/ to/ never/ do/ cinema?
- summer/ Tom/ a/ twice/ usually/ tennis/ week/ plays/ in.
- you/ holiday/ have/ this/ had/ a/ yet/ year?

VI. Circle the right variant.

- A: What does Peter look like? B: a) He is quite well.
 b) He is very tall and strong.
 c) He likes tennis.
- A: Have you ever been to Ireland? B: a) No, I wasn't.
 b) Not at all.
 c) Not never.
- A: Is Jim really so small?
 B: a) Yes, he's the smaller boy in class.
 b) Yes, he's a small boy in class.
 c) Yes, he is the smallest boy in class.
- A: What's your cousin? B: a) She's Mary.
 b) She's a doctor.
 c) That is her.

5. a) Come here to me!
- b) Come there to me!
- c) Go there to me!
6. A: Do you want a drink? B: a) Yes, I want.
- b) No, I don't.
- c) No, I don't want.

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

Do you know that people began to use surnames only in the tenth century? At first only rich people in France and England had surnames. Three centuries (late, later) other people began to use surnames. The (more, most) popular, perhaps, are the surnames (end, ending) in the word "son". If somebody wanted to point out one John (among, between) several, he said "Tom, John's son". You see how (late, later) it became Tom Johnson. (Other, another) way in which names began is illustrated by such a name (like, as) Longman. The first person (which, who) got this name was, perhaps, a long man.

Test 36

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Torn (to be) a vegetarian since 1980.
2. If you do the washing up I (to cook) dinner.
3. Sorry, I can't talk now. I (to have) breakfast.
4. David usually (to stay) at the office till five o'clock.
5. What's the matter? Why the child (to cry)?
6. Where's your key? - I don't know. I'm afraid I (to lose) it.
7. Bill (to learn) to speak English in his childhood? - Yes, he (to live) with his parents in England for several years.
8. What you (to do) when Ben phoned? - I (to do) my homework.

II. Choose the right article.

1. Peter and Harry have two children,... boy and ... girl. ...boy is seven years old and ... girl is three.
2. Jane is ... very nice person. You must meet her.
3. She went to the theatre last night but... performance wasn't very good.
4. Excuse me. Can you tell me where ... nearest garage is?

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. Please turn (on, off, up) the radio so that the other residents can sleep.
2. Mr. Newman was in Europe (since, for) a long time.
3. Don't stop now. Keep (up, on, at) trying.
4. I'm sorry (at, ever, for) the animals in the cage.
5. They are leaving (to, for, in) Japan on Tuesday.
6. You could not see us (at, over, in) the cinema (in, at, above) four. (In, at for) that time we were shopping in Oxford street.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. Is there (somebody, any, anybody) in the other room?
2. Not (much, a lot, many) people know this little place near London.
3. The book (who, which, whose) is on the table belongs to him.
4. There isn't (nothing, anything, any) interesting to do there.
5. You can meet quite (few, little, a lot of) interesting people at the party.
6. They used to discuss various things with (the other, each other, themselves).

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. you/ building/ seen/ ever/ have/ this/ before?
2. him/ anything/ I/ take/ to/ want/ from/ don't.
3. new/ first/ boy/ the/ notice/ car/ the/ where/ did?
4. the/ secretary/ managing/ with/ not/ was/ his/ satisfied/ director.
5. use/ the/ they/ to/ typewriter/ are/ when/ going?

VI. Circle the right variant.

1. A: How do you like your tea, strong or weak? B: a) It's strong, please.
- b) Both.
- c) Not too strong, please.
2. A: I hope you will excuse me for being late. B: a) Yes, I will.
- b) Yes, you may.
- c) That's all right.
3. A: Thank you very much indeed for your help. B: a) All right.
- b) Never mind.
- c) You are welcome.

4. A: Where do you come from?
 B: a) I come from the University.
 b) I came from the University.
 c) I am from Paris.
5. a) Do you like some more cake?
 b) Would you like some more cake?
 c) Do you love some more cake?

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

It was raining (heavy, heavily) as I was (coming, walking) up the hill, towards the station on a Saturday morning. At this hour (it, there) wasn't much traffic and (it, there) weren't many people (in sight, inside). Just as I was crossing the (way, road) (near, nearly) the top of the mountain hill, a car (came, drove) round the corner. It was travelling very (fast, slow) and the driver was obviously having difficulty in controlling it.

Test 37

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. I usually (not to have) breakfast before I (to go) to work.
2. When the door-bell (to ring) he (to stand) up and (to go) to the door.
3. I am awfully tired. I never (to work) so hard in my life.
4. Are you the boy whose dog (to make) a terrible noise at night? -I'm sorry, but you (to be) mistaken, sir. I never (to have) a dog.
5. If it (not to stop) raining we won't be able to go boating tomorrow.
6. What time the children (to come) out of school, as a rule?

II. Choose the right article.

1. It is ... lovely film. I admire ... actors there.
2. Don't cross,,, railway lines. It's ... dangerous place.
3. I'll take ... cup of tea and ... few sandwiches. I like ... cheese sandwiches.
4. I'm not sure Paul has ever played ... tennis.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. Tom arrived (on, in, at) Sunday morning and stayed (in, at) home the whole day.
2. When the telephone rang (in, by, at) midnight, I wondered who it was.
3. Shall I take you (for, at, to) hospital?
4. I enjoyed the film (at, from) the first moment.
5. He likes keeping his hands (in, at) the pockets.
6. Who are you waiting (of, to, for)?

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. There's (not, no) money in (me, my) purse. I've given all the money to (your, you).
2. Is there (some, any) good news?
3. (Many, much) thanks for (yours, your) helping.
4. Have you got (something, anything) to eat, mum?

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. plays/ he/ when/ wears/ he/ football/ shorts.
2. is/ hard/ strong/ a/ blowing/ is/ wind/ it/ and/ raining.
3. the letter/ don't/ to/ post/ forget/ tomorrow.
4. peaceful/ very/ was/ life/ my grandparents'.
5. don't/ we/ to school/ Sundays/ go/ on.

VI. Circle the right variant.

1. A: Jane has enjoyed the trip. B: a) Neither have I.
 b) So have I.
 c) Neither haven't I.
2. A: Sorry for being late. B: a) Nothing.
 b) That's all right.
 c) It's my pleasure.
3. A: So you didn't contact him. B: a) Yes, I didn't.
 b) No, I didn't.
 c) No, I contacted.
4. A: Shall I help you? B: a) No, you mustn't.
 b) No, you shouldn't.
 c) No, you needn't, thank you.
5. A: Enjoy yourself! B: a) Thank you.
 b) Never mind.

- c) Yes, I do.
 6. A: I'm not feeling well. Bra) Don't you?
 b) Are you?
 c) Aren't you?

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

Dear Jane,

Thank you for your letter which (has arrived, arrived) here yesterday. It's a pity the weather in Scotland was (so, such) bad; we have not had (a good, good) weather here (too, also, either). My mother (says, tells) it is the (worse, worst, most bad) summer she (can remind, can remember). Yesterday, for example (there was, it was) a terrible storm. And while I (had driven, was driving) along the coast road, I was afraid I (will have, would have) an (accident, incident).

Test 38

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. A lot of rain (to fall) last night.
2. It (to cost) two dollars a pound. That's today's price.
3. They (to come) over to the office in a few minutes. Please sit down and wait.
4. Peter will do it if you (to ask) him.
5. You (to hear) that noise downstairs?
6. My wife never (to be) to England. She (to plan) to go there next summer.
7. When he (to come) into the room I was still asleep.

II. Choose the right article.

1. My brother is ... wonderful husband to his wife. 2. I did not know that... snakes could swim. - But it is not... snake, it is ... eel.
3. When the girl heard ... news,... tears came to her eyes and she began to cry.
4. What kind of room would you like? - I would like... double room on second floor.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. He's called Dave (by, of, with) his friends. 2. I live (in, on, at) the south (off, of, in) France.
3. She works (of, for, by) a video company called JCJ.
4. They are American. They're (of, from, in) Los Angeles. Los Angeles is (at, by, in) California.
5. He's married (to, by, with) Kathleen and has three children. His wife is (of, in, from) Belfast in Ireland.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. I will not be able to go out with you this evening. I have (any, some, no) housework to do and besides I have to look after my younger sister.
2. Did Mike say (anything, anyone) to her?
3. If you eat (much, many, lots) sweets you will have (many, much, a lot) trouble with your teeth.
4. (Someone, anyone, everyone) left his scarf on the window sill yesterday, found it.
5. You have done much (less, fewer, more) this time. I'm very much pleased with your work.
6. They all enjoyed (themselves, theirselves, them) at the party.

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. hasn't/ before/ ever/ he/ seen/ man/ this.
2. what/ like/ most/ subject/ of/ you/ all/ did?
3. who/ find/ dictionary/ this/ you/ will/ help/ to?
4. he/ has/ anything/ him/ told/ nobody/ says.
5. too/ 1/ this/ short/ skirt/ think/ that/ is.

VI. Circle the right variant.

1. A: How are you?
B: a) And how are you?
b) Fine, thanks.
c) I'm good, thank you.
2. A: How many children do they have? B: a) There are two.
b) They are two.
c) Two: a boy and a girl.
3. A: Did you enjoy the party? B: a) Yes, it was great fun.
b) Yes, I enjoyed. c) Yes, it was very funny.
4. A: Would you like something to eat? B: a) No, I don't.
b) No, thank you. I've just had my lunch.
c) Not at all, thank you.
5. A: I think everyone must attend the meeting. B: a) I think, too.
b) So must I.

c) I think so too.

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

(Once, one) upon a time (there, it) was a rich king in Baghdad. He was (very, too) famous (because, before, besides) he was wise and kind. (One, once) morning he sent his servant, Abdul, to the market to buy some fruits. As Abdul was walking through the market, he suddenly felt very (cold, coldly). He (knew, learned) that someone was behind him. He turned back and (saw, watched) a tall man (dressed, dressing) in black.

Test 39

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. We first (to meet) in 1986. So we (to know) each other for 8 years.
2. He (not to do) it if he is not paid more.
3. Peter seldom (to tell) the truth. You cannot believe everything he (to say).
4. Anyone (to see) my keys? I can't find them.
5. They (to have) lunch at 2 o'clock yesterday, but normally they (to have) lunch at 12.30.
6. I (to live) in Minsk at the moment but I will have to leave for another place soon.
7. What you (to do) when your mother called you?

II. Choose the right article.

1. ...weather was very warm ... whole week. But at... end of... week it became rather chilly.
- 2.... flowers are always ... good present. 3.... small children must spend ... lot of... time in ...open air.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. The girl came (up, down, out to) the door. 2. I didn't wait long (to, at, for) my friend.
3. The man was quite out (off, from, of) breath.
4. We all listened (for, along, to) the 8 o'clock news.
5. Listen (to, for, about) my advice. You won't regret it.
6. It's been raining (for, since, on) yesterday afternoon.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. We don't go out very (a lot, many, much). There's (anywhere, nowhere, somewhere) to go.
2. Jane is reading too (a little, few, little) for her examination. 3. I like (some, any, no) classical music, but not all.
4. I don't know (nobody, somebody, anybody) who speaks Chinese.
5. It would be (many, much, very) easier to go by car.
6. It was very cheap. It only cost (a little, a few, a lot) pounds.

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. this/ holiday/ our/ summer/ for/ we/ go/ shall/ where?
2. a/ take/ every/ tablet/ hours/ four.
3. have/ people/ many/ how/ the/ accepted/ invitation?
4. travelling/ through/ countries/ were/ we/ three.
5. Mr. Brown/ to/ have/ at/ want/ look/ did/ a/ what?
6. look/ I/ from/ hearing/ forward/ to/ you.

VI. Circle the right variant.

1. A: What would you like to do at the weekend? B: a) I don't like the weekend.
b) I like to do a lot.
c) I'd like to see a football match.
2. A: What's that man? B: a) He's John.
b) Yes, it's a man.
c) He's a teacher.
3. A: Have you ever been to Scotland? B: a) No, never.
b) Not already.
c) No yet.
4. A: Have you got any brown socks? B: a) No, but I've got some blue ones.
b) No, but I've got a blue one.
c) No, but I've got some blues.
5. A: Couldn't you lend me a pencil? B: a) Sorry, I haven't got one.
b) Sorry, I haven't got.
c) Sorry, I haven't got some.
6. a) So a lovely food!
b) What lovely food!
c) Which lovely food!

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

(There, it) is a lot of traffic in the streets of London. (More, most) buses in London are the famous red double-deckers that have two platforms for passengers. Bright-red buses look very (nicely, nice) in the streets of

London. There are also single-deckers. They run from London to the country. In Britain the traffic keeps to the left, and not to the right (like, as) in (another, others, other) countries. (Because, that is why) when English people want to cross the street they must (look, watch, see) first to the right and (then, than) to the left.

Test 40

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. I (to live) in London and I (to work) there, too. I'm a computer engineer.
2. We (not to buy) it if we do not get the money by tomorrow.
3. I (to be) late this morning because I could not find the key. - You always (to be) late.
4. She never (to live) in London but she hopes to go there soon.
5. This company (to produce) these cars since 1978.
6. What she (to sing) in the room when you came in?
7. Biology never (to be) one of my favourite subjects.
8. You (to be angry) with me? - Yes, but why you (to ask) me?

II. Choose the right article.

1. Derek is ... teacher in ... school in ... London.
2. It takes him about half... hour to get to ... office.
3. He often visits his parents on ... Saturday.
4. You can buy ... milk and ... butter in ... shop on ... corner.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. Paul comes (from, of, out) Reading but he doesn't live there now.
2. He lives (at, on, in) the centre (in, of, off) London.
3. Could you lend me your English course-book? -I'm afraid I left it (for, at, over) home.
4. My aunt is proud (at, of, in) her son.
5. Why are you not listening (for, to, with) anybody?

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. They first met 5 years ago and since then they have been writing regularly to (themselves, each other, themselves).
2. Could you lend me (some, any, something) money? -I am afraid I have (any, no, some) money on me.
3. An old friend of (us, our, ours) phoned yesterday and said he would visit (us, our, ours).
4. The more tourists visit our town the (most, more, much) money will be left here.

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. the/ second/ on/ bedrooms/ floor/ are/ the.
2. you/ the/ enjoy/ programme/ did/ TV?
3. like/ very/ parties/ much/ to/ doesn't/ going/ Jane.
4. London/ to/ take/ it/ how/ to/ does/ long/ get?
5. would/ I/ some/ like/ tea/ more.

VI. Circle the right variant.

1. A: Do you speak English? B: a) Yes, I speak.
b) Yes, little bit.
c) Yes, I do.
2. A: She didn't enjoy the concert much. B: a) And I liked it.
b) But I didn't like it.
c) So didn't I enjoy it.
3. A: Come and see us this Saturday. B: a) Yes, I come.
b) Thank you, I will.
c) Yes, I'd like.
4. A: Who's the elder sister, Ann or Betty? B: a) Betty, I suppose.
b) She is Betty, I think.
c) It would be Betty.
5. A: Can I speak to Mike, please? B: a) Here you are.
b) You are welcome.
c) Just a moment, please.

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

Three tourists come on a visit to New York one day. They take a room in a large hotel. The hotel has 25 (storeys, stories, stores) and (there, their) room is on the (top, peak) floor. In the evening the three gentlemen go out for a walk (a long, along) the streets of the city. When they come back the manager (tells, says, speaks) them that the lift is out of (order, place, time). He is (expecting, waiting) some men to repair the lift, but it is going to take (a long, along) time... .

Test 41

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. If you stay a little longer, you (to meet) John here.
2. The dog (to bite) the boy when he entered the garden.
3. We (to tell) him the whole story when he was here last week.
4. They (to speak) only English in class.
5. You (to meet) each other before? - Yes, I (to know) Sally for 8 years already.
6. What she (to do) in the post-office now? - She (to buy) some stamps and envelopes.
7. My father (to drive) a car for many years. He never (to drive) at a high speed.

II. Choose the right article.

1. It was ... excellent holiday.
2. We stayed there for quite ... long time.
3. I had ... single room at the hotel.
4. ... play was not as interesting as I had expected.
5. ... sea was calm last night. We did not see even ... single wave on its surface.
6. It was ... lovely photograph of his baby-sister.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. These books belong (to, for, by) my father.
2. It is not difficult to find a little present (with, to, for) your sister.
3. The train was (at, by, about) the platform.
4. The girl turned (at, by, to) her father.
5. They waited (on, at, for) the station for a long time.
6. We are looking forward (at, on, to) seeing them (from, in, of) our town.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. The children didn't eat (all, any, every) the bread and butter, they left (any, some, no) on the plate.
2. Is that picture on the wall (yours, your)?
3. (Every, all, some) student must know this rule.
4. They said they wanted to do (everything, anything, nothing) by Saturday.
5. These two boys are (all, every, both) good swimmers.
6. They are going to meet (us, ourselves) at the station.

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. doesn't/ like/ hotel/ his/ he.
2. room/ they/ like/ don't/ hotel/ the.
3. like/ do/ this/ you/ coffee?
4. job/ much/ I/ like/ very/ don't/ my.
5. there/ Paul/ that's/ over.

VI. Circle the right variant.

1. A: Hello. Is that Judy?
B: a) Yes, she is speaking.
b) Yes, I am.
c) Yes, speaking.
2. A: I'd like to go sightseeing.
B: a) Is there anything interesting to see?
b) Is there anything of interesting to see?
c) Is there any interesting to see?
3. A: Would you like to go out? B: a) Yes, I'd love to.
b) Yes, I like to.
c) Yes, I love to.
4. A: Are you free on May the 18th? B: a) May the 18th? Yes, I am.
b) No, that's busy.
c) No, I don't.
5. A: See you later then. Bye! B: a) I'll see you too. Bye!
b) Bye! And thanks for everything!
c) Bye-bye! OK!

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

A young man was in love with a beautiful girl. One day she (told, said) to him, "(There, it) is my birthday tomorrow". "Oh," said the young man. "I'll send you fresh roses, one rose for each year of your life". The same evening he went to a florist's. As he (learned, knew, discovered) the girl was twenty-two years old, he paid for twenty-two roses and asked the florist to send them to the girl the (next, nearest) day. When the young man left the shop the florist thought, "This young man is a very good customer. I think that my price was a little (very, too) high, I'll send him ten more roses". (And, but, so) he (did, made) so. The young man never knew why the girl was

(so, such) angry with him (when, while) he came to see her.

Test 42

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. My sister (to talk) somebody on the phone when I (enter) the room.
2. You (to understand) what he (to talk) about?
3. She often (to take) my dictionary but seldom (remember) to bring it back.
4. I (to see) him on Monday, I hope.
5. How long (you know) Barbara? - We first (to meet) in 1986.
6. He (to live) in Spain when he was a child.
7. I (to go) there next week if I (finish) my work.

II. Choose the right article.

1. She is going to visit... India and ... China.
2. They gave Anna ... guitar for Christmas.
3. Caroline plays ... piano really well.
4. Who is ... person who gave me this dictionary?
5. ... accidents are generally caused by people driving too fast.
6. She is going to be ... doctor.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. This beautiful vase is made (from, of, by) glass, isn't it?
2. Are you ready to go? Not yet, but I will be (in, through, over) a few minutes.
3. Don't you remember Jane? She is the girl we met (in, at, along) Oxford Street last week.
4. His flat consisted (from, of, by) two bedrooms, a large bathroom and a small kitchen.
5. The entrance examinations will take place (about, at, in) July.
6. Your boss will be angry (at, about, with) you if you are late for the office again.

IV. Circle the right variant.

1. Do you know how ... spectators watched our match last Saturday?
a) a lot;
b) more;
c) many.
2. My father has always advised me not to believe... who promise too much.
a) people;
b) peoples;
c) a person.
3. Moscow is ... than Minsk.
a) the largest;
b) more large;
c) larger.
4. My new job is much worse than the old one. I work more hours and earn ... money.
a) more;
b) fewer;
c) less.
5. 'An old friend of... phoned us yesterday and said he would visit us.
a) my;
b) our;
c) ours.
6. They first met in 1985 and since then they have been writing regularly to
a) themselves;
b) each other;
c) each another.

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. the/ secretary/ managing/ with/ not/ was/ his/ satisfied/ director.
2. waiting/ three/ still/ for/ the/ the/ psychologist/ were.
3. new/ first/ boy/ the/ notice/ car/ the/ where/ did?
4. use/ the/ they/ to/ typewriter/ are/ when/ going/new?
5. him/ anything/ I take/ to/ want/ from/ don't.
6. you/ entrance/ seen/ ever/ have/ this/ before?

VI. Circle the right variant.

1. A: Did you have a nice holiday? B: a) Yes, I had fine.
b) Yes, I had a cold.

- c) Yes, I did.
- 2. A: a) What did you do?
- b) What do you do?
- c) What do you like?
- 3. B: a) I did go to Cambridge for a week.
- b) I went to Cambridge for a week.
- c) I go to Cambridge for a week.
- 4. A: a) Did you stay at a hotel?
- b) Do you stay at a hotel?
- c) Do you enjoy it?
- 5. B: a) Yes, very much.
- b) Yes, to the Bridge Hotel.
- c) Yes, at the Bridge Hotel.
- 6. A: a) It's a nice.
- b) How nice!
- c) What nice times!

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

Once upon a time there was a girl called little Red Riding Hood (who, which) lived with her mother. Little Red Riding Hood's grandmother had invited her to her cottage, (so, as) one fine day she set off to visit her. The little girl (was, got) ready, said goodbye to her mother (and, but) promi-sed (to be, being) careful. On her arm she carried a small basket with a cake (that, when) mother had baked (special, specially).

Test 43

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1. Can you help me, please? I (to look) for my book.
- 2. I'm an engineer. And what about you? What you (to do)?
- 3. We (to run) out of milk. Can you go and get some from the shop?
- 4. If you (to take) the medicine you will feel better.
- 5. Nancy (to look) like her father.
- 6. Fred (to wake up) late and (to miss) his breakfast on Wednesday.
- 7. Linda (to wait) for the bus when I (to see) her.
- 8. Is that your cousin Doris? She (to change) a lot.

II. Choose the right article.

- 1. This is ... last time I'm ever going to ... cinema with you.
- 2. It was ... beautiful day.... sky was blue and ... sun was shining.
- 3. Do you like ... sugar in your tea?
- 4. He went to ... bed very early that day.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

- 1. The Bradfords brought (with, up, out) four children.
- 2. She takes (in, up, after) her father in appearance.
- 3. Mr. Salter got (down, off, up) the bus too soon and lost the way.
- 4. I have studied English (since, for, through) three years.
- 5. Jane lost her glasses and now she's looking (after, for, at) them.
- 6. Have you ever heard (off, of, from) Jack London?

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

- 1. I see you are making coffee. Could you make me (something, some, little) too?
- 2. We need money for the bus. How (many, much) have we got?
- 3. Never mind! Such things can happen to (no one, anyone, someone).
- 4. You must be in a hurry, I'm afraid. There's not (much, little, many) time left.
- 5. It would be (more, much, many) easier to go by car.
- 6. You should have seen how (many, much, a little) he ate. I couldn't believe it.

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

- 1. correct/ is/ completely/ always/ her/ homework.
- 2. nice person/just/ really/ met/ a/ we/ have.
- 3. tasty/ wasn't/ the/ food/ enough.
- 4. things/ usually/ forget/ never/1.
- 5. quietly/ nobody/ so/ that/ he/ spoke/ could/ him/ hekr.

VI. Circle the right variant.

- 1. A: I was impressed by the performance. B: a) I was too;
- b) So was I;

- c) I was also.
 2. A: Have you got a car? B: a) No, I haven't.
 b) Yes, I get.
 c) I don't.
 3. A: I'm going to help. B: a) You needn't to.
 b) You needn't.
 c) Yes, you need.
 4. A: How are you?
 B: a) How do you do?
 b) I'm a student.
 c) Very well, thanks.
 5. A: You don't like this sort of music, do you? B: a) Yes, I don't.
 b) No, I don't.
 c) No, I do.
 6. A: When did you go out last?
 B: a) I haven't been out for about a month.
 b) I hadn't been out for a month.
 c) I haven't been out last month.

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

Pygmalion was a king of Cyprus and a famous sculptor. One day he took a piece of marble and began (to make, to do) a statue of a young woman. When the statue was (over, finished), it was more beautiful (than, then) any woman in the world. The marble girl seemed to be almost (lively, alive). Pygmalion (watched, looked, saw) at the beautiful statue day after day, and soon he (felt, fell) in love with it. He brought flowers to the statue and often kissed it. Sometimes (it, there) seemed to him that the statue moved and became warm. But he understood that (there, it) was only a marble statue.

Test 44

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. You (to know) the student over there? - Yes, I (to know) him for years. He's Italian, like me. He (to come) from my home town.
 2. What you (to do) here? I thought you left hours ago.
 3. I (to look) out of the window and (to see) that it (to snow) hard.
 4. I (to prefer) food which is not hot.
 5. Professor Keith (to arrive) on Tuesday, but I (not to see) him yet.

II. Choose the right article.

1. I am going to take ... children to the seaside.
 2. ... electrical typewriters are easy to operate.
 3. We had ... lovely holiday. ... weather was wonderful and so was ... food.
 4. She is ... friend of mine. In fact, she's ... best friend I have.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. It was a terrible accident. A bus ran (about, over, on) several people.
 2. Don't take (of, on, off) your coat. It's cold here.
 3. Robert and Paul were brought (up, about, out) by the grandparents.
 4. Where can I take the bus? - You can get (off, on, in) at the corner.
 5. We'll wait (at, to, for) you in front of the library.
 6. It's dangerous for a person to go (with, without) water for a long time

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. I tried to help but there was (much, little, few) I could do.
 2. Where did you learn (so, such) good English?
 3. (Any, anyone, some) student could do this test. It's very easy. 4. I saw him (a few, a little, a lot) weeks ago.
 5. What are we going to do? There isn't (some, none, any) food left.
 6. You are not going (anywhere, nowhere, somewhere) until you finish your dinner.

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. in/ the/ evening/ out/ often/ go/ we.
 2. day/ a/ factory/ 24 hours/ works/ this.
 3. a/ take/ ever/ don't/ you/ break?
 4. before/ crossing/ always/ the road/ carefully/ look.
 5. early/ I/ took/ and/ a taxi/ arrived.
 6. she/ working/ at twelve/ still/ was/ in the library?

VI. Circle the right variant.

1. A: I didn't get a holiday this year. B: a) So did I.
b) Neither did I.
c) I didn't too.
2. A: I'm not keen on dancing. B: a) Don't you?
b) Aren't you?
c) Are you?
3. A: Do you feel like going for a drive?
B: a) Yes, I feel.
b) Yes, I'd love to.
c) Yes, I like.
4. A: May I take the day off tomorrow? B: a) No, you needn't.
b) No, you couldn't.
c) I'm afraid not.
5. A: So you don't think much of the play. B: a) Yes, I don't.
b) No, I do.
c) No, I don't.
6. A: Do you like travelling by train? B: a) Yes, quite sure.
b) Not very much.
c) I'd rather not.

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

English people like animals very much. Pet dogs, cats and birds have a (more, much) better life in Britain (then, than) in any (other, others, another) country. In Britain there are (specially, special) shops that sell food, clothes and (others, other, another) things for dogs. The English (do, make) all they can to (do, make) animals feel well in their home and outside their home (also, too).

Test 45

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. I've got to go to the airport now. My brother (to come) from Portugal today.
2. I'm very tired. I (not to sleep) for three days.
3. She's a dietician. She (to help) people to choose the right food.
4. It will be very helpful if you (to continue) your investigation.
5. Mrs. Kennedy's son (to want) to go to college.
6. When the guests arrived, Mrs. Blake (to cook) dinner.
7. What you (to look) for? - I (to look) for my comb. I (to leave) it on the table yesterday and now it isn't there.
8. You never (to complain) about it before.

II. Choose the right article.

1. Robin Hood is... legendary hero that... children learn about from story books.
2. I wrote to her but... letter never arrived.
3. Let's go to ... cinema this evening. - That's ... good idea. Which cinema shall we go to?
4. Where's Tom? - In ... kitchen.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. We'll have to put (on, over, off) the meeting until next Friday.
2. Mr. Seller got (at, in, off) the bus too soon and lost his way.
3. It was kind (of, from, about) him to send this letter.
4. It's hard to believe the vase was broken (through, by, off) my son.
5. Listen (to, for, about) my advice. You won't regret it.
6. It's been raining (for, since, on) yesterday afternoon.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. It's a stupid idea. Ask (someone, anyone, another) and they will tell you.
2. (Any, some, no) sports are very dangerous.
3. He said very (much, little, a little), practically nothing in fact.
4. He's not well known. (Some, few, a few) have heard of him.
5. Tom lives (anywhere, everywhere, somewhere) near Toronto.
6. I didn't take (any, some) photographs, but Ann took (any, some).

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. for/ is/ hard/ her/ Jane/ studying/ examinations.
2. many/ voted/ people/ for/ not/ him.
3. can/ about/ history/ the/ tell/ what/ you/ this/ of/ me/ town?
4. have/ the/ I/ is/ friend/ she/ best.
5. people/ don't/ meat/ are/ vegetarians/ who/ eat.

6. tell/ where/ the/ you/ can/ me/ garage/ is/ nearest?

VI. Circle the right variant.

1. A: How's the old man? B: a) He's 65.
b) He's much better.
c) Mr. Smith is the old man.
2. A: Do you like black coffee? B: a) No, I don't like.
b) Yes, I like.
c) No, I don't.
3. A: It's Tim here. B: a) Hello, Tim.
b) Yes, of course.
c) Yes, thank you.
4. A: He hasn't got a big family.
B: a) His friend hasn't too.
b) Neither has his friend.
c) Neither hasn't his friend.
5. A: Do you know the time of the next train? B: a) I'm afraid I don't.
b) No, I'm sorry I don't.
c) I'm sorry I can't.
6. A: Would you like some milk? B: a) No, thank you.
b) I am afraid I can't.
c) I am afraid I wouldn't.

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

A: I've got a new job! I'm going (to live, to leave) in London.

B: (Aren't, are) you? Oh, I lived in London five years (before, ago).

A: I like big cities.

B: But why?

A: I was born in a small (country, village). It was too (quiet, quietly). There wasn't much (to do, to make). That's why young people (go, leave) to London.

Test 46

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. She (to work) here for 10 years. She (to start) in 1984.
2. Excuse me, you (to stand) on my foot.
3. Jack is here. He (to arrive) on Thursday. He (to be) here for three days.
4. I (to like) tea but my brother (to prefer) tea to coffee.
5. We (to know) Ted for 5 years. We (to meet) in Paris.
6. The girls (to buy) food at the self-service shop when I ran into them.
7. If Helen (not to be) at home we shall leave a message for her.

II. Choose the right article.

1. Why does ... girl look so frightened?
2. Is there ... vacant room with ... bath at your hotel?
3. ... first three questions are easy.
4. What time is it? - I don't know. I don't have ... watch.
5. We live in ... old house not far from ... city centre.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. My neighbour is having a long conversation (through, in, over) the telephone.
2. Too much coffee is bad (of, after, for) your health.
3. Children are usually fond (up, of, off) eating sweets.
4. The children turned the TV (off, on, out) after watching their favourite show.
5. When did World War I break (out, down, up)?
6. Whom is this book (about, of, over)?

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. There's (anything, nothing, something) like home.
2. Why didn't (any, someone, anyone) tell me about this journey?
3. Tom didn't do (much, little, a little) work for his exams.
4. I can't decide now. I need (a little, a few, any) time to think it over.
5. We expected (a little, a lot, a few) of people, but only (a little, a lot, a few) came.

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. I/ behaved/ am/ very/ afraid/ stupidly/ you.
2. lent / the/ me/ Lora/ very/ money/ unwillingly.

3. today/ library/ time/ does/ the/ what/ close?
4. fond/ children/ eating/ usually/ are/ of/ sweets.
5. Robert/ doing/ nine/ was/ what/ before?
6. threw/ Mr. Brown/ out/ the/ window/ package/ of/ the.

VI. Circle the right variant.

1. A: Where's the nearest post office? B: a) Turn left and then right.
b) It's about 2 kilometres.
c) It opens at nine o'clock.
2. A: Come with me. I'm going to see a new film tomorrow. B: a) Are you?
b) Do you?
c) Will you?
3. A: What do you do? B: a) I'm an engineer.
b) I like chess.
c) I'm from England.
4. A: Could you pass me a glass? B: a) You are welcome.
b) Here you are.
c) I'd like to.
5. A: Did you visit Canada last year? B: a) No, I was there 2 years ago.
b) No, I'd never been there.
c) No, I've been never there.
6. a) Go there at once.
b) Go here at once.
c) Come there at once.

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

When in 1483 Edward died, his (oldest, eldest) son was to become a king. But (till, before, if) it happened the prince was taken with his younger brother to prison and they were never seen again. Richard became king of England. People (told, spoke, said) that he had murdered his young nephews. Shakespeare's play "Richard III" and many history books show Richard as a cruel king, but he lived in cruel times, and many kings (which, who) are not known as cruel (made, did) the same things. (There, it) is the murder of the prince and his brother that (does, makes) people angry. But was it Richard (which, who) murdered them? Nobody knows.

Test 47

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. You won't be slim if you (to eat) too many sweets.
2. Mr. Taylor (to keep) his money in the bank.
3. I (to meet) Constance in my home town a long time ago.
4. Sam (not to drink) alcohol since his car accident.
5. Quick! Take the saucepan off the cooker! The water (to boil).
6. I (to walk) along the road yesterday when I (to meet) an old friend. She (to look) for the post-office.
7. It is cold today. It (to snow). It often (to snow) at this time of the year.

II. Choose the right article.

1. It was ... terrible journey. ... plane was overcrowded.
2. ... Doctors cure ... sick people.
3. I bought... nice pair of... grey socks yesterday.
4. coffee I bought last week is very good but very expensive.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. Why are you looking (on, at, through) that telephone directory? Whose number are you looking (on, over, for)?
2. You're always late! I'm tired of waiting (after, for, about) you.
3. I'll see you (for, at, in) half past four.
4. She sent him a parcel (by, over, through) post.
5. English people are proud (of, for, at) their literature.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. Not (a lot, many, much) people voted for him; he is not popular.
2. There are six small cakes and two large (one, ones, some).
3. Don't eat your dinner so quickly. It's not good for (you, yours).
4. That car isn't (our, us, ours).
5. I went to school but there wasn't (somebody, anybody, everybody) there.
6. Hurry up! We don't have (little, much, a little) time.

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. happened/ to/ last/ what/ their/ night/ house?

2. very/ answered/ the/ rudely/ shop-assistant/ woman/ the.
3. forget/ a/ send/ don't/ me/ post-card/ to.
4. him/ anything/1/ take/ to/ want/ from/ don't.
5. use/ the/ they/ to/ typewriter/ are/ when/ going?
6. were/ Peter/ a/ and/ tea-room/ in/ sitting/ John?

VI. Circle the right variant.

1. A: Have you ever been to the mountains? B: a) Not still.
b) Not yet.
c) No yet.
2. A: What does Shirley look like?
B: a) She's like her sister: tall and pretty.
b) She likes many things.
c) She likes her brother.
3. A: Is Jane in the bedroom? B: a) No, but Pat isn't.
b) No, but Pat is.
c) Yes, and Pat is either.
4. A: It's 11.30, isn't it?
B: a) Yes, it's thirty after eleven, b) Yes, it's thirty to twelve.
c) Yes, it's half past eleven.
5. A: I'd like to see it. B: a) Will you?
b) Do you?
c) Would you?
6. a) Is this your hat there?
b) Is that yours hat there?
c) Is that your hat there?

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

There is one part of the Atlantic Ocean that has a very strange history. (It, there) is near Bermuda. This place has many names, but the (better, best) known name is "Bermuda Triangle". Many ships with more (than, then) 1.000 people disappeared there and nobody was (found, founded). One of the ships was 150 metres long, (other, another) ship disappeared with 309 people on board. What (makes, does) the whole thing even more strange is the fact that no SOS signals (ever, never) came from the ships that disappeared. This fact (did, made) some people think of all sorts of strange explanations. But some people do not believe in the Bermuda Triangle. They think it is a coincidence.

Test 48

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Can't you do it more quietly? You (to make) a terrible noise.
2. A cook is someone who (to prepare) meals.
3. I shall have to go to the shop if Ann (not to buy) anything for dinner.
4. The Stapletons (to be) our neighbours for 7 years.
5. When we (to live) in London I often (to go) to the British Museum.
6. It (to rain). It (to start) to rain an hour ago.
7. Barbara called up when I (to have) breakfast.
8. Where's your key? - I don't know. I'm afraid I (to lose) it.

II. Choose the right article.

1. What time do you normally get... home?
2. There's some cake left. Would you like ... piece? 3.... water in the bottle is dirty.
4. This is ... good meal.... potatoes are wonderful.
5. Who was... first person to walk on ... moon?

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. Mrs. Lowell had (on, over, up) her new dress last night.
2. Please turn (on, off, in) the light before you leave.
3. She's fond (off, of, at) driving a car.
4. They are leaving (in, to, for) Japan next Tuesday.
5. Would you like to spend your holiday (in, at, about) home or (at, in, about) the country?

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. My friends gave me (any, some, none) good advice.
2. The room was completely silent. He could hear (anything, something, nothing) but the beating of his own heart.
3. (Few, little, a lot) people came to meet the foreign guests.
4. Can I borrow your pen? - I'm sorry, it isn't (my, me, mine).

5. What's going to happen? - I don't know. (Somebody, anybody, nobody) knows.
6. I met them long ago, so I don't remember (some, any, none) of them.

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. you/ ever/ to/ parents/ have/ rudely/ your/ spoken?
2. shall/ for/ what/ have/ today/ dinner/ we?
3. you/ much/ making/ stop/ so/ could/ noise?
4. Spain/ in/ always/ he/ dinner/ the/ late/ in/ had/ evening.
5. have/ some/ coffee/ my/ 1/ milk/ can/ in?
6. gives/ birthday/ always/ on/ flowers/ her/ Tom/ some/ her.

VI. Circle the right variant.

1. A: Do you like poetry?
B: a) Well, I am afraid I don't.
b) Well, I'm afraid it's not a good idea.
c) Well, I don't really like them.
2. A: Shall we go out tonight? B: a) Yes, we go.
b) Yes, let's.
c) Yes, you shall.
3. A: What is Tom like?
B: a) He likes a cup of tea.
b) He isn't very talkative.
c) He isn't very well, I'm afraid.
4. A: Have you been in America? B: a) I was.
b) Never.
c) Nowhere.
5. A: Are both Fred and Charles good at English? B: a) Fred's as good than Charles.
b) Fred's more better than Charles.
c) Fred's much better than Charles.
6. A: What's that man? B: a) He's a teacher.
b) It's Bill.
c) He is French.

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

At dinner a beautiful girl (sees, looks, watches) at a young man (sitting, seating) at another table. They smile at (the other, each other). It is the end of the dinner. People get up from their tables. Will he (go, come) up to her? Yes, he is walking to her. Then suddenly when he is (nearly, near) she turns round and walks (soon, quickly) away. This is the beginning of an anti-smoking advertisement in British cinemas. As she walks from the dining room alone the girl runs to us and (says, tells, speaks), "He smells like an old ash-tray". The British Government has a campaign against smoking. In this film they say, "Smoking (makes, does) you unattractive". Most anti-smoking campaigns say, "Stop smoking, it is very (badly, bad) for your health".

Test 49

I. Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Arlene (to play) the piano better than Susan.
2. My brother (to move) to a new flat last year.
3. When the water (to boil), turn off the gas, will you?
4. You (to enjoy) your trip to Moscow? - Very much.
5. Students often (to think) exams (to be) a nuisance.
6. Jane (to recover) yet? - No, she still (to be) in hospital.

II. Choose the right article.

1. When ... boss arrives, we'll ask him his opinion.
2. ... life they lead is different from ours.
3. elephants live longer than ... most animals.
4. Are ... children still asleep?
5. I think I've left... umbrella on ... train.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. She stayed away (at, in, from) school because she was ill.
2. You must write your name (by, in, with) ink. Such are the regulations.
3. (At, in, by) the future people may live (on, in, at) other planets.
4. Don't drop cigarette ashes (to, at, on) the floor.
5. If he goes (in, on, by) car, I'll join him.
6. I sent him (at, for, to) the baker's to buy some bread.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. I remember spending (much, few, many) happy holidays.
2. Who told you about it? - A friend of (my, me, mine).
3. Is there (some, none, any) coffee in the coffee-pot? I'd like (little, few, some).
4. (This, that, these) tennis players get far too (many, plenty, much) money for what they do.
5. If there were (much, many, more) women in politics, the world would be (less, fewer, more) peaceful.

V. Put the words in the right order to make up a sentence.

1. got/ he/ very/ test/ the/ for/ good/ a/ mark.
2. plays/ when/ wears/ he/ football/ he/ shorts.
3. abroad/ for/ you/ going/ are/ holidays/ your?
4. went/ train/ London/ she/ yesterday/ to/ by.
5. your/ take/ may/ because/ umbrella/ it/ rain.
6. apples/ said/ liked/ he/ that/ he.

VI. Circle the right variant.

1. A: I enjoyed the trip. B: a) Neither do we.
b) Neither did we.
c) So did we.
2. A: What do you do?
B: a) I'm fine, thank you.
b) I'm doing well, thank you.
c) I'm a dentist.
3. A: I'm terribly sorry I've said that. B: a) Oh, that's O.K.
b) It's my pleasure.
c) Not at all.
4. A: Would you like an ice? B: a) With pleasure.
- b) Yes, Like, c) Yes, I do.

VII. Circle the appropriate word.

You sound as if your problem is general stress, so let's (look, see) what we can (do, make). First, you don't get enough exercises I (am thinking, think). You must breathe enough fresh air. If you don't, your body won't work (proper, properly). Make (sure, assured) that you get some exercise (each, every) day. The exercise (needn't, need, must) be violent, a good (walk, work) is enough. Do you take (warm, warmly) baths? If you don't, try taking a warm (bus, bath) just before you go to (bed, the bed). Then you should (slip, sleep) better.

Test 50

I Use the correct tense-forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Where is Paul? - I (to send) him to the baker's to buy some bread.
2. When they (to get married)? - Last year. They nearly (to be married) for a year.
3. When we (to have dinner) the telephone (to ring).
4. I'll send you a message if I (to have) a chance.
5. She's the best secretary that ever (to work) here.
6. It still (to rain)?

II. Choose the right article.

1. What... smart jacket! Have you bought it in ... Minsk?
2. ... man she married^ad ... red beard.
3. I'll leave her ... message^to let her know we are going to ... country.
4. Will you open ... window to let in ... fresh air?
5. It's ... pleasure to be at... seaside on ... hot summer day.

III. Circle the suitable preposition.

1. The man fell (of, off, from) the roof and injured himself badly.
2. Let's hope (on, at, for) the best.
3. As soon as you arrive (in, at, on) London, give me a call.
4. It may rain, it often does (at, in, on) this time (in, of) the year.
5. They saw the town (on, at, in) the distance. They knew that they would soon be (-, in, at) home.

IV. Circle the suitable pronoun.

1. I'm sorry, but he's busy. Do you mind waiting for (he, him, his)?
2. How (many, much) does it cost?
3. I'd like (the other, other, another) piece of cake.
4. You'll have to work at English as (many, much) as possible.
5. Today we have (less, fewer) students in the reading-room.
6. Have you brought (some, many, any) good news?

V. Circle the appropriate word.

It (happened, was happened) on a beach. A middle-aged man was (lying, laying) on (a, the) sand. Along came a six- (year, years)-old kiddy (who, which) began to pour (the, -) sand down the (stranger's, strangers') ear.

The man sat up with an oath. "What goes on?" he (cried, was crying). "What's the idea (in, of, at) pouring sand down (my, mine, me) ear?"

The kid (looked, was looking) (a bit, the bit) worried.

"I am sorry", he apologized, "I thought you were fast (asleep, sleepy)!"

VI. Circle the right variant

1. A: How much is it? B: a) It's my pleasure.

b) Don't worry.

c) 20 pounds.

2. A: Did you enjoy your stay there? B: a) Never mind.

b) Yes, very much.

c) Me too.

3. A: Would you like to join us? B: a) I shall.

b) Sure.

c) Not at all.

4. A: Is it far from here? B: a) As far as I know.

b) It depends.

c) Don't mention it.

PART II Reading Comprehension Tests

TEXT1

A day in the life of Peter Maxwell

Peter Maxwell is unemployed. He is 24.

"I usually get up at about eight o'clock. Then I have breakfast -coffee or tea, and some toast. After this I go down to the library and read the paper. There are a lot of us at the library. We never say we're unemployed but we know. I look at all the possible jobs in the papers (this takes about a minute!), I read the sports and the arts pages, and soon it's time for lunch so I go off down to the shops for bread, milk, fresh vegetables and 25 pence worth of cheese. I like shopping, and I like cooking now, too. On the way back from the shops I buy a local paper and look at the job advertisements over lunch (soup and bread and butter).

After "lunch" on Mondays and Wednesdays I go to a carpentry class. These classes are free for unemployed people. It's important to do a lot of things when you're unemployed. You need a routine for the day. On the other days of the week I go for walks if the weather's all right, or I read. At about six o'clock I start preparing the Big Meal of the day. I take a lot of time over this. It's usually vegetables and cheese, or sometimes spaghetti bolognaise. After supper my wife and I read, or play chess. Every Friday we go to a pub, or to the cinema. I don't watch TV much. Usually at 10.30 we turn off the heater and go to bed".

Test1

Read the text carefully and then do the exercises that follow.

Exercise I. Mark the statements below as "true" or "false".

1. The unemployed like to talk about their job problems in the library.

2. It takes Peter a lot of time to look through the job advertisements in the papers.

3. At lunch time Peter goes to the shops for some food but he never cooks himself.

4. Unemployed people have to pay a small sum of money for their carpentry classes.

5. Peter has nothing to do during the day.

6. It doesn't take Peter long to prepare the Big Meal of the day.

7. Usually, Peter goes to a pub or to a cinema on Friday but sometimes he watches TV.

Exercise II. Write questions for these answers.

1. At eight o'clock. (*What time ... ?*)

2. Coffee or tea, and toast. (*What... ?*)

3. Because he wants to read the papers. (*Why...?*)

4. The job advertisements, the sports and arts pages. (*What parts ...?*)

5. Peter does. (*Who...?*)

6. No, he doesn't watch TV much. (*Disjunctive*)

7. He works at the job advertisements in the local paper. (*Alternative*)

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

1. at about 8 o'clock.

a) в 8 часов.

b) около 8 часов.

c) после 8 часов.

2. 25 рупии worth of cheese.
 - a) сыра на 25 пенсов.
 - b) сыра по 25 пенсов.
 - c) хорошего сыра за 25 пенсов.
3. on the way back from the shops.
 - a) спиной к магазину.
 - b) по пути назад из магазина.
 - c) по дороге из магазина.
4. These classes are free for unemployed people.
 - a) Безработные посещают эти занятия, потому что свободны.
 - b) Эти занятия бесплатны для безработных.
 - c) Эти классы свободны для безработных.
5. I take a lot of time over this.
 - a) После этого у меня остается много времени.
 - b) Я трачу на это много времени.
 - c) Я освобождаю для этого много времени.
6. At 10.30 we turn off the heater and go to bed.
 - a) В 10.30 мы включаем обогреватель и идем спать.
 - b) В 10.30 мы переключаем обогреватель и идем спать.
 - c) В 10.30 мы выключаем обогреватель и ложимся спать.

TEXT 2

Tom Harrison is a young engineer. Here is his story.

Six years ago, when I was a student, I was short of money. So once a week I used to go home to see my parents and get a decent meal. Although I had a good relation with my mother, I never got on well with my father. I could never live up to his high expectations of me.

One day I did a terrible thing. I stole some money from him. I first started off by asking him if he could lend me ten pounds. He refused saying he had already given me enough and it was time I became more responsible with money. You know what it is like to be a student. I'd run out of money and wanted to take a girl out. When he refused, I accused him of being mean and we had a terrible row. He left the house and I was so angry that I stole a few pounds from his wallet.

When he found out that the money was gone, he understood who had taken it and banned me from the house. Since then I have returned but he has never really forgiven me and still looks down on me for what I did.

My mother is very upset and I really have to work towards creating a happy relationship with my father for her and our sakes. Half of me wants to say "Sorry, Dad" while the other half still thinks he is ridiculous for having kept his attitude up for so long. How can I bridge our endless misunderstanding?

Test 2

Read the text carefully and then do the exercises that follow.

Exercise I. Mark the statements below as "true" or "false".

1. Once a week Tom used to go home to see his parents and get a decent meal.
2. One day Tom asked his father if he could lend him twenty pounds.
3. His father refused to give him any money as he was short of money himself.
4. Tom stole some money from his father's desk because he wanted to take his girl out.
5. Tom's father never understood who had taken the money.
6. Tom hasn't been at home since he quarreled with his father.
7. Tom has to work towards creating a happy relationship with his father for his own and for his mother's sake.

Exercise II. Write questions for these answers.

1. No, Tom never got on well with his father. (*General*)
2. He asked his father to lend him some money. (*Alternative*)
3. Because he had already given him enough. (*Why...?*)
4. Tom ran out of money. (*Who ...?*)
5. From his father's wallet. (*Where ...?*)
6. No, he has never really forgiven Tom. (*Disjunctive*)

1. Yes, she is very upset. (*General*)

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

1. I never got on well with my father.
 - a) Я никогда не понимал своего отца.
 - b) Я никогда не любил своего отца.
 - c) Я никогда не ладил со своим отцом.
2. I'd run out of money.
 - a) Я потерял деньги.
 - b) У меня заняли деньги.

- c) У меня кончились деньги.
3. You know what it is like to be a student.
- a) Вы знаете, каково быть студентом.
- b) Вы знаете, на кого похож студент.
- c) Вы знаете, что нравится студентам.
4. I accused him of being mean and we had a terrible row.
- a) Я сказал о том, что он жадина, и у нас был страшный крик.
- b) Я обвинил его в мелочности, и между нами произошла ужасная ссора.
- c) Я обвинил его в подлости, и между нами произошла размолвка.
5. When he found out that the money was gone.
- a) Когда он узнал, что деньги ушли.
- b) Когда он обнаружил, что деньги уходят.
- c) Когда он обнаружил, что деньги исчезли.
6. He still looks down on me.
- a) Он все еще презирает меня.
- b) Он все еще смотрит на меня свысока.
- c) Он все еще не замечает меня.

TEXT3

David is a student. Here is his story.

A funny thing happened to me last Friday. I went to London to do some shopping. I wanted to get some Christmas presents, and I needed to find some books for my course at college (you see, I'm a student). I caught an early train to London, so by early afternoon I'd bought everything that I wanted. When I got to the station I found out that my train had just gone. I had to wait an hour before the next one. I bought an evening newspaper and wandered over to the station buffet. At that time of the day it's nearly empty, so I bought a coffee and a packet of biscuits. There were plenty of empty tables and I found one near the window. I sat down and began doing the crossword. I always enjoy doing crossword puzzles.

After a few minutes a man sat down opposite me. There was nothing special about him, except that he was very tall. In fact he looked like a typical city businessman. I didn't say anything and carried on with my crossword. Suddenly he reached across the table, opened my packet of biscuits, took one and popped it into his mouth. I couldn't believe my eyes! I was too shocked to say anything. Anyway, I didn't want to make a fuss, so I decided to ignore it. I just took a biscuit myself and went back to my crossword. After a couple of minutes, I casually put out my hand, took the last biscuit and glanced at the man. He was staring at me furiously. Then he stood up and hurried out of the buffet. I felt very relieved and decided to wait two or three minutes before going myself. I finished my coffee, folded the newspaper and stood up. And there, on the table, where my newspaper had been, was my packet of biscuits.

Test3

Read the text carefully and then do the exercises that follow.

Exercise I. Mark the statements below as "true" or "false".

1. David bought everything he wanted in the afternoon.
2. He had to wait for an early train to London.
3. That time of the day was not busy for the station buffet.
4. David found a table in the centre of the buffet.
5. David put his newspaper on the packet of biscuits.
6. The man took a biscuit out of David's packet and popped it into his mouth.
7. When David saw the man take a biscuit, he was too shocked to say anything.
8. The man hurried out of the buffet without saying a word.

Exercise II. Write questions for these answers.

1. Last Friday. (*When...?*)
2. Some Christmas presents. (*What...?*)
3. Because he had to wait before the next train. (*Why...?*)
4. He bought an evening newspaper. (*Alternative*)
5. A man sat down opposite David. (*Who ...?*)
6. Yes, he looked like a typical city businessman. (*Disjunctive*)
7. Yes, he felt relieved after the man had left. (*General*)

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

1. I began doing the crossword.
 - a) Я начал составлять кроссворд.
 - b) Я начал решать кроссворд.
 - c) Я начал рассматривать кроссворд.
2. There was nothing special about him.

- a) он не делал ничего особенного.
- b) У него не было ничего особенного.
- c) В нем не было ничего особенного.
- 3. Suddenly he reached across the table.
- a) Неожиданно он протянул руку над столом.
- b) Неожиданно он наклонился над столом.
- c) Неожиданно он пересел на противоположную сторону. 4. I was too shocked to say anything.
- a) Я был также возмущен и ничего не сказал.
- b) Я был слишком возмущен, чтобы что-либо сказать.
- c) Я был возмущен, хотя так ничего и не сказал. 5. He was staring at me furiously.
- a) он смотрел на меня с негодованием.
- b) Он всматривался в меня с любопытством.
- c) Он смотрел на меня с недоумением. 6. I felt very relieved.
- a) Я чувствовал удовлетворение.
- b) Я почувствовал облегчение.
- c) Я почувствовал себя уверенным.

TEXT 4

Lucy is a housewife. Here is her story.

It was a very quiet, sunny and very sleepy Sunday afternoon and I was sitting out in the garden reading the Sunday newspapers, not expecting anyone at all. The children were out playing and I thought I'd have a couple of hours of peace and quiet. Suddenly I heard a large vehicle arriving at the end of the garden and then I heard a loud knocking at the door in front of the house. I went out and saw about twelve elderly ladies wearing their Sunday best clothes, hats and white cardigans and carrying their handbags, looking very happy and very friendly. They said, "Well, we are sorry, we hope we are not late, but we couldn't find the house very easily." And then one of them said very helpfully, "Well, your husband was very kind in inviting us to tea." So I thought, "Good gracious, my husband must have gone mad or forgotten to tell me". So I asked them into the house, and they started to take off their coats. They sat down and started chatting quite happily. They asked me about my children, and I did have children, and they talked about how beautiful the village was, and it was indeed beautiful. Then my husband appeared, but they didn't speak to him. I thought this was surprising because they said they'd been invited by him. And he looked a bit shocked to see them all sitting there. And then we quickly discovered that it was the wrong husband and the wrong house and they were in fact expected at a house on the other side of the village.

Test 4

Read the text carefully and then do the exercises that follow.

Exercise I. Mark the statements below as "true" or "false".

1. Lucy's children were out playing and she hoped she'd have an hour or two of rest in the quiet of the house.
2. Lucy counted the ladies to know exactly how many there were.
3. The ladies were all dressed in cardigans of the same colour.
4. Lucy didn't ask the ladies into the house before one of the lady's helpful remark.
5. The ladies asked Lucy about her children and said how beautiful the village was.
6. Lucy's husband didn't speak to the ladies because he didn't know any of them.
7. Lucy's husband looked pleased when he saw the ladies sitting in his house.

Exercise II. Write questions for these answers.

1. She was reading the Sunday newspapers. (*What...?*)
2. No, she wasn't expecting anyone at all. (*Disjunctive*)
3. They came in a large vehicle. (*How ...?*)
4. About twelve. (*How many ... ?*)
5. They were wearing their Sunday best clothes. (*What...?*)
6. No, they didn't speak to him. (*General*)
1. He looked shocked to see the ladies. (*Alternative*)

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

1. My husband must have forgotten to tell me.
- a) Мой муж забыл рассказать мне об этом.
- b) Мой муж не должен был этого забыть.
- c) Мой муж, должно быть, забыл мне сказать. 2. I asked them into the house.
- a) Я пригласила их в дом.
- b) Я пригласила их в гости.
3. The village was indeed beautiful.
- a) Деревня действительно была красивой.
- b) Деревня была фактически красивой.
- c) Деревня была достаточно красивой.

4. He looked a bit shocked to see them.
 - a) Он был несколько шокирован, увидев их.
 - b) Они были удивлены, увидев его.
 - c) Он был слишком озабочен, чтобы видеть их.
5. It was the wrong house.
 - a) Это был плохой дом.
 - b) Это был не тот дом.
 - c) Это был настоящий дом.
6. They were in fact expected at a house on the other side of the village.
 - a) Фактически рассчитывали быть в доме на другом конце деревни.
 - b) На самом деле они ожидали в доме на другом конце деревни.
 - c) На самом деле их ждали в доме на другом конце деревни.

TEXT5

A lot of people are familiar with the story of a brave dog that faithfully defended his master's baby son, but which was then killed through misunderstanding. However, only a few people know that the story is really a pack of lies. Let me explain.

About a hundred or so years ago there was a hotel owner in Wales who was fed up with business being so bad. His hotel was stuck in the middle of nowhere and hardly anyone came to stay. Then, one day, he had a bright idea. A famous prince called Llewellyn had lived in the area during the Middle Ages and he had been fond of dogs. This is highly probable as hunting was extremely popular at that time. So what he did was to invent the story of a brave and faithful dog and how he had been killed by his ungrateful master. Of course, people would be far more likely to believe the story if there was something they could see. Accordingly, one day, the hotel keeper went to the top of a high hill and built a sort of monument from the stones he found lying around. The "legend" soon caught up and developed a life of its own. People came from afar and wide to see the spot where the hound was buried. So, business became very good for the hotel owner.

Test5

Read the text carefully and then do the exercises that follow.

Exercise I. Mark the statements below as "true" or "false".

1. Only a few people know that the story of a brave dog is true.
2. Hardly anyone came to stay at the hotel, because it was at the top of a very high hill.
3. Hunting was very popular in the Middle Ages.
4. People would be far more likely to believe the story if there was something they could see.
5. The hotel owner built a sort of monument at the bottom of a high hill.
6. People came from afar and wide to have a look at Prince Llewellyn's hotel.
7. The legend became well-known all over the country.

Exercise II. Write questions for these answers.

1. The brave dog defended his master's baby son. (*Who(m) ...?*)
2. About a hundred or so years ago. (*When ...?*)
3. No, hardly anyone came to stay. (*General*)
4. Yes, business was very bad for the hotel owner. (*Disjunctive*)
5. A famous Prince called Llewellyn lived in the area during the Middle Ages. (*Who...?*)
6. At the top of a high hill. (*Where ...?*)
7. He built a monument from stones. (*Alternative*)

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

1. The dog was killed through misunderstanding.
 - a) Собака была убита преднамеренно.
 - b) Собаку убило пренебрежение.
 - c) Собака была убита по недоразумению.
2. The hotel owner was fed up with business being so bad.
 - a) Владельцу гостиницы надоело, что его дела были так плохи.
 - b) Владелец гостиницы был сыт по горло заботами бизнеса.
 - c) Владелец гостиницы был пресыщен бизнесом и перестал им интересоваться.
3. Hardly anyone came to stay in the hotel.
 - a) Почти любой мог остановиться в гостинице.
 - b) Изредка кто-нибудь останавливался в гостинице.
 - c) Почти никто не останавливался в гостинице.
4. Highly probable.
 - a) очень высоко.
 - b) весьма вероятно.
 - c) очень проблематично.

5. People would be far more likely to believe the story, if there was something they could see.

a) Люди гораздо скорее поверили бы в легенду, если бы там было то, что они могли где-то увидеть.

b) Людям понравилась легенда, но они хотели бы что-нибудь увидеть.

c) Люди гораздо легче поверили бы в легенду, если бы они могли что-то увидеть.

6. To build a sort of monument.

a) построить что-то вроде памятника.

b) построить определенный вид памятника.

c) построить образец памятника.

TEXT 6

Here on Skye...

Here on Skye I do more than deliver letters and parcels. There aren't any buses or trains in this part of the island, so the post office also runs a passenger service. The bus which I drive has eleven seats so people from the farms and villages can get into Broadford for shopping or for work.

I live in Elgol, a small village on the south-west coast of the island. I leave Elgol post office every morning at 8 a.m. and drive my bus 24 km. to Broadford. I stop for passengers and empty the five post boxes along the road.

I also pickup the school children that live along my route and take them to the school in Broadford. There's a school for young children in Elgol, but the older children have to travel into the town.

Sometimes it takes me about three hours to finish my round. I take shopping to some of the elderly people who can't always get to Broadford; I deliver the milk and newspapers six days a week. I shouldn't deliver animals, but I sometimes take a puppy or a rabbit as a passenger. The Post Office charges people, of course, for all these extra services. It's 70p to travel from Elgol to Broadford and it costs 10p to deliver a pint of milk.

People often ask me how I like living here on Skye, especially since I come from the city. Well, it's difficult to explain, but here I feel part of the community; it's good to know that you are helping people. I'd hate to live in the city again.

Test 6

Read the text carefully and then do the exercises that follow.

Exercise I. Mark the statements below as "true" or "false".

1. The narrator picks up the young children that live along his route.

2. It takes the driver 3 hours to get from Elgol to Broadford.

3. The narrator likes living on Skye because he comes from the city.

4. Skye is an island.

5. The narrator takes people to Broadford for shopping or for work.

6. There is no passenger service on Skye.

7. He leaves Broadford post office every morning at 8 a. m.

Exercise II. Write questions for these answers.

1. There aren't any buses or trains on this part of the island. (*General*)

2. The post office also runs a passenger service. (*What else ...?*)

3. The bus which I drive has 11 seats. (*How many... ?*)

4. I stop for passengers and empty the five post boxes along the road. (*What...?*)

5. There is a school for young children in Elgol. (*Alternative*)

6. Sometimes it takes me about three hours to finish my round. (*How long...?*)

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

1. drive my bus 24 km to Broadford.

a) еду в Бродфорд со скоростью 24 км/час.

b) еду 24 км до Бродфорда.

c) сажусь в свой автобус на 24 км до Бродфорда.

2. empty the five post boxes along the road.

a) проезжаю мимо 5 почтовых ящиков.

b) забираю почту из 5 почтовых ящиков.

c) забираю 5-часовую почту из ящиков по дороге. 3. I take shopping to some of the elderly people.

a) Я вожу некоторых пожилых людей в магазины.

b) Я доставляю покупку некоторым пожилым людям.

c) Я делаю покупки для некоторых пожилых людей.

4. The post office charges people, of course, for all those extra services.

a) Почта, конечно, благодарит людей, которые оказывают эти дополнительные услуги.

b) Почта, конечно, берет плату у людей за эти дополнительные услуги.

c) Почта, конечно, платит людям, которые оказывают эти дополнительные услуги.

5. ... especially since I come from the city.

a) специально потому, что я из города.

b) особенно с тех пор, как я приехал из города.

- с) особенно потому, что я горожанин.
 6.1 feel part of the community.
 а) Я связан с частью общины.
 б) Я ощущаю себя членом общины.
 с) Я принимаю участие в жизни общины.

TEXT 7

Mr.Alex Fraser lived his entire life in a small town in the North of England.

He never left the house where he had been born, never married, never went on holiday and had no friends. He worked in a local factory for over forty years but even the people who had worked with him for years knew very little about him. He wore the same old clothes for years, and though he stopped regularly at the local store he bought only the most basic foodstuffs, never changing his purchases from one week to the next.

So when he died last month neighbours and local people were astonished to learn that Mr.Fraser was not just a rich man, he was in fact a millionaire.

He had no bank account, no money invested anywhere, but in the various drawers, cupboards and boxes in the house there were hundreds and thousands of banknotes and coins. It took police over two weeks to clear the house and the bank clerks took just as long to count all the money.

"We had absolutely no idea that he had been hiding his money over the years", one of the neighbours said. "In fact we used to feel sorry for him, we thought he was a poor old man unable to afford anything better for himself."

Test7

Read the text carefully and then do the exercises that follow.

Exercise I. Mark the statements below as "true" or "false".

1. Mr.Alex Fraser was a sociable man.
2. Mr.Alex Fraser rarely changed his clothes.
3. Mr.Fraser couldn't afford buying clothes.
4. He was a rich man.
5. His drawers and boxes were packed with banknotes.
6. Nobody knew he was a millionaire.
7. The neighbours felt sorry for him.

Exercise II. Write questions for these answers.

1. In a small town in the North of England. (*Where ...?*)
2. No, he never left the house. (*General*)
3. He worked in a local factory for over 40 years. (*For how long...?*)
4. No, he didn't wear the same old clothes for years. (*Disfuntive*)
5. At the local store he bought only the most basic foodstuffs.
6. He had no bank account. (*Alternative*)
7. It took police over two weeks to clear the house. (*How long...?*)

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

1. He worked in a local factory.
 а) Он работал на маленькой фабрике.
 б) Он работал на местной фабрике.
 с) Он работал на локальной фабрике.
2. He wore the same old clothes.
 а) Он носил одну и ту же старую одежду.
 б) Он был в той же старой одежде.
 с) Он ходил в старой одежде.
3. Never changing his purchases from one week to the next.
 а) Никогда не изменяя свои покупки каждую неделю.
 б) Покупая одни и те же продукты каждую неделю.
 с) Никогда не изменяя своим привычкам покупать продукты каждую неделю.
4. He was not just a rich man.
 а) Он был только не богат.
 б) Он был не просто богатым человеком.
 с) Он не был по праву богатым человеком.
5. ... local people were astonished to learn.
 а) Местные жители были ошеломлены, узнав.
 б) Местным жителям пришлось узнать.
 с) Местные жители неожиданно узнали.
6. The bank clerks took just as long to count all the money.
 а) Банковские клерки взяли посчитать большую сумму денег.
 б) У банковских служащих ушло ровно столько же времени, чтобы посчитать все деньги.

с) Банковские служащие забрали все деньги, чтобы посчитать.

TEXT8

The classrooms were dull. They smelt of sand, disinfectant, and chalky blackboard dusters. There was a sour chill in the cloakrooms. The walls of some of the classrooms were made of varnished partitions through which you could hear the class next door slodging through the alphabet or the Lord's Prayer or "Thirty Days hath September". On the walls hung religious pictures, maps of the Empire, photographs from Child Education, a large calendar, and the alphabet. On the window-sills were bulb vases of dark green glass, and a saucer or two with carrot tops growing in them. There was nothing of the gaiety and freedom and liveliness of an infant's class today, but I think the class as a whole was a happy one for we liked our jolly teacher, though I don't believe she taught us very much. I learned to write, painfully gripping the thin ribbed shank of a new school pen, by copying out dozens of times set phrases like "Virtue is its Own Reward". Those capital Rs were a trial. I remember the funny little exercise books we had to do our writing in, with two very widely-spaced lines to every small page: it was the devil of a job to hold it down when your steel nib was pressing and pricking the paper. The teacher would walk round, her fat arms comfortably folded over her bust, and tell us to make all our letters slope the same way. This was something I could never do, and it always amazed me when she extended my down and up strokes with her blue pencil, to see how far from parallel they were. I thought she went out of her way to make my handwriting look worse than it really was.

TestS

Read the text carefully and do the exercises that follow.

Exercise I. Mark the statements below as "true" or "false".

1. The classrooms looked inviting.
2. There were a few landscape paintings on the walls.
3. There were some flower-pots on the window-sills.
4. The class didn't look at all like an infant's class today.
5. The children of the class were quite happy.
6. The teacher was thin and shy with a very soft voice.
7. The teacher corrected the boy's handwriting by extending his strokes with her red pencil.
8. The boy didn't believe his handwriting was as bad as his teacher made it look.

Exercise II. Write questions for these answers.

1. The classrooms were dull. (*Alternative*)
2. The walls of some of the classrooms were made of varnished partitions. (*What...?*)
3. The boy learned to write by copying out dozens of times set phrases like "Virtue is its own Reward". (*How... ?*)
4. The boy remembers the funny little exercise books they had to do their writing in. (*What... ?*)
5. The class as a whole was a happy one. (*Disjunctive*)
6. No, this was something the boy could never do. (*General*) 1. Those capital Rs were a trial. (*What... ?*)

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

1. ... for we liked our jolly teacher.
a) и мы любили нашу добрую учительницу.
b) потому что мы любили свою веселую учительницу.
c) и поэтому нам нравилась наша веселая учительница.
2. Those capital Rs were a trial.
a) эти заглавные Р были испытанием.
b) эти заглавные Р были попыткой.
c) эти большие буквы Р были проверкой.
3. ... painfully gripping the thin ribbed shank of a new school pen.
a) схватив тонкий край новой ручки.
b) болезненно хватаясь за тонкий край новой ручки.
c) до боли в руке сжимая тонкий край новой школьной ручки.
4. the teacher would walk round.
a) учительница расхаживала кругом.
b) учительница, бывало, ходила по кругу.
c) учительница обычно ходила по классу.
5. I thought she went out of her way to make my handwriting...
a) Я считал, что она выходила из себя, делая мой почерк...
b) Я думал, что она не очень старалась, чтобы сделать мой почерк...
c) Я считал, что она старалась изо всех сил сделать мой почерк ...

TEXT 9

My father always encouraged us to read. We had a lot of books at home and I was very lucky to grow up in such a house of books. Of course, as a teenager I always felt that when my father advised you to do something you should resist as much as possible, so, when my father used to tell me to read the English classics I resisted. It was only when I reached my late teens that I started to read them and I began to think that they were good. I went to my first

dance when I was 17. I thought that I looked so gorgeous that I could hardly keep my eyes off myself. I wore a blue dress that my cousin had lent me, with a big blue velvet band set down the middle of the dress to let it out. I wore earrings which had made sores in my ears when I was "rehearsing" for the dance, so I had put sticking plaster on my ears and painted it blue to match the dress. I must have looked absolutely horrific. Nobody - not one single person - danced with me that night. That was a black time. There weren't many dark passages in my childhood but that most definitely was one.

Test 9

Read the text carefully and do the exercises that follow.

Exercise I. Mark the statements below as "true" or "false".

1. My father made me read all the books we had at home.
2. I took an interest in serious literature when I was about 17 or so.
3. I had never been to a dance before I was 17.
4. I didn't care about my looks when I was 17.
5. The dress I wore at the dance was not mine.
6. I had put sticking plaster on my ears to match my dress.
7. The dance took place on a very dark night and nobody saw the colour of my dress.
8. The dance was the only bad memory of my childhood.

Exercise II. Write questions for these answers.

1. He always encouraged us to read. (*What... ?*)
2. Only when the girl reached her late teens. (*When ... ?*)
3. The girl began to think that they were good. (*Alternative*)
4. When she was 17. (*When ... ?*)
5. The girl wore a blue dress that her cousin had lent her. (*What... ?*)
6. Nobody danced with her that night. (*General*)
1. That was a black time. (*What kind... ?*)

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

1. I could hardly keep my eyes off myself.
 - a) я едва смогла взглянуть на себя.
 - b) мне было трудно не смотреть на себя.
 - c) я не могла оторвать от себя глаз.
2. not one single person.
 - a) ни один-единственный человек.
 - b) ни один неженатый человек.
 - c) ни один человек отдельно.
3. I wore a blue dress.
 - a) я носила голубое платье.
 - b) на мне было голубое платье.
 - c) меня одели в голубой наряд.
- 4.... so I had put sticking plaster.
 - a) поэтому я наклеила пластырь.
 - b) итак, я наклеила пластырь.
 - c) затем я приложила клейкий пластырь.
5. It was only when I reached my late teens.
 - a) это было только, когда я достигла поздних лет.
 - b) только, когда мне было уже ближе к двадцати.
 - c) только, когда я уже достигла поздней юности.

TEXT 10

In class I was very slow, untidy and silent. I trembled with apprehension nearly all the time. Sums were a mystery to me: I just couldn't add or multiply. The squared paper on which we did sums still makes me unhappy whenever I use it. Reading lessons were a little better, because I didn't mind books. When I first started school, I was able to read fairly well, but there were occasional words that baffled me and held me up. After a few weeks of patient struggling, a dam seemed to burst inside my head: I heard myself reading big words aloud, without much hesitation, and soon I found I could read fluently. The last word to puzzle me was "laugh". I remember poring over this odd word in my reader. The sentence ran: "And so the princess began to laugh and laugh and laugh." What could it be that the princess had begun to do? I was reading aloud, the class listening hard to catch my words, for I had a very soft voice. I came to the first "laugh", got my tongue round the "l", voiced the "a" and - it was like a miracle! - the "t" sound followed as if instinctively. "Laugh!" I said, very slowly. As the other two "laughs" came with increasing confidence I really felt like laughing myself, for the first time since I had started school.

Test 10

Read the text carefully and do the exercises that follow.

Exercise I. Mark the statements below as "true" or "false".

1. In class the boy was lively and confident.
2. Sums were very difficult to him.
3. They did sums on special paper.
4. Reading lessons were less difficult
5. He learned to read after a few months at school.
6. It was not easy for the class to understand what the boy was reading about.
7. The boy laughed when he had read the word finally.

Exercise II. Write questions for these answers.

1. The boy trembled with apprehension nearly all the time. (*What... ?*)
2. The boy just couldn't add or multiply. (*Why ... ?*)
3. Reading lessons were a little better. (*Alternative*)
4. Soon the boy found he could read fluently. (*What... ?*)
5. The last word to puzzle him was "laugh". (*Which ... ?*)
6. The boy was reading aloud. (*What... ?*)
7. "And so the princess began to laugh and laugh and laugh" (*What sentence ... ?*)
8. Yes, the boy really felt like laughing himself. (*General or Disjunctive*)

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

1. Sums were a mystery to me.
a) Примеры казались мне таинственными.
b) Задачи были для меня загадкой.
c) Суммы были неизвестны мне. 2. I didn't mind books.
a) Я не любил книг.
b) Я любил книги.
c) Я не обращал внимания на книги.
3. We did sums.
a) Мы решали (делали) примеры и задачи.
b) Мы составляли примеры и задачи.
c) Мы выбирали нужные ответы.
4. for I had a very soft voice.
a) из-за того, что у меня был очень мягкий голос.
b) так как у меня был очень тихий голос
c) чтобы у меня был очень ясный голос
5. the sentence ran:
a) в предложении было написано:
b) предложение промелькнуло:
c) предложение означало:

TEXT 11

My room is on the top of a four-storey building. The building isn't particularly beautiful, nor is the room, but it has a very beautiful view. It's on the top, and because it's quite high up I can see almost all of Athens.

Immediately opposite the room I can see a church, which is very nice - which can also be very annoying, because every Sunday morning they put loudspeakers in the yard of the church and you can hear the whole service whether you want to or not.

Beyond the church I can see the sea and the harbour. On the other side I can see the Acropolis and Lekavitos, which is a mountain in Athens with a church on the top as well.

It's very nice at night, because the whole city's lit up, and it looks beautiful. You can see the different colours of the lights and you can see the cars forming colours in the streets as they drive by, forming colours with their lights I mean.

Sometimes it's not so nice, though, especially early in the morning when there's a lot of smog over the city, and you wake up to a smog cloud that covers everything. The change is awful, because on a clear day the view is so marvellous and so beautiful, and the colours are so bright. But on a day that's polluted with the smog you can't even breathe.

Test 11

Read the text carefully and do the exercises that follow.

Exercise I. Mark the statements below as "true" or "false".

1. Neither the room, nor the building are very beautiful.
2. The view from the room is very beautiful because the building is high.
3. The building is in a city in Italy.

4. There is a church right opposite the room.
5. You can't avoid hearing the service because they put loudspeakers in the yard of the church.
6. You can see two churches from the window of the room.
7. At night the city is lit by lights of different colours.
8. Sometimes there's a lot of smog over the city.

Exercise II. Write questions for these answers.

1. It's on the top floor of a four-storey building. (*Alternative*)
2. Immediately opposite the room I can see a church. (*What... ?*)
3. Every Sunday morning they put loudspeakers in the yard. (*When... ?*)
4. Beyond the church. (*Where... ?*)
5. Yes, you can see the different colours of the lights at night. (*General*)
6. Sometimes early in the morning. (*When ... ?*)
7. On a day that's polluted with the smog you can't even breathe. (*When... ?*)

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

1. It's on the top.
 - a) она на верхнем этаже.
 - b) он (вид) на вершине.
 - c) оно (здание) на высоком месте.
2. Immediately opposite the room.
 - a) немедленно напротив комнаты.
 - b) как раз с противоположной стороны комнаты.
 - c) прямо напротив комнаты.
3. which can also be very annoying.
 - a) которая также может быть очень раздражена.
 - b) что также может очень раздражать.
 - c) и которая, кроме того, может быть очень раздражающей.
4. Sometimes it's not so nice, though ...
 - a) иногда он не так красив все же.
 - b) хотя иногда это не так приятно.
 - c) иногда, однако, бывает не так красиво.
5. Beyond the church.
 - a) над церковью.
 - b) дальше за церковью.
 - c) недалеко от церкви.

TEXT 12

One afternoon just before Christmas an old gentleman was wandering through the town centre. The gaily-illuminated shops were packed with good things and crowded with cheerful shoppers. The children were gazing in wonder at all the toys on display in the windows. Suddenly the old gentleman spotted a dirty little boy sitting on the pavement, weeping bitterly. When the kind old gentleman asked him why he was crying, the little boy told him that he had lost a tenpenny piece that his uncle had given him. Thrusting his hand into his pocket the old gentleman pulled out a handful of coins. He picked out a shiny, new tenpenny piece coin and handed it to the child. "Thank you very much", said the little boy, and, drying his eyes, he cheered up at once.

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

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

Test 12

Read the text carefully and do the exercises that follow.

Exercise I. Mark the statements below as "true" or "false".

1. The old gentleman enjoyed walking through the town centre.
2. There were few people in the street.
3. The old gentleman treated the boy unkindly.
4. The old gentleman handed a handful of coins to the boy.
5. The boy showed the gentleman a shiny new tenpenny piece.
6. The boy couldn't find his second coin.
7. The boy's eyes were full of tears when he was talking to the old gentleman.

Exercise II. Write questions for these answers.

1. One afternoon just before Christmas. (*When... ?*)
2. The children were gazing at all the toys on display. (*Who ... ?*)

3. Suddenly the old gentleman spotted a dirty little boy sitting on the pavement. (*Who(m)... ?*)
4. Yes, he picked out a shiny tenpenny piece and handed it to the child. (*General or Disjunctive*)
5. He saw the same dirty little boy in precisely the same spot. (*Alternative*)
6. The boy was crying just as bitterly as before. (*What... ?*)
7. He went up to the boy and asked him if he had lost the tenpenny piece. (*What... ?*)
8. He had lost the first tenpenny piece. (*Which... ?*)

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

1. An old gentleman was wandering through the town centre. а) Пожилой джентельмен с удивлением осматривал центр города. б) Пожилой джентельмен интересовался, как пройти к центру города, в) Пожилой джентельмен бродил по центру города.
2. The old gentleman spotted a dirty little boy.
а) Пожилой джентельмен узнал маленького грязного мальчика. б) Пожилой джентельмен подошел к маленькому грязному мальчику, в) Пожилой джентельмен выделил из толпы грязного маленького мальчика.
3. pulled out a handful of coins.
а) вытащил пригоршню монет.
б) выложил монеты в ладонь.
в) выбросил пригоршню монет.
4. in precisely the same spot.
а) точно в таком же месте.
б) на том же самом месте.
в) с тем же пятном.
5. crying just as bitterly as before.
а) сразу горько расплакавшись, как и раньше.
б) вдруг горько расплакавшись.
в) горько плача, как и раньше.

TEXT 13

I have a very clear earliest memory. I, the first born, was three and a half and my mother was expecting another child. I was constantly asking God to send me a new brother or sister. The "me" was important because I loved receiving presents. I was furious when the baby arrived, because all the attention moved from me to this small red-faced thing in a cot. It was a great disappointment to me. I had been praying for this moment and now here was a "thing" which kept on crying with everybody saying how beautiful it was. "Honestly", I said, "I would have preferred a rabbit!"

I got very used to walking as a child. I was the eldest of four so there was always somebody in a pram to be wheeled out for a walk.

My mother had this view that if she made our home a centre for lots of our friends to come to then she would know where we all were and she would not have to worry about us. So our house became a meeting point for children of all ages. My mother didn't have much of a home life when she was young: her parents had died when she was a child and she had been brought up by relations. I think that she tried to make up for this by ensuring that her own family would be a very definite and important entity. I know that there is always the danger that you look back too sympathetically - rose coloured spectacles and all that - but my childhood was a great joy.

Test 13

Read the text carefully and do the exercises that follow.

Exercise I. Mark the statements below as "true" or "false".

1. When the baby arrived the girl (Maueve) was excited at getting a new present.
2. The girl often took one of her younger brothers or sisters out for a walk in a pram.
3. Friends were always welcome at Maueve's house.
4. Maueve's mother tried to make children of all ages their friends.
5. Maueve's mother always knew where all her children were.
6. Maueve's mother used to live in a small house when she was young.
7. Mother liked her home life when she was young.
8. The narrator (Maueve) had very good memories of her childhood.

Exercise II. Write questions for these answers.

1. To send me a new brother or sister. (*What... ?*)
2. Because Maueve loved receiving presents. (*Why... ?*)
3. Maueve was the eldest of four. (*Alternative*)
4. Maueve got very used to walking as a child. (*When ... ?*)
5. Mother's parents had died when she was a child. (*When ... ?*)
6. Mother had been brought up by relations. (*Who ... ?*)
7. Maueve's childhood was a great joy. (*General, Disjunctive*)

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

1. ... the firstborn.
 - a) впервые родившись.
 - b) первая в семье.
 - c) первенец.
2. ... when the baby arrived.
 - a) когда ребенок прибыл.
 - b) когда младенец появился на свет.
 - c) когда младенца привезли.
3. I got very used to walking.
 - a) я стала привыкать к ходьбе.
 - b) я очень много ходила пешком.
 - c) я часто пользовалась ходьбой.
4. My mother had this view ...
 - a) у моей матери был такой вид ...
 - b) у моей мамы был этот взгляд...
 - c) у моей мамы была такая точка зрения ...
5. My mother didn't have much of a home life.
 - a) у моей матери не было любви к домашнему хозяйству.
 - b) моя мама не была домоседкой.
 - c) у моей мамы не было настоящего дома.

TEXT 14

Once upon a time there was a king, Sunjar, who had a daughter, Princess Banu. The princess became very ill and her father the king was very sad because he could find no doctors who could cure her. Then one day a stranger arrived in the capital, a man called Shadrack the physician, who offered to cure the princess. The king allowed him to see the princess, but told him that if he did not cure her, he would lose his head. Shadrack approached the couch where the princess was lying, but instead of examining her like a normal doctor he began to tell the princess stories, of wars and heroes, of peace and glory, and as he spoke his fingers never left her pulse. Finally, his diagnosis was finished. The princess went away, and Shadrack said to the king. "Your majesty, I have seen by the reactions of her pulse that she is in love, in love with someone who lives here in this city. That person lives in the street of the jewellers. The man she loves is a young, handsome man called Abul-Fazl, for when I mentioned his name she fainted."

Now the king admired the skill of this physician, and was very happy to know the cause of his daughter's illness, but he was at the same time very angry that she was in love with Abul-Fazl, because everyone knew that Abul-Fazl was an unpleasant fool. However, the king sent for the jeweller, and as soon as he arrived the princess began to recover. In a few days she was well again, the jeweller was behaving as if he was the king, nor Sunjar, and the king was so pleased with Shadrack the physician that he made him an important minister. Both the king and the doctor knew that Abul-Fazl was the wrong man for the princess, but they also knew that they could not send him away, because that would bring back the princess's illness. Shadrack provided the answer.

By a trick, he gave Abul-Fazl a medicine which made him get older very quickly. It was as if each day he got about twenty years older. And very quickly, in 190, the princess began to find him bent back and his grey hair very unattractive. At the same time, Shadrack gave himself another medicine, and by its effect, while Abul-Fazl was getting older, Shadrack was getting younger and younger.

Before very long the princess fell in love with the young physician, so deeply in love that when the king drove Abul-Fazl away from his court, the princess hardly noticed. She and the physician and the king, her father, lived happily ever after. In this way we can see that nothing is inevitable.

TEST 14 Read the text carefully and do the exercises that follow.

Exercise I. Mark the statements below as "true" or "false".

1. Shadrack was invited to the capital and asked to cure the princess.
2. Shadrack got to know the cause of the princess's illness as soon as he looked at her.
3. Shadrack found out about Abul-Fazl from the reactions of the princess's pulse.
4. The king admired Abul-Fazl although he was an unpleasant fool.
5. Shadrack found a way to get rid of Abul-Fazl without sending him away.
6. The princess began to find Abul-Fazl unattractive because he was getting old very quickly.
7. Abul-Fazl left the king's court because he was upset.

Exercise II. Write questions for these answers.

1. The princess became very ill. (*Who ... ?*)
2. Because he could find no doctors who could cure her. (*Why... ?*)
3. The king allowed Shadrack to see the princess. (*General*)
4. The king admired the skill of the physician. (*Disjunctive*)
5. The jeweller was behaving as if he was the king. (*How... ?*)
6. Because that would bring back the princess's illness. (*Why... ?*)
7. Abul-Fazl was the wrong man for the princess. (*What... ?*)

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

1. for when I mentioned his name.
 - a) и когда я упомянул его имя.
 - b) так как когда я упомянул его имя.
 - c) поэтому когда я упомянул его имя.
2. who offered to cure the princess.
 - a) кому предложили вылечить принцессу.
 - b) который вызвался вылечить принцессу.
 - c) который принялся лечить принцессу.
3. as he spoke his fingers never left her pulse.
 - a) так как он говорил, его пальцы не могли нащупать ее пульс.
 - b) когда он заговорил, его пальцы нащупали пульс принцессы.
 - c) пока он говорил, его пальцы оставались все время на пульсе принцессы.
4. and by its effect.
 - a) благодаря его воздействию.
 - b) благодаря его эффективности.
 - c) к моменту его действия.
5. the princess hardly noticed.
 - a) принцесса едва не заметила.
 - b) принцесса постаралась не обращать внимания.
 - c) принцесса почти не заметила.

PART III

Supplement Texts for Reading and Speaking on Everyday Topics

About My Family

I enjoy the honest and open **relationship** in my family - but I think discipline must be used when necessary. There's never been a division between us, the children, and them, our parents. Freedom has made us close. I knew a girl whose parents were very **strict** and it made her a liar. I wouldn't like to do anything to **upset** my parents.

(from *"IncentiveEnglish"* by W. S. Fowler, J. Pidcock and R. Rycraft)

About My Parents

My mother and my father are very different people. Mum is always very **calm**; not exactly **easy-going**, because she does take things very seriously sometimes, but she doesn't get excited. When we were small (my brother and me) she almost never shouted at us. When we did something wrong she talked to us about it very firmly, but in a calm tone of voice. If we shouted and cried she made us go and sit by ourselves in her sewing room until we calmed down. So when the news came, she reacted in her usual way, quietly seeing what she could do to prepare for changes that were coming.

Dad, on the other hand, shouted, kicked a chair, and went for a long walk to try to cool off. During the next few days he was **cross** with us a lot of the time, which upset us, as nothing was our fault.

Both of us kids were **worried about** what was going to happen, and a bit afraid, but we didn't talk to our parents much. Most of all we were worried about having to leave all of our school friends.

(from *"The Cambridge English Course"* by Leo Jones)

About My Friend

Julia is an extremely **intelligent** girl. I admire her delightful **sense of humour**. But at times she tends to act a little impulsively. Although she is generally a **tolerant** person, occasionally she reacts negatively if some small habit, such as nail-biting, **annoys** her.

I'm **fond** of my friend, but I do get annoyed with her sometimes. She's always arguing with me and, even, when she's wrong, she never apologizes.

(from *"Fourth Dimension"* by R. O'Neill and P. Mugglestone)

About My Relatives and Myself

My brother is 22 years old. He is **of a medium height and build**, a bit stocky, but strong with it. He has long, curly fair hair. It is **fashionable** at the moment for men to grow their hair. His hair nearly reaches his shoulders. My mother is always telling him to get it cut. He doesn't take much care over his appearance so he often looks quite scruffy. He hates having to wear a tie for work. When he's at home he wears comfortable clothes such as T-shirts and jeans. He doesn't **care** very much what he looks like.

My other brother is much taller - he towers above me, even though he is only 15. He does quite a lot of sport so he's quite strong and has well developed muscles. He has straight brown hair which refuses **to lie flat** and is always stroking up. He has bluish grey eyes and a little nose.

He is clever and quiet and spends a lot of time at his computer. People sometimes think that he is morose and sullen but I don't think that's the case - he just prefers to think rather than to talk. When he does talk he has a deep voice.

He doesn't pronounce his words very clearly, but just mutters them - he can't be bothered to speak clearly. This is typical of boys of his age I think.

My mother **turned 50** this year, although she doesn't look it. She has **aged** quite **well** I think. Only now is she beginning to show signs of old age - her hair has started to go **grey** and her skin is drier. She is also thinner - she used to have a tendency to **put on weight**. She is quite tall - it's a characteristic of her side of the family. She is usually well dressed. She is the sort of person who always looks quitesmart- I'm **the exact opposite** - it doesn't matter how much time, money and energy I devote to my appearance, I usually look scruffy. Even if I leave home looking good, by the time I reach my destination I **look a mess** - my tights are splashed, my hem has come down and I generally **look untidy** as if I'd never bothered.

My father is quite short and a bit plump. I take after my father's side of the family. My father is nearly bald and the hair that remains is grey. He wears **sensible, practical** clothes most of the time, but for work he has to look smarter so he wears a suit and a tie. He has a grey and a blue suits which I think look good on him. When he puts his glasses on and he wears these suits, he looks every inch a teacher. My father is not a pleasant man. He gets angry and **loses his temper** quite often.

(Composed by Caroline Edwards)

My Flat

14 Victoria Road

Winton

28 February 1993

Dear John,

My new flat is really **lovely!** It's got four big rooms - **aspacious** lounge with a dining area, two bedrooms and a large kitchen which looks out onto the garden. There's another large window in the lounge with a super view of the park opposite, which lets in lots of sunshine in the afternoon. It's fully equipped with central heating but so far I haven't thought of any furniture! There are no carpets down yet and all I've got is a bed and some chairs. Still, it'll be **fun** to get some (second-hand!) furniture to go in it. Oh, and I forgot to say that it's on the ground floor and quite near the shops, which is **very convenient** for me because I've got a memory like a sieve and I'm always forgetting to buy something!

Do come and visit me! I'm sure you won't mind sleeping on the floor if I haven't got another bed by the time you come. I can show you the town and we can go into the country too while you're here. I know you'd enjoy it here! Please write soon.

Love Pam

(from "*Progress Towards First Certificate*" by Leo Jones)

The houses were of a good size, **well-built** with 3 bedrooms and lofts. Their front doors were open and the streets were full of kids running in and out. Women constantly crossed the street and stood on each other's doorsteps talking. An old man with a stick walked along slowly. He stopped to pat a child who was crying so much that I thought she would explode. He carried on patting her head, and she carried on crying, until finally he decided to enter the house and fetch the child's young sister.

The houses were overcrowded - if you looked inside you would usually see five or six adults sitting in the front room - and there wasn't much furniture: often the linoleum on the floor was torn and curling, and a bare lightbulb hung from the ceiling. The wallpaper was peeling from the walls.

Each house had a concrete yard at the back where women and young female children were always hanging out the washing: the cleaning of clothes never appeared to stop. There was one man - his house was especially run-down - who had recently acquired a new car. He walked round and round it; he was **proud of** his car, and occasionally caressed it. (from "*The Listening File*" by J. Harmer and S. Elsworth)

My Native Town

We've only recently returned to live here and the town is almost as I remembered it. But some things are different, of course. There is too much traffic. It used to be quite quiet.

It's not a large town, although about a hundred thousand people live here. The university is the main feature of the town, and it has lots of old, very **attractive** buildings. The shops are good and there's a market.

We live in an old house on a hill not far from the centre of the town. From our back window I can see our garden, which is full of fruit trees and flowers. On the other side of the garden fence there's a road and a park.

I don't mind living here now. London isn't far away and the train is very fast. And I love going for walks in town or by the river on warm summer evenings. There's lots of green space, and peace and quiet. Beyond the park there's a wonderful **view** of the town, surrounded by hills in the distance. I can't help thinking it's one of the most beautiful views in the world. At weekends we really enjoy visiting places nearby, or taking a boat on the river. The countryside is wonderful, and there's so much to see.

It's a lively place and there's lots to do here. There are several cinemas and a couple of theatres.

(from "*Flying Colours*" by J. Garton-Sprender and S. Greenhall)

My Hobby

I was eight before I could read. I learnt to read during the three weeks. And my thirst for reading was **fantastic!**

I joined the library and the local librarian used to interrogate me on the contents, convinced that I was **showing off**: during the junior school holidays I had been reading 3 books a day!

Most adults were suspicious about **my passion for** books. "Your brain will burst" was a common warning, one that I took seriously. When reading, I half expected my head to explode and hit the ceiling. Reading became the most important thing in my life. My favourite place to read was on my bed, lying on a pink cotton counterpane, and if I had a bag of sweets next to me, I was **in heaven**.

I've always **felt a great sadness** on finishing a book I've enjoyed, and a strong reluctance to actually close the book and put it on a shelf.

The first book I lost a night's sleep over was Jane Eyre.

(from "*Saturday Review*", August 1992.)

I like watching television, though my parents are not very happy about my spending hours in front of the telly.

They'd rather see me reading a book or playing in the open air, which, they say, would be healthier and more useful.

I agree there are too many **mindless** programmes but I, of course, watch TV **selectively** and have my own preferences. Firstly I like some of the American detective series. They are very entertaining though, I must admit, they are rather **repetitive** and you can always tell when the series writers are running short of ideas, because the final episodes of these series tend to be the noisiest and the most **violent**.

Secondly, I like athletic programmes. I never **miss a chance** to see them.

And finally, I like documentaries, though some of them require rather more background knowledge than I have for me to enjoy them completely.

(Abridged from "*Synthesis*" by W. S. Fowler and J. Pidcock)

Working Day

1. Alison (biology student, 20)

I get up at about seven o'clock. That gives me time **togo jogging** in the park near home before breakfast. I don't normally have a big breakfast -just a cup of tea and some toast and honey. The thing is that I always have a sandwich and a coffee in the university cafeteria at about eleven, when we have a break after lectures.

I leave for the university about a quarter to nine - it only takes me about ten minutes to get there, so I'm there in time for the first lecture. I'm studying biology, so I have quite a varied timetable, but on a normal day I have two hours of lectures, then two or three hours in the laboratory, and I spend the rest of the time in the university in the library.

During the term I'm usually busy studying, but I do have time for some things other than work. I mean, in the afternoons, after lunch, I sometimes play tennis or squash or go swimming. In the evenings, I go **out** with friends, so I don't usually get home much before half past nine or ten. I usually read for a while, but I'm always in bed by midnight.

2. Brenda (night nurse, 25)

At the moment I'm working as a night nurse in a big hospital, so my time-table is a bit strange. I have to be there to start work at eleven o'clock at night, and it's an eight-hour shift that goes through till seven in the morning. I leave home at about ten-thirty. That's when a friend of mine, another nurse, **picks me up** at home and **gives me a lift** in her car. It takes

us about twenty five minutes in normal traffic to get to the hospital. We don't usually have much to do at night. We just go round the wards and look after any patients who need care and attention, but we do sometimes get emergency cases, people who have been in car accidents, or bad heart attacks, things like that.

I get home at about seven-thirty in the morning and have a light breakfast-cereal, toast and fruit juice-and by a quarter to nine I'm in bed. If I'm lucky, I sleep till about three. Then I have lunch, clean the flat, read a bit and perhaps go out shopping. My boy-friend normally comes round about half past six, and we go out to the cinema or go for a drink. He works **on a night-shift** too. It's a hard life, but we're **saving up** to get married and we get paid extra for night work, of course.

(from "*Synthesis*" by W. S. Fowler and J. Pidcock)

About Seasons and Weather in Britain

There are four seasons - spring, summer, autumn and winter. Spring officially starts in March, summer in June, autumn in September and winter in December. But sometimes they have weather from each season all in one day.

Because English weather changes so often, there is always something to talk about. A remark to a stranger about the weather such as: "Not a very nice day, is it?" can often lead to an interesting conversation.

Even poets talk about weather. For example, Lord Byron once said: "I like weather, when it's not raining. That is, I like two months of every year".

(from "*Blueprint*" by B. Abbs and I. Freebairn.) **Why we Learn English**

Most of us learn English because we want to get a good job and because it is useful when we travel, especially in Britain or the USA . Some of us want to read and enjoy English literature and a few of us learn English because they want to understand the words of pop songs.

(from "*Blueprint*" by B. Abbs and I. Freebairn.)

Approximately 350 million people speak English as their first language. About the same number use it as a second language. It is the language of aviation, international sport and pop music. 75 per cent of the world mail is in English, 60 per cent of the world's radio **stations broadcast** in English and more than half of the world's periodicals are printed in English. It is

an official language in 44 countries. In many others it is the language of business, commerce and technology. There are many varieties of English, but Scottish, Texan, Australian, Indian and Jamaican speakers of English, in spite of the differences in pronunciation, structure and vocabulary, would recognize that they are all speaking the same basic language.

(from *"Streamline"* by B. Hartley and P. Viney)

I didn't learn English at school but I studied it for 5 years in evening classes. I work as a tourist guide and so I have to speak English a lot. I feel **fairly confident** about communicating in English but I do have difficulties if the person I'm speaking to has a strong or unusual accent. I think it's helpful to listen to English as much as possible - on the radio in films or recordings **television**. I've got a lot of English cassettes and videos at home and listen to them almost every day.

(from *"ThirdDimension"* by P. Mugglestone and R. O'Neill)

Sports

I'm **interested in** sport, especially athletics, and I run seven or eight kilometres every day. I particularly enjoy cross-country running, where you have to run across fields, jump over streams and so on. While I am running I think about all sorts of things, and at the end of a run I'm sometimes surprised to find that I've managed to solve a problem that was on my mind.

Next year I'm going to try the London Marathon. It's a long, hard race - 26 miles, or 42 kilometres - and you have to **be tough** to finish, but I very much want to do it.

I'm interested in mountaineering as well as running. I'll never become an **expert** climber, but I know what I'm doing in the mountains. I've done a series of climbs in the Alps during the last few years.

(from *"The Cambridge English Course"* by M. Swan and C. Walter.)

Physical fitness can help you to live longer, feel healthier and **cope with** life's problems. Various activities can help you **keep fit**: from running marathons to climbing mountains. For the **average** non-sporting person without much time to spare, activities like these are not very practical and, to be frank, they are **a waste of time**. It is much better in **my view** to devote no more than half an hour every other day to doing exercises. The important thing is to stick to a routine so that you don't say to yourself, "I won't bother today!" or "I'll do it later!" If you haven't got the willpower to establish a routine like this, a sport like tennis might suit you better. Your partner will help you to remember to play regularly and

you'll be able to get your exercise outdoors, too.

Another good way of keeping fit is jogging: the important thing here is **to build up** slowly and not to overdo it. It's best to keep away from roads so as not to breathe in traffic fumes instead of fresh air and in case you get run over! Taking exercise can be time-consuming but the feeling of being fit and healthy makes up for the few minutes a day it takes.

(from *"Progress Towards First Certificate"* by Leo Jones)

How to Keep Fit (Vitamins Vital for You?)

Do you know **how vitamins** work, what they actually do for you, if you are really getting enough?

Yes, you know you should eat lots of fruit and vegetables to **stay healthy** and you know they are crammed with vitamins. Some vitamins are **responsible** for chemical reactions such as releasing energy or breaking down fat molecules, others **protect** us against the damage that leads to diseases like cancer and heart problems. Others counteract the unhealthy effects of environmental toxins such as cigarette smoke and exhaust fumes.

Scientists reckon that one of the most important combinations is the A, C and E or 'ACE' vitamins. The ACE vitamins occur in clusters in fruit and vegetables and are needed for a healthy **immune system** to help us **resist diseases**.

Vitamins on their own are not enough to **maintain good health**. The minerals selenium, magnesium and zinc are more easily absorbed when a vitamin is present, and vice versa. For example, vitamin C helps iron to be more easily absorbed. B vitamins are not much good without magnesium or zinc. Zinc is needed to make the protein that carries vitamin A to the skin.

(from *"Working Woman"* July, 1991.

Day Out A Visit to an Exhibition

Last week I went to an exhibition. I am not really a great art lover but I had read a lot of good **reviews** of the exhibition in the newspapers which made me very **keen** to see it. I arrived some time before it **was due to** open but there were already plenty of people waiting outside for the doors to open. Most of the people waiting were youngish, and in fact there didn't seem to be any middle-aged people there at all. All of them were waiting **patiently** and I joined them **in the queue**. In the end we were allowed in to see the paintings. Now, I must be honest and admit that most of them were **disappointing** to me. Although I'd bought **a catalogue** and spent a lot of time looking carefully at each picture I had difficulty in understanding what the artist was getting at. Finally, as I was looking rather stupidly at one of the paintings and trying to decide if it was the right way up or not, an old gentleman came up behind me and started to explain the whole thing to me. He kindly answered all of my questions and we talked for over an hour. Then he said he had an appointment and had to go, so we shook hands and said good-bye. I went round the gallery once more and I found that I now understood everything much better and some of the paintings

seemed really beautiful. It was only as I was leaving the gallery that I found out who was the man I had been talking to: his self-portrait was on one of the **posters advertising** the exhibition!

(from *"Progress Towards First Certificate"* by Leo Jones)

When the sky is blue and the sun is shining, British people like to get out into the open air. In particular, they like to go to the seaside for their ideal day out. Walks and drives in the country are favourite alternatives for adults.

Children, however, prefer going to sport events, seeing friends or going on a trip to London.

A third of the children like the idea of a country walk or going to a zoo, but only one in ten put it as their favourite activity.

What makes a day out **enjoyable** for many children and adults too is ice-cream. This is especially true of children, for over half of them prefer ice-cream to soft drinks, fish and chips, sweets and chocolates.

Nearly three out of ten family outings in summer **involve** journeys of more than 50 miles. On a day out most families set off before 11 a.m. but some get started before 9 a.m. The majority, return home after 6 p.m.

(from *"Building Strategies"* by B. Abbs and I. Freebairn)

Shopping

Last Saturday at 9 o'clock in the morning I left home to go to the shops. There wasn't much on my shopping list: I just needed some new batteries to my radio, a birthday card for my mother and some groceries at the supermarket. I decided to drive to town myself because I find it's much quicker to do your shopping on your own and you don't have to spend any time doing what someone else wants to do. While I was in town this time I decided to have a look round the bookshop. The shop was open so I went inside and there must have been thousands and thousands of books on every subject under the sun. The shopkeeper was awfully nice and he started asking me about the kinds of books I liked and he showed me some really interesting titles so I bought a couple for myself. Then, just as I was about to leave, I **spotted** a shelf full of old guide books and travel books. I was looking through them absent-mindedly and I found one all about our town and what it was like a hundred years ago. I couldn't resist buying it. After that I tried a few shops to see if they had any batteries **in stock**, but they didn't have the size I wanted. I had more luck with the birthday card but I was so **fed up** with shopping by this time that I forgot to get several of the things I needed for dinner. By the time I got home. I was so **worn out** that I had to spend the afternoon in an armchair.

(from *"Progress Towards First Certificate "* by Leo Jones)

Last week my mum and I went shopping and bought a pair of winter boots for me. They looked very **smart** and fitted me perfectly.

I had been wearing them for a couple of days when I noticed that the heel of the left boot was **coming off** and the sole of the right one was coming unstuck.

My mother said it **was disgraceful**, because the boots were expensive, and the assistant had persuaded us they would wear very well. My mother was very upset and disappointed and said she would have to take them back to the shop. She hoped they would **replace** them.

(from an interview with a native speaker)

Famous People Tolstoy

Leo Tolstoy was a famous Russian writer of the nineteenth century. He lived between 1828 and 1910. He wrote many novels. Two of his most famous works are "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina". Tolstoy was born in a wealthy family. However, he was not happy that others were poor. He did not like living the rich life when others did not have food or money. In fact, Tolstoy often dressed like a peasant. He wanted the simple life.

In his novels, Tolstoy wrote about many things, but one of his most important themes was nonviolence. His ideas about nonviolence influenced two other famous leaders: Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King. In fact, Tolstoy and Gandhi wrote letters to each other when Gandhi was in South Africa. Tolstoy's ideas helped Gandhi to use nonviolence.

Martin Luther King, the American civil rights leader, also **believed in** nonviolence. In his demonstrations during the 1960s, he always **avoided** violence. He helped to win more rights for Blacks.

Thus, Tolstoy, the great Russian writer of the nineteenth century, greatly influenced two other Great leaders of the peace movement.

(from *"Academic Challenge in Russian "* by H. Taylor Abdulaziz and A. D. Stover)

About Walter Scott (1771-1832)

Sir Walter Scott more than anyone else, is responsible for the average Englishman's ideas about the Scottish Highlands and their inhabitants. He **created** and popularized the myths of the **romantic** people who lived in the wild mountainous countryside.

He was brought up in Edinburgh and followed his father's profession by studying Law. He always earned some money from his legal work. He also inherited some money, and later on became a partner in a printing and publishing firm.

Although he earned a lot of money from his writing it was not until the end of his life (when he was bankrupt) that this aspect of his life became important to him.

When he was only 18 months old, he was crippled by an attack of polio. This meant that he had to spend a lot of his

boyhood resting. He **filled his time** by reading. He was always interested in the plot, the action of what he read. This love of action **isobvious** in his own novels. The characters of his people may be **flat** and stereotyped, but the adventures always **race on**.

From his early boyhood, Scott had known and loved the wild beauty of the Highlands. He took many events and stories from people's memories and wove them into his novels. He had a remarkably **vivid memory** for scenes, places, stories and people.

His first novel was published anonymously in 1814, and it was eleven years before Scott admitted that he had written it and his other nineteen novels.

(Abridged from "*Current*")

Golden Tenors

This year Luciano Pavarotti will be 60. He is celebrating by working hard. In 1995 Pavarotti is making grand opera appearances at the Met, Covent Garden, La Scala and elsewhere, and a string of arena concerts all over the world from the Far East to the Americas. Only Pavarotti from the classical music world can fill these huge venues, normally the preserve of pop artists. And he does so singing standard operatic repertoire and songs.

Pavarotti is a superstar, and in his sixtieth year he is as popular as ever, maybe even more so.

Placido Domingo is no chicken either - he is 54 or 58 this year depending which version of his biography you believe - yet still singing **splendidly**. Caruso and Jussi Bjorling, two of the great tenor voices of the century, were both dead before they were 50. That both Domingo and Pavarotti are singing so well at their age is a minor miracle to gladden the hearts of all music lovers.

Uniquely in the world of the opera, they are both well liked; Pavarotti for his expansive bear-like warmth, Domingo for his **charm, modesty** and excep-tional musical **intelligence**.

Besides they have learnt that the world is big enough for both of them, and they are even bigger together than **apart**. In truth, Pavarotti and Domingo are not really competitors. They are very different artists. They will be remembered as not just the finest voices of their own generation, but amongst the great tenors of history.

(from "*High Life*", *January*, 1995)

Ecology The Ruin of the Rainforests

Fastfood started in America just over SOyears ago. In those days, most of the meat for the burghers came from cattle farms in Central American countries like Costa Rica. The problem was, and is, that the land in those countries is not really much good for beef farming. First, large **areas** of rainforest have to be burnt to **provide** land for cattle. After the burning of the trees, the soil loses its nutrients, and after a few years, it becomes useless for feeding cattle. Farmers can't use the land again so they have to go somewhere else to begin the **destruction** once more. In addition, trees can't grow again. Since the 1950s most of the rainforest of Central America has disappeared in this way and a large area in the Amazon forest in Brasil too.

Why do governments sell their rainforests? Rainforests are found in poor, underdeveloped areas where the governments don't have money to look after them. For this reason, they have to sell the land - either to cattle farmers, or to businessmen who open mines to **extract valuable** minerals like iron, copper and aluminium, or to timber merchants who cut down the trees and sell the valuable tropical wood. This causes enormous **damage** to the natural life of these areas. Many of the animals which live there, such as the wooly spider monkey, are in danger of becoming extinct. And it's the same sad story for the native people of the rainforests. They have to leave their homes and many have died from Western diseases like flu. The result is the destruction of the rainforests.

Now conservation groups are **encouraging** governments to plant more trees in areas of forest that have been **destroyed**. They are also calling for richer, more developed countries to cancel the debts of poor countries so that they won't need to sell their rainforests.

(from "*Flying Colours*" by J. Garton-Sprender, S Greenhall)

Greenpeace

Against the odds, Greenpeace has brought the plight of the natural world to the attention of caring people.

Greenpeace began with a protest voyage into a nuclear test zone. The test was disrupted. Then Greenpeace sent its tiny inflatable boats to protect the whales. Today commercial whaling is **banned**.

In the North Sea, Greenpeace swimmers turned back dump ships carrying chemical wastes. New laws to protect the North Sea have been promised.

Peaceful direct action by Greenpeace has involved the power of public opinion which in turn has forced changes in the **law to protect wildlife and** to stop the **pollution** of the natural world.

(from "*Cambridge Advanced English*" by Leo Jones)

Protecting Nature Blots on the Landscape

In theory, everyone hates **litter**- so who is leaving it around?

We eat food from polystyrene containers. We buy chocolates that are bound in **layers of foil and wrapping**. We devour millions of newspapers and magazines. We purchase products that are sealed with plastic packaging. In this disposable age there are so many things to throw away. But the fact that our modern society produces huge amounts of waste is no excuse for causing litter. It is a mountainous problem.

In Great Britain an estimated six million tonnes of rubbish has to **be dealt** each year. And litter does not only **affect**

urban areas - there is also a serious problem in the countryside, particularly in the green belt. Some of the beaches of the coastal resorts are rubbish infested and dirty. A survey conducted into the cleanliness of six European capital cities: Berne, Brussels, London, Madrid, Paris and Rome placed London second after the predictable winner, Switzerland's antiseptically clean Berne - the dirtiest, incidentally, was Madrid. But litter is still a major source of disfigurement to cities, towns, countryside and coastline. An increasing awareness of litter has **focused** more attention on to its point of origin - **packaging**. **Effective recycling reduced** litter because there is less waste going into the system.

(from "*Working Women*", July, 1991.)

Customs and Traditions A Traditional American Feast

The very first Thanksgiving was celebrated more than 370 years ago by the colonists at "Plymouth Plantation". About half of those arriving on the Mayflower survived to give thanks. And every year after 1621, a **harvest festival** was held in the colonies.

In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln declared Thanksgiving an official national holiday, setting the day of observance on the fourth Thursday in November. Before then, governors of individual states simply declared any autumn date as Thanksgiving day.

Colonists relied on the British style of cooking they had learned back in England and used what they had at **hand**. The food was plain, but good.

Colonists also adopted cooking methods and techniques from Native Americans. For example, they learned how to use corn in a **variety** of ways.

What might have been served by the colonists on the original Thanksgiving? On that first table was roast goose and duck, cornbread and wheat bread, sweet potatoes and wild plums. With the abundance of wild fruit and berries, the colonists learned how to dry them for later use.

This community meal, called Thanksgiving was a celebration by very grateful people. Food, such as corn, is still an important menu item today. Cranberries and fowl, usually turkey, are among other long time traditional foods the American cherish.

(from "*Working Women*", July, 1991)

The Big Event: Manhattan Thanksgiving

Rich New Yorkers pass up the Pilgrim's feast for a spot of serious shopping.

In America, Thanksgiving is the festival for families. Remember

Steve Martin, desperate to get home for his Thanksgiving turkey in Planes, Trains and Automobiles? The tradition began with the Pilgrim Fathers who gave thanks for having **survived** a year in the New World in the company of the then unsuspecting Indians who had shown them how to grow pumpkins, the better for making **pumpkin pie**.

Nowadays, Thanksgiving has an even deeper significance. It is the biggest spending weekend of the year, anxiously monitored as an indicator of the economic health of the nation. Americans have a patriotic duty to go out and shop.

Every department store, every mall, every boutique has a **sale**.

Travel people like to put about the idea that New York prices are so much lower than ours that you can actually save money by going there on a shopping trip. This is a myth.

I found a real Thanksgiving treat - skating in Central Park.

(from "*The Guardian*", January, 1995)

About My Holidays

If you don't know the Greek Islands, why don't you make this year the year when you discover a combination of sun, sand and sea that you'll never forget?

If you are young and active and you want to enjoy a holiday in the sun try Create. We promise you'll have a wonderful time. Swim in the clear water of the Mediterranean by day; and at night, there are hundreds of night-clubs and discotheques where - who knows? - you may find a boy or a girl of your dreams?

(from "*Incentive English*" by W. S. Fowler, J. Pidcock and R. Rycraft)

I don't like beaches much and I don't like sitting about doing nothing. But I do like swimming. And my father is a fantastic swimmer, you know, for style, and for **ease and elegance**, although he hasn't swum for years. But when I was a child I remember so often going to the baths with him and he was **marvellous**.

(from "*Have you heard*" by Mary Underwood)

That's his ideal holiday to go **camping** somewhere wild, to the **remote** park or Lake District, and I enjoy that too if the weather is O.K., but we were very **unlucky** last June and it was really rotten... It was **freezing** cold and we were sitting in the tent absolutely frozen **to death** and the wind was so strong that we couldn't dare use the burner for cooking ...

(from "*Listen to this*" by Mary Underwood)

About Camping Holidays

You can choose your favourite **activities** from things like mountain biking, canoeing, swimming, fishing.

At night you can enjoy great campfires, join in the singing and hear excellent stories. You'll have a great time.

Enjoy carnivals, picnics and festivals. There are chances to climb and **explore**.

At Family Camp you'll find just the right mix of friendly **interaction**, **beautiful surroundings**, comfortable

accommodation. Add to this excellent food and waterfront recreation, and you've got one very **refreshing** holiday. You'll enjoy a **relaxed** atmosphere and program. There's ample time for games and fun in groups or on your own, time for developing old and new skills. The camp has a **reputation for** being a place where great friendships begin. (from "Summer" July/August 1995)

ANSWER KEYS TO GRAMMAR TESTS Test 1

- I. 1) Do you know ...;
2) has not learned; is still learning;
3) visited; enjoyed; was eager; am going; enter;
4) came; is waiting;
5) rang; was having;
6) where have you been ...; have not seen.
II. 1) a; -; the; the; 2) a; the; the; 3) a; -; the; -; 4) -; -; -; -.
III. 1) to; in; 2) at; on; 3) for; in; 4) on; to.
IV. 1) any; 2) no; her; 3) much; 4) anything; 5) anything.
V. have come; to; late; found; a; spoke; loudly.

Test 2

- I. 1) has gone; begin;
2) will not go; does (has done);
3) came; were sleeping;
4) has just fallen asleep;
5) have met; have not seen; has not changed;
6) Did you go out...; went; did not enjoy.
II. 1) a; a; -; the; the; the; the; 2) a; a; the; the; 3) the; the; a. HI. 1) in; 2) at; 3) to; 4) to; 5) of; 6) from; to; 7) to.
IV. 1) anything; 2) little; 3) anybody; 4) our; 5) any.
V. to; there is; a; to; dug; in; under; dear; got.

Test 3

- I. 1) is having;
2) is packing; is leaving;
3) works; sleeps; is sleeping;
4) wrote; have just written;
5) have read; read;
6) read; am reading;
7) have not finished; shall (will) join; finish (have finished).
II. 1) -; a; a; a; a; the; -; 2) -; the; a; an; 3) a; -; the.
III. 1) of; 2) from; 3) till; 4) off; 5) in; 6) in; 7) in; 8) by.
IV. 1) any; 2) many; 3) nothing; 4) something; 5) some; 6) much; 7) few.
V. There are; at; are speaking; go; at; the; go; for.

Test 4

- I. 1) am reading;
2) is shining; are singing;
3) have not seen;
4) Have you had ...; had;
5) are talking; talk;
6) works; is working;
7) have not finished;
8) is reading; shall (will) give; finishes (has finished).
II. 1) -; 2) the; the; 3) a; -; 4) a; the; 5) the; the; an; a.
III. 1) for; 2) before; 3) in; 4) by; 5) at; 6) of; 7) for; 8) of.
IV. 1) nobody; 2) many; 3) some; 4) no; 5) any.
V. a; went; such; because; easy; got; to; a lot; speak; a; a; a little.

Test 5

- I. 1) is raining;
2) will get up;
3) is; are; is shining;
4) Where are you going? am going; get ready;
5) has just washed;
6) Have you had ...; have; had;
7) is; shall (will) go.

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- II. 1) the; the; a; 2) a; a; a; 3) the; 4) the; 5) the; the.

III. 1) at; 2) through; 3) to; in; 4) at; 5) for; 6) till; 7) from.

IV. 1) nobody; 2) much; 3) few; 4) much; 5) any.

V. well; by; is making; the; for; cannot; it; well; can; at; must; helplessly; am going.

Test 6

I. 1) play; are playing;

2) has just boiled;

3) when did she speak ...; spoke;

4) How do you get...; go;

5) Why have you put on ...; am going;

6) has got up; got up;

7) have just cleaned;

8) will be late; do not hurry.

II. 1) a; the; -; -; 2) an; a; -; 3) the; 4) the; 5) the.

III. 1) at; for; 2) on; 3) in; 4) out of; 5) from; 6) for; 7) to.

IV. 1) no; 2) nothing; 3) much; 4) nobody; 5) some; no; 6) nobody.

V. good; few; their; it; their; many; at; on; few; isn't.

Test 7

I. 1) What is your brother doing?; is reading; does;

2) comes; has not come;

3) are saying; is making;

4) have just made;

5) does not usually make; is making; is coming;

6) drinks; is drinking (has drunk);

7) get; shall (will) phone.

II. 1) a; a; 2) the; 3) the; 4) -; a; 5) the; the; 6) -; 7) the; 8) -; a; 9) the.

III. 1) to; 2) on; 3) in; 4) on; 5) in; 6) of; 7) out of; 8) at.

IV. 1) any; 2) much; 3) many; 4) nobody; 5) everything; 6) some.

V. It; heavily; at; on; there; many; a; was travelling; over; there.

Test 8

I. 1) are moving;

2) has learnt; began;

3) was; was; was shining;

4) drives; will get;

5) did you visit; did you stay;

6) have you ever read; am reading; enjoy.

II. the; a; a; the; the; the; the; a; the.

III. 1) at; in front of; 2) in; for; 3) in; to; on; 4) in.

IV. 1) your; any; him; any; 2) little; some; 3) many; any.

V. aren't you; a; a; yet; am taking; next month; pass; an; run; well; can.

Test 9

I. 1) are you doing; am looking; have lost;

2) did your brother finish; is he; studies;

3) left; was still raining; had to return;

4) has already done; is watching;

5) have; I'll repair.

II. 1) a; the; the; a; a; the; -; 2) a; a; -; a; 3) the; the.

III. 1) of; 2) on; at; at; 3) to; 4) at; in; 5) in (on); from.

IV. any; your; no; many; my; mine; few.

V. haven't seen; home; haven't you; in; got; good; shall; at.

Test 10

I. 1) am studying;

2) has lost;

3) gets up; was; got up;

4) left; was raining; were carrying;

5) come; you'll see; we'll listen;

6) have you seen; saw.

II. 1) the; the; 2) a; -; 3) a; -; a; -; 4) the; the.

III. 1) for; 2) from; to; 3) to; by; 4) of; 5) at; 6) in; 7) in; for; at.

IV. 1) much; 2) anybody; 3) anything; 4) any; my; 5) yours.

V. in; than; hole; dressed; quickly; dining-room; ugliest; other; then.

Test 11

- I. 1) goes;
 2) am going;
 3) meet;
 4) had bought;
 5) are sold and collected;
 6) did you meet.
- II. -; an; a; the; -; -; the; the; -; the; the.
- III. 1) for; 2) in; 3) for; 4) off; 5) of.
- IV. 1) anybody; 2) everything; 3) much; little; 4) mine; 5) fewer; 6) any.
- V. 1) tell; 2) learn; 3) older; 4) dances; 5) drew; 6) play.
- VI. 1) A woman came to our house last week wanting to buy old clothes;
 2) Can you tell me the name of a good tailor?
 3) You are always very well-dressed;
 4) I often go from London to Brighton by car;
 5) The children watched Peter cross the street.
- VII. 1)a;2)b;3)c;4)a;5)b;6)c.

Test 12

- I. 1) were playing;
 2) had finished;
 3) comes;
 4) will be;
 5) will have;
 6) am going;
 7) was allowed.
- II. 1) a; a; the; a; the; a; the; a; a; the; a; 2) a; a; a; the; the.
- III. 1) for; at; 2) at; round; 3) at; 4) to.
- IV. 1) much; many; 2) anything; any; 3) mine.
- V. tell; mine; went; by; happy; it; burning.
- VI. 1) There was a piano on one side of the room;
 2) We sat down in armchairs before the fire;
 3) The girls painted pictures which they hoped to sell;
 4) She lay near the window;
 5) The studio was on the third floor of an old brick house.
- VII. 1)b;2)b;3)a;4)b;5)b.

Test 13

- I. 1) was walking;
 2) had bought;
 3) will be;
 4) have not read; left;
 5) has lived;
 6) is spoken;
 7) is leaving.
- II. 1) a; the; -; the; the; a; -; a; the; 2) the; the; the; the; the; -; 3) -; -; -;
 -; -; a cup of coffee or cocoa; -.
- III. 1) at; for; in; in front of; 2) by; with; 3) in.
- IV. 1) anywhere; anywhere; 2) much; many; 3) fewer; 4) yours.
- V. went; took; luckily; sat down; said; said; uncomfortable; said; comfortable.
- VI. 1) The football team is playing very well;
 2) Birthdays are great fun for children;
 3) The girl got a lovely doll on her birthday;
 4) The porters are very busy carrying luggage to the train; 5) I shall have a very comfortable journey;
 6) I have been in England for three years.
- VII. 1)a;2)a;3)a;4)b;5)c.

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Test 14

- I. 1) has not got up; fell asleep;
 2) washed up; was laying; helps;
 3) Have you been; have been;
 4) Did you hear ...; was listening; did not hear;

5) made; is pleased.

II. 1) a; a; the; -; -; 2) the; the; 3) the; -.

III. in; of; to; at; with; into; into; on; in.

IV. 1) anybody; somebody; 2) any; your; 3) little; my.

V. saw; won't; at; it was; lucky; them; in; an; so; according; the first; many.

Test 15

I. 1) do you look; has anything happened;

2) is putting;

3) was doing; came; went; joined;

4) do you drive; am learning; I'll get (am getting);

5) woke; was snowing.

II. 1) -; the; a; the; the; 2) the; -; 3) the; a; the; the; -; 4) the.

III. 1) in; for; 2) with; in; for; 3) with; for.

IV. 1) them; 2) a few; 3) much; 4) them; another;

V. Many; in; once; in; on; no; at; it; a; really; least.

VI. 1) She is the most intelligent person I have ever met;

2) I usually get home at 7 in the evening and have a light supper;

3) My younger sister went to school at the age of 6;

4) They are going to the park to get some fresh air.

Test 16

I. 1) It is still raining; I'll have; it doesn't stop;

2) are wearing; have made;

3) see; you will not have;

4) do you do;

5) has stopped;

6) don't smoke; - 7) lost.

II. 1) the; the; 2) the; the; the; 3) the; 4) - (some); the; 5) -; the; -; -.

III. 1) at; for; 2) in; of; of; 3) in; at; 4) at; to.

IV. 1) any; 2) much; 3) them; 4) your; mine; 5) anything.

V. grandparents'; at; quiet; to; fishermen; sat; their; tell; had faced; in.

Test 17

I. 1) is; has worked;

2) in coming (will come);

3) do you often get;

4) don't get; we'll miss;

5) is; is putting;

6) do you hear; hear;

7) haven't seen;

8) is; hasn't come;

9) lived.

II. 1) -; 2) a; 3) the; 4) a; the; 5) the; 6) -; a; 7) a.

III. 1) to; 2) in; 3) at; 4) on; 5) from; 6) in; 7) at; to.

IV. 1) much; 2) our; ours; 3) somebody; 4) some; 5) no; 6) many.

V. a; everything; o'clock; everything; for; on the bed; had to; at least; there; at.

Test 18

I. 1) get;

2) have you been;

3) am giving;

4) will be;

5) have got; did the ceremony take place;

6) do you think; think;

7) boils;

8) are talking;

9) have already posted;

10) sleeps; slept;

11) has found.

II. 1) a; the; 2) the; 3) a; a; 4) a; the; 5) the; 6) -; -.

III. 1) out; in; 2) in; 3) up; 4) for; 5) for; 6) on; 7) by.

IV. 1) any; some; 2) your; mine; 3) some; 4) anything; 5) many; 6) few.

V. it; o'clock; a; good; these; something; were; people; men; get out; quite; attractive; hair.

Test 19

- I. 1) has gone;
2) doesn't come;
3) am; haven't seen;
4) am having;
5) have you ever been; was;
6) What are you looking for? have lost; gets;
7) is coming; brings;
8) do not use;
9) am studying.
- II. 1) -; 2) a; a; the; the; 3) a; the; the; 4) a; the; 5) -.
- III. 1) to; 2) off; 3) since; 4) to; 5) at; 6) for; 7) of; 8) to.
- IV. 1) anything; 2) much; 3) yours; mine; 4) any; some; 5) some.
- V. goes; looks; to; anything; late; to go; home; the; say; anything.

Test 20

- I. 1) have been; want;
2) What does he do ...; sings; plays;
3) left;
4) promise;
5) are coming;
6) taught; was;
7) do not understand;
8) began;
9) is; have ever read;
10) How long have you been here?
- II. 1) the; 2) -; -; 3) the; 4) a; 5) a; the; 6) -; 7) the; a.
- III. 1) at; at; 2) to; for; 3) for; 4) of; 5) from; into.
- IV. 1) many; 2) few; 3) their; ours; 4) much; 5) any; 6) anybody; 7) nobody.
- V. is going; it; there; anybody; is walking; sees; somebody; at last; am going; says.

Test 21

- I. 1) was criticized;
2) will take part;
3) promise;
4) has ended;
5) Have you read ...;
6) has had; is still drawing;
7) What are you thinking about now?
- II. 1) the; the; a; 2) the; an; -; 3) a; the; the; 4) the; the.
- III. 1) into; 2) in; 3) at; in; up; to; 4) through.
- IV. 1) little; 2) a few; 3) any; 4) anywhere; 5) mine; 6) any; 7) much.
- V. went; it; some; handsome; funny; in; fell; over; talked; a; nothing; say; mto; the other; unhappy; said.

Test 22

- I. 1) are you taking;
2) were asked;
3) has disappeared; was; was trying;
4) learnt; had left;
5) will be told;
6) come.
- II. 1) a; the; -; the; a; a; a; 2) the; 3) the; a; -; the; the; the; -; -.
- III. 1) to; in; in; at; to; from; of; on.
- IV. 1) any; 2) nothing; 3) them; us; 4) yours; 5) many; little.
- V. there; much; are; no; as.
- VI. 1) Boston is one of the first towns which was built on the Atlantic coast of America;
2) Philadelphia is an important cultural centre with many fine buildings and a university.
- VII. 1)b;2)a;3)a.

Test 23

- I. 1) are made;
2) do you watch; do; are watching;
3) have you read; did you read;

4) gave up.

II. 1) an; the; the; a; -; 2) the; a; 3) the; the; the.

III. 1) with; for; for; to; 2) with; about; 3) off.

IV. 1) much; little; 2) any; some; 3) yours.

V. 1) had had; told; should; 2) made; 3) did; 4) graduated from;

5) well; 6) good; 7) what; 8) still; 9) talking; 10) in; 11) hardly; 12) to lift.

VI. 1) Mr. Winkle was trying to put on his skates;

2) I wanted to give you five shillings this morning;

3) It was a good idea to ask him the way;

4) A hundred years ago people knew how to entertain themselves.

VII. 1) a; 2) b; 3) c; 4) b.

Test 24

I. 1) are you looking;

2) shall phone;

3) have;

4) saw; was; have ever seen;

5) lived

II. 1) a; 2) a; the; 3) a; a; the; 4) -; a; 5) the

III. 1) of; 2) to; 3) into; 4) at; in; 5) for; 6) from

IV. 1) some; any; 2) theirs; 3) much; 4) any; some; 5) his

V. 1) My father likes classical music very much

2) I didn't send any pocket money to my elder son;

3) The door opened quickly and he came in;

4) Do their dogs ever eat fruit for breakfast?

5) The weather is seldom cold at this time of the year;

6) The baby was born at 2 o'clock in the morning on the 3rd of June.

VI. 1)a;2)c;3)b;4)c;5)a.

VII. for; village; there; had to; it; late; on; well; hear.

Test 25

I. 1) is making;

2) are;

3) has lived;

4) Have you ever been ...; I was;

5) When did you dance last; I have not danced;

6) bought; paid;

7) goes.

II 1) a; 2) -; an; 3) a; -; 4) the; 5) -; 6) the.

III. 1) up; 2) for; 3) for; 4) on; about; 5) in; 6) at; 7) with.

IV. 1) much; 2) anything; 3) anything; 4) mine; 5) many; 6) some.

V. 1) I enjoyed myself very much in the countryside.

2) I have never been to this theatre before.

3) They seldom play tennis in winter.

4) He came to the office by taxi that morning.

5) She doesn't often go shopping to the supermarket alone.

6) Does he always come to his classes in time?

VI. 1)a;2)b;3)c;4)b;5)a.

VII. A group; are having; are having; talking; other; tells; sent; to say.

Test 26

I. 1) have already been;

2) Do you see ...; am not wearing;

3) gets;

4) have come;

5) walks; went;

6) I have ever met;

7) didn't you phone;

8) are you doing; am making.

II. 1) a; the; a; 2)-; 3) a; 4)-; 5)-; 6) the.

III. 1) of; 2) of; 3) in; 4) with; 5) at; 6) in; 7) on.

IV. 1) anywhere; 2) anything; 3) much; a little; 4) ours; 5) anything.

V.I) Some children learn languages very quickly.

- 2) He hasn't driven a car for a few years.
3) She left her town for Sweden two years ago.

Test 27

- I. 1) are making;
2) shall clean;
3) doesn't stop;
4) do you smoke;
5) haven't seen; Has he changed;
6) rained;
7) have lost;
8) is climbing.
II. 1) -; 2) the; the; 3) an; 4) the; the; 5) -; 6) the.
III. 1) of; 2) of; 3) of; 4) by; 5) for; 6) for; 7) at.
IV. 1) nothing; 2) any; some; 3) few; 4) anywhere; 5) hers; 6) much.
V.I) We haven't played tennis together since last Monday.
2) Do you often go out at the weekend?
3) Tom always goes to work by car.
4) I am going to London for a few days next week.
5) I usually have an early lunch because I seldom take breakfast at nine.
6) She has just left for the station.
VI. 1)c;2)b;3)a;4)b;5)b.
VII. late; already; raising; enter; back; make; said; listen; said.

Test 28

- I. 1) rained; hasn't rained;
2) are working;
3) come;
4) are you doing; I am going;
5) do you wash it;
6) have already made;
7) Did you see.
II. 1)-;-; 2) a;-; a; 3) The; the; 4)-.
III. 1) to; 2) in; 3) on; 4) for; 5) off; 6) on; 7) at
IV. 1) much 2) some; 3) Mine; 4) a few; a lot of; 5) some; any; 6) much.
V. 1) It seldom rains in this part of the country.
2) I am taking the children to the Zoo this afternoon.
3) I have had a talk with Philip already.
4) Do you sometimes go out of town in summer?
5) Your answer is worse today than it was yesterday.
VI. 1)b;2)c;3)b;4)c;5)a.
VII. gave; told; home; came; steal; house; come; rob; at last.

Test 29

- I. 1) is getting;
2) shall take;
3) get;
4) takes;
5) is the boy crying; has happened;
6) read; was.
II. 1) an; the; a; the; the; the; 2) -; 3) the.
III. 1) on; 2) up 3) for; 4) off; 5) to; 6) off; 7) by.
IV. 1) some; 2) any; 3) much; 4) yours; ours; 5) a few; 6) someone.
V. 1) Ann writes a letter to her parents every week.
2) He never goes to the South in summer.
3) They took him to hospital in an ambulance.
4) Does he always smoke so much?
5) He always takes a hot bath in the evening.
6) Is she often late for her lectures?
VI. 1)c;2)c;3)b;4)a;5)b.
VII. worked; kept; hard; felt; for; find; found; drank; strong; saw.

Test 30

- I. 1) is building;

- 2) Have they moved;
 - 3) arrives;
 - 4) we have never seen;
 - 5) didn't go; wasn't;
 - 6) are they talking;
 - 7) shall phone; 8) open; close.
- III) a; -; a; 2) -; -; 3) the; 4) -; 5) a.
- III. 1) for; 2) to; 3) for; 4) to; 5) on; 6) of; 7) of.
- IV. 1) anywhere; 2) little; 3) any; 4) hers; 5) much; 6) any; a few.
- V. 1) He usually goes for a walk at five o'clock in the evening.
- 2) Tom is never late for his work when he goes by bus.
 - 3) Do you usually have fruit or vegetables for breakfast?
 - 4) She is less beautiful than her sister.
 - 5) The students didn't come to the meeting last Wednesday.
 - 6) I wonder if he was there too.
- VI. 1) b; 2) c; 3) b; 4) b; 5) a.
- VII. There; people; heard; the earth; had; into; steal; one; carrying.

Test 31

- I. 1) am trying;
- 2) have studied;
 - 3) pass;
 - 4) have ever seen;
 - 5) goes; stayed;
 - 6) have finished; am resting;
 - 7) don't smoke.
- II. 1) the; -; 2) -; -; 3) the; 4) -; 5) a; a.
- III. 1) since; 2) of; 3) for; 4) by; of; 5) for; 6) away.
- IV. 1) any; some; 2) hers; 3) little; 4) anybody; 5) much; 6) theirs.
- V. 1) We generally have six lessons a day.
- 2) My parents have always lived in London.
 - 3) I went to Spain for holidays two years ago.
 - 4) Does he often come home so late?
 - 5) The concert is still going on.
 - 6) I have never been to the seaside before.
- VI. 1) c; 2) b; 3) b; 4) b; 5) c.
- VII. hundred; ago; many; big; off; crossing; to do; home; told.

Test 32

- I. 1) have you known; have known;
- 2) breaks down;
 - 3) are making;
 - 4) have met;
 - 5) opens; closes;
 - 6) is trying;
 - 7) have never asked.
- II. 1) an; the; 2) -; 3) the; 4) -; 5) the; 6) the; 7) a.
- III. 1) of; 2) for; 3) of; 4) to; on; 5) with; 6) to.
- IV. 1) any; a little; 2) anything; 3) much; few; 4) her; 5) a lot;
- V. 1) I haven't finished my breakfast yet.
- 2) Do you sometimes play tennis with your friends?
 - 3) She can easily do it without your help.
 - 4) She is often late for her classes.
 - 5) Ann is much taller than her friend.
 - 6) We have learned a lot of new things at school today.
- VI. 1) b; 2) c; 3) b; 4) c; 5) c.
- VII. stole; house; found; was; there; said; leaves; soon; way.

Test 33

- I. 1) am looking;
- 2) arrive;
 - 3) play;
 - 4) is; have not seen;

- 5) hasn't passed;
- 6) is working;
- 7) have bought.
- II. 1)-;-;2)the;3)an;4)a;-;a;5)-.
- III. 1) at; 2) for; 3) of; 4) to; on; 5) with; 6) to.
- IV. 1) a little; 2) much; 3) never; 4) little; 5) a few.
- V. 1) I haven't been to the theatre since last year.
- 2) Do you sometimes watch films in English?
- 3) Mother doesn't speak English as well as father.
- 4) How long have you studied English?
- 5) Do you mind if I ask you some questions?
- 6) They sometimes get radio signals from outer space.
- VI. 1)c;2)b;3)a;4)b;5)b.
- VII. little; was; felt; lonely; ran; only; knew; roads; came.

Test 34

- I. 1) is not raining;
- 2) don't smoke;
- 3) do you speak;
- 4) return;
- 5) is having;
- 6) haven't seen;
- 7) are talking;
- 8) have known; met.
- II. 1) a; -; 2) the; -; 3) a; the; 4) the; 5) a.
- III. 1) of; 2) in; 3) for; 4) at; 5) at; 6) for.
- IV. 1) her; 2) much; 3) no; 4) any; some; 5) anyone; 6) few.
- V. 1) They often talk about sports;
- 2) Pass this plate to John please;
- 3) Jane sings that song beautifully;
- 4) I want to buy a bottle of lemonade;
- 5) He hasn't seen his friends for two years;
- 6) The children are doing their homework now.
- VI. 1)a;2)a;3)b;4)b;5)b.
- VII. late; there; vacant; came; for; vacant; hard; too; another; one.

Test 35

- I. 1) is ringing;
- 2) studies;
- 3) passes;
- 4) Have you seen Tom?; talked;
- 5) is having a walk; likes;
- 6) was watching;
- 7) has been ill; caught.
- II. 1)a;the;2)-;-;3)the;4)a;5)-.
- III. 1) to; on; 2) in; 3) for; 4) in; 5) after.
- IV. 1) all; 2) much; 3) mine; 4) a few; 5) the others; 6) anyone.
- V. 1) I haven't told them about the accident yet;
- 2) Does Tom usually go out in the evening?
- 3) Can you take me to the airport this evening?
- 4) Why do you never go to the cinema?
- 5) Tom usually plays tennis twice a week in summer;
- 6) Have you had a holiday this year yet?
- VI. 1)b;2)c;3)c;4)b;5)a;6)b.
- VII. later; most; ending; among; later; another; as; who.

Test 36

- I. 1) has been;
- 2) shall cook;
- 3) am having;
- 4) stays;
- 5) is crying;
- 6) have lost;

- 7) Did Bill learn; lived;
 8) were doing; was doing.
 II. 1) a; a; the; the; 2) a; 3) the; 4) the.
 III. 1) off; 2) for; 3) on; 4) for; 5) for; 6) in (at); at; at.
 IV. 1) anybody; 2) many; 3) which; 4) anything; 5) a lot of; 6) each other.
 V. 1) Have you ever seen this building before?
 2) I don't want to take anything from him;
 3) Where did the boy first notice the new car?
 4) The managing director was not satisfied with his secretary;
 5) When are they going to use the typewriter?
 VI. 1)c;2)c;3)c;4)c;5)b.
 VII. heavily; walking; there; there; in sight; road; near; came; fast.

Test 37

- I. 1) don't have; go;
 2) rang; stood; went;
 3) have never worked;
 4) makes (is making); are; have never had;
 5) doesn't stop;
 6) What time do the children come.
 II. 1) a; the; 2) the; a; 3) a; a few; -; 4) -.
 III. 1) on; at; 2) at; 3) to; 4) from; 5) in; 6) for.
 IV. 1) no; my; you; 2) any; 3) many; your; 4) anything.
 V. 1) He wears shorts when he plays football;
 2) A strong wind is blowing and it is raining hard;
 3) Don't forget to post the letter tomorrow;
 4) My grandparents' life was very peaceful;
 5) We don't go to school on Sundays.
 VI. 1)b;2)b;3)b;4)c;5)a;6)c.
 VII. arrived; so; good; either; says; worst; can remember; there was; was driving; would have

Test 38

- I. 1) fell;
 2) costs;
 3) will come;
 4) ask;
 5) Do you hear;
 6) has never been; is planning;
 7) came.
 II. 1) a; 2) -; a; an; 3) the; -; 4) a; the.
 III. 1) by; 2) in; of; 3) for; 4) from; in; 5) to; from.
 IV. 1) some; 2) anything; 3) many; much; 4) someone; 5) more; 6) themselves.
 V. 1) He hasn't ever seen this man before;
 2) What subject did you like most of all?
 3) Who will help you to find this dictionary?
 4) He says nobody has told him anything;
 5) I think that this skirt is too short.
 VI. 1)b;2)c;3)a;4)b;5)c.
 VII. once; there; very; because; one; cold; knew; saw; dressed.

Test 39

- I. 1) met; have known;
 2) will not;
 3) tells; says;
 4) Has anyone seen my keys?
 5) had; have;
 6) live;
 7) were you doing.
 II. 1) the; the; the; the; 2) -; a; 3) -; a; -; the.
 III. 1) to; 2) for; 3) of; 4) to; 5) to; 6) since.
 IV. 1) much; nowhere; 2) little; 3) some; 4) anybody; 5) much; 6) a few.
 V. 1) Where shall we go for our holiday this summer?
 2) Take a tablet every four hours;

- 3) How many people have accepted the invitation?
- 4) We were travelling through three countries;
- 5) What did Mr. Brown want to look at?
- 6) I look forward to hearing from you.
- VI. 1)c;2)c;3)a;4)a;5)a;6)b.
- VII. There; most; nice; as; other; that is why; look; then.

Test 40

- I. 1) live; work;
- 2) shall not buy;
- 3) was; are always late;
- 4) has never lived;
- 5) has produced (has been producing);
- 6) was singing;
- 7) has never been;
- 8) Are you angry; Why do you ask?
- II. 1) a; a; -; 2) an; the; 3) -; 4) -; -; the; the.
- III. 1) from; 2) in; of; 3) at; 4) of; 5) to.
- IV. 1) each other; 2) any; no; 3) ours; us; 4) more.
- V. 1) The bedrooms are on the second floor;
- 2) Did you enjoy the TV programme?
- 3) Jane doesn't like going to parties very much;
- 4) How long does it take to get to London?
- 5) I would like some more tea.
- VI. 1)c;2)a;3)b;4)a;5)c.
- VII. storeys; their; top; along; tells; order; expecting; a long.

Test 41

- I. 1) will meet;
- 2) bit;
- 3) told;
- 4) speak;
- 5) Have you met; have known;
- 6) is she doing; is buying;
- 7) has driven; never drives;
- II. 1) an; 2) a; 3) a; 4) the; 5) the; a; 6) a.
- III. 1) to; 2) for; 3) at; 4) to; 5) at; 6) to; in.
- IV. 1) all; some; 2) yours; 3) every; 4) everything; 5) both; 6) us.
- V. 1) He doesn't like his hotel;
- 2) They don't like the hotel room;
- 3) Do you like this coffee?
- 4) I don't like my job very much;
- 5) That's Paul over there.
- VI. 1)c;2)a;3)a;4)a;5)b.
- VII. said; it; knew; next; too; And; did; so; when.

Test 42

- I. 1) was talking; entered;
- 2) Do you understand; is talking;
- 3) takes; remembers;
- 4) shall see;
- 5) have you known; met;
- 6) lived;
- 7) shall go; finish;
- II. 1)-;-; 2) a; 3) the; 4) the; 5)-; 6) a.
- III. 1) of; 2) in; 3) in; 4) of; 5) in; 6) with.
- IV. 1) many; 2) people; 3) larger; 4) less; 5) ours; 6) each other.
- V.I) The managing director is not satisfied with his secretary;
- 2) The three were still waiting for the psychologist;
- 3) Where did the boy first notice the new car?
- 4) When are they going to use the new typewriter?
- 5) I don't want to take anything from him;
- 6) Have you ever seen this entrance before?

VI. 1) c; 2) a; 3) b; 4) a; 5) c; 6) b.

VII. who; so; got; and; to be; that; specially.

Test 43

I. 1) am looking;

2) What do you do?

3) have run; 4) take;

5) looks;

6) woke up; missed;

7) was waiting; saw;

8) has changed;

II. 1) the; the; 2) a; the; the; 3) -; 4) -.

III. 1) up; 2) after; 3) off; 4) for; 5) for; 6) of.

IV. 1) some; 2) much; 3) anyone; 4) much; 5) much; 6) much.

VI. Her homework is always completely correct;

2) We have just met a really nice person;

3) The food wasn't tasty enough;

4) I usually never forget things;

5) He spoke so quietly that nobody could hear him.

VI. 1) b; 2) a; 3) b; 4) c; 5) b; 6) a.

VII. 1) to make; finished; than; alive; looked; fell; it; it.

Test 44

II. 1) Do you know; have known; comes;

2) are you doing;

3) looked; saw; "was snowing;

4) prefer;

5) arrived; haven't seen.

II. 1) the; 2) -; 3) a; the; the; 4) a; the.

III. 1) over; 2) off; 3) up; 4) on; 5) for; 6) without.

IV. 1) little; 2) such; 3) any; 4) a few; 5) any; 6) anywhere.

V. 1) We often go out in the evening;

2) This factory works 24 hours a day;

3) Don't you ever take a break?

4) Before crossing the road always look carefully;

5) I took a taxi and arrived early;

6) Was she still working in the library at twelve?

VI. 1) b; 2) b; 3) b; 4) c; 5) c; 6) b.

VII. 1) much; than; other; special; other; do; make; too.

Test 45

L. 1) is coming;

2) haven't slept;

3) helps;

4) continue;

5) wants;

6) was cooking;

7) are you looking; am looking; left;

8) have never complained.

II. 1) a; -; 2) the; 3) the; a; 4) the.

III. 1) off; 2) off; 3) of; 4) by; 5) to; 6) since.

IV. 1) anyone; 2) some; 3) little; 4) few; 5) somewhere; 6) any; some.

V. 1) Jane is studying hard for her examinations;

2) Not many people voted for him;

3) What can you tell me about the history of this town?

4) She is the best friend I have;

5) Vegetarians are people who don't eat meat;

6) Can you tell me where the nearest garage is?

VI. 1) b; 2) c; 3) a; 4) b; 5) a; 6) a.

VII. 1) to live; are; ago; village; quiet; to do; go.

Test 46

I. 1) has worked; started;

2) are standing;

- 3) arrived; will be (has been here);
 4) like; prefers;
 5) have known; met;
 6) were buying;
 7) is not.
- II. 1) the; 2) a; a; 3) the; 4) a; 5) an; the.
- III. 1) over; 2) for; 3) of; 4) off; 5) out; 5) about.
- IV. 1) nothing; 2) anyone; 3) much; 4) a little; 5) a lot; a few.
- V. 1) I am afraid you behaved very stupidly;
 2) Lora lent me the money very unwillingly;
 3) What time does the library close today?
 4) Children are usually fond of eating sweets;
 5) What was Robert doing before nine?
 6) Mr. Brown threw the package out of the window.
- VI. 1) a; 2) a; 3) a; 4) b; 5) a; 6) a.
- VII. eldest; before; said; who; did; it; makes; who.

Test 47

- I. 1) eat;
 150
 2) keeps;
 3) met;
 4) hasn't drunk;
 5) is boiling;
 6) was walking; met; was looking;
 7) is snowing; snows.
- II. 1) a; the; 2) -; 3) a; -; 4) the.
- III. 1) through; for; 2) for; 3) at; 4) by; 5) of.
- IV. 1) many; 2) ones; 3) you; 4) ours; 5) anybody; 6) much.
- V. 1) What happened to their house last night?
 2) The shop-assistant answered the woman very rudely;
 3) Don't forget to send me a post-card;
 4) I don't want to take anything from him;
 5) When are they going to use the typewriter?
 6) Were Peter and John sitting in a tea-room?
- VI. 1) b; 2) a; 3) b; 4) c; 5) c; 6) c.
- VII. 1) it; best; than; found; another; makes; ever; made.

Test 48

- I. 1) are making;
 2) prepares;
 3) doesn't buy;
 4) have been;
 5) lived; went;
 6) is raining; started;
 7) was having;
 8) have lost.
- II. 1) -; 2) a; 3) the; 4) a; the; 5) the; the.
- III. 1) on; 2) off; 3) of; 4) for; 5) at; in.
- IV. 1) some; 2) nothing; 3) few; 4) mine; 5) nobody; 6) any. V. 1) Have you ever spoken rudely to your parents? 2) What shall we have for dinner today?
 3) Could you stop making so much noise?
 4) In Spain he always had dinner late in the evening;
 5) Can I have some milk in my coffee?
 6) Tom always gives her some flowers on her birthday.
- VI. 1) a; 2) b; 3) b; 4) b; 5) c; 6) a.
- VII. looks; sitting; each other; come; near; quickly; says; makes; bad.

Test 49

- I. 1) plays;
 2) moved;
 3) boils (has boiled);
 4) Have you enjoyed;

- 5) think; are;
 6) Has Jane recovered yet? She is still in hospital.
 II. 1) the (-); 2) the; 3) -; -; 4) the; 5) the; the.
 III. 1) from; 2) in; 3) in; on; 4) on; 5) by; 6) to.
 IV. 1) many; 2) mine; 3) any; some; 4) these; much; 5) more; more.
 V. 1) He got a very good mark for the test;
 2) He wears shorts when he plays football;
 3) Are you going abroad for your holidays?
 4) She went to London by train yesterday;
 5) Take your umbrella because it may rain;
 6) He said that he liked apples.
 VI. 1) c; 2) c; 3) a; 4) a.
 VII. see; do; think; properly; sure; every; needn't; walk; warm; bath; bed; sleep.

Test 50

- I. 1) have sent;
 2) did they get married; They have nearly been married;
 3) were having; rang;
 4) have;
 5) has ever worked;
 6) Is it still raining?
 II. 1) a ; -; 2) the; a; 3) a; the; 4) the; -; 5) a; the; a.
 III. 1) from; 2) for; 3) in; 4) at; of; 5) in; at.
 IV. 1) him; 2) much; 3) another; 4) much; 5) fewer; 6) any.
 V. happened; lying; the; year; who; -; stranger's; cried; of; my; looked; a bit; asleep.
 VI. 1) c; 2) b; 3) b; 4) b.

ANSWER KEYS TO READING TESTS Test 1

- I. 1) false; 2) false; 3) false; 4) false; 5) false; 6) false; 7) false.
 II. 1) What time does Peter get up?
 2) What does Peter have for breakfast?
 3) Why does Peter go to the library?
 4) What part of the paper does Peter read?
 5) Who likes shopping and cooking?
 6) Peter doesn't watch TV much, does he?
 7) Does Peter work at the job advertisements or sale advertisements in the local paper?
 III. 1) b; 2) a; 3) c; 4) b; 5) b; 6) c.

Test 2

- I. 1) true; 2) false; 3) false; 4) false; 5) false; 6) false; 7) true.
 II. 1) Did Tom get on well with his father?
 2) Did Tom ask his father or his mother to lend him some money?
 3) Why did Tom's father refuse to give him any money?
 4) Who ran out of money?
 5) Where did Tom steal the money from?
 6) Tom's father has forgiven Tom; hasn't he?
 7) Is Tom's mother upset?
 III. 1) c; 2) c; 3) a; 4) b; 5) c; 6) a.

Test 3

- I. 1) true; 2) false; 3) true; 4) false; 5) true; 6) false; 7) true; 8) true.
 II. 1) When did a funny thing happen?
 2) What did David want to buy?
 3) Why did David go to the station buffet?
 4) Did David buy an evening or a morning newspaper?
 5) Who sat down opposite David?
 6) The man looked like a typical city businessman, didn't he?
 7) Did David feel relieved after the man had left?
 III. 1)b;2)c;3)a;4)b;5)a;6)b.

Test 4

- I. 1) false; 2) false; 3) true; 4) true; 5) true; 6) true; 7) false.
 II. 1) What was Lucy reading?
 2) Was Lucy expecting anyone that Sunday?
 3) How did the ladies arrive at Lucy's house?

- 4) How many ladies came to Lucy's house?
- 5) What were the ladies wearing?
- 6) Did the ladies speak to Lucy's husband?
- 7) Did Lucy's husband look shocked or pleased to see the ladies?
- III. 1)c;2)a;3)a;4)a;5)b;6)c.

Test 5

- I. 1) false; 2) false; 3) true; 4) true; 5) false; 6) false; 7) true.
- II. 1) Who did the dog defend?
- 2) When did the hotel owner live?
- 3) Did many people come to stay at the hotel?
- 4) Business was very bad for the hotel owner, wasn't it?
- 5) Who lived in the area during the Middle Ages?
- 6) Where did the hotel owner build the monument?
- 7) Did the hotel owner build the monument from stones or from bricks?
- III. 1)c;2)a;3)c;4)b;5)c;6)a;

Test 6

- I. 1) false; 2) false; 3) false; 4) true; 5) true; 6) true; 7) false.
- II. 1) Are there any buses or trains on this part of the island?
- 2) What else does the post office do besides delivering letters and parcels?
- 3) How many seats does the bus have?
- 4) What does the man do on his way to Broadford?
- 5) Is there a school for younger or older children in Elgol?
- 6) How long does it take the man to finish his round?
- III. 1)b;2)b;3)b;4)b;5)c;6)b.

Test 7

- I. 1) false; 2) true; 3) false; 4) true; 5) true; 6) true; 7) true.
- II. 1) Where did Alex Fraser live his entire life?
- 2) Did he ever leave his house?
- 3) For how long did he work in a local factory?
- 4) Alex Fraser often changed his clothes, didn't he?
- 5) What did he buy at the local store?
- 6) Did he have a bank account or did he keep his money at home?
- 7) How long did it take the police to clear the house?
- III. 1)b;2)a;3)b;4)b;5)a;6)b.

Test 8

- I. 1) false; 2) false; 3) false; 4) true; 5) true; 6) false; 7) false; 8) true.
- II. 1) Were the classrooms dull or gay?
- 2) What were the walls of some of the classrooms made of?
- 3) How did the boy learn to write?
- 4) What does the boy remember?
- 5) The class as a whole was not a happy one, was it?
- 6) Could the boy make all his letters slope the same way?
- 7) What was a trial for the boy?
- III. 1)b;2)a;3)c;4)c;5)c.

Test 9

- I. 1) false; 2) true; 3) true; 4) false; 5) true; 6) true; 7) false; 8) false.
- II. 1) What did the girl's father encourage his children to do?
- 2) When did the girl start to read the English classics?
- 3) Did the girl begin to think that the English classics were good or bad?
- 4) When did the girl go to her first dance?
- 5) What dress did the girl wear at her first dance?
- 6) Did anybody dance with the girl that night?
- 7) What kind of time was the first dance for the girl?
- III. 1)c;2)a;3)b;4)a;5)b.

Test 10

- I. 1) false; 2) true; 3) true; 4) true; 5) false; 6) true; 7) true;
- II. 1) What did the boy feel when he was in class?
- 2) Why were sums a mystery to the boy?
- 3) Were reading lessons more or less difficult for the boy?
- 4) What did the boy find after a few weeks of patient struggling?

- 5) Which was the last word that puzzled the boy?
 6) What was the boy doing?
 7) What sentence was the boy reading in his reader?
 8) Did the boy feel like laughing himself?

III. 1) b; 2) b; 3) a; 4) b; 5) a.

Test 11

I. 1) true; 2) true; 3) false; 4) true; 5) true; 6) true; 7) true; 8) true.

II. 1) Is the room on the ground floor or on the top floor?

2) What can I see immediately opposite the room?

3) When do they put loudspeakers in the yard?

4) Where can I see the sea and the harbour?

5) Can you see the different colours of the lights at night?

6) When is there a lot of smog over the city?

7) When can't you breathe?

III. 1)a;2)c;3)b;4)c;5)b.

Test 12

I. 1) true; 2) false; 3) false; 4) false; 5) false; 6) false; 7) true.

II. 1) When was an old gentleman wandering through the town centre?

2) Who was gazing at the toys on display?

3) Whoxlid the old gentleman see on the pavement?

4) The old gentleman picked out a shiny tenpenny piece and handed it to the child, didn't he?

5) Did the gentleman see the same boy in the same or in a different spot?

6) What was the boy doing when the gentleman saw him again?

7) What did the gentleman ask the boy about?

8) Which tenpenny piece had the boy lost?

III. 1)c;2)c;3)a;4)b;5)c.

Test 13

I. 1) false; 2) true; 3) true; 4) true; 5) true; 6) false; 7) false; 8) true.

II. 1) What was Maueve asking God for?

2) Why did Maueve want to have a new brother or sister?

3) Was Maueve the eldest or the youngest of four?

4) When did Maueve get used to walking?

5) When had mother's parents died?

6) Who had been brought up by relations?

7) Was Maueve's childhood a great joy?

8) Maueve's childhood wasn't a great joy, was it?

III. 1)c;2)b;c;3)b;4)c;5)c.

Test 14

I. 1) false; 2) false; 3) true; 4) false; 5) true; 6) true; 7) false.

II. 1) Who became very sad?

2) Why was the king very sad?

3) Did the king allow Shadrack to see the princess?

4) The king didn't admire the skill of the physician, did he?

5) How was the jeweller behaving?

6) Why couldn't they send the jeweller away?

7) What did both the king and the doctor know?

III. 1) b; 2) b; 3) c; 4) a; 5) c.

Ошибки.

Стр., теста, упр., предл.	Напечатано	Следует чигать	Дополнительный вариант ответа
р. 24, Т 16, ex,III;1	at, in	at, in; to	
р 32, Т 22, последняя строка	were	was	
р. 62, Т 39, ex III;1	up, down, out to	up, down, up to	
р. 63, Т 39, ex IV: 6		дописать "а"	

p 70, T 43, ex. IV; 4	usually	убрать слово "usually"	
p. 126, T 1, ex. I. 3			I'll go
p. 128, T 6, ex. 1;5			are putting
p. 131, T 13, ex 1;4			haven't been reading
p 132, T 14, ex.1;4			do hear, am listening.
p 133, T 16, ex. III; 1	at; for	to; for	
p. 133, T 17, ex. 1 1			has been working
p. 133, T 17, ex. 1;6			did hear, heard
p. 136, T 22, ex. III; I	to, id; in; at	to; III; in; III	
p 138, T 26, ex V;3	town	home town	
p 139, T 28, ex. 1,2			have been working
p. 143, T 35, ex. I; 2			is studying
p 144, T 35, ex. VI, 2	c	b	
p. 144, T 37, ex. I; 4			was making
p. 146, T 39, ex. III; 1	to	up to	
p. 146, T 40, ex 1:8			are asking
p. 146, T 40, ex IV; 2			any (some)
p. 148, T 43, ex IV; 4	usually	убрать слово "usually"	
p. 151,148, ex IV; 1			Have you ever spoken to your parents rudely ⁷
P 153, T 50, ex. III; I	from	off	