

**Міністерство освіти і науки України**  
**Донбаська державна машинобудівна академія**

**Автор: Н. І. Ковальова**

**Лексико-граматичні тести з англійської мови**  
**для студентів усіх форм навчання**

**Краматорськ**

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Затверджено  
на засіданні  
вченої ради  
Протокол № від

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Лексико-граматичні тести з англійської мови для студентів усіх форм навчання/ Н. І. Ковальова .-Краматорськ: ДДМА, 2023.- с. 101

Методичний посібник містить граматичні тести з англійської мови, які допоможуть студентам вдосконалити свої навички у використанні базових граматичних структур. Лексичні тести допоможуть збільшити лексичний запас, покращать мовленнєву компетенцію студентів і допоможуть якісно підготуватися до тестового випробування.

# Part 1

## English Grammar in Use

### Test 1. Articles

1 - Do we say 'the' with the names of rivers?

The Nile is the longest river.

Nile is the longest river.

2 - Do we say 'the' with the names of mountains?

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

The Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

3 - Do we say 'the' with the names of lakes?

The Lake Victoria is in Africa.

Lake Victoria is in Africa.

4 - Do we say 'the' with the names of seas?

Dead Sea

The Dead Sea

5 - Do we say 'the' with the names of oceans?

Pacific

The Pacific

6 - Do we say 'the' with the names of mountain ranges?

Alps

The Alps

7 - Do we say 'the' with the names of countries?

Italy

The Italy

8 - Do we say 'the' with the names of countries ?

Czech Republic

The Czech Republic

9 - Do we say 'the' with the names of countries?

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom

10 - Do we say 'the' with the names of streets?

Regent Street

The Regent Street

11 - Do we say 'the' with the names of American States?

Texas

The Texas

12 - Do we say 'the' with the names of British counties?

Yorkshire

The Yorkshire

13 - Do we say 'the' with the names of islands?

Madeira

The Madeira

14 - Do we say 'the' with the names of islands ?

The Isle of Man

Isle of Man

15 - Do we say 'the' with the names of groups of islands ?

Azores

The Azores

16 - Do we say 'the' with the names of continents?

Asia

The Asia

## Test 2. Nouns

1. My \_\_\_ office is near her house.  
a) sister; b) sisters; c) sister's; d) sisters'.
2. The \_\_\_ translation was correct.  
a) student; b) students; c) student's; d) students'.
3. I never saw a \_\_\_ look so worn.  
a) mans; b) men's; c) man; d) men.
4. Are my \_\_\_ flats comfortable?  
a) brother; b) brothers; c) brother's; d) brothers'.
5. His \_\_\_ name is Mary.  
a) wife; b) wives; c) wife's; d) wives.
6. My \_\_\_ family live in Kiev.  
a) friend's; b) friend; c) friends'; d) friends.
7. Some \_\_\_ don't like to play.  
a) child; b) childs; c) childrens; d) children.
8. My \_\_\_ sons are 4
10. a) sister; b) sisters'; c) sister's; d) sisters.
9. It took them an \_\_\_ to get there by car.  
a) hour; b) hours; c) hour's; d) hours'.
10. His \_\_\_ health is still poor.  
a) wives; b) wifes; c) wife's; d) wife.
11. My friend is going to have his exam in two \_\_\_ time.  
a) day; b) days; c) day's; d) days'.
12. My \_\_\_ friend wants to play chess at my place.  
a) son; b) sons; c) son's; d) sons'.
13. His \_\_\_ daughter began playing the piano at the age of 5.  
a) sisters; b) sisters'; c) sister's; d) sister.
14. She doesn't seem to worry what the other \_\_\_ think of her.

a) lady's; b) ladies; c) lady; d) ladies'.

15. The \_\_\_ was still reading his newspaper.

a) man; b) men; c) man's; d) men's.

16. \_\_\_ health is much better now.

a) Anns; b) Anns`; c) Ann` s; d) Ann.

17. His former \_\_\_ were very beautiful women.

a) wife; b) wife` s; c) wives; d) wives.

18. The \_\_\_ work was ruined.

a) day; b) days; c) day's; d) days'.

19. My friend is a \_\_\_ doctor now.

a) children; b) childrens; c) child` s; d) children's.

20. What is your \_\_\_ name?

a) husband; b) husbands`; c) husband's; d) husbands.

21. My \_\_\_ face lighted with interest.

a) friend; b) friends`; c) friend's; d) friends.

## Test 3 Adjectives

1. Money is important, but it isn't (найважливіша) thing in life.

a) important; b) importantest; c) the most important; d) more important.

2. I suppose you know him well probably (краще) than anybody else.

a) better; b) the best; c) good; d) more good.

3. This room is not so (зручна) as that one on the first floor.

a) more comfortable; b) comfortable; c) the most comfortable; d) more comfortabler.

4. He spoke English (гірше) than expected.

a) bad; b) worst; c) worse; d) badder.

5. Happiness is (більш важлива) than money.

- a) important; b) the most important; c) more important; d) importanter.
6. I can't understand what you are saying. Could you speak a bit (голосніше)?
- a) the loudest; b) more loud; c) loud; d) louder.
7. My mother was feeling tired last night so she went to bed (раніше) than usual.
- a) early; b) earlier; c) the earliest; d) more early.
8. A train is the (найбільш незручне) place to sleep in.
- a) uncomfortable; b) more uncomfortable; c) most uncomfortable; d) uncomfortabler.
9. Nick looks (старше) than his elder brother.
- a) old; b) more old; c) older; d) the oldest.
10. Watermelons are (солодше) than lemons.
- a) sweeter; b) sweet; c) the sweetest; d) more sweet.
11. Einstein is one of the (найрозумніший) scientists who ever lived.
- a) intelligent; b) intelligenter; c) most intelligent; d) more intelligent.
12. Flying is much (швидше) than traveling by car.
- a) fast; b) faster; c) more fast; d) fastest.
13. My bag is (дешевше) than yours.
- a) cheap; b) more cheap; c) cheaper; d) the cheapest.
14. February is the (найкоротший) month in the year.
- a) shortest; b) short; c) shorter; d) more short.
15. The Pacific is (найбільший) ocean in the world.
- a) large; b) larger; c) the largest; d) the most large.
16. Clare is (старше) than Mike.
- a) the oldest; b) more old; c) older; d) old.
17. My (старша) daughter is married.
- a) the eldest; b) more old; c) elder; d) old.
18. Everest is (найвища) mountain in the world.
- a) high; b) higher; c) the highest; d) the most high.
19. Modern furniture is (простіша) in design than old-fashioned furniture.



a) more simple; b) the most simple; c) simple; d) simpler.

20. It` s (легше) to wash clothes with an automatic washing machine than by hand.

a) easier; b) easy; c) easiest; d) more easy.

21. A big house is usually (дорожчий) than a small one.

a) expensive; b) more expensive; c) expensiver; d) the most expensive.

## Test 4. Self &Other

1 - John, if you keep working like this, you'll make \_\_\_\_ ill.

- a) yourself
- b) yourselves

2 - How long have you lot known \_\_\_\_?

- a) yourself
- b) yourselves
- c) each other

3 - You should all be ashamed of \_\_\_\_ for behaving like that.

- a) each other
- b) yourself
- c) yourselves

4 - They're very selfish; they only think of \_\_\_\_.

- a) each other
- b) themselves

5 - I cut \_\_\_\_ when I was chopping some vegetables.

- a) me
- b) myself
- c) ---

6 - I lost the key and locked \_\_\_\_ out.

- a) us
- b) ourselves

7 - We gave \_\_\_\_ presents on Christmas Day.

- a) ourselves
- b) each other

c) us

8 - I got out of the bath and reached for a towel to dry \_\_\_\_\_.

a) me

b) myself

c) ---

9 - We work well as a team because we help \_\_\_\_\_.

a) ourselves

b) each other

10 - We did it \_\_\_\_\_ because no one wanted to help us.

a) each other

b) ourselves

c) us

## Test 5. Some, any, an

1. I need \_\_\_ information about the city.

a) an b) any c) some

2. I always have \_\_\_ egg for breakfast.

a) an b) any c) some

3. Can you help me? I need \_\_\_ advice.

a) an b) any c) some

4. We don't have \_\_\_ money.

a) an b) any c) some

5. Can I have \_\_\_ milk, please?

a) an b) any c) some

6. Have you got \_\_\_ pen?

a) an b) any c) some

7. We didn't see \_\_\_ people in the streets.

a) an b) any c) some

8. Does Peter have \_\_\_ magazines in his office?

a) an b) any c) some

9. Do you want \_\_\_ chips?

a) an b) any c) some

10. My wife doesn't want \_\_\_ dog.

a) an b) any c) some

## Test 6. Verbs to be, to have

1 He \_\_\_ write to Mary if he doesn't have time.

a) don't; b) doesn't; c) isn't; d) won't.

2. Bill \_\_\_ at home last evening.

a) were; b) are; c) is; d) was.

3. On Sundays they usually \_\_\_ dinner at home.

a) have; b) has; c) are; d) had.

4. \_\_\_ those girls your friends ?

a) are; b) were; c) was; d) is.

5. They \_\_\_ here 2 hours ago.

a) was; b) were; c) are; d) had.

6. Jane \_\_\_ got a lot of children.

a) doesn't; b) don't; c) hasn't; d) hadn't.

7. The talk \_\_\_ very interesting tomorrow.

a) is; b) will; c) will be; d) was.

8. I usually \_\_\_ lunch at home.

a) have; b) had; c) has; d) will have.

9. Who \_\_\_ at home last week?

a) has; b) was; c) were; d) had.

10. He \_\_\_ able to go with us tomorrow.

a) will; b) is; c) will be; d) was.

11. They \_\_\_ learn foreign languages until they are seven.

a) aren't; b) won't; c) isn't; d) haven't.

12. The baby \_\_\_ too small to walk last year.

a) are; b) is; c) was; d) were.

13. He always \_\_\_ breakfast at 8 o'clock.

a) has; b) had; c) will have; d) have.

14. My friend Ann \_\_\_ a good student.

a) am; b) was; c) are; d) is.

15. The books \_\_\_ always on the table.

a) are; b) was; c) were; d) is.

16. He \_\_\_ at home at 8 o'clock yesterday.

a) weren't; b) wasn't; c) aren't; d) isn't.

17. Do your children often \_\_\_ colds ?

a) has; b) have; c) had; d) will have.

18. 11 years ago we \_\_\_ students at a Medical college.

a) had; b) were; c) are; d) was.

19. \_\_\_you got a family?

a) has; b) have; c) was; d) were.

20. He \_\_\_ finish the work if you help him.

a) was; b) is; c) will; d) will be.

21. \_\_\_she \_\_\_ a game of chess if she has time?

a) will \*\*\*be; b) will\*\*\*have; c) shall\*\*\*have; d) shall\*\*\*be.

22. I \_\_\_ an English teacher.

a) is; b) am; c) was; d) are.

23. The spoons \_\_\_ on the table a couple of minutes ago.

a) are; b) is; c) was; d) were.

24. He \_\_\_ an engineer in 5 years.

a) is; b) will be; c) was; d) were.

25. \_\_\_he a doctor 2 years ago ?

a) will be; b) is; c) are; d) was.

## Test 7 Indefinite tenses

1. I always \_\_\_ morning exercises and I often \_\_\_ scientific books.

A. Read / do B. Do / read C. Reading / doing D. Did / read E. Did / readed

2. Finally the Titanic \_\_\_ at 10 o'clock on 15<sup>th</sup> April.

A. Sank B. Sink C. Sinke D. Sinking E. Will sink

3. Ann usually (clean) \_\_\_ her house. But she (cook) \_\_\_ her dinner at about 4p.m Yesterday afternoon.

A. Cleaned / cooked B. Cleans / cooks C. Will clean / cooks D. Cleans / cooked  
E. Did / readed F. Will sink

4. A- What are your vacation plans?

B- I \_\_\_ two weeks on a Greek island.

A. Spending B. Spend C. Will spend D. Spended E. Spent F. Am going to spend  
G. Spends

5. When you \_\_\_ in Stockholm, call my friend Gustav. He \_\_\_ you around the city and help you get situated.

A. Arrived / show B. Arrive / will show C. Arrived / showed D. Arrives / shows

6. If it \_\_\_ this weekend, we \_\_\_ skiing near Lake Tahoe.

A. Goes / snow B. Snows / go C. Snowed / went D. Snows / will go E. Snow / shall go

7. John: Wow, it's freezing out there.

Jane: I \_\_\_ some coffee to warm us up. Do you want a piece of pie as well?

A. Will make B. Shall make C. Made D. Make E. Am going to make

8. Coffee sounds great! But I \_\_\_ dinner with some friends later, so I'd better skip the pie.

A. Have B. Has C. Had D. Will have E. Am going to have

9. Frank: I heard you're taking a Spanish class at the community college.

Tom: Yeah, I \_\_\_ to Guatemala next spring and I thought knowing a little Spanish would make the trip easier.

A. Go B. Went C. Am going to go D. Will go E. Shall go

10. The doctor \_\_\_ him as having hepatitis B recently.

A. Diagnosed B. Reduced C. Probed D. Sneezed E. Shall go

11. The surgeons \_\_\_ her hip with a metal one last month.

A. Reccomended B. Reduced C. Replaced D. Noticed

12. John: Did you have fun? Kathy: No, the park \_\_\_ at 12 p.m

A. Close B. Closes C. Closing D. Closed E. Will close F. Shall close

13. A friend of mine usually \_\_\_ mutton or beef.

A. Eat B. Eating C. Eats D. Ate E. Will eat

14. On the night of 14<sup>th</sup> April the Titanic \_\_\_ an iceberg.

A. Hit B. Hited C. Hite D. Hat

15. John: When did you arrive at Wonder World? Kathy: We \_\_\_ at 5 p.m

A. Arrive B. Will arrive C. Shall arrive D. Arrived

16. They \_\_\_ on many other things. For *Example*, she \_\_\_ hiking and camping. He \_\_\_ too.

A. Agree / enjoys / does B. Enjoy / agrees / does C. Do / agrees / enjoys

17. I \_\_\_ to bed at 12 o'clock. But \_\_\_ to bed at 12 o'clock last evening, because I \_\_\_ my lesson.

A. Go / went / red B. Go / didn't go / read C. Go / couldn't go / read D. Went / went / read

18. A- Hi Joseph. I heard that you \_\_\_ into a new apartment.

B- That's right. Sara and I found a great one on 45<sup>th</sup> street.

A- I \_\_\_ you on moving day if you like.

B- Hey great! We'd really appreciate that.

A. Move / will help B. Moved / help C. Will move / will help D. Are going to move / am going to help E. Are going to move / will help

19. Every month I \_\_\_ a letter to her. And she \_\_\_ me some presents the day before Yesterday.

A. Wrote / sent B. Wrote / send C. Write / sent D. Write / send

20. Your mom \_\_\_ Yesterday.

A. Not call B. Didn't call C. No called D. Call not

## Test 7 Continuous tenses

1. I told my teacher that I \_\_\_\_\_ what she said.

a) did not believe

b) was not believing

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ the number 12 bus just down the road.

a) could see

b) was seeing

3. At the moment Maria \_\_\_\_\_ her homework, as she does every day.

a) does

b) is doing

4. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ 21 inches long.

a) measures

b) is measuring

5. Please be quiet. I \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio.

a) listen

b) am listening

6. Everything on the menu \_\_\_\_\_ delicious.

a) tastes

b) is tasting

7. Why \_\_\_\_\_ so selfish about this?

a) are you

b) are you being

8. Was he on time or was he \_\_\_\_\_ ?

a) late

b) being late

9. He told the police he'd only had a small drink and was \_\_\_\_\_ not to drive too fast.

a) careful

b) being careful



10. Is she always \_\_\_\_\_ with children and animals?

a) so patient

b) being so patient

11. John ..... a picture when the teacher entered the room.

a) painted; b) paints; c) was painting; d) is painting.

12. The boys ..... a game of football at the moment.

a) have; b) are having; c) having; d) had.

13. Tom ..... tennis at 8 o'clock tomorrow.

a) is playing; b) was playing; c) will play; d) will be playing.

14. Mr. Drill ..... to the airport when it started raining.

a) was driving; b) were driving; c) drive; d) is driving.

15. What ..... you ..... now, Nick ?

a) is\*\*\*doing; b) was\*\*\*doing; c) are\*\*\*doing; d) were\*\*\*doing.

16. She ..... potatoes when she cut her finger.

a) is chopping; b) was chopping; c) chopping; d) chopped.

17. He always ..... the grass on Sundays.

a) cut; b) cuts; c) was cutting; d) is cutting.

18. Where ..... you usually ..... in the evening ?

a) do\*\*\*go; b) are\*\*\*going; c) are\*\*\*go; d) do\*\*\*going.

19. The students ..... a dictation at 9 tomorrow.

a) will be writing; b) will write; c) be writing; d) are writing.

20. We ..... photographs at 5 o'clock yesterday.

a) are taking; b) taking; c) were taking; d) took.

## Test 7 Perfect tenses

1. By the time you receive this letter I (*finish*) my final exams.  
a) have finished b) will have finished c) will be finished
2. He (*write*) 3 reports on an accident when his mother called.  
a) had written b) will have written c) has written
3. I don't think I (*do*) these exercises by 3 o'clock.  
a) had done b) have done c) will have done
4. He was looking forward to a good meal at home, but Jill (*go*) out.  
a) had gone out b) has gone out c) will have gone out
5. Your house looks nice. You (*paint*) it?  
a) will you have painted b) Had you painted c) Have you painted
6. After we (*discuss*) all details on the phone I wrote a letter about it.  
a) have discussed b) had discussed c) will have discussed
7. Before my 18th birthday I (*not/be*) out of England.  
a) haven't been b) hadn't been c) won't have been
8. It is the easiest job I (*ever/have*).  
a) will have had b) had ever had c) have ever had
9. I felt better after I (*take*) the medicine.  
a) will have taken b) have taken c) had taken
10. I (*not/be*) there for ages.  
a) hadn't been b) haven't been c) won't have been
11. When I \_\_\_ my seat-belt, the plane took off.  
a) had fastened; b) have fastened; c) fastened; d) fasten.
12. The lecture \_\_\_ just \_\_\_

a) has\*\*\*begin; b) will have\*\*\*begin; c) has\*\*\*begun; d) had\*\*\*begun.

13. We \_\_\_ our work by 6 yesterday.

a) had finished; b) finished; c) have finished; d) finish.

14. By the end of the term Tom \_\_\_ all twelve volumes.

a) shall have read; b) will read; c) will have read; d) has read.

15. When you come back I \_\_\_ all the housework.

a) shall finish; b) have finished; c) shall have finished; d) finished.

16. My friend \_\_\_ London by the time I got there.

a) leaves; b) has left; c) had left; d) left.

17. \_\_\_you ever \_\_\_ to her about it?

a) had\*\*\*spoken; b) speak; c) have\*\*\*spoken; d) did\*\*\*speak.

18. By this time next month, all the roses \_\_\_

a) will die; b) will have died; c) have died; d) had died.

19. After he \_\_\_ there ten minutes the door suddenly opened.

a) had waited; b) has waited; c) was waiting; d) waited.

20. I \_\_\_ my work by the time you come.

a) shall finish; b) shall have finished; c) have finished; d) finish.

## Test 8 Modal Verbs

1. \_\_\_it be done before tomorrow?

a) can; b) may; c) must; d) should.

2. Nobody \_\_\_ do it without your help.

a) couldn't; b) can; c) should; d) can't.

3. My mother was unwell, and I \_\_\_\_go to the chemist`s.

a) must; b) have to; c) could; d) had to.

4. He \_\_\_\_ neither move nor speak.

a) couldn't; b) could; c) might; d) had to.

5. If you have done your homework, you \_\_\_\_ go for a walk.

a) may; b) can; c) must; d) have to.

6. I \_\_\_\_ exactly express my meaning.

a) shan't; b) mustn't; c) can `t; d) needn't.

7. \_\_\_\_ I bring my sister to the party ?

a) shall; b) can; c) must; d) may.

8. \_\_\_\_you see anything in this inky darkness ?

a) can; b) may; c) must; d) need.

9.She asked me if she \_\_\_\_ use my telephone.

a) can; b) could; c) might; d) may.

10. I \_\_\_\_ go to hospital to visit my aunt.

a) could; b) had to; c) was able to; d) must.

11. She \_\_\_\_ stay at home because she didn't feel well. Only a person who knows the language very well ..... answer such a question.

a) can; b) may; c) has to; d) is to.

12. Mike \_\_\_\_ write this exercise at school because he hadn't done it at home.

a) must; b) had to; c) was able to; d) was to.

13. You \_\_\_\_ know how to raise your children not to be losers.

a) may; b) are to; c) have to; d) should.

14. \_\_\_you \_\_\_ do the work tomorrow ?

a) will \*\*\* have to; b) will \*\*\* be able to; c) can; d) will \*\*\* be allowed to

15. \_\_\_I go to the post office with Mike?

a) may; b) can; c) must; d) shall.

16. After they had finished their homework, the children (дозволили) \_\_\_watch TV.

a) were able to; b) had to; c) were to; d) were allowed to.

17. We \_\_\_ speak at the lessons. (не дозволяют)

a) can't; b) mustn't; c) aren't allowed to; d) aren't able to.

18. Nothing \_\_\_ be done, it's too late.

a) can't; b) can; c) may; d) must.

19. I \_\_\_ wear glasses as my eyesight is very weak.

a) am to; b) must; c) can; d) have to.

20. They decided that she \_\_\_ send them a telegram every tenth day.

a) was to; b) had to; c) must; d) was able to.

## Test 9 Passive Voice

1. By three o'clock everything \_\_\_

a) was prepared; b) has been prepared; c) had been prepared; d) is prepared.

2. I \_\_\_ to his friends at the party.

a) shall be introduced; b) will have been introduced; c) am introduced; d) have introduced.

3. Tennis \_\_\_ from four till five.

a) is being played; b) was played; c) was being played; d) had been played.

4. The article \_\_\_ yet.

a) hasn't been translated; b) haven't been translated; c) hadn't been translated d) isn't translated.

5. The house \_\_\_ in 1950.

a) had been built; b) was being built; c) was building; d) was built.

6. Who \_\_\_ now?

a) is examined; b) is examining; c) examines; d) is being examined.

7. The experiment \_\_\_ by 3 o'clock.

a) will have been completed; b) will be completed; c) would be completed; d) will be completing.

8. Such questions \_\_\_ often \_\_\_ at the examination.

a) is\*\*\*asked; b) are\*\*\*asked; c) have\*\*\*been asked; d) are\*\*\*asking.

9. I \_\_\_ just \_\_\_ by him.

a) has\*\*\*been interrupted; b) was\*\*\*interrupted; c) am\*\*\*interrupted; d) have\*\*\*been interrupted.

10. I \_\_\_ to go there.

a) shan't be allowed; b) wouldn't be allowed; c) hadn't been allowed; d) isn't allowed.

11. The boy \_\_\_ for misbehaving.

a) has punished; b) have been punished; c) was punished; d) had been punished.

12. This man \_\_\_ much \_\_\_ lately.

a) has been\*\*\*spoken of; b) is\*\*\*spoken of; c) will be\*\*\*spoken of; d) was being\*\*\*spoken of.

12. The telegram \_\_\_ only tomorrow.

a) will be received; b) would be received; c) is received; d) will have been received.

13. The article \_\_\_ now.

a) has been translated; b) is being translated; c) is translated; d) is translating.

14. The child \_\_\_

a) is taking care of; b) has taken care of; c) is taken care of; d) had been taken care of.

15. Don `t make much noise! The students \_\_\_ now.

a) are being examined; b) have been examined; c) must be examined; d) are examined.

16. The window \_\_\_ last week.

a) broke; b) was broken; c) had been broken; d) was being broken.

17. A new stadium \_\_\_ by the end of the year.

a) will be built; b) would be built; c) will have been built; d) will be building.

18. Everything \_\_\_ before we came.

a) has been done; b) have been done; c) was done; d) had been done.

19. Why \_\_\_ she \_\_\_ ?

a) is laughed at; b) is being laughed at; c) has laughed at; d) is laughing at.

20. I thought the letter \_\_\_ already \_\_\_

a) has been\*\*\*sent; b) was\*\*\*sent; c) had been\*\*\*sent; d) would be\*\*\*sent.

## Test 10 Verbals

1. June watched her \_\_\_ with cold water the traces of emotion.  
a) to remove; b) removing; c) to have removed; d) having been removed.
2. When \_\_\_ she half closed her eyes and a dimple danced on her cheek.  
a) to be laughed; b) laughed; c) laughing; d) having been laughed.
3. They both paused \_\_\_ to the voices on the stairs.  
a) to have listened; b) being listened; c) to be listening; d) listening.
4. You are pretty good at \_\_\_ your mouth shut.  
a) keeping; b) being kept; c) to have kept; d) to keep.
5. His wife was in the bath. He could hear the water \_\_\_  
a) running; b) to run; c) having run; d) to be running.
6. He saw John \_\_\_ himself a cup of coffee.  
a) to pour; b) to have been pouring; c) pour; d) to have poured.
7. Pardon me for \_\_\_ you with my personal affairs.  
a) to be troubling; b) troubling; c) to have troubled; d) being troubled.
8. «Joe», — Alice said, «do have a sandwich». «They are here \_\_\_»  
a) eating; b) to eat; c) to be eaten; d) to have been eaten.
9. She didn't succeed in \_\_\_ her sister talk.  
a) made; b) to be made; c) making; d) being made.
10. Beryl insisted on \_\_\_ in London.  
a) to marry; b) being married; c) married; d) having been married.
11. She sat \_\_\_ straight before her.



a) gazed; b) to gaze; c) gazing; d) to be gazing.

12. I think I hear Hector \_\_\_\_ back.

a) to have come; b) to come; c) having come; d) coming.

13. She seemed \_\_\_\_ no attention to what was going round her.

a) to pay; b) paying; c) to have paid; d) to be paying.

14. He felt his irritation \_\_\_\_ a) to mount; b) mounting; c) being mounted; d) to have mounted.

15. The pills my doctor has given me make me \_\_\_\_ rather odd.

a) feeling; b) to feel; c) feel; d) felt.

16. That woman is still sitting. She seems \_\_\_\_ over an hour.

a) to be waiting; b) to have waited; c) to wait; d) to have been waiting.

17. He found Dora \_\_\_\_ a novel in their bedroom.

a) reading; b) being read; c) to read; d) having read.

18. \_\_\_\_ from the expedition he wrote a book about Central Africa.

a) returning; b) having returned; c) to return; d) to have been returned.

19. \_\_\_\_ his work, he seemed more pleased than usual.

a) finished; b) finishing; c) having finished; d) being finished.

20. He felt the water \_\_\_\_ is knees.

a) to reach; b) reached; c) being reached; d) reach.

## Part 2

### Reading tests

# Text 1

Read the text below. For questions (1–6) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

## **Using the Internet and CD-ROM Databases in the Library**

Bramley College now has full electronic information resources in the College Library to help you in your studies. On CD-ROM in the library we have about fifty databases, including many statistical sources. Want to know the average rainfall in Tokyo or the biggest export earner of Vanuatu? It's easy to find out. Whether you are in the School of Business or the School of Art and Design, it's all here for you.

You can conduct your own CD-ROM search for no charge, and you can print out your results on the library printers using your library photocopying card. Alternatively, you can download your results to disk, again for no charge, but bring your own formatted floppy disk or CD-ROM. If you are not sure how to conduct a search for yourself, library staff can do it for you, but we charge \$20 for this service, no matter how long or how short a time it takes.

All library workstations have broadband access to the Internet, so you can find the web-based information you need quickly and easily. If you are unfamiliar with using the Internet, help is available in several ways. You can start with the online tutorial Netstart; just click on the Netstart icon on the Main Menu. The tutorial will take you through the basic steps to using the Internet, at any time convenient to you. If you prefer, ask one of the librarians for internet advice (best at quiet times between 9.00 am and 11.30 am weekdays) or attend one of the introductory group sessions that are held in the first two weeks of each term. Sign your name on the list on the Library Bulletin Board to guarantee a place, as they are very popular.

A word of warning; demand for access to library workstations is very high, so you are strongly advised to book a workstation, and we have to limit your use to a maximum of one hour at any one time. Make your booking (for which you

will receive a receipt) at the Information Desk or at the enquiry desks in the Media Services Area (Level I). Also, use of the computers is limited to Bramley students only, so you may be asked to produce your Student ID Card to make a booking, or while using the workstations.

**1. To use the library printers, students must have \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. a floppy disk.
- B. correct change in coins.
- C. a photocopying card.
- D. their own paper.

**2. To copy search results to a floppy disk, students pay \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. \$20.
- B. no fee.
- C. a fee based on actual costs.
- D. a fee dependent on the time taken

**3. If library staff search for information on CD-ROM, students pay \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. \$20.
- B. a service fee.
- C. a fee based on actual costs.
- D. a fee dependent on the time taken.

**4. Students can learn to use the Internet \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. at all times.
- B. in the first two weeks of the term.
- C. Monday to Friday.

D. between 9.00 am and 11.30 am.

**5. To ensure efficient access to the Library workstations, students should \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. queue to use a workstation in the Media Services Area.
- B. reserve a time to use a workstation.
- C. work in groups on one workstation.
- D. conduct as many searches as possible at one time.

**6. How long during one day may students use a library workstation?**

- A. half an hour
- B. one hour
- C. two hours
- D. no limit

## Text 2

Read the text below. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

### **The History of Chupa Chups Lollipops**

The Chupa Chups company started as an idea of a Spanish citizen named Enric Bernat in 1958. Mr. Bernat started his career at an apple jam factory. He approached investors about a lollipop business but he failed to get support. He took over the company himself and built the first production machines with his own hands. He also decided that the new creation would be called Chupa Chups, after the Spanish verb *chupar*, which translates into *to suck*.

Enric Bernat knew that the bon-bons on a wooden stick would be an instant hit. Previously candy had been marketed as a luxury and kept away from children. However, he knew that if he could get the candy into the view of children he

would sell many more lollipops. Five years after he first introduced the idea, Chupa Chups were being sold at over 300,000 stores across Europe.

The original Chupa Chups sales force was over 600 sales agents for 300,000 locations.

This amazing sales force sped across Europe to bring the good news and delicious taste of the Chupa Chups lollipops to the masses. Without their dedication and excitement, there would be no way the company could have grown to the massive size that it is today.

Sadly, the traditional wooden stick that was associated with Chupa Chups had to be discontinued and replaced with a plastic one due to the lack of wood available in Spain. The stick has remained plastic ever since. Chupa Chups were originally going to be called GOL but the name did not stick.

An advertising firm came up with the idea to name them Chupa and the delightful lollipops were born. Salvador Dali, the famous painter, created the new Chupa Chups logo, which remains on the wrapper on all of the lollipops to this day.

The Chupa Chups business went international beginning with Asia and Australia in the 1970's. It soon followed to North America and the rest of Europe. The amazing results led to a high point for the company, with the production of over 4 billion Chupa Chups lollipops during the 2003 calendar year.

**1. Which of the following is stated in the text about Enric Bernat?**

- A. He inherited the family business.
- B. He borrowed money from a bank.
- C. He devoted his life to jam production.
- D. He made the factory equipment himself.

**2. What is TRUE about the Chupa Chups logo?**

- A. It was designed by a great artist.
- B. It made the lollipop more popular.
- C. It has changed three times by now.
- D. It varies from country to country.

**3. Where was the Chupa Chups business originally concentrated?**

- A. In Asia
- B. In Europe
- C. In Australia
- D. In America

**4. According to the text, what helped the company to become a big success?**

- A. The product's unusual name
- B. The variety of lollipop tastes
- C. The candy's attractive wrapping
- D. The sales staff's enthusiasm

**5. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the text?**

- A. Candies used to be an expensive treat.
- B. The name Chupa Chups means bon-bons.
- C. Chupa Chups originally had wooden sticks.
- D. Bernat's product was meant mainly for children

## Text 3

Read the text below. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

### Rock Star

In the masculine universe of rock, singer-songwriter Amy Lee fits right in. She brings her goth girl self to the table and to the recording studio, no questions asked. The co-founder and lead vocalist for Evanescence lets her unrelenting strength and sheer determination push through a downpour of adrenaline-amped guitar riffs with her soothing, classically trained piano stylings.

Evanescence brings to the forefront heart-pounding musical compositions fronted by Lee's ethereal yet reality-crashing vocals. With the debut of their album, *The Open Door*, Lee views the journey that led her to this point of self-realization. In the world of musical "geniuses", Lee stands out, simply because she realizes that it's worth going on your own. Her mantra: trust yourself. Believe in yourself.

In keeping with their tradition of supreme independence, the Little Rock, Arkansas, *band didn't follow the tried and tired route to becoming a stadium pleaser*. Ten years back then 14-year-old Lee and former co-founder Ben Moody paired up and focused their energies on creating a new sound. They decided to go on their own and build their band up slowly and fiercely.

Fate didn't come knocking, but rather it practically blew the door off its hinges in the spring of 2003 when Evanescence's debut album, *Fallen*, hit the airwaves. *Fallen* sold more than 14 million albums globally, and was certified gold or platinum in over 35 countries. And in 2004, Evanescence was nominated for five Grammy Awards. They've got two, including the biggie, Best New Artist.

And the Grammy experience? "It feels like you are in high school collecting all of your awards at the end of the year," Lee laughs. "I really appreciate those who took the time to understand our sound. *I was stoked.*" When she heard their name called, "I didn't expect it," Lee remembers. "I had my shoes off, so, of course, had to put them back on."

Armed with their second album and its first single, with the title, "*Call Me When You're Sober*," Lee talks about her natural growth as a female artist and

coming to terms with her artistic freedom. “I didn’t want to make the same album twice. Now I was allowed to grow and that gave me confidence as an artist.”

Now, with *The Open Door*, Lee, at the ripe age of 24, is a well seasoned artist who knows exactly what she wants. And that is her advice for women trying to break into the biz, “You have to feel what is right in your heart. If someone is telling you to do something just because it’s good for business, it’s a lie. Just trust yourself; it may take longer, but not everybody knows what they are talking about.”

**1. According to the first paragraph, which of the following is true of Amy Lee?**

- A. She is equally keen on singing and song-writing.
- B. She makes a lot of efforts to succeed in rock.
- C. She can play both guitar and classical piano.
- D. She pushed hard to set up Evanescence.

**2. According to the author, Amy Lee is outstanding because \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- A. she fronts an otherwise male rock group
- B. she reached the point of self-realization
- C. she has unique vocal capabilities
- D. she stays independent in the world of rock

**3. What does the author mean by saying that “*the band didn’t follow the tried and tired route to becoming a stadium pleaser*” (third paragraph)?**

- A. The band was tired of performing at the stadiums.
- B. The band tried to pave their own way to popularity.
- C. The band failed to please a majority of listeners.



D. The band tried to keep independent traditions of rock.

**4. In stating “I was stoked” (fifth paragraph), Amy Lee means that she was \_\_\_\_\_ .**

A. hardly surprised

B. very amused

C. extremely pleased

D. well prepared

**5. Which of the following best characterizes Amy Lee at present?**

A. She has become an experienced performer.

B. She’s gained confidence in doing business.

C. She is not afraid of the stage any longer.

D. She is confident enough to perform alone.

## Text 4

Read the text below. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

### **Why I chose to Volunteer Abroad**

*Andrew Marshall*

Volunteering isn’t so expensive that it’s only an option for the well off. I spent 10 weeks volunteering in Arizona with America Conservation Experience, helping to preserve America’s natural beauty.

The trip was arranged through Bunac, a work and volunteer organisation. Altogether, it cost me around £1,000 - a sum which I covered mostly by working in my student bar.

Despite the self-indulgent image associated with overseas volunteer projects, the work can be hard going. I spent my time abroad maintaining trails, building fences and implementing re-vegetation projects in some of the national parks and national monuments of America.

Summer temperatures in Arizona stay well above 35C, not ideal if you're carrying 50kg of concrete for 10 hours at a time. And then there's the wildlife to deal with. One afternoon nap took a less subdued turn when I realised that a rattlesnake was resting only 3 metres from me. The experience, needless to say, improved my strength of character - and reduced my fear of the English household spider.

Most people volunteer because they want to give something back to the world. But in reality, you benefit just as much as the local communities and ecosystems you're helping.

Spending 10 weeks in America's most beautiful national parks and forests was an unforgettable experience. I gained a far deeper understanding of the local environment than the average tourist, meeting ex-national park rangers, who had a unique knowledge of the area's history and ecosystem.

The most challenging aspects of working abroad are also the most beneficial. Being placed in an unfamiliar environment forces you to use your initiative and develop self-confidence - *surviving 10 days of camping in the wild is something that three years of university could never provide*. When I look back on the work I completed, it makes writing a dissertation and academic deadlines seem a lot more manageable.

But best of all, my 10 weeks were spent volunteering with young people from a mix of cultures and backgrounds - from Belgians to South Koreans. When I left Arizona, I returned home having made friends with students from across the world.

**1. Where did the author get the money for his trip?**

- A. He got a grant from a volunteer organization.
- B. He managed to cover the expenses himself.
- C. He was supported by the local community.
- D. He was sponsored by his university.

**2. According to the text, what was part of Andrew's duties working in Arizona?**

- A. He tracked down old historical sites.
- B. He kept the parks in proper condition.
- C. He guided visitors round the parks.
- D. He studied local endangered species.

**3. Andrew had to face all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- A. oppressive heat
- B. dangerous animals
- C. exhausting work
- D. unfriendly locals

**4. What does the author mean by saying "*surviving 10 days of camping in the wild is something that three years of university could never provide*" (paragraph 7)?**

- A. Camping was a valuable learning experience.
- B. Surviving in the wild was an upsetting practice.
- C. Going to university is a waste of time and money.
- D. Being in a strange environment is an exciting activity.

**5. What did Andrew like most of all about his trip?**

- A. Coping with various challenges far from his home country
- B. Gaining invaluable experience useful for his future life

- C. Contributing to the preservation of the local environment
- D. Making the acquaintance of people from different countries

## Text 5

Read the text below. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

### **How to Make an impressive Speech**

Having a tough time deciding on what persuasive speech topics to talk about? Don't sweat it. First, you must know your target audience very well. Know their age, sex, educational attainments and career experiences. Find out what their beliefs, dreams and goals are. What keeps them excited or awake at night? If possible, know their personal, cultural, social, religious and political backgrounds. This will prevent you from saying something that might be offensive to a particular race or culture.

Then, based on the information gathered from your audience, make a list of persuasive speech ideas that might fit their personality, status or background. Remember that the worst thing you could do is deliver a boring speech, so try to come up with controversial yet useful themes. Make persuasive speech topics that will benefit your audience. Remember people are always thinking of "WIIFM" (What's In It For Me?). If they do not see any good results or advantages for listening to your speech, they will not be interested or responsive.

Choosing your topics, check those items that you either are an authority on or are very familiar with. Your audience will look up to people with authority. If they perceive you as someone who is an expert on a subject, they would be more likely to listen to you and accept your viewpoints.

Do proper research over the Internet and libraries to come up with your persuasive speech ideas. During your research, take note of the most interesting

or helpful facts relevant to your audience. *Keep an open mind* and relate how your research can solve their problems or improve any aspect of their life.

Some people are naturally skeptical, so make your statements well-grounded: gather statistics, facts, presentations, case studies or true stories. Make sure you note the source or reference.

Finding persuasive speech topics is easy if you follow the guidelines above.

**1. According to the text, which is the first thing you should do to impress the audience?**

- A. Wake them up with a shocking statement.
- B. Share your views and opinions with them.
- C. Know the people who you speak to.
- D. Find out if you are of similar background.

**2. According to the text, what do people expect most from your speech?**

- A. It should be full of ideas.
- B. It should be instructive.
- C. It should be useful.
- D. It should be funny.

**3. Which topics should be preferred?**

- A. Topics well-known to the audience.
- B. Topics you have good knowledge of.
- C. Topics conforming with the audience's opinion.
- D. Topics connected with widely accepted ideas.

**4. Which of the following is the phrase "keep an open mind" (paragraph 4) closest in meaning to?**

- A. Be ready to accept views and opinions of others.
- B. Help the audience express their view and ideas.
- C. Know the subject you are talking about.
- D. Put a lot of thought in your work.

**5. According to the text, which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text?**

- A. Prove what you are going to say.
- B. Conduct preliminary research.
- C. Make references to your sources.
- D. Put your speech online.

## Text 6

Read the text below. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

### **Remarkable Survival**

On Christmas Eve, 1971, just a few hours after attending her high school, 17-year-old Juliane Koepcke, got on a flight from Lima, Peru, to Pucallpa. She was heading out to join her father, Hans-Wilhelm, a famous German zoologist, who was working at a remote research station in the rainforest.

Approximately 30 minutes into the flight, the plane flew into a storm with thunder and lightning. The right wing motor was hit by lightning and the aircraft broke apart in the air. Still strapped to her seat, Juliane was ejected from the aircraft and fell approximately 2 miles into the dense Peruvian rainforest. She was lying on the ground, dressed in only a sleeveless mini-dress and was missing one of her sandals and her glasses. It took Juliane half the day just to be able to stand, but eventually she managed it and set out to find help. During her search, she

found a bag of candy, and more significantly, a stream. Her father had once given her advice that if she were ever lost in the rainforest and came across a stream or river, she should follow it downstream because people tend to live on or near water.

Juliane then set off. She walked as much as possible in the river as it was an easier way to go, rather than through the dense jungle. On the tenth day she came across a boat, which at first she thought was a mirage until she finally came up to it and touched it. Next to the boat was a path, which she could hardly crawl up. At the end of the path was a small hut, where Juliane found an outboard motor and some diesel fuel in a barrel. She tried to sleep in the hut, but found the ground to be much too hard, so she went back down to the riverside and lay down in the sand.

The next day, Juliane woke up and, hearing frogs all around her, tried to catch some to eat. Luckily for her she was unable to as they were poisonous dart frogs. She soon heard voices. Three people came out of the forest and spotted her. At first they thought she was a “Yemanjá”, a blond, pale-skinned water spirit. When they saw her, they were pretty frightened. However, she explained what had happened and how she had got there, and they had heard of the plane crash, so accepted her story. They then fed her and cared for her wounds as best as they could and took her downstream to a village. A local pilot knew of some missionaries nearby running a hospital in Pucallpa, where she got after a 15-minute fearful flight and where the day after Juliane’s rescue she was reunited with her father.

Juliane moved to Germany, where she fully recovered from her injuries. Like her parents, she studied biology at university. She went to Peru in the early eighties to study the area’s native bats. In 1998, she returned to the site of the crash for the documentary *Wings of Hope* about her incredible story that was made for German television by Werner Herzog. This trip inspired her to tell a tale of her remarkable survival in the book called *When I Fell From the Sky*, for which

she received the Corine Literature Prize in 2011. Koepcke's experience is also the subject of a feature-length fictional film.

**1. Which of the following is TRUE of Juliane, according to PARAGRAPH 1?**

- A. Juliane wanted to be a zoologist after graduation.
- B. Juliane's father was a well-known scientist.
- C. Juliane was going to spend Christmas in Germany.
- D. Juliane's parents put her on the plane in Lima.

**2. How did Juliane's father help her to survive in the rainforest?**

- A. He taught her how to find the way in the jungle.
- B. He told her about poisonous frogs.
- C. He showed her how to treat various wounds.
- D. He trained her to use a motorboat.

**3. Why did Juliane decide to spend the night by the riverside?**

- A. She wasn't strong enough to walk up the path.
- B. She was afraid of meeting the house owners.
- C. She couldn't sleep comfortably in the house.
- D. She wanted to wait for people near the boat.

**4. What did the three people think when they met Juliane?**

- A. She was going to steal their boat.
- B. She was lying about the plane crash.
- C. She was a supernatural creature.
- D. She was able to travel on her own.



**5. Which of the following is stated in the text about Juliane's life after the crash?**

- A. She graduated from a Peruvian university.
- B. She directed a documentary about her survival.
- C. She played herself in a German fictional film.
- D. She got an award for her autobiographical story.

## Text 7

Read the text below. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

### **One Man's Goal: To Travel Around the World**

Since Erden Eruc left California in a 7-meter-long boat, he has been rowing across the Pacific Ocean, heading for Australia with only birds, fish, and sharks for company. As if that isn't amazing enough, crossing the Pacific only a part of his journey. Eruc has decided to go all the way around the world using only his own energy. Oh, and his plan includes climbing the tallest peak on six continents along the way. Eruc will row, bike, walk, and climb the world without the help from any motors at all.

Why would he try to complete a difficult goal like this? He explains that he wants to inspire children to dream their dreams and reach their own goals. He wants to show kids that there might be tough parts along the way, and sometimes they might not even reach that final goal. But they can have great adventures and learn a lot along the way.

Eruc has already faced some disappointments and challenges. For example, because he has to row about 10 hours a day, he brought along an MP3 player to listen to music, audiobooks, and study Spanish to pass the time. Unfortunately, the nearly daily tropical rain for several months has forced him to keep his player packed away where it's safe and dry.

Not only that, but wind and waves keep pushing him westward when he wants to go south toward the Solomon Islands. Unlike big ships with powerful engines, his rowboat and arm power are no match for the winds. Fortunately, Eruc has a dry little cabin to crawl into when the daily rowing is done. He can use his little palm computer to connect to the Internet by way of a satellite phone. “For fun, I do emails and phone calls, read, and write in my journal a lot,” he says.

Protein bars give him energy, and he boils water to heat freeze-dried beef on a one-burner stove. A solar-powered machine removes salt from ocean water so he can drink it, but only when the sun shines.

He’s not bothered by the hard work or even being blown the wrong direction. Eruc sees the world as a laboratory where there is much to learn. For example, when his trip takes him across land, he enjoys meeting people — especially children. He has already visited dozens of schools and shared his story.

**1 Which of the following is stated about Erden Eruc in PARAGRAPH 1?**

- A. He has started his world journey in Australia.
- B. He is anxious about the presence of sharks.
- C. He is going to travel in a variety of ways.
- D. He has extensive experience of mountaineering.

**2 Why did Erden Eruc decide to go on a round-the-world journey?**

- A. He had been dreaming about it since his childhood.
- B. He was looking for new experiences and challenges.
- C. He aimed to set a world record for solo rowing.
- D. He wanted to encourage kids to achieve their ambitions.

**3 Why hasn’t Erden Eruc listened to his MP3 player yet?**

- A. He spends almost all his time rowing in the Pacific.
- B. He prefers learning languages to listening to music.
- C. He has left it somewhere he doesn't remember.
- D. He is afraid of damaging it in the wet climate.

**4 Erden Eruc does everything EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. sleeping in his tiny cabin
- B. getting in touch with people
- C. reading books in Spanish
- D. keeping records of his journey

**5 Which of the following is TRUE about Erden Eruc?**

- A. He used to work at a school laboratory.
- B. He can get fresh water in fine weather.
- C. He has to do without meat during the journey.
- D. He changed his plans because of the weather.

## Text 8

Read the text below. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

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Some people are naturally skeptical, so make your statements well-grounded: gather statistics, facts, presentations, case studies or true stories. Make sure you note the source or reference.

Finding persuasive speech topics is easy if you follow the guidelines above.

**1 According to the text, which is the first thing you should do to impress the audience?**

- A. Wake them up with a shocking statement.
- B. Share your views and opinions with them.
- C. Know the people who you speak to.
- D. Find out if you are of similar background.

**2 According to the text, what do people expect most from your speech?**

- A. It should be full of ideas.
- B. It should be instructive.
- C. It should be useful.
- D. It should be funny.

**3 Which topics should be preferred?**

- A. Topics well-known to the audience.
- B. Topics you have good knowledge of.
- C. Topics conforming with the audience's opinion.
- D. Topics connected with widely accepted ideas.

**4 Which of the following is the phrase "keep an open mind" (paragraph 4) closest in meaning to?**

- A. Be ready to accept views and opinions of others.
- B. Help the audience express their view and ideas.
- C. Know the subject you are talking about.
- D. Put a lot of thought in your work.

**5 According to the text, which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text?**

- A. Prove what you are going to say.
- B. Conduct preliminary research.
- C. Make references to your sources.
- D. Put your speech online.

## Text 9

Read the text below. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

### **An Adventurous Lady**

Eighty-year-old women are supposed to stay at home. The neatly dressed grandmother of our collective imagination gets her pleasure from indoor pursuits – cooking, reading, and knitting. Julia Albu never set out to be exceptional. Her daily routine slotted neatly into what the world expects from an older woman living in a leafy village near Cape Town. Every morning she would listen to the radio, and one day the discussion turned to the former President and his extravagant taste in cars. “I was excited,” Albu said. “I phoned in immediately to say I was going to be 80, and my car, Tracy, was a 20-year-old Toyota and she ran beautifully. We could happily drive to London together, so why the greedy politician needed all these new cars was beyond me.”

Encouraged by the enthusiastic response she received, Albu promised on air to get to Buckingham Palace to have tea with the Queen – and before long, the seeds of what had begun as a joke started shooting up. Six months later, before her 80th birthday, Albu’s youthful half triumphed. With Tracy’s grey exterior decorated with the rainbowcoloured stickers of her sponsors, Albu set off on a frosty morning from her house in Jakkalsfontein, heading up a tree-lined road pointing north. A cavalcade of *Harley Davidsons* gave her farewell outside Johannesburg to provide Albu with her first taste of African adventure.

In those early weeks, Albu often spent nights in a canvas shelter next to her car. But while her spirit was unbreakable, her body was not, and sleeping on the ground soon took its charge. One would sense Albu’s frustration at being physically unable to explore all the corners of the continent unfolding around her. “Oh, to be 40 years younger and not in this godforsaken body,” she said. “The mountains I would have climbed; the lakes I would have swum in.” Instead, Albu satisfied her boundless desire for Africa through its people. Her travel diary is

filled with page upon page of names, numbers and business cards, including the addresses of hundreds of teachers she sent schoolbooks to through a charity she is engaged in.

Albu's African odyssey was interrupted in Egypt, the country where her luck in namedropping the Queen finally ran out. Held on the border for several days while Tracy was fitted with Arabic number plates, her only option was to sleep in a cafe. "I'm not sure if you've ever spent the night alone in a room with seven Egyptian men, but it certainly was an experience," she said. "They were kind though, and if they were surprised I was a woman on my own, they didn't show it." Because it is not just Albu's age that has captured our imagination, it is also her gender. Women today fight for political, economic and sexual equality, but the decision to drive alone through Africa is one that would raise eyebrows in even the most tolerant of societies. "But why should men be the only ones who are allowed to go off and have big adventures on their own?" Albu asked. "I was never afraid for my life on that trip. Yes, when I was a girl the thought of me driving alone through Africa would have been completely absurd – but the world has changed, and I'm glad it has."

Up through Egypt she went, and then to Greece crossing the Mediterranean by ferry. From Greece, she drove through Albania, Montenegro, Croatia, Slovenia, Austria, Germany and the Netherlands, and arrived in London for the summer season. "Oh, I was dying to have tea with the Queen – particularly after telling the world that I was going to," Albu says. "But it was the week of *Royal Ascot* horse race and apparently she was otherwise engaged".

London is not the final stop in Albu's odyssey. Her taste to travelling drives her to cross Africa overland for the second time! Excitement and adventure are not prerogatives of the young. And if the inhabitants of Buckingham Palace one day read about Albu's story and send an invitation down to South Africa, she and the Queen will undoubtedly have a lot to say on the subject.

## **1 Why did Julia call the radio programme?**

- A. It was a chance to win a new car.
- B. She decided to participate in the discussion.
- C. She had an opportunity to talk to the President.
- D. It was one of her usual activities.

**2 What was Julia going to do according to PARAGRAPH 2?**

- A. to move from the country to town
- B. to travel to London by air
- C. to take up gardening as a hobby
- D. to drive through Africa to Europe

**3 Which of the following is TRUE of Julia?**

- A. She slept in a tent on the side of the road.
- B. She swam in the mountain lakes.
- C. She challenged herself to a car rally.
- D. She climbed to the mountain top.

**4 What happened to Julia in Egypt?**

- A. She met the Queen there.
- B. She had to repair her car there.
- C. She had to stay at an eating place.
- D. She bought several Arabic plates.

**5 What can be inferred from the text about Julia?**

- A. She got an invitation to the annual horse race.
- B. She enjoyed tea at Buckingham Palace.



- C. She got engaged in a royal event.
- D. She reached her destination in summer.

## Text 10

Read the text below. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

### **Crossing the Atlantic by Raft for WaterAid**

*Anthony Smith and his crew of the An-Tiki arrive in Philipsburg, St. Maarten after 66 days at sea*

After 66 days at sea, a grandfather from London and his three-man crew have successfully crossed the Atlantic on a raft made of pipes.

Anthony Smith, 85, wanted to complete the 2,800-mile voyage to highlight the fact that a billion people worldwide live without clean water.

The former BBC *Tomorrow's World* science correspondent and presenter hoped to collect £50,000 for the charity *WaterAid*. They set sail from the Canary Islands and reached the Caribbean 66 days later. Mr. Smith recruited the team of “mature and daring gentlemen” – aged between 56 and 61 – by placing an advert in the *Daily Telegraph*. It read: “Fancy rafting across the Atlantic? Famous traveller requires 3 crew. Must be OAP (old age pensioner). Serious adventurers only.”

Speaking ahead of the trip Mr Smith said: “Water strikes at the very heart of need. To voyage almost 3,000 miles upon the salty kind will make us intensely aware of places in the world that are without adequate supplies.”

Their vessel, named the An-Tiki, was constructed out of 39 foot lengths of pipe. It was powered by a 400-square-foot sail and travelled at an average speed of four knots. The crew had intended to end their voyage in the Bahamas, but

strong winds and currents forced them to the Dutch Caribbean island of St. Maarten.

Crew member John Russell, 61, from Stroud, said he was looking forward to “having a nice shower and washing the salt off me and having a nice steak to eat. We haven’t had fresh food for a long time. We’ve been living out of tins. Our fresh fruit and vegetables ran out a long time ago.”

**1 Why did Anthony Smith decide to cross the Atlantic?**

- A. He wanted to earn money.
- B. He wanted to become famous.
- C. He wanted to appear on TV.
- D. He wanted to raise money.

**2 What was Anthony’s occupation?**

- A. a television journalist
- B. an advert agent
- C. a social activist
- D. a vice president for a charity

**3 Where did Anthony and his crew originally plan to complete their crossing?**

- A. in the Canary Islands
- B. in the Caribbean
- C. in the Bahamas
- D. in Philipsburg on St. Maarten

**4 What did they mostly consume towards the end of their voyage?**

- A. fresh food
- B. tinned food
- C. fresh steak
- D. fruit and vegetables

**5 Why did the crew have to change their original route?**

- A. They had run out of water supplies.
- B. They had no fresh food left.
- C. They had problems with the vessel.
- D. They had unexpected weather conditions.

## Text 11

Read the text below. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

### **The Magic of Friendship**

Relationships make the world go round - everyone is seeking someone who will love and understand them. And that's just as true of friendship as it is of romantic relationships. In many countries, especially in tribal cultures, friendship is admired and marked by rituals - from blood brotherhood to blessed 'marriages' between friends - that formalize an unbreakable bond. Friendship can so often happen by the purest chance, but what is it that makes you compatible with one person and not another? It may lie in the stars - your Zodiac sign can reveal the type of friend you are and who might be a suitable best friend. Certainly, with your very best friend you can feel that you are 'soul mates' - and in such cases, you can be sure that your friendship goes beyond your shared taste in music!

Historically, friendship has been regarded far more highly than it is today. As time has passed and society's emphasis has shifted from friendship to romantic partnerships, the formality surrounding our relations with friends has diminished. Friendship is very often seen as secondary to relationships between lovers.

The Greeks and Romans celebrated classical friendships - platonic relationships with many of the characteristic of modern-day love. In Greek mythology, for example, famous friendships existed between male heroes, such as Achilles and Patroclus.

Later, during the Renaissance, this type of friendship made a reappearance in the form of romantic friendship. In these relations it was not usual for friends to set up home together as 'husband and wife'.

Many of the sentimental things we see lovers doing today - writing poems, holding hands, carving each other's names on tree trunks - would then have been practised by close friends. These romantic friendships existed between women only into the early part of the 20th century, but something of their intensity still survives between best friends today.

**1 The author \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- A. wonders how people make friends
- B. celebrates the reappearance of romantic friendship
- C. tries make sense of friendship
- D. traces the evolution of the notion of friendship

**2 Everyone is looking for \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. a blessed 'marriage'
- B. blood brotherhood
- C. an unbreakable bond
- D. love and personal support

**3 Your Zodiac sign reveals \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- A. personal information about you
- B. suitable close friend
- C. your taste in music
- D. your soul mate

**4 You and your very best friend \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- A. share a common taste in music
- B. have common physical traits
- C. feel that you are 'soul mates'
- D. agree about most things

**5 Platonic relationships \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- A. are a thing of the past
- B. existed between Greek heroes
- C. were usual only for women
- D. are a modern phenomenon

**6 Carving each other's names on tree trunks \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- A. was introduced only in the early part of the 21st century
- B. was celebrated during marriage rituals in the 20th century
- C. is a symbol of platonic friendships nowadays
- D. is a tradition that romantic partners practice in modern time

## Part 3

### Use of English tests

#### Test 1

##### Unexpected Meeting

I was looking out of the airport window, thinking of a farewell with my friend at the camp gates. We had promised to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ again, already knowing that it would be unlikely. As I waited to () \_\_\_\_\_ the plane, I heard the announcement that my () \_\_\_\_\_ was being delayed by an hour. My heart was heavy; I was already () \_\_\_\_\_ my friend. As I sat in melancholia, a figure appeared before my eyes — it was my friend with whom I had parted () \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. meet
- B. see
- C. look
- D. go

##### Unexpected Meeting

I was looking out of the airport window, thinking of a farewell with my friend at the camp gates. We had promised to () \_\_\_\_\_ again, already knowing that it would be unlikely. As I waited to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the plane, I heard the announcement that my () \_\_\_\_\_ was being delayed by an hour. My heart was heavy; I was already () \_\_\_\_\_ my friend. As I sat in melancholia, a figure appeared before my eyes — it was my friend with whom I had parted () \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. seat
- B. sit
- C. board
- D. land

### Unexpected Meeting

I was looking out of the airport window, thinking of a farewell with my friend at the camp gates. We had promised to () \_\_\_\_\_ again, already knowing that it would be unlikely. As I waited to () \_\_\_\_\_ the plane, I heard the announcement that my (3) \_\_\_\_\_ was being delayed by an hour. My heart was heavy; I was already () \_\_\_\_\_ my friend. As I sat in melancholia, a figure appeared before my eyes — it was my friend with whom I had parted () \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. voyage
- B. trip
- C. tour
- D. flight

### Unexpected Meeting

I was looking out of the airport window, thinking of a farewell with my friend at the camp gates. We had promised to () \_\_\_\_\_ again, already knowing that it would be unlikely. As I waited to () \_\_\_\_\_ the plane, I heard the announcement that my () \_\_\_\_\_ was being delayed by an hour. My heart was heavy; I was already (4) \_\_\_\_\_ my friend. As I sat in melancholia, a figure appeared before my eyes — it was my friend with whom I had parted () \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. lacking
- B. missing
- C. boring
- D. departing

### Unexpected Meeting

I was looking out of the airport window, thinking of a farewell with my friend at the camp gates. We had promised to () \_\_\_\_\_ again, already knowing that it would be unlikely. As I waited to () \_\_\_\_\_ the plane, I heard

the announcement that my () \_\_\_\_\_ was being delayed by an hour. My heart was heavy; I was already () \_\_\_\_\_ my friend. As I sat in melancholia, a figure appeared before my eyes — it was my friend with whom I had parted (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. earlier
- B. then
- C. later
- D. sooner

### **Tallest Lego Tower**

Hungary has (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to set a new world record by building the highest Lego tower ever. With several school children taking () \_\_\_\_\_, construction of the 36-metre Lego tower began on Wednesday. The aim was () \_\_\_\_\_ the current US record of 34.43 metres.

Officials from the *Guinness World Record* company arrived in Budapest on Saturday to verify the record.

The Mayor of the city's fifth district hoped the record would () \_\_\_\_\_ Budapest to the world. "This modern obelisk shows how we call () \_\_\_\_\_ to the fact that this is one of the most beautiful squares in Budapest."

- A. coped
- B. succeeded
- C. established
- D. managed

### **Tallest Lego Tower**

Hungary has () \_\_\_\_\_ to set a new world record by building the highest Lego tower ever. With several school children taking (7) \_\_\_\_\_, construction of the 36-metre Lego tower began on Wednesday. The aim was () \_\_\_\_\_ the current US record of 34.43 metres.



Officials from the *Guinness World Record* company arrived in Budapest on Saturday to verify the record.

The Mayor of the city's fifth district hoped the record would () \_\_\_\_\_ Budapest to the world. "This modern obelisk shows how we call () \_\_\_\_\_ to the fact that this is one of the most beautiful squares in Budapest."

- A. part
- B. place
- C. role
- D. time

### **Tallest Lego Tower**

Hungary has () \_\_\_\_\_ to set a new world record by building the highest Lego tower ever. With several school children taking () \_\_\_\_\_, construction of the 36-metre Lego tower began on Wednesday. The aim was **(8)** \_\_\_\_\_ the current US record of 34.43 metres.

Officials from the *Guinness World Record* company arrived in Budapest on Saturday to verify the record.

The Mayor of the city's fifth district hoped the record would () \_\_\_\_\_ Budapest to the world. "This modern obelisk shows how we call () \_\_\_\_\_ to the fact that this is one of the most beautiful squares in Budapest."

- A. to set
- B. to hold
- C. to break
- D. to reach

### **Tallest Lego Tower**

Hungary has () \_\_\_\_\_ to set a new world record by building the highest Lego tower ever. With several school children taking () \_\_\_\_\_,

construction of the 36-metre Lego tower began on Wednesday. The aim was () \_\_\_\_\_ the current US record of 34.43 metres.

Officials from the *Guinness World Record* company arrived in Budapest on Saturday to verify the record.

The Mayor of the city's fifth district hoped the record would (9) \_\_\_\_\_ Budapest to the world. "This modern obelisk shows how we call () \_\_\_\_\_ to the fact that this is one of the most beautiful squares in Budapest."

- A. support
- B. promote
- C. encourage
- D. take

### **Tallest Lego Tower**

Hungary has () \_\_\_\_\_ to set a new world record by building the highest Lego tower ever. With several school children taking () \_\_\_\_\_, construction of the 36-metre Lego tower began on Wednesday. The aim was () \_\_\_\_\_ the current US record of 34.43 metres.

Officials from the *Guinness World Record* company arrived in Budapest on Saturday to verify the record.

The Mayor of the city's fifth district hoped the record would () \_\_\_\_\_ Budapest to the world. "This modern obelisk shows how we call (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to the fact that this is one of the most beautiful squares in Budapest."

- A. acknowledgment
- B. consideration
- C. attention
- D. highlight

## Test 2

### The Meaning of Monkey Talk

*Krak! Hok! Boom!* These might sound () \_\_\_\_\_ random noises to us, but to a species of monkey living in Ivory Coast, they () \_\_\_\_\_ a very specific meaning. During () \_\_\_\_\_ studies of the Campbell's monkeys in the Tai National Park, naturalists () \_\_\_\_\_ that when the monkeys spotted a leopard on the prowl, they would cry "*Krak!*" to () \_\_\_\_\_ other members of their group of the danger. A *hok*, by () \_\_\_\_\_, alerted other monkeys that a crowned eagle was circling overhead. *Boom* seemed only to indicate that a branch had broken () \_\_\_\_\_ a nearby tree. What particularly intrigued the researchers, however, was the fact that the creatures weren't just () \_\_\_\_\_ certain sounds to certain events, but seemed to have developed a kind of syntax. Sometimes, for instance, a monkey would add an *oo* sound to one of the above-mentioned noises, to suggest a(an)() \_\_\_\_\_ but more general threat: so *krak-oo* would mean that there was danger, but not () \_\_\_\_\_ from a leopard. The language of the Campbell's monkeys may be "the most complex example of 'proto-syntax' in animal communication known to date", the researchers told.

*Krak! Hok! Boom!* These might sound (1) \_\_\_\_\_ random noises to us, but to a species of monkey living in Ivory Coast...

- A. though
- B. like
- C. even
- D. how

...they (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a very specific meaning.

- A. pass
- B. transport
- C. bring
- D. carry

During (3) \_\_\_\_\_ studies of the Campbell's monkeys in the Tai National Park...

- A. intensive
- B. hard
- C. busy
- D. strong

...naturalists (4) \_\_\_\_\_ that when the monkeys spotted a leopard on the prowl...

- A. looked
- B. observed
- C. examined
- D. watched

...they would cry "Kraak!" to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ other members of their group of the danger.

- A. say
- B. show
- C. warn
- D. save

A *hok*, by (6) \_\_\_\_\_, alerted other monkeys that a crowned eagle was circling overhead.

- A. contrast
- B. chance
- C. accident
- D. mistake

*Boom* seemed only to indicate that a branch had broken (7) \_\_\_\_\_ a nearby tree.

- A. of
- B. away
- C. off
- D. out

What particularly intrigued the researchers, however, was the fact that the creatures weren't just (8) \_\_\_\_\_ certain sounds to certain events, but seemed to have developed a kind of syntax.

- A. combining
- B. joining
- C. uniting
- D. linking

Sometimes, for instance, a monkey would add an *oo* sound to one of the above-mentioned noises, to suggest a(an) (9) \_\_\_\_\_ but more general threat: so *krak-oo* would mean that there was danger...

- A. same
- B. equal

- C. alike
- D. similar

...but not (10) \_\_\_\_\_ from a leopard.

- A. surely
- B. completely
- C. necessarily
- D. certainly

## Test 3

### Caesar Salad

The salad, despite the Mediterranean nature of its (1)\_\_\_\_\_, has nothing to do with any Roman emperor named Julius. It is widely reported that the ( )\_\_\_\_\_ was first cooked in the 1920s by the American restaurateur Caesar Cardini, although this is ( )\_\_\_\_\_ by some of Cardini's family and others. Cardini's brother Alex says that it was he, an ex-pilot of WWI, who ( )\_\_\_\_\_ the salad and called it "*Aviator's Salad*" and that the "*Caesar Salad*" name was taken from "*Caesar's*", which was the name of the restaurant it was first ( )\_\_\_\_\_ in.

- A. items
- B. pieces
- C. units
- D. ingredients

### Caesar Salad

The salad, despite the Mediterranean nature of its ( )\_\_\_\_\_, has nothing to do with any Roman emperor named Julius. It is widely reported that the (2)\_\_\_\_\_ was first cooked in the 1920s by the American restaurateur Caesar

Cardini, although this is ()\_\_\_\_\_ by some of Cardini’s family and others. Cardini’s brother Alex says that it was he, an ex-pilot of WWI, who ()\_\_\_\_\_ the salad and called it “*Aviator’s Salad*” and that the “*Caesar Salad*” name was taken from “*Caesar’s*”, which was the name of the restaurant it was first ()\_\_\_\_\_ in.

- A. cuisine
- B. meal
- C. dish
- D. course

### Caesar Salad

The salad, despite the Mediterranean nature of its ()\_\_\_\_\_ , has nothing to do with any Roman emperor named Julius. It is widely reported that the ()\_\_\_\_\_ was first cooked in the 1920s by the American restaurateur Caesar Cardini, although this is (3)\_\_\_\_\_ by some of Cardini’s family and others. Cardini’s brother Alex says that it was he, an ex-pilot of WWI, who ()\_\_\_\_\_ the salad and called it “*Aviator’s Salad*” and that the “*Caesar Salad*” name was taken from “*Caesar’s*”, which was the name of the restaurant it was first ()\_\_\_\_\_ in.

- A. explained
- B. questioned
- C. demanded
- D. asked

### Caesar Salad

The salad, despite the Mediterranean nature of its ()\_\_\_\_\_ , has nothing to do with any Roman emperor named Julius. It is widely reported that the ()\_\_\_\_\_ was first cooked in the 1920s by the American restaurateur Caesar Cardini, although this is ()\_\_\_\_\_ by some of Cardini’s family and others. Cardini’s brother Alex says that it was he, an ex-pilot of WWI, who (4)\_\_\_\_\_ the salad and called it “*Aviator’s Salad*” and that the “*Caesar Salad*” name was taken from “*Caesar’s*”, which was the name of the restaurant it was first ()\_\_\_\_\_ in.

- A. discovered
- B. invented
- C. thought
- D. found

### Caesar Salad

The salad, despite the Mediterranean nature of its ( )\_\_\_\_ , has nothing to do with any Roman emperor named Julius. It is widely reported that the ( )\_\_\_\_ was first cooked in the 1920s by the American restaurateur Caesar Cardini, although this is ( )\_\_\_\_ by some of Cardini's family and others. Cardini's brother Alex says that it was he, an ex-pilot of WWI, who ( )\_\_\_\_ the salad and called it "*Aviator's Salad*" and that the "*Caesar Salad*" name was taken from "*Caesar's*", which was the name of the restaurant it was first (5)\_\_\_\_ in.

- A. served
- B. supplied
- C. carried
- D. provided

### Egg-and-Spoon Race

Egg-and-spoon race originated at the end of the 19th century in the United Kingdom. The objective of the race is very (6)\_\_\_\_ , to carry an egg on the spoon and cross the finish line as fast as ( )\_\_\_\_ . Each competitor is ( )\_\_\_\_ a spoon and an egg. At the starting line, all competitors line up with the eggs positioned on the spoon. When the start signal is set off, competitors run at full speed, holding the spoon with just one hand. Holding the spoon with two hands, or touching the egg with hands is not allowed. If a competitor drops it, they have to ( )\_\_\_\_ the egg, put it back on to the spoon and balance it before they can resume running. Though mostly eggs are used for races, they have also been ( )\_\_\_\_ in some instances with potatoes, tomatoes, lemons or synthetic eggs.

- A. simple



- B. light
- C. basic
- D. natural

### **Egg-and-Spoon Race**

Egg-and-spoon race originated at the end of the 19th century in the United Kingdom. The objective of the race is very ()\_\_\_\_\_, to carry an egg on the spoon and cross the finish line as fast as (7)\_\_\_\_\_. Each competitor is ()\_\_\_\_\_ a spoon and an egg. At the starting line, all competitors line up with the eggs positioned on the spoon. When the start signal is set off, competitors run at full speed, holding the spoon with just one hand. Holding the spoon with two hands, or touching the egg with hands is not allowed. If a competitor drops it, they have to ()\_\_\_\_\_ the egg, put it back on to the spoon and balance it before they can resume running. Though mostly eggs are used for races, they have also been ()\_\_\_\_\_ in some instances with potatoes, tomatoes, lemons or synthetic eggs.

- A. comfortable
- B. convenient
- C. possible
- D. necessary

### **Egg-and-Spoon Race**

Egg-and-spoon race originated at the end of the 19th century in the United Kingdom. The objective of the race is very ()\_\_\_\_\_, to carry an egg on the spoon and cross the finish line as fast as ()\_\_\_\_\_. Each competitor is (8)\_\_\_\_\_ a spoon and an egg. At the starting line, all competitors line up with the eggs positioned on the spoon. When the start signal is set off, competitors run at full speed, holding the spoon with just one hand. Holding the spoon with two hands, or touching the egg with hands is not allowed. If a competitor drops it, they have to ()\_\_\_\_\_ the egg, put it back on to the spoon and balance it before they can resume running.

Though mostly eggs are used for races, they have also been ()\_\_\_\_\_ in some instances with potatoes, tomatoes, lemons or synthetic eggs.

- A. fond of
- B. known for
- C. adjusted to
- D. provided with

### **Egg-and-Spoon Race**

Egg-and-spoon race originated at the end of the 19th century in the United Kingdom. The objective of the race is very ()\_\_\_\_\_ , to carry an egg on the spoon and cross the finish line as fast as ()\_\_\_\_\_ . Each competitor is ()\_\_\_\_\_ a spoon and an egg. At the starting line, all competitors line up with the eggs positioned on the spoon. When the start signal is set off, competitors run at full speed, holding the spoon with just one hand. Holding the spoon with two hands, or touching the egg with hands is not allowed. If a competitor drops it, they have to (9)\_\_\_\_\_ the egg, put it back on to the spoon and balance it before they can resume running. Though mostly eggs are used for races, they have also been ()\_\_\_\_\_ in some instances with potatoes, tomatoes, lemons or synthetic eggs.

- A. pick up
- B. pick at
- C. pick out
- D. pick on

### **Egg-and-Spoon Race**

Egg-and-spoon race originated at the end of the 19th century in the United Kingdom. The objective of the race is very ()\_\_\_\_\_ , to carry an egg on the spoon and cross the finish line as fast as ()\_\_\_\_\_ . Each competitor is ()\_\_\_\_\_ a spoon and an egg. At the starting line, all competitors line up with the eggs positioned on the spoon. When the start signal is set off, competitors run at full speed, holding the spoon with just one hand. Holding the spoon with two hands, or touching the

egg with hands is not allowed. If a competitor drops it, they have to ()\_\_\_\_\_ the egg, put it back on to the spoon and balance it before they can resume running. Though mostly eggs are used for races, they have also been **(10)**\_\_\_\_\_ in some instances with potatoes, tomatoes, lemons or synthetic eggs.

- A. changed
- B. replaced
- C. removed
- D. balanced

## Test 4

### Travelling Fit

Feeling fit is a necessary condition for enjoying your trip. Who wants a walking **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ of a sight when you've got a headache?

Here are a few measures you can () \_\_\_\_\_ to assure that you feel as healthy as possible while travelling.

Since most travellers eat out when they're away, finding a good balance of the proper nutrients may not be a priority. And this is one of the worst things you can () \_\_\_\_\_ to your body. Never skip () \_\_\_\_\_ – have a light breakfast and lunch, and then your hearty dinner. Also, keep in mind that a lot of good restaurants have become mindful of health, () \_\_\_\_\_ a variety of low fat, low sodium cuisine that is every bit as delicious as the alternative.

- A. tour
- B. journey
- C. cruise
- D. travel

### Travelling Fit

Feeling fit is a necessary condition for enjoying your trip. Who wants a walking () \_\_\_\_\_ of a sight when you've got a headache?

Here are a few measures you can (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to assure that you feel as healthy as possible while travelling.

Since most travellers eat out when they're away, finding a good balance of the proper nutrients may not be a priority. And this is one of the worst things you can () \_\_\_\_\_ to your body. Never skip () \_\_\_\_\_ – have a light breakfast and lunch, and then your hearty dinner. Also, keep in mind that a lot of good restaurants have become mindful of health, () \_\_\_\_\_ a variety of low fat, low sodium cuisine that is every bit as delicious as the alternative.

- A. make
- B. take
- C. use
- D. get

### **Travelling Fit**

Feeling fit is a necessary condition for enjoying your trip. Who wants a walking () \_\_\_\_\_ of a sight when you've got a headache?

Here are a few measures you can () \_\_\_\_\_ to assure that you feel as healthy as possible while travelling.

Since most travellers eat out when they're away, finding a good balance of the proper nutrients may not be a priority. And this is one of the worst things you can (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to your body. Never skip () \_\_\_\_\_ – have a light breakfast and lunch, and then your hearty dinner. Also, keep in mind that a lot of good restaurants have become mindful of health, () \_\_\_\_\_ a variety of low fat, low sodium cuisine that is every bit as delicious as the alternative.

- A. do
- B. put

C. bring

D. give

### Travelling Fit

Feeling fit is a necessary condition for enjoying your trip. Who wants a walking () \_\_\_\_\_ of a sight when you've got a headache?

Here are a few measures you can () \_\_\_\_\_ to assure that you feel as healthy as possible while travelling.

Since most travellers eat out when they're away, finding a good balance of the proper nutrients may not be a priority. And this is one of the worst things you can () \_\_\_\_\_ to your body. Never skip (4) \_\_\_\_\_ – have a light breakfast and lunch, and then your hearty dinner. Also, keep in mind that a lot of good restaurants have become mindful of health, () \_\_\_\_\_ a variety of low fat, low sodium cuisine that is every bit as delicious as the alternative.

A. courses

B. dishes

C. meals

D. foods

### Travelling Fit

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Here are a few measures you can () \_\_\_\_\_ to assure that you feel as healthy as possible while travelling.

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good restaurants have become mindful of health, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ a variety of low fat, low sodium cuisine that is every bit as delicious as the alternative.

- A. suggesting
- B. offering
- C. proposing
- D. recommending

### **Saving the Environment**

We all know that in an ecosystem the well-being of one is closely connected with that of another. Every living being – microorganisms, insects, animals, birds, and plants – is (6) \_\_\_\_\_ on each other for survival. The extinction of one species will naturally create an imbalance within the ecosystem, () \_\_\_\_\_ all other life forms within it.

Every individual has a role to play in preserving the Earth's environment. A positive change, no () \_\_\_\_\_ how small, holds the ability to create a lasting effect of change in the long () \_\_\_\_\_. Just imagine, if every individual all around the world (that is, 7 billion!) started doing their parts in reducing their carbon footprint and () \_\_\_\_\_ the green way of living, how massive a change could we create! Taking baby steps and starting by accepting positive everyday habits could go a long way in saving the environment.

- A. relevant
- B. dependent
- C. reliable
- D. subordinate

### **Saving the Environment**

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- A. preventing
- B. interrupting
- C. disturbing
- D. interfering

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Every individual has a role to play in preserving the Earth's environment. A positive change, no (8) \_\_\_\_\_ how small, holds the ability to create a lasting effect of change in the long () \_\_\_\_\_. Just imagine, if every individual all around the world (that is, 7 billion!) started doing their parts in reducing their carbon footprint and () \_\_\_\_\_ the green way of living, how massive a change could we create! Taking baby steps and starting by accepting positive everyday habits could go a long way in saving the environment.

- A. matter
- B. way

- C. point
- D. idea

### **Saving the Environment**

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Every individual has a role to play in preserving the Earth’s environment. A positive change, no () \_\_\_\_\_ how small, holds the ability to create a lasting effect of change in the long (9) \_\_\_\_\_. Just imagine, if every individual all around the world (that is, 7 billion!) started doing their parts in reducing their carbon footprint and () \_\_\_\_\_ the green way of living, how massive a change could we create! Taking baby steps and starting by accepting positive everyday habits could go a long way in saving the environment.

- A. future
- B. road
- C. event
- D. run

### **Saving the Environment**

We all know that in an ecosystem the well-being of one is closely connected with that of another. Every living being – microorganisms, insects, animals, birds, and plants – is () \_\_\_\_\_ on each other for survival. The extinction of one species will naturally create an imbalance within the ecosystem, () \_\_\_\_\_ all other life forms within it.

Every individual has a role to play in preserving the Earth’s environment. A positive change, no () \_\_\_\_\_ how small, holds the ability to create a lasting effect of change in the long () \_\_\_\_\_. Just imagine, if every



individual all around the world (that is, 7 billion!) started doing their parts in reducing their carbon footprint and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the green way of living, how massive a change could we create! Taking baby steps and starting by accepting positive everyday habits could go a long way in saving the environment.

- A. adjusting
- B. changing
- C. adopting
- D. making

## Test 5

### The Swiftly Evolving Blackcap

Evolution doesn't have to take centuries. In the case of the Blackcap songbird, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ decades were enough. The birds breed in the forests of southern Germany, and traditionally fly to Spain for the winter. Most still make the journey south, but since the 1960s, 10% () \_\_\_\_\_ to wintering in England, where the colder climate is more than () \_\_\_\_\_ by the food left out on bird tables – a postwar phenomenon. These birds have rounder wings than their Spanish cousins (which provide better mobility but are () \_\_\_\_\_ suited to long-distance flight) and longer, narrower beaks, better suited to bread and nuts than to olives. Researchers speculate that if the birds () \_\_\_\_\_ to evolve in this way, they could eventually become a distinct species.

- A. a little
- B. few
- C. little
- D. a few

### The Swiftly Evolving Blackcap

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- A. have taken
- B. taken
- C. has taken
- D. taking

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- A. balance
- B. balanced
- C. balances
- D. balancing

### The Swiftly Evolving Blackcap

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- A. little
- B. least
- C. less
- D. the least

### The Swiftly Evolving Blackcap

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- A. will continue
- B. continues

- C. continued
- D. continue

### Why do People Become Vegetarians?

For much of the world, vegetarianism is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a matter of economics. In countries like the United States people often choose to be vegetarians for reasons () \_\_\_\_\_ than costs. Parental preferences, religious or other beliefs, and health issues are () \_\_\_\_\_ the most common reasons for () \_\_\_\_\_ to be a vegetarian. Many people choose a vegetarian diet out of concern over animal rights or the environment. And lots of people have () \_\_\_\_\_ one reason for choosing vegetarianism.

- A. large
- B. enlargement
- C. enlarge
- D. largely

### Why do People Become Vegetarians?

For much of the world, vegetarianism is () \_\_\_\_\_ a matter of economics. In countries like the United States people often choose to be vegetarians for reasons (7) \_\_\_\_\_ than costs. Parental preferences, religious or other beliefs, and health issues are () \_\_\_\_\_ the most common reasons for () \_\_\_\_\_ to be a vegetarian. Many people choose a vegetarian diet out of concern over animal rights or the environment. And lots of people have () \_\_\_\_\_ one reason for choosing vegetarianism.

- A. another
- B. other
- C. the other
- D. others

### Why do People Become Vegetarians?

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- A. along
- B. among
- C. through
- D. between

### Why do People Become Vegetarians?

For much of the world, vegetarianism is () \_\_\_\_\_ a matter of economics. In countries like the United States people often choose to be vegetarians for reasons () \_\_\_\_\_ than costs. Parental preferences, religious or other beliefs, and health issues are () \_\_\_\_\_ the most common reasons for (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to be a vegetarian. Many people choose a vegetarian diet out of concern over animal rights or the environment. And lots of people have () \_\_\_\_\_ one reason for choosing vegetarianism.

- A. be choosing
- B. choose
- C. choosing
- D. being chosen

### Why do People Become Vegetarians?

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be a vegetarian. Many people choose a vegetarian diet out of concern over animal rights or the environment. And lots of people have (10) \_\_\_\_\_ one reason for choosing vegetarianism.

- A. more
- B. more than
- C. the most
- D. much more

## Test 6

### Sugababes

The story of the Sugababes starts with two self-confident eight-year-old friends from London who () \_\_\_\_\_ a hatred of maths but loved singing () \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio. Mutya and Keisha then met Siobhan who joined their “gang”. They () \_\_\_\_\_ writing and singing and at fourteen the group () \_\_\_\_\_ their first record deal. Just two years later, when their classmates were studying for their exams, the girls () \_\_\_\_\_ their first album, the incredibly cool *One Touch*. But it wasn't as easy as it () \_\_\_\_\_. The album didn't get publicity and Siobhan decided to leave the group. Keisha and Mutya advertised for another girl but did not want to () \_\_\_\_\_ the group name. “We wanted someone who could sing and had her own ideas,” they said. That was Heidi. Heidi used to be in the girlband Atomic Kitten but she left because she never quite () \_\_\_\_\_ in. Heidi was desperate to sing live in concerts and do her own writing — and she soon realised that she would never be able to do this in a “manufactured” band. Her love of urban music () \_\_\_\_\_ her the perfect Sugababe. The three became friends as soon as they met and () \_\_\_\_\_ to write and record the huge *Angels with Dirty Faces* album.

The story of the Sugababes starts with two self-confident eight-year-old friends from London who (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a hatred of maths ...

- A. united
- B. combined
- C. shared
- D. joined

... but loved singing (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio.

- A. along
- B. nearly
- C. across
- D. beside

They (3) \_\_\_\_\_ writing and singing and ...

- A. opened
- B. disclosed
- C. revealed
- D. discovered

... and at fourteen the group (4) \_\_\_\_\_ their first record deal.

- A. took
- B. brought
- C. got
- D. wrote

Just two years later, when their classmates were studying for their exams, the girls (5) \_\_\_\_\_ their first album, the incredibly cool One Touch.

- A. demonstrated
- B. released
- C. published

D. displayed

But it wasn't as easy as it (6) \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. says
- B. proclaims
- C. goes
- D. sounds

Keisha and Mutya advertised for another girl but did not want to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the group name.

- A. bare
- B. mention
- C. describe
- D. comment

Heidi used to be in the girlband Atomic Kitten but she left because she never quite (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in.

- A. fitted
- B. went
- C. suited
- D. got

Her love of urban music (9) \_\_\_\_\_ her the perfect Sugababe.

- A. kept
- B. did
- C. held
- D. made

The three became friends as soon as they met and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to write and record the huge *Angels with Dirty Faces* album.



- A. went down
- B. went off
- C. went on
- D. went up

## Test 7

### **The Mediterranean Diet**

*Dr Sue Reeves of Roe Hampton University gives some tips on healthy eating and good living*

Many of us are packing and planning for this year's holiday where we will enjoy, sun, sea and good food. But even if you're not () \_\_\_\_\_ on holiday this summer there's no reason why you can't eat as if you were in the Mediterranean and enjoy the taste of summer at home. The Mediterranean diet has long been () \_\_\_\_\_ for its health benefits and many researchers claim it can help reduce cholesterol and heart disease, promote longevity and even help protect against cancer. It was back in the 1940's that Ancel Keys first noticed the health benefits of the Mediterranean diet. This study showed that men from Crete, where they ate a typically Mediterranean diet, had () \_\_\_\_\_ low levels of heart disease () \_\_\_\_\_ a relatively high fat diet when compared to the residents of other countries. This led other researchers to investigate and confirm the health promoting properties of the Mediterranean diet.

The essentials of a Mediterranean diet are eating lots of fresh fruit and vegetables, () \_\_\_\_\_ of cereals and grains, nuts, seeds, beans, herbs, garlic, fish and of course olive oil; all healthy food that can easily be incorporated () \_\_\_\_\_ our every day diet. Fruit and vegetables, as well as olive oil, provide lots of antioxidants and it's these that are thought to help protect against cancer. In this country we say everybody () \_\_\_\_\_ aim to eat five portions of fruit and vegetables every day, but in some Mediterranean countries eight portions a day

are more usual. Fruit and vegetables not only provide vitamins and minerals, but they are also a good source of fibre, help reduce the () \_\_\_\_\_ of heart disease and some cancers and can help us () \_\_\_\_\_ a healthy body weight. The greater the variety of fruit and vegetables consumed, the greater the benefits. Fresh fruit makes a great dessert, add a bit of Greek yoghurt to make it more interesting and () \_\_\_\_\_ sweets with concentrated sugars and honey to weekly treats.

Small amounts of yoghurt and cheese provide calcium, but dairy products () \_\_\_\_\_ cream and butter are rarely part of the Mediterranean diet. Pasta and rice provide good carbohydrates but do opt for the wholemeal or brown varieties for extra B vitamins and fibre.

Other Mediterranean health tips include buying fresh local seasonal produce, regular physical activity, the () \_\_\_\_\_ glass of red wine and bit of relaxation; all the components for a good holiday home or abroad.

The Mediterranean diet has long been (1) \_\_\_\_\_ for its health benefits and many researchers claim it can help reduce cholesterol and heart disease, promote longevity and even help protect against cancer.

- A. advocated
- B. provided
- C. defended
- D. protected

This study showed that men from Crete, where they ate a typically Mediterranean diet, had (2) \_\_\_\_\_ ...

- A. extraordinarily
- B. exactly
- C. unconditionally
- D. exceptionally

...low levels of heart disease (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a relatively high fat diet when compared to the residents of other countries.

- A. despite
- B. because of
- C. instead of
- D. provided that

The essentials of a Mediterranean diet are eating lots of fresh fruit and vegetables, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of cereals and grains, nuts, seeds, beans, herbs, garlic, fish and of course olive oil...

- A. totality
- B. array
- C. plenty
- D. prosperity

...all healthy food that can easily be incorporated (5) \_\_\_\_\_ our every day diet.

- A. with
- B. into
- C. to
- D. for

In this country we say everybody (6) \_\_\_\_\_ aim to eat five portions of fruit and vegetables every day, but in some Mediterranean countries eight portions a day are more usual.

- A. must
- B. has to
- C. is to
- D. should

Fruit and vegetables not only provide vitamins and minerals, but they are also a good source of fibre, help reduce the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of heart disease...

- A. fear
- B. occurrence
- C. risk
- D. happening

.. and some cancers and can help us (8) \_\_\_\_\_ a healthy body weight.

- A. maintain
- B. preserve
- C. promote
- D. confirm

Fresh fruit makes a great dessert, add a bit of Greek yoghurt to make it more interesting and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ sweets with concentrated sugars and honey to weekly treats.

- A. diet
- B. restrict
- C. dispose
- D. reduce

Small amounts of yoghurt and cheese provide calcium, but dairy products (10) \_\_\_\_\_ cream and butter are rarely part of the Mediterranean diet.

- A. such
- B. as
- C. of
- D. like

Other Mediterranean health tips include buying fresh local seasonal produce, regular physical activity, the (11) \_\_\_\_\_ glass of red wine and bit of relaxation; all the components for a good holiday home or abroad.

- A. temporary
- B. chance
- C. occasional
- D. accidental

## Test 8

### Voynich Manuscript

Named (1)\_\_\_\_\_ the Polish-American antiquarian bookseller Wilfrid M. Voynich, who acquired it in 1912, the Voynich Manuscript is a detailed 240-page book written in a language or script that is ()\_\_\_\_\_ unknown. Its pages are also filled with colorful drawings of strange diagrams, odd events and plants that do not seem to ()\_\_\_\_\_ any known species, adding to the intrigue of the document and the difficulty of deciphering it. The original author of the manuscript ()\_\_\_\_\_ unknown, but carbon dating has revealed that its pages were made sometime ()\_\_\_\_\_ 1404 and 1438. It has been called “the world’s most mysterious manuscript.”

Theories abound about the origin and nature of the manuscript. Some believe it was ()\_\_\_\_\_ to be a pharmacological encyclopaedia, to address topics in medieval or early modern medicine. Many of the pictures of herbs and plants ()\_\_\_\_\_ that it may have been some kind of textbook for an alchemist. The fact that many diagrams appear to be of astronomical origin, ()\_\_\_\_\_ with the unidentifiable biological drawings, has even ()\_\_\_\_\_ some fanciful theorists to propose that the book may have an alien origin.

One thing most theorists agree on is that the book is unlikely to be a hoax, given the ()\_\_\_\_\_ of time, money and detail that would have been required to make it.

- A. of
- B. after

- C. to
- D. with

### **Voynich Manuscript**

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- A. completely
- B. especially
- C. obviously
- D. particularly

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- A. remind
- B. match
- C. correspond
- D. suit

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- A. remains
- B. leaves
- C. keeps
- D. stays

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One thing most theorists agree on is that the book is unlikely to be a hoax, given the ()\_\_\_\_\_ of time, money and detail that would have been required to make it.

- A. in
- B. among
- C. from
- D. between

### **Voynich Manuscript**

Named ()\_\_\_\_\_ the Polish-American antiquarian bookseller Wilfrid M. Voynich, who acquired it in 1912, the Voynich Manuscript is a detailed 240-page book written in a language or script that is ()\_\_\_\_\_ unknown. Its pages are also filled with colorful drawings of strange diagrams, odd events and plants that do not seem to ()\_\_\_\_\_ any known species, adding to the intrigue of the document and the difficulty of deciphering it. The original author of the manuscript ()\_\_\_\_\_ unknown, but carbon dating has revealed that its pages were made sometime ()\_\_\_\_\_ 1404 and 1438. It has been called “the world’s most mysterious manuscript.”

Theories abound about the origin and nature of the manuscript. Some believe it was (6)\_\_\_\_\_ to be a pharmacological encyclopaedia, to address

topics in medieval or early modern medicine. Many of the pictures of herbs and plants ()\_\_\_\_\_ that it may have been some kind of textbook for an alchemist. The fact that many diagrams appear to be of astronomical origin, ()\_\_\_\_\_ with the unidentifiable biological drawings, has even ()\_\_\_\_\_ some fanciful theorists to propose that the book may have an alien origin.

One thing most theorists agree on is that the book is unlikely to be a hoax, given the ()\_\_\_\_\_ of time, money and detail that would have been required to make it.

- A. used
- B. meant
- C. done
- D. bought

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- A. point
- B. suppose
- C. hint
- D. direct

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- A. combined
- B. united
- C. joined
- D. grouped

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- A. taken

- B. carried
- C. led
- D. offered

### Voynich Manuscript

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One thing most theorists agree on is that the book is unlikely to be a hoax, given the (10)\_\_\_\_\_ of time, money and detail that would have been required to make it.

- A. number
- B. amount
- C. sum
- D. lot

Test 9

The night grew colder as Julie (1) \_\_\_\_\_ through the snow.

- A. went
- B. strolled
- C. walked
- D. travelled

It weighed down her heart (2) \_\_\_\_\_ it had been carved out of lead and stuck inside her chest.

- A. like
- B. as
- C. such as
- D. because

They seemed so happy just to be together, not caring about the snow or the muddy streets, nothing could (3) \_\_\_\_\_ them.

- A. differentiate
- B. share
- C. separate
- D. segregate

The old lady (4) \_\_\_\_\_ sight of Julie and called her to come.

- A. caught
- B. saw
- C. noticed
- D. observed

Little girl, why are you out here all alone in this kind of weather, especially (5) \_\_\_\_\_ this special night?

- A. at
- B. on

C. during

D. in

The old lady watched in content, she stood up, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ her ankle long skirt and went to the door.

A. ironing

B. smoothing

C. stretching

D. flattening

She quickly called Julie to come in, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the door.

A. touching

B. holding

C. taking

D. keeping

Julie stepped inside to the warm house, looking around (8) \_\_\_\_\_ the old paintings and what not.

A. for

B. on

C. at

D. through

When the old lady (9) \_\_\_\_\_ a chair for herself, Julie did the same.

A. pulled through

B. pulled on

C. pulled off

D. pulled up

The kettle began (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and the old lady rushed to the stove, quickly pulling it off and pouring the water into the cup.

A. to scream

- B. to shout
- C. to cry
- D. to squeal

She (11) \_\_\_\_\_ a spoon and started to stir the hot chocolate. She set the cup and spoon in front of Julie with a gentle smile.

- A. held
- B. grabbed
- C. caught
- D. clutched

Julie took the cup and held it up to her lips, (12) \_\_\_\_\_ the liquid slowly trying her best not to burn herself.

- A. taking on
- B. taking up
- C. taking in
- D. taking off

## Test 10

### Unique Albert Einstein Memorial

This interesting memorial showing Albert Einstein (1)\_\_\_\_\_ on a ()\_\_\_\_\_ bench of Mount Airy Worth Carolina) is present at the National Academy of Sciences, Washington DC. The bronze statue is shown ()\_\_\_\_\_ a paper with mathematical calculations.

Plus, there is a star map at the ()\_\_\_\_\_ base decorated with several metal studs representing the sun, moon, stars, planets, and other astronomical objects. It is ()\_\_\_\_\_ that the astronomers from the US. Naval Observatory helped position all these objects accurately.



- A. seats
- B. has seated
- C. seated
- D. seat

### Unique Albert Einstein Memorial

This interesting memorial showing Albert Einstein ()\_\_\_\_\_ on a (2)\_\_\_\_\_ bench of Mount Airy Worth Carolina) is present at the National Academy of Sciences, Washington DC. The bronze statue is shown ()\_\_\_\_\_ a paper with mathematical calculations.

Plus, there is a star map at the ()\_\_\_\_\_ base decorated with several metal studs representing the sun, moon, stars, planets, and other astronomical objects. It is ()\_\_\_\_\_ that the astronomers from the US. Naval Observatory helped position all these objects accurately.

- A. three-steps
- B. three-step
- C. three-steps'
- D. three-step's

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Plus, there is a star map at the ()\_\_\_\_\_ base decorated with several metal studs representing the sun, moon, stars, planets, and other astronomical objects. It is ()\_\_\_\_\_ that the astronomers from the US. Naval Observatory helped position all these objects accurately.

- A. holds

- B. holding
- C. has held
- D. held

### **Unique Albert Einstein Memorial**

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Plus, there is a star map at the (4)\_\_\_\_\_ base decorated with several metal studs representing the sun, moon, stars, planets, and other astronomical objects. It is ()\_\_\_\_\_ that the astronomers from the US. Naval Observatory helped position all these objects accurately.

- A. statue's
- B. statue
- C. statues
- D. statues'

### **Unique Albert Einstein Memorial**

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Plus, there is a star map at the ()\_\_\_\_\_ base decorated with several metal studs representing the sun, moon, stars, planets, and other astronomical objects. It is (5)\_\_\_\_\_ that the astronomers from the US. Naval Observatory helped position all these objects accurately.

- A. interesting
- B. interested

- C. interestingly
- D. interest

The orphaned apes' babies in Indonesia will learn how to make nests, search for food and climb trees in the hope they can (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to the wild. The apes spend all day at the special 'school' area of forest \_\_\_\_\_ by *International Animal Rescue* and even get to spend the night! They \_\_\_\_\_ to experience the same things wild orangutans would do if they \_\_\_\_\_ up in the forest.

Wild animals are not \_\_\_\_\_ to be kept as pets no matter how cute they may seem.

As well as the illegal pet trade, orangutans are under threat from loss of habitat and illegal poaching.

- A. returning
- B. returned
- C. be returned
- D. be returning

The orphaned apes' babies in Indonesia will learn how to make nests, search for food and climb trees in the hope they can \_\_\_\_\_ to the wild. The apes spend all day at the special 'school' area of forest (7) \_\_\_\_\_ by *International Animal Rescue* and even get to spend the night! They \_\_\_\_\_ to experience the same things wild orangutans would do if they \_\_\_\_\_ up in the forest.

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- A. creates

- B. creating
- C. having created
- D. created

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- A. are encouraged
- B. encourage
- C. are encouraging
- D. encouraged

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As well as the illegal pet trade, orangutans are under threat from loss of habitat and illegal poaching.

- A. would grow
- B. were growing
- C. grow
- D. are growing

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Wild animals are not **(10)** \_\_\_\_\_ to be kept as pets no matter how cute they may seem.

As well as the illegal pet trade, orangutans are under threat from loss of habitat and illegal poaching.

- A. suitably
- B. suit
- C. suitable
- D. suiting