

# КОНТРОЛЬНІ ЗАВДАННЯ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

## 10 КЛАС

### LEVEL 1

#### I. GRAMMAR

Choose the correct answer, **A**, **B** or **C** for each question.

- 1 Teresa.....Russian at evening classes this term.  
A is studying                      B studies                      C study
- 2 I don't know what this sentence.....  
A is meaning                      B means                      C mean
- 3 Clive was driving into town when he .....out of petrol.  
A was running                      B run                      C ran
- 4 I don't enjoy computer games now, but I .....like them when I was younger.  
A was used to                      B used to                      C would
- 5 We expected George at 7.30 but he .....yet.  
A hasn't arrived                      B has arrived                      C didn't arrive
- 6 The film started..... so you' ve missed quite a lot.  
A for half an hour                      B half an hour ago                      C since half an hour
- 7 When.....the picnic, they went for a swim in the lake.  
A they'd been eating                      B they'd eaten                      C they've eaten
- 8 .....my sister three times today but her number's always engaged.  
A I'd phoned                      B I've been phoning                      C I've phoned
- 9 Anna: Shall I ring you at one o'clock? Ben: No, my lunch hour is earlier tomorrow so.....my lunch in the canteen then. Ring me at about one-thirty.  
A I'm eating                      B I'll be eating                      C I eat
- 10 .....to the dentist after college so I can't play squash with you.  
A I'm going                      B I'll go                      C I go
- 11 I'll write to you as soon as exam results.  
A I know                      B I'll know                      C I'm going to know my
- 12 The builders.....the house by die end of this month.  
A have finished                      B will have finished                      C will have been finishing
- 13 This dictionary is.....useful than that one.  
A less                      B as                      C so
- 14 I keep my grammar notes in a..... folder.  
A plastic big red                      B red big plastic                      C big red plastic
- 15 Until last week, he.....a motorbike before.  
A had never ridden                      B never had ridden                      C had ridden never

#### II. READING

You are going to read a magazine article about working in offices. Choose the most suitable heading from the list **A-I** for each part (**1-7**) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

- A** A problem often overlooked
- B** Get regular rest
- C** Managing your meals
- D** More than just keeping fit
- E** Changing your mind
- F** Effects on others
- G** A variety of health problems that can be solved
- H** Learning to enjoy exercise
- I** A modern problem

# Find your energy again

**0** \_\_\_\_\_

The offices that most of us work in aren't the most healthy places in the world. If you work in a building that is more than 50 years old, it may not be perfectly designed for the office environment but it is probably healthier than one built recently. Even the best designed of today's offices represent an artificial environment where it can be difficult to stay positive and bursting with energy.

**1** \_\_\_\_\_

Complaints about feeling tired, no energy, no interest in food, headaches and backache are commonplace. Office workers often say that these health problems are the inevitable consequences of working in an office. However, this is not the case. While there may be little you can do about the ever-ringing phones or the tempers of your colleagues, you needn't feel unwell. There is plenty you can do to restore those energy levels and feelings of well-being.

**2** \_\_\_\_\_

The first thing you must address is tiredness. If at the weekend you stay up all night dancing or going to dinner parties and sleep all the following morning, you can't expect your body to adjust on a Monday morning to a completely different routine. Some people seem to keep this lifestyle up without any trouble but for most of us it isn't a good idea.

**3** \_\_\_\_\_

Our diets are another way we mistreat ourselves. Many office workers say they don't have breakfast - but you really should eat something, however small, before you leave the house. And if you're busy over lunch or have to go shopping, it's possible to forget that too. So you get to the evening and suddenly realise how hungry you are. This is a disastrous way

to manage (or not manage) your diet. Nothing is more important than eating and drinking regularly.

**4** \_\_\_\_\_

You should also do a session of exercise once or twice a week in the evenings. This will help you to get to sleep and wake up refreshed in the morning. Recent American research has established that regular, vigorous exercise is a good way of improving your mood and that the effects last far longer than the session itself. It does have to be vigorous though - walking or tennis have to be kept up for at least an hour to have a positive effect.

**5** \_\_\_\_\_

All the advice on exercise says that you should choose something which you like doing. To this, many people reply: but I don't like doing any form of exercise! Most people start off with the intention of exercising but soon lose interest. The answer here is you must do it until you get so used to doing it that you miss it when you don't do it. In order to motivate yourself, you need to keep reminding yourself of the advantages.

**6** \_\_\_\_\_

If you're working in an office with no natural light, you should go out for a walk for at least half an hour a day, even when the weather is dull and rainy. The importance of spending some time in daylight is often ignored. We now know that lack of sunlight can cause depression. It is, however, something that needn't happen because it can easily be overcome.

**7** \_\_\_\_\_

You may be bothered by some of your colleagues' bad temper or lateness. Think about how their behaviour influences your own state of mind and remember that you don't need to behave in the same way. You are much more likely to enjoy your evening or weekend if you leave work feeling positive and it's the same for your colleagues.

## LEVEL 2 I. LISTENING

*You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.*

**1** You hear a woman telling someone about a film she has seen. What kind of film was it?

- A a thriller
- B a love story
- C a comedy

**2** You overhear a conversation in a restaurant. What is the man complaining about?

- A the food
- B the service
- C the noise

**3** You hear a woman talking to a colleague. How did the woman feel?

- A upset
- B ashamed
- C shocked

**4** You overhear a man talking to a friend on the phone. What was damaged?

- A a piece of sports equipment
- B a musical instrument
- C a piece of furniture

- 5 You hear a couple planning to meet. When will the woman telephone the man?  
 A about lunchtime  
 B late afternoon  
 C early evening
- 6 You hear the weather forecast. What will the weather be like at the weekend?  
 A foggy  
 B wet  
 C sunny
- 7 Listen to a phone conversation between two women. Why is Sarah ringing Katya?  
 A to make an apology  
 B to offer an invitation  
 C to make a request
- 8 You overhear a woman talking to someone in a shop. Who is she talking to?  
 A the shop manager  
 B a customer  
 C a colleague

## II. READING

*You are going to read a magazine feature about what people do during the time between school and university. For questions 1-15, choose from the people (A-E). Some of the people may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning.*

***Of which person or people are the following stated?***

- She is going to have a holiday abroad with friends.     0 A
- She is confident that she will be able to find work after her holiday.     1 \_\_\_\_\_
- She is about to start a job.     2 \_\_\_\_\_     3 \_\_\_\_\_
- She intends to find a job as soon as she can.     4 \_\_\_\_\_
- She plans to spend time preparing for her course after a holiday.     5 \_\_\_\_\_
- Her parents are very happy about her academic success.     6 \_\_\_\_\_     7 \_\_\_\_\_
- She has no holiday plans for this summer.     8 \_\_\_\_\_
- Her parents do not want her to spend her money on a holiday.     9 \_\_\_\_\_
- She believes it will be hard for her to earn money over the summer.     10 \_\_\_\_\_
- She wants to spend time with her friends at home before going to university.     11 \_\_\_\_\_
- She intends to have a good time at university.     12 \_\_\_\_\_
- She thinks earning money will make a good change from studying.     13 \_\_\_\_\_
- She does not know where she will be at the start of the summer.     14 \_\_\_\_\_
- She will have a job similar to one she's done before.     15 \_\_\_\_\_

## SCHOOL'S OUT

You've finished school, passed those vital exams and got a place waiting for you at university in the autumn. What are you going to do for the next ten weeks? Prize magazine asked five girls who've just finished school about their plans for the summer.

**A** Angie Hook has got it all sorted. I'm going to be pretty busy. First I've got to get some money, because I know I won't have enough when I'm a student, and the course I'm going to follow is really demanding, so I won't be able to take a part-time job in term time. So I've signed up with a company as a temporary secretary for most of the summer. Luckily, I'm good on a word processor and I did the same sort of thing in previous years, so I've got a bit of experience behind me, which is a big help. I am going to have a break though. Just before the university term starts I'm going to have a fortnight in Spain with some of the people who've just left school with me. My mum and dad are giving me the money for that as a reward for doing well in my exams, so I won't have to use up

my savings, which is really nice of them, because I know it means they'll have less to spend on their own holiday.'

**B** Sally Price is less certain about her plans. 'I'm definitely going to have to work before I do anything else, because I'm so short of cash. I want to go away for a holiday somewhere by the sea, and I'll have to earn enough for that, so I've got to look for a temporary job first. I think I'll find something fairly quickly. After that, it'll be too late to find any more work I expect, because other people will have taken all the jobs by then, so I'll just have a month hanging about at home, messing around with my friends and things, spending time with my parents. That'll be good really, because I'm going to be a long way from



3.2 For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 A over B from C of D by

My wife Penny and I are recovering (0) ...B.... weekend visitors. Don't misunderstand me – we enjoy company and love to (1).....our friends and relatives. But not this time. Fred and Kate were old friends from our college (2).....So you would think we would have a fairly (3)..... idea what sort of people they were, even though we hadn't seen them for (4).....years. We soon discovered, unfortunately, that our lives had (5).....very different directions. Penny and I have two small children. Delightful but (6)....., they dictate the style of our life. (7)..... many other young couples, we find weekends are a matter of trying to snatch a few moments of relaxation in between catching up with all the (8)..... Kate and Fred (9).....more money than us, they work longer hours, and they (10).....their leisure time to be just that, leisure. The (11).....tiring thing Fred does on a Sunday is to walk up the road to the (12).....newsagent. To be (13)....., Kate wasn't as bad as Fred. But she wasn't much better. By the time they left, Penny and I were exhausted. We'd cooked, served and cleared up six meals without a (14).....offer of help. We didn't know whether to laugh or cry. Luckily, we (15).....to laugh.

- |    |             |                |             |             |
|----|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1  | A entertain | B visit        | C receive   | D host      |
| 2  | A terms     | B days         | C times     | D ages      |
| 3  | A fine      | B strong       | C good      | D right     |
| 4  | A numerous  | B plenty       | C passing   | D several   |
| 5  | A taken     | B left         | C chosen    | D had       |
| 6  | A tired     | B tiring       | C amused    | D amusing   |
| 7  | A As        | B Like         | C Similar   | D Same      |
| 8  | A homework  | B housekeeping | C household | D housework |
| 9  | A gain      | B fetch        | C earn      | D bring     |
| 10 | A intend    | B expect       | C insist    | D rely      |
| 11 | A more      | B very         | C most      | D almost    |
| 12 | A near      | B neighbouring | C local     | D district  |
| 13 | A fair      | B true         | C real      | D straight  |
| 14 | A lonely    | B unique       | C alone     | D single    |
| 15 | A achieved  | B succeeded    | C reached   | D managed   |

3.3 Fill in the gaps in these newspaper articles with suitable prepositions.

The wedding took place last Saturday of a couple who fell ..... (1) love through the internet. Penny and Peter communicated ..... (2) email for six months until they discovered ..... (3) accident that they worked ..... (4) the same building. 'Actually, I had noticed her before and liked her, but I was too shy to speak to her ..... (5) public,' said blushing Peter. 'When I realised she was my internet friend, at first I suspected her ..... (6) laughing ..... (7) me, and I was quite angry..... (8) it. But luckily she succeeded.....(9) persuading me that I was wrong. Now we're looking forward ..... (10) spending our lives together.'

### LEVEL 3 USE OF ENGLISH

1 For questions 1-15, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### NAMES

If, like me, you are called John Smith and you live in England, you have the same name (0).....**as**.....thousands of other people. When I was a child, I thought that (1).....in the world had a different name and I had a name of my (2)....., but as (3).....as I went to school I realised that I was wrong because I found (4).....were two other boys with my name. In fact, one of them became a close friend of (5)..... When I meet someone for (6).....first

time, they often think that they have met me before somewhere, but then they realise that in fact they are thinking of somebody (7)..... - another John Smith. If I say my name in a hotel or a bank, the receptionist often looks at me suspiciously as (8)..... is a name which people use (9)..... they have to invent one quickly. Having met people (10)..... all kinds of names, I have decided it is better to have a common name rather (11)..... a very unusual one. (12)..... parent chooses a name they like but when I recently met two people called Honey Moon and Holly Bush I wondered (13)..... their parents were thinking of. (14)..... of them appeared to mind having unusual names although they (15)..... agreed that people sometimes did not take them seriously.

2 For questions 1-10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### THE WOMAN ON THE HILL

A woman has lived in complete (0) *isolation*.... in a large house on a hill in north

#### ISOLATE

Yorkshire for the last fifty years. She (1)..... visits the nearby village to order food. She walks (2)..... down the main street but she only speaks to the different shop (3)..... in order to ask for something. Apart from that, she doesn't speak to anyone at all. She receives a (4)..... of wood once a year for her fire but the van driver has (5)..... to leave it on the doorstep and go away. She must have been very (6)..... when she was young and her clothes were probably (7)..... 50 years ago. She must be about 70 years old now. She gives the (8)..... from the way she behaves that she might have been an (9)..... once. But nobody in the village knows who she is and they are (10)..... to find out unless she tells them.

OCCASION  
CONFIDENCE  
ASSIST  
DELIVER  
INSTRUCT  
ATTRACT  
FASHION  
IMPRESS  
ACT  
LIKE

3 For questions 1-15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If a line has a word which should **not** be there, write the word. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

### A DAY OUT

0.....✓..... We visited an arts centre on the road between Salisbury and  
00 .....**on**..... Winchester last week. It used to be on a farm and the new  
1 ..... owners have made the clever use of some old barns, stables  
2 ..... and other buildings. There are several small studios of which  
3 ..... can be rented so cheaply by local painters, sculptors, potters and  
4 ..... other artists to work in. The barn has been turned into a most  
5 ..... attractive designed gallery. The current exhibition has some lovely  
6 ..... modern glass from Scotland. The gallery is used to show of the  
7 ..... work of the artists who use the studios in addition to holding  
8 ..... exhibitions by more than famous artists from other parts of the  
9 ..... country. Most of all the artists were in their studios when we  
10 ..... visited that and we were able to talk to them about what  
11 ..... occupations they were doing. One potter told us that it can  
12 ..... be quite a lonely job at some times, so she is happy to be in a  
13 ..... place where she feels she is among people who understand her  
14 ..... work. They can go across the yard for have coffee and a chat  
15 ..... and share their problems one with each other.

4 Underline the correct form of the verb.

- I noticed the man drop/dropping/to drop his ticket so I picked it up for him.
- The tour guide advised the tourists not take/taking/to take too much money out with them.

- 3 I heard the horses *cornel coming/to come* down the lane so I waited for them to pass before driving on.
- 4 The old man said he would love *have /having / to have* the chance to fly in an aeroplane again.
- 5 Don't make the children *cornel coming / to come* with us if they don't want to.
- 6 I saw the boy *jump /jumping /to jump* into the lake before anyone could stop him.
- 7 I recommend *phone / phoning / to phone* the hotel before you set off.
- 8 My father used to forbid us *play / playing/ to play* in those woods.
- 9 The college only allows *smoke/smoking/ to smoke* in the common room.
- 10 It was my drama teacher who encouraged me *become /becoming / to become* an actor.

**5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**

- 1 I won't help you with your homework if you.....(*not tidy*) your bedroom.
- 2 You'll need a visa if you.....(*want*) to travel to China.
- 3 If he.....(*care*) about other people's feelings, he wouldn't behave that way.
- 4 She.....(*not be*) successful if she doesn't learn to control her temper.
- 5 If I'd known you were such a gossip, I.....(*not tell*) you my secret.
- 6 They would work harder if they.....(*not be*) so tired.
- 7 The boss.....(*be*) furious if he'd found out what you were up to.
- 8 If the temperature.....(*fall*) below freezing, water turns to ice.
- 9 If they.....(*not expect*) delays, they wouldn't have set off so early.
- 10 Open the envelope and we.....(*discover*) what John has been doing.

**6 Fill in the gaps with phrasal verbs from the box which mean the same as the verbs in brackets.**

care for    carry on    cut down    fill in    put off    ring up    set off    take in    turn down    turn up
---

I had been doing the same job for years and I didn't really.....(*like*) (1) it any more but it was extremely well paid. Then one day I decided to look for another job, realising I would need to.....(*reduce*) (2) what I spent on luxuries. I.....(*completed*) (3) lots of forms but all my applications were..... (*rejected*) (4). I.....(*continued*) (5) looking for a job but nothing suitable .....(*appeared*) (6) so I booked a holiday. The day before I was due to .....(*leave*) (7) I was.....(*telephoned*) (8) by a TV company who asked me to go for an interview the next day. I.....(*postponed*) (9) my holiday immediately. It was the job of my dreams. I could hardly.....(*absorb*) (10) the news when they offered it to me. And I never went on that holiday.

**7 Choose the correct collocation.**

- 1 She **had/ took/ paid** attention to what I told her and started working harder.
- 2 I **had/ made/ took** over a hundred photographs on my trip to Antarctica.
- 3 She **made/ paid/ brought** me a nice compliment yesterday.
- 4 I **got/ made/ had** a bad dream last night and woke up sweating.
- 5 The President **made/ gave/ paid** tribute to all the people who had supported him.
- 6 I **got/ had/ took** a liking to our new teacher the moment I met her.
- 7 Did the fire **do/ make/ bring** much damage to the factory?
- 8 I hate **doing/ having/ making** my homework at the last minute.
- 9 You must **make/ get/ do** an effort to work harder.
- 10 I'm too tired to go out tonight. Let's **do/ have/ make** an excuse and stay at home.

# КОНТРОЛЬНІ ЗАВДАННЯ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

## 11 КЛАС

### LEVEL 1

#### I. GRAMMAR

Choose the correct answer, **A**, **B** or **C** for each question.

- 1 About 100 people ..... outside the theatre for tickets when got there.  
A were queuing      B queued      C have queued      D queue
- 2 I ..... at the Imperial Hotel till they get my flat ready.  
A am staying      B have stayed      C stay      D stayed
- 3 The river Amazon ..... into the Atlantic Ocean.  
A is flowing      B flows      C flew      D has flown
- 4 This time last week I ..... to Athens.  
A have driven      B have drove      C was driving      D have been driving
- 5 She's changed a lot ..... she left school.  
A for      B since      C during      D after
- 6 She was born twenty-five years ..... in a small village in Yorkshire.  
A before      B since      C over      D ago
- 7 I can't come tonight - ..... my in-laws.  
A I visit      B I visited      C I'm visiting      D I will visit
- 8 Next month, the National Theatre ..... a new production of Hamlet.  
A are putting on      B shall put on      C put on      D putting on
- 9 Helen ..... leave the meeting early because she had a train to catch.  
A must      B may      C had to      D could
- 10 I ..... get tickets after all – they were sold out.  
A didn't need to      B had to      C couldn't      D must
- 11 You've got three sisters, .....?  
A have you got      B don't you      C isn't it      D haven't you
- 12 Mary love going to the cinema and .....  
A so do I      B I do too      C I do so      D so I do
- 13 I ..... happy to advise you if you'd asked me.  
A had been      B would have been      C would be      D will be
- 14 You're having an operation next week, .....?  
A isn't it      B don't you have      C don't you      D aren't you
- 15 As soon as you ..... what you're doing I'd like a word with you, please.  
A are finishing      B will finish      C will be finished      D finish

#### II. READING

You are going to read the article about a 14-year-old boy whose mother hired a private detective to spy on him. Choose the most suitable heading from the list **A-H** for each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra heading you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A Creating more problems**
- B Are they breaking the law?**
- C Out of touch**
- D Legal support for children**
- E What lies ahead?**
- F For or against?**
- G A need for control**
- H What's the worry?**
- I The mum who spied on him**

Is someone being paid to spy on you?

Sounds unlikely, doesn't it? But private detectives all over Britain are spying on teenagers. They aren't working for the government or the police; they've been

hired by ordinary parents. Incredibly, each week around 500 parents are thought to hire investigators to spy on their own children. But what does it feel like to discover

that your mum or dad has paid someone to investigate your life? A few weeks ago, 14-year-old Liam found out that his Mum had done just that.

### The boy who was spied on

'When mum told me that she'd hired someone to spy on me, I was totally stunned. She said she'd only done it because she was worried I was hanging out with the wrong type of lads. She says it shows she cares about me, but it'll take a while before I get over the shock and I'm ready to trust her again.'

### 0 \_\_\_\_\_

Liam's mum explained her side of the story. 'I wanted to be sure that Liam wasn't hanging out with the wrong crowd, so I hired someone to investigate. I only did it because I want the best for him. The detective bugged our telephone for four days, followed Liam to the local youth club and took a few photos. I did feel a bit guilty, but I don't regret doing it at all. It was such a relief to know he wasn't part of the local gang. Now I can sleep at night without worrying about him.'

### 1 \_\_\_\_\_

At around J250 a day, hiring a private investigator can be pricey but that doesn't put many parents off. Spying on teenagers is a growing trend and there are hundreds of investigation agencies around the country. So what is it that parents are so intrigued to find out? It seems that the main reasons for parents hiring an investigator are to find out who their child is hanging out with, whether he or she is up to no good and what their boyfriend or girlfriend is really like.

### 2 \_\_\_\_\_

One investigator, Mark Cox, told us, 'I'm often hired by parents who want me to watch their children and I generally find that parents are much more worried about their daughters than their sons/ But why don't these parents just talk to their kids about their worries? 'Parents aren't always aware of what teenagers are up to; they don't talk to them and don't know what's going on in their lives/ says Mark. That's where I come in.'

### 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Rather worryingly, a legal advisor told us, 'There is no general right to privacy in England. As long as he or she doesn't trespass on your property, it is perfectly legal for an investigator to take pictures of you or record what you say. And if your mum or dad owns the phone they can let

an investigator tap it. Investigators are not allowed to interfere with personal property such as your letters but they may read them if they're left in view.'

### 4 \_\_\_\_\_

Understandably, human rights groups see this as a worrying trend. A spokesperson from human rights group Liberty spoke to us. 'Although we wouldn't argue that it should be against the law for parents to spy like this, we do believe these private detective agencies ought to be properly regulated to ensure they act responsibly. This is a sensitive issue and certain limits should be imposed on what can and cannot be done.'

### 5 \_\_\_\_\_

*Sugar's* agony aunt Wendy Granditer gave us her views. 'Parents spying on children is a terrible invasion of privacy. Its like reading someone else's diary. Even if they do find out their children have been misbehaving, they're going to have to reveal where they got their information from. Children are unlikely to want to discuss a problem with their parents once they discover they've been spied on. It will only make the relationship between them worse. I can see why parents worry, but they shouldn't go behind their children's backs.'

### 6 \_\_\_\_\_

Will we ever be free from the risk of being investigated or will we always be looking over our shoulders? In a society where security cameras film our every move and all our private details are recorded on computers,, will our privacy vanish completely? According to Mark Cox, we can all help stop the number of teen investigators growing. 'It's all down to families communicating with each other/ he says. 'If everyone started speaking to each other honestly, secrets and suspicion could become a thing of the past.' Let's just hope he's right.

### 7 \_\_\_\_\_

So, do you think hiring private investigators to track teenagers is a good idea or is it a blow to your personal freedom? Phone in and register your vote.

• If you think teen investigators are a good idea phone 0660 191 952

• If you think they're a bad idea call 0660 191 953 We'll reveal the results in a future issue of *Sugar*. You can also send your opinions for publication on our 'Readers' Articles' page to the usual *Sugar* address.

## LEVEL 2

### I. LISTENING

*You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.*

1 Listen to this woman talking about an actor. What is her opinion of him?

- A He is handsome.
- B He is fashionable.
- C He is rude.

2 You overhear this conversation between two friends. What type of film are they going to see?

- A an historical drama
- B a romance
- C a thriller

3 You hear a conversation in a video hire shop. How long has the customer had the video for?

- A one day  
 B two days  
 C three days
- 4 You hear an actress talking about her performance in a play. How does she feel?  
 A tired  
 B disappointed  
 C excited
- 5 You overhear this man talking on the telephone. Who is he talking to?  
 A an old school friend  
 B a work colleague  
 C a relative
- 6 You hear a young woman talking to her friend about a film. Why didn't she like it?  
 A It was too slow.  
 B There was too much violence.  
 C It was very predictable.
- 7 You hear a woman telephoning a bookshop. What is she doing?  
 A making a complaint  
 B making a suggestion  
 C apologizing
- 8 You hear this young man talking on the phone. What does he have in common with his girlfriend?  
 A They were born under the same star sign.  
 B They share the same taste in music.  
 C They have the same sense of humour.

## II. READING

*You are going to read a magazine article about a young woman who works in a nursery school. Seven paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs A-H the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).*

Nursery school teacher Sarah Oliver tells how a chance meeting changed her life

I really love my job, it makes me feel good at the beginning of every week, because I love working with small children and I enjoy the challenges that arise. But I also think what I do is something worthwhile and there was a time when I thought I would never have that sort of career.

**0**     H    

But in my final term I started thinking what I might do and I realised that I didn't have much to offer. If I'd worked harder, I would have had better grades, but it was too late. I just accepted that I wasn't the type to have a career.

**1**           

Their father worked abroad and their mother had some high-powered job in an insurance company. I did most of the housework and I had a lot of responsibility for the children although I was only sixteen.

**2**           

The problems began really when I agreed to live in, so that I would be there if my boss had to go out for business in the evening. What was supposed to happen was, if I had to work extra hours one week, she'd give me time off the next.

**A**

I had to leave my job with the family, but I got work helping out at a nursery school. I was really

**3**           

Anyway, one Sunday, I was in the park with them, while their parents were on yet another business trip, and I met this girl Megan I used to go to school with. We weren't particularly friendly before, but she asked me what I was doing, so we got chatting.

**4**           

I thought you couldn't do courses if you didn't have all sorts of exams from school, but she persuaded me to phone the local college and they were really helpful. My experience counted for a lot and I got on a part-time course.

**5**           

But it was worth it in the end. Now I've got a full-time job. Most of the children in this school come from families where there are problems, unemployment, poor housing and so on.

**6**           

I shall always be grateful to Megan. If I hadn't bumped into her, I would have stayed on where I was, getting more and more fed up. I wish I'd realised earlier that you can have a real career, even if you aren't top of the class at school.

short of money and I even had to get an evening job as a waitress sometimes.

**B**  
I find that the work we do helps in lots of ways. The children benefit, but also the parents. It gives them time to sort things out, go for training, or job interviews and so on.

**C**  
But unfortunately, it didn't often work out. I was getting more and more tired and fed up, because I had too many late nights and early mornings with the little ones. I felt trapped, because if I walked out there wouldn't be anyone to look after them.

**D**  
Then I thought, well, I've spent every holiday for the past five years helping my mum - I've got two little brothers and a little sister, all much younger than me. So I found myself a job as a nanny, looking after two little girls.

**E**

It wasn't too bad at first, because I was living at home and my mum gave me advice and looked after me when I got home exhausted. And it felt great to be earning.

**F**  
I was telling her how I loved the kids but hated the job and she said, if you want to work with children, you ought to do a course and get a qualification.

**G**  
The following year I gained a further certificate which means I could apply for the post of deputy if it became vacant, or even transfer somewhere else if I want to.

**H**  
I wasn't very good at school. I mean, I didn't like studying much, so I didn't try very hard. I thought I was the sort of person who couldn't do schoolwork, I suppose. I was just impatient to leave as soon as I could.

### III. LANGUAGE IN USE

3.1. Choose the correct answer, **A**, **B** or **C**, for each question.

- 1 Gareth.....he was never going to lend Robert anything again.  
A informed                      B said                      C told
- 2 I asked Ruth where.....her coat.  
A did she buy                      B had she bought                      C she had bought
- 3 I always avoid.....on the bus because it makes me feel ill.  
A to read                      B reading                      C read
- 4 My grandfather remembers.....into this house when he was a very small boy.  
A moving                      B move                      C to move
- 5 If you don't know a word, you can look .....in your dictionary.  
A it up                      B up it                      C it
- 6 I've never really got.....my neighbour, probably because we're so different.  
A up to                      B through                      C on with
- 7 I'll book seats for the concert, if there .....any good ones available.  
A will be                      B were                      C are
- 8 Liam would have saved a lot of money, if he.....to my advice.  
A would listen                      B had listened                      C was listening
- 9 We'll go for a walk.....it's foggy -I hate walking in the fog.  
A if                      B in case                      C unless
- 10 I wish I.....a good memory – it would make learning English much easier.  
A had had                      B had                      C would have
- 11 Alfred wears an old coat.....his suit when he walks to work.  
A on                      B above                      C over
- 12 We're having a party.....the last day of term.  
A in                      B on                      C at
- 13 As we can't agree.....this subject, we won't discuss it again.  
A about                      B in                      C with
- 14 All the nurses were very kind.....me when I was ill.  
A with                      B to                      C of
- 15 I enjoyed.....last week.  
A the book you lent me      B the book which you lent it to me      C the book, that you lent me
- 16 This is the room in.....the famous poet died.  
A which                      B where                      C that
- 17 I left the cinema.....I had a headache and the film was very noisy.  
A as                      B so that                      C therefore
- 18 I'm.....tired to work tonight. I'll finish my homework in the morning.  
A very                      B too                      C so
- 19 .....Martin could easily afford to go on holiday, he never does.  
A Although                      B Despite                      C In spite of



## LEVEL 3 USE OF ENGLISH

**1** For questions 1-15, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### How to tell a ghost story

A classic ghost story must contain (0) **the** figure of somebody who is known to have (1) \_\_\_ alive, who is known to have died and (2) \_\_\_ form is seen after their death. You could have a ghostly animal, a ghostly dog for example, (3) \_\_\_ you can't have vampires or monsters (4) \_\_\_ they belong in horror. In a ghost story you're trying to chill people, to make them look (5) \_\_\_ their shoulder and frighten them, whereas in horror you're aiming to terrify people and (6) \_\_\_ them scream.

Atmosphere is the key. (7) \_\_\_ it you won't, chill anyone. You need a sense of a haunted place, often a house, preferably isolated or (8) \_\_\_ some way unnerving, although not always, there have been a (9) \_\_\_ of good stones set in London in broad daylight and the unexpected appearance of a ghost there can work well.

Stories of knights in armour walking down stairs or ladies in white floating (10) \_\_\_ walls are fine, but your ghost needs to have some (11) \_\_\_ of reason or moral purpose for them to return and for you to see them. The closer your ghost resembles a person, (12) \_\_\_ more chilling it becomes. Come back to the ordinary now and again in your story, otherwise it ceases to (13) \_\_\_ frightening. You need a balance between the everyday and the abnormal; something happens and then everything is normal for a while. In the back of (14) \_\_\_ minds people will (15) \_\_\_ wondering when it will happen again.

**2** For questions 1-10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### ASTRONAUTS

There are two types of astronaut – (0) ... **commanders** ..... who fly the spacecraft and

carefully trained specialists who conduct (1) ..... experiments and carry out spacewalks to repair damaged (2) .....

Astronauts have to pass a medical and have (3) ..... in a relevant subject.

They have to be willing to live in an (4) ..... small space and work well with other people. Experiments can go (5) ..... wrong, risking the lives of astronauts. They have to be able to react (6) ..... In a difficult situation as well as be prepared to work hard.

The first British astronaut was, (7) ....., a woman – most astronauts are male. Helen Sharman got the job after hearing an (8) ..... on the radio.

There were 18 000 applicants and, (9) ..... for Helen, she was chosen. She said that the most (10) ..... Thing for her was seeing the earth from 120 miles into space.

COMMAND  
SCIENCE  
EQUIP  
QUALIFY  
EXTREME  
DANGER  
CALM

USUAL  
ANNOUNCE  
LUCK  
AMAZE

**3** For questions 1-15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If a line has a word which should **not** be there, write the word. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

### WORLD ENGLISH

0 ..... ✓ ..... If we read English language newspapers or listen to newsreaders

00 ..... **all** ..... who use English in all different parts of the world, we will quickly

1 ..... develop the impression on that one form of English is so widely used

2 ..... that it will soon unite all the different varieties of English which

3 ..... exist. Is there enough evidence to support for this impression?

4 ..... It is in real fact misleading in several ways since a version of

5 ..... English which is exactly the same in everywhere and has the

6 ..... same high status throughout the complete world does not yet exist.

7 ..... For one thing, people that whose first language is English value

8 ..... their linguistic identity. Therefore, they try to preserve it from the

9 ..... influence of other forms of English. New Zealanders, for an example,

- 10 ..... do not want to speak like Australians. In addition with, there
- 11 ..... are too very many regional differences in vocabulary for the
- 12 ..... language to be the same everywhere. People need specialised
- 13 ..... words in order to discuss each local politics, business, culture
- 14 ..... and natural history. Lastly, there is the fact that learners of
- 15 ..... English may be taught by either American or British forms.

**4 Underline the correct word or phrase in the sentences below.**

- 1 He denied *telling/ to tell* lies.
- 2 He *denied/ refused* that he had told lies.
- 3 They suggested *to postpone/ postponing* the match to the following week.
- 4 The weather delayed *that they arrived /their arrival*.
- 5 I can't bear *to see/ see* children suffer.
- 6 We really can't afford *buying/ to buy* a new washing machine.
- 7 I look forward *to seeing/ to see* you at the party.
- 8 Before *going/ that I went* to the interview, I bought a new tie.
- 9 I'd *rather stay/ to stay* at home tonight, if that's all right.
- 10 I saw someone *to climb/ climbing* through the window.

**5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**

- 1 I wish I .....(have) more money so I could buy a new sweater.
- 2 If only I ..... (be) a little bit slimmer.
- 3 If I ..... (have) more time, I would take up tennis.
- 4 If I ..... (be) in your position, I would buy a new suit.
- 5 Unless you ..... (leave) now, you will be late.
- 6 Paul will bring you a sweater in case it ..... (get) cold.
- 7 If I had taken an umbrella, I ..... (not get) wet.
- 8 If you hadn't invited me, I ..... (not go).
- 9 If you had started coming to the course earlier, you ..... (could pass) the exam.
- 10 If he ..... (not see) the other car, there would have been a serious accident.

**6 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs in the box to make phrasal verbs.**

break	come	do	go	hand	look	fall	get	make	give	turn	work
-------	------	----	----	------	------	------	-----	------	------	------	------

**On the Run**

The film *On the Run* tells the story of three prisoners who manage to . (1) ..... out of a jail on an island. One of the prison guards is not very honest. The prisoners.....(2) round him by offering him money and he.....(3) over some keys. They.....(4) for a nearby forest and decide to wait there for a bit because they haven't had time to .....(5) out a plan. While they .....(6) over the possibilities, a woman who is walking through the forest .....(7) across them and promises to bring them food each day if they help her to.....(8) for wood. They are hungry and are not very good at .....(9) without their dinner. She is also very beautiful so they.....(10) in with her idea. But on the third day the woman.....(11) up with a policeman. She.....(12) away their secret in order to get the reward offered.

**7 Choose the correct collocation.**

- 1 I *gave/ made/ had* a feeling I had met Richard before, but I couldn't remember where.
- 2 I went to Douglas Farnham's funeral to *give/ take/ pay* my last respects to a fine man.
- 3 I think I'll *take/ make/ do* a chance and leave my flight booking till the last minute. I may get a cheaper ticket.
- 4 Shall we *make/ get/ have* a party for Jane? She's leaving the school next week.
- 5 We need to *make/ get/ take* action immediately!
- 6 I The president *made/ gave/ paid* tribute to all the people who had supported him.
- 7 The dentist told me to *shut/ close* my mouth.
- 8 I haven't *finished/ ended* my essay yet. I can't decide how to *finish/ end* it.
- 9 I am a(n) *alone/ single/ only* child. I sometimes wonder what it would be like to have a brother or sister.
- 10 Jack has already *taken/ /gained* a very good reputation as a talented lawyer.

# КОНТРОЛЬНІ ЗАВДАННЯ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

## 9 КЛАС

### LEVEL 1

#### I. GRAMMAR

Choose the correct answer, **A, B C** or **D**, for each question.

- "Why are you driving so fast?" "I'm \_\_\_\_\_."  
a) must be hurry                      c) in a hurry  
b) in hurry                              d) hurrying
- I have your music CD. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ your concert video.  
a) also have                              c) too have  
b) have too                                d) have further
- I really have to go now. I have \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor.  
a) appointments to                      c) appointment with  
b) an appointment to                    d) an appointment with
- I can meet you at Central Station. Will \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) convenient for you    c) that be convenient  
b) that convenient                      d) you be convenient
- I would rather \_\_\_\_\_ a quiet cup of coffee in the office than sit in a noisy cafe.  
a) have                                      c) prefer  
b) to have                                  d) prefer to have
- "Sorry to be late. I was delayed by \_\_\_\_\_."  
a) a heavy traffic                        c) some heavy traffic  
b) heavy traffic                          d) traffic being heavy
- The sky is getting dark. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain is on its way.  
a) looks                                      c) seems to  
b) looks like                                d) will be
- Would you do me a small favour? I \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
a) appreciate it                        c) would be appreciative  
b) would appreciate                      d) would appreciate it
- "How \_\_\_\_\_ a crowd had gathered at the scene of the accident?" "I don't know exactly, but there were a lot of shocked onlookers."  
a) large                                      c) many  
b) often                                      d) much
- I have to have this report finished \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) by Friday                                c) Friday before  
b) until Friday                              d) Friday beginning

#### I. READING

You are going to read a magazine article about the actor Keanu Reeves. Choose the most suitable heading from the list **A-H** for each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

- A** Settling down
- B** The big break
- C** Getting started
- D** Life on the move
- E** Contrary to expectations
- F** A question of priorities
- G** Taking it seriously
- H** Roots

**He's been a cop, a computer hacker, a muscular hero and Buddha. But who is the real Keanu Reeves?**

**1** \_\_\_\_\_

With such an unusual name, it was obvious from the start that Keanu's life was going to be different. Born in Beirut on September 2 1964, his name is pronounced 'key-ah-noo' and is Hawaiian for 'cool

breeze over the mountains'. His Chinese-Hawaiian father, Samuel, moved away when Keanu was two, leaving his English-born mother Patricia to raise him and his younger sister Kim. They lived in Australia and New York before finally settling in Toronto, Canada.

**2** \_\_\_\_\_

Keanu decided to be an actor at the age of 15, when he had a few acting lessons and became hooked. He spent some time working in a pasta restaurant and sharpening skates at an ice hockey rink in order to pay his way. He went to auditions between shifts and got various parts in local theatre and TV productions, as well as a part in a Coca-Cola advert.

**3** \_\_\_\_\_

At 19 he decided to take a risk and try his luck in Hollywood. Within eight months, he'd got his first major role in *Youngblood*, which, funnily enough, was all about ice hockey. After *Youngblood* Keanu starred in several other films, but it wasn't until 1991, when he was given the part of Ted in *Bill and Ted's Excellent Adventure*, that he started to make a name for himself.

**4** \_\_\_\_\_

Keanu often played troubled, slightly weak characters and he soon gained a reputation for being the same in real life. Trying to shake off his 'dumb and distant' image, Keanu took more challenging parts, like a hired killer in *I Love You to Death* and an FBI agent in *Point Break*, but it was in the box office hit *Speed* in 1994 that he really showed his talent. Producers were desperate to have Keanu back for the sequel

*Speed 2: Cruise Control* but he shocked everyone by rejecting the reported £9 million offer to tour Europe, America and Japan with his band Dogstar, in which he plays bass guitar.

**5** \_\_\_\_\_

So what else does he get up to? In general, Keanu is very guarded about his private life. He keeps a low profile claiming that he's 'a homebody', but in reality he has no home at all! Instead, he lives out of a suitcase and flits from one five star hotel to another. 'I've never really thought about a home,' he says, 'I feel that's a trap.' We do know, however, that he's into motorbikes in a big way and that the reckless rider has had two accidents, one in which he broke an ankle and the other which left him with a 25-centimetre navel-to-chest scar.

**6** \_\_\_\_\_

Keanu likes to do things properly and once he gets a role, he loves getting his teeth into it. For the film *The Matrix* he lost weight and shaved his hair and eyebrows off. 'The first two weeks after I've finished a movie I feel so exhausted that I can't speak about anything,' he confesses.

**7** \_\_\_\_\_

Despite his good looks, a successful career, vast sums of money and even a film-study course at a California University named after him, you would have thought that Keanu Reeves would feel on top of the world. Well, think again. 'My life isn't actually that interesting,' he says. 'I go to work, then I go back to LA, then I go to work. Life isn't a bowl of cherries and I don't consider myself a happy person.'

## LEVEL 2

### I. LISTENING

*You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer, A, B or C.*

- 1 You hear a man talking to some tourists. Who is he?  
A a cafe owner  
B a tourist guide  
C a street trader
- 2 You hear a woman and her friend in an airport. What has the woman lost?  
A her handbag  
B her passport  
C her boarding pass
- 3 You hear a man talking about his holiday. Which place did he enjoy most?  
A the seaside  
B Bangkok  
C the north
- 4 You hear a girl talking about choosing a coat. Whose advice did she follow?  
A her mother's  
B her sister's  
C the shop assistant's
- 5 In an office, you hear a man talking on the telephone. Where is Mr Richardson?  
A in a hotel  
B in America  
C at home
- 6 You overhear a man telling a friend about a trip to a gym. How does the man feel?

- A ashamed
  - B determined
  - C angry
- 7 You hear a woman talking to a doctor's receptionist. Why does she want an early appointment?
- A because she mustn't eat before she comes in
  - B because she's having problems eating
  - C because she wants to see the doctor without taking time off work

## II. READING

*Read the extract from a writer's journal. For Questions 1-8, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.*

A recent survey of crime statistics shows that we are all more likely to be burgled now than 20 years ago and the police advise everyone to take a few simple precautions to protect their homes.

The first fact is that burglars and other intruders prefer easy opportunities, like a house which is very obviously empty. This is much less of a challenge than an occupied house, and one which is well-protected. A burglar will wonder if it is worth the bother.

There are some general tips on how to avoid your home becoming another crime statistic. Avoid leaving signs that your house is empty. When you have to go out, leave at least one light on as well as a radio or television, and do not leave any curtains wide open. The sight of your latest music centre or computer is enough to tempt any burglar.

Never leave a spare key in a convenient hiding place. The first place a burglar will look is under the doormat or in a flower pot and even somewhere more 'imaginative' could soon be uncovered by the intruder. It is much safer to leave a key with a neighbour you can trust. But if your house is in a quiet, desolate area be aware that this will be a burglar's dream, so deter any potential criminal from approaching your house by fitting security lights to the outside of your house. But what could happen if, in spite of the aforementioned precautions, a burglar or intruder has decided to target your home? Windows are usually the first point of entry for many intruders. Downstairs windows provide easy access while upstairs windows can be reached with a ladder or by climbing up the drainpipe. Before going to bed you should double-check that all windows and shutters are locked. No matter how small your windows may be, it is surprising what a narrow gap a determined burglar can manage to get through. For extra security, fit window locks to the inside of the window.

What about entry via doors? Your back door and patio doors, which are easily forced open, should have top quality security locks fitted. Even though this is expensive it will be money well spent. Install a burglar alarm if you can afford it as another line of defence against intruders.

A sobering fact is that not all intruders have to break and enter into a property. Why go to the trouble of breaking in if you can just knock and be invited in? Beware of bogus officials or workmen and, particularly if you are elderly, fit a chain and an eye hole so you can scrutinise callers at your leisure. When you do have callers never let anybody into your home unless you are absolutely sure they are genuine. Ask to see an identity card, for example.

If you are in the frightening position of waking in the middle of the night and think you can hear an intruder, then on no account should you approach the intruder. Far better to telephone the police and wait for help.

### QUESTIONS

**1 A well-protected house:**

- A is less likely to be burgled.
- B is regarded as a challenge by most criminals.
- C is a lot of bother to maintain.
- D is very unlikely to be burgled.

**2 According to the writer, we should:**

- A avoid leaving our house empty.
- B only go out when we have to.
- C always keep the curtains closed.
- D give the impression that our house is occupied when we go out.

**3 The writer thinks that hiding a key under a doormat or flower pot:**

- A is a predictable place to hide it.
- B is a useful place to hide it.
- C is imaginative.
- D is where you always find a spare key.

**4 The 'aforementioned precautions' refer to steps that:**

- A will tell a burglar if your house is empty or not.

- B are the most important precautions to take to make your home safe.
- C will stop a potential burglar.
- D will not stop an intruder if he has decided to try and enter your home.

**5 Gaining entry to a house through a small window:**

- A is surprisingly difficult.
- B is not as difficult as people think.
- C is less likely to happen than gaining entry through a door.
- D is tried only by very determined burglars.

**6 According to the writer, window locks, security locks and burglar alarms:**

- A cost a lot of money but are worth it.
- B are good value for money.
- C are luxury items.
- D are absolutely essential items.

**7 The writer argues that fitting a chain and an eye hole:**

- A will prevent your home being burgled.
- B avoids you having to invite people into your home.
- C is only necessary for elderly people.
- D gives you time to check if the visitor is genuine.

**8 The best title for the text is:**

- A Increasing household crime.
- B Protecting your home from intruders
- C What to do if a burglar breaks into your home.
- D Burglary statistics.

### III. LANGUAGE IN USE

**3.1 Choose the best alternative for each question.**

1. Hi! I just \_\_\_ to say how much I enjoyed our chat last night.
  - a) wished            b) wanted
2. I'm \_\_\_ to go and study abroad next year.
  - a) wishing            b) hoping
3. I \_\_\_ David but we have never been close friends.
  - a) like                b) am keen on
4. We played cards to \_\_\_ the time till morning.
  - a) spend              b) pass
5. They had to rush to get to work \_\_\_ time.
  - a) on                  b) in
6. I managed to \_\_\_ them that the story was true.
  - a) convince            b) persuade
7. The newspaper \_\_\_ there's been a hijacking.
  - a) tells                b) says
8. I was \_\_\_ happy when I received your letter.
  - a) very                b) too
9. I only caught a \_\_\_ of him as he drove off.
  - a) glimpse             b) glance
10. You don't think he would have broken the window on \_\_\_\_, do you?
  - a) purpose            b) accident

**3.2 For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

**0 A over B from C of D by**

My wife Penny and I are recovering (0) ...**B**..... weekend visitors. Don't misunderstand me – we enjoy company and love to (1).....our friends and relatives. But not this time. Fred and Kate were old friends

from our college (2).....So you would think we would have a fairly (3)..... idea what sort of people they were, even though we hadn't seen them for (4).....years. We soon discovered, unfortunately, that our lives had (5).....very different directions. Penny and I have two small children. Delightful but (6)....., they dictate the style of our life. (7)..... many other young couples, we find weekends are a matter of trying to snatch a few moments of relaxation in between catching up with all the (8)..... Kate and Fred (9).....more money than us, they work longer hours, and they (10).....their leisure time to be just that, leisure. The (11).....tiring thing Fred does on a Sunday is to walk up the road to the (12).....newsagent. To be (13)....., Kate wasn't as bad as Fred. But she wasn't much better. By the time they left, Penny and I were exhausted. We'd cooked, served and cleared up six meals without a (14).....offer of help. We didn't know whether to laugh or cry. Luckily, we (15).....to laugh.

- |    |             |                |             |             |
|----|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1  | A entertain | B visit        | C receive   | D host      |
| 2  | A terms     | B days         | C times     | D ages      |
| 3  | A fine      | B strong       | C good      | D right     |
| 4  | A numerous  | B plenty       | C passing   | D several   |
| 5  | A taken     | B left         | C chosen    | D had       |
| 6  | A tired     | B tiring       | C amused    | D amusing   |
| 7  | A As        | B Like         | C Similar   | D Same      |
| 8  | A homework  | B housekeeping | C household | D housework |
| 9  | A gain      | B fetch        | C earn      | D bring     |
| 10 | A intend    | B expect       | C insist    | D rely      |
| 11 | A more      | B very         | C most      | D almost    |
| 12 | A near      | B neighbouring | C local     | D district  |
| 13 | A fair      | B true         | C real      | D straight  |
| 14 | A lonely    | B unique       | C alone     | D single    |
| 15 | A achieved  | B succeeded    | C reached   | D managed   |

### 3.3 Fill in the gaps in these newspaper articles with suitable prepositions.

The wedding took place last Saturday of a couple who fell ..... (1) love through the internet. Penny and Peter communicated ..... (2) email for six months until they discovered ..... (3) accident that they worked ..... (4) the same building. 'Actually, I had noticed her before and liked her, but I was too shy to speak to her ..... (5) public,' said blushing Peter. 'When I realised she was my internet friend, at first I suspected her ..... (6) laughing ..... (7) me, and I was quite angry..... (8) it. But luckily she succeeded.....(9) persuading me that I was wrong. Now we're looking forward ..... (10) spending our lives together.'

## LEVEL 3 USE OF ENGLISH

1 For questions 1-15, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### Life of a tiger

The tiger can live in almost (0) ...**any**.....natural environment from hot, steamy jungles to snowfields with subzero temperatures. A female tiger has her first cubs when she is less (1) ..... four years old. About half usually die before they (2) ..... a year old. They kill their first small animals when they are about one and leave their mother a year(3) .....

Tigers are good swimmers, can climb trees (4) ..... eat 23 kilos of meat in a night. They can jump nearly nine metres, (5)..... is about the length of a double-decker bus. A tiger depends (6) ..... its sharp eyes and keen ears. It waits in cover and rushes at the animals it hunts, jumping on (7) ..... . If it fails, it often (8) ..... up because it gets tired very easily. It can go for more than a week (9) ..... catching anything.

Tigers communicate by many sounds, including a roar that can be (10)..... over several miles. Adult tigers usually live alone, (11) ..... they are quite friendly with each other.

They mostly hunt (12) ..... night. They often meet while they (13) ..... out hunting, rub heads together and then part.

They have similar bodies (14) ..... lions. Nevertheless, (15)..... never mate together in the wild. Occasionally they do in zoos and their offspring are called 'tiglons' or 'tigons'.

2 For questions 1-10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### HOW PLAY HAS CHANGED

The way children play has changed (0) **considerably** over the last fifty years. In the past, parents did not have to fear for the (1) ..... of their children if they went out to play. Most (2) ..... were communities in which everyone knew everyone and children could be left to play (3) .....by adults. In (4) ..... there was hardly any traffic and a street could be (5) .....transformed into a football pitch or used for a game of tag. (6) ..... things are very different today. Apart from the fact that our streets are much more (7) ..... than they were in the past, the last fifty years have seen the (8) ..... of more and more sophisticated games, (9) ....., of course, the thousands of computer games on the market. Too much time spent alone with a computer may damage the child's (10) ..... to form friendships with other children.

CONSIDER  
SAFE  
NEIGHBOUR  
SUPERVISE  
ADD  
EASY  
FORTUNATE  
DANGER  
CREATE  
INCLUDE  
ABLE

3 For questions 1-15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If a line has a word which should **not** be there, write the word. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

### Stagefright

- |    |                        |   |
|----|------------------------|---|
| 0  | .....✓.....            | Even the most experienced performers suffer from                    |
| 00 | ..... <b>the</b> ..... | the stagefright. Sometimes this can be so extreme                   |
| 1  | .....                  | that it almost completely paralyses the person concerned.           |
| 2  | .....                  | They stand in the wings, their heart beating at a rate of           |
| 3  | .....                  | 130 or 135 for a minute and often seriously think about             |
| 4  | .....                  | not going on. Some even they find it impossible to remember         |
| 5  | .....                  | the performance at all after it is over. Others genuinely believe   |
| 6  | .....                  | they have completely forgotten all their lines or one of in         |
| 7  | .....                  | particular. Most have feel ill. They sweat and shiver and their     |
| 8  | .....                  | stomachs are make strange noises. Considering the                   |
| 9  | .....                  | agonies that even such as well-known actors as Dustin               |
| 10 | .....                  | Hoffman or Robert de Niro go through, it is surprising              |
| 11 | .....                  | that less experienced performers ever have the courage to walk      |
| 12 | .....                  | on stage at all. So next time that you are feeling nervous before a |
| 13 | .....                  | job interview or an oral examination, remember you are in           |
| 14 | .....                  | good company. The world's top performers know exactly how do        |
| 15 | .....                  | you feel. They should. They often feel a lot worse.                 |

4 Underline the correct form of the verb.

- 1 I noticed the man drop/dropping/to drop his ticket so I picked it up for him.
- 2 The tour guide advised the tourists not take/taking/to take too much money out with them.
- 3 I heard the horses cornel coming/to come down the lane so I waited for them to pass before driving on.

- 4 The old man said he would love *have /having / to have* the chance to fly in an aeroplane again.
- 5 Don't make the children *cornel coming / to come* with us if they don't want to.
- 6 I saw the boy *jump /jumping /to jump* into the lake before anyone could stop him.
- 7 I recommend *phone / phoning / to phone* the hotel before you set off.
- 8 My father used to forbid us *play / playing/ to play* in those woods.
- 9 The college only allows *smoke/smoking/ to smoke* in the common room.
- 10 It was my drama teacher who encouraged me *become /becoming / to become* an actor.

**5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**

1. If only I \_\_\_\_ (know) you already had tickets, I \_\_\_\_ (not get) any for you.
2. I \_\_\_\_ (apply) for several posts this year but I still \_\_\_\_ (not manage) to find what I'm looking for.
3. The roads were wet because it \_\_\_\_ (rain) all night.
4. Look, that car \_\_\_\_ (crash)!
5. I \_\_\_\_ (start learning) Spanish a few months ago but I \_\_\_\_ (not obtain) a qualification in it yet.
6. \_\_\_\_ (take) part in our play? You are a really good actor, we need you!
7. You will be late unless you \_\_\_\_ (leave) now.
8. Bruce wishes he \_\_\_\_ (have) more money so he could buy a new sweater.
9. Whatever she \_\_\_\_ (say), they won't believe her.
10. However, I \_\_\_\_ (wait) for a reply for several weeks and I still \_\_\_\_ (not receive) any answer.

**6 Complete each sentence with the most suitable phrase.**

1. There isn't any sugar, I'm afraid. You'll have to \_\_\_\_ .  
a) run out    b) put up with    c) do without    d) make for
2. How much money do you manage to \_\_\_\_ ?  
a) come into    b) go in for    c) deal with    d) live on
3. The weather was fine, and everyone was \_\_\_\_ the coast.  
a) going for    b) making for    c) joining in    d) seeing about
4. I was passing their house, so I \_\_\_\_ Claire and Michael.  
a) dropped in on    b) came up with    c) got on with    d) ran into
5. I don't really \_\_\_\_ winter sports very much.  
a) deal with    b) face up to    c) go in for    d) get round to
6. Losing my job was a great shock, but I think I'm \_\_\_\_ it.  
a) Seeing to    b) putting up with    c) standing for    d) getting over
7. Sheila's gone to \_\_\_\_ having a new phone installed.  
a) See about    b) deal with    c) get round to    d) ask after
8. I've had to \_\_\_\_ a lot of insulting behavior from you!  
a) Look down on    b) put up with    c) stand up for    d) get on with
9. The hotel was terrible, but the wonderful beach \_\_\_\_ our disappointment.  
a) Got over    b) faced up to    c) saw to    d) made up for
10. Jack has decided to \_\_\_\_ the time he spends watching television.  
a) Run out of    b) see to    c) cut down on    d) come up with

**7 Choose the correct collocation.**

- 1 She *had/ took/ paid* attention to what I told her and started working harder.
- 2 I'm too tired to go out tonight. Let's *do/ have/ make* an excuse and stay at home.
- 3 You must *make/ get/ do* an effort to work harder.
- 4 I hate *doing/ having/ making* my homework at the last minute.
- 5 The President *made/ gave/ paid* tribute to all the people who had supported him.
- 6 I *got/ had/ took* a liking to our new teacher the moment I met her.
- 7 Did the fire *do/ make/ bring* much damage to the factory?
- 8 I *got/ made/ had* a bad dream last night and woke up sweating.
- 9 She *made/ paid/ brought* me a nice compliment yesterday.
- 10 I *had/ made/ took* over a hundred photographs on my trip to Antarctica.

## Section II. Grammar Comprehension

**Task 2.** Insert *a, an* or *the* if necessary.

1. "How much are \_\_\_ leeks?" "They're 80 pence \_\_\_ pound."
2. I went to \_\_\_ wonderful concert by \_\_\_ London Symphony Orchestra.
3. \_\_\_ local school is soon to be closed.
4. I usually go to \_\_\_ work by \_\_\_ train.
5. Is \_\_\_ meat in \_\_\_ oven?
6. Is this \_\_\_ first time you've been to \_\_\_ Isle of Man?
7. He's \_\_\_ art teacher and she's \_\_\_ electrician.
8. A lot of people give \_\_\_ money to \_\_\_ charity at this time of \_\_\_ year.
9. \_\_\_ life is very difficult for \_\_\_ unemployed these years.
10. \_\_\_ police have had a lot of support from \_\_\_ general public over this issue.

**Task 3.** Complete the sentences with the correct form of *could, be able to, manage to, succeed in, must, will, should, ought to, have to, need*.

1. Kerry's rather late. She \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the train.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) at 11 o'clock last night because the last bus went at 11.20.
3. I don't think you \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) to help him. You've got enough work to yourself.
4. 'I hope Josh is OK at that summer camp. He might be homesick.' 'Don't worry about him. He \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great time.'
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not phone her up) because her phone had broken, but fortunately we \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a message to her.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not pay) to stay in a hotel. They can stay with us.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) this bike soon: I just need more time to practice.
8. We've been staying in a hotel for the last two weeks so we \_\_\_\_\_ (not cook) our own meals.
9. He doesn't do very much when he's here. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) more helpful.
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ (come round) for dinner one evening. We haven't had a good talk for a long time.

## LEVEL 2

### Section I. Listening Comprehension

**Task 1.** You will hear part of a radio interview with a man who is the director of an *Environmental Centre*. For questions 1-10 complete the sentences.

- The Environmental Centre has been open for 1) \_\_\_\_\_ .
- The Centre has working displays of sun and wind 2) \_\_\_\_\_ .
- School children visit the Centre to carry out a 3) \_\_\_\_\_ on the environment.
- The majority of courses take 4) \_\_\_\_\_ , apart from ones in the summer.
- Accommodation is provided in basic 5) \_\_\_\_\_ made of food.
- The Centre does not allow anyone 6) \_\_\_\_\_ inside.
- The course on garden wildlife and different plants is called 7) \_\_\_\_\_ gardening.
- The most popular course shows people how to save 8) \_\_\_\_\_
- The cost of a course depends on whether people have a 9) \_\_\_\_\_ or not.

The centre has a 10) \_\_\_\_\_ to make sure nobody is refused a place on a course.

## Section II. Reading Comprehension and vocabulary

**Task 1. Complete each sentence with a word from the box.**

popular	novel	paperback	reading	exciting	entertainment	borrow	chapter
gripping	programmes	information	imagination	television	do	reviews	

Is it worth (1) \_\_\_ books, why nowadays there are so many other forms of (2) \_\_\_ ? Some people say that even (3) \_\_\_ books are expensive, and not everyone can (4) \_\_\_ books from a library. They might add that television is more (5) \_\_\_ and that viewers can relax as they watch their favourite (6) \_\_\_. All that may be true, but books are still very (7) \_\_\_. They encourage the reader to use his or her (8) \_\_\_ for a start. You can read a (9) \_\_\_ of a book, or just a few pages, and then stop. Of course, it may be so (10) \_\_\_ that you can't stop! There are many different kinds of books, so you can choose a crime (11) \_\_\_ or an autobiography, or a book which gives you interesting (12) \_\_\_. If you find it hard to choose, you can read (13) \_\_\_, or ask friends for ideas. Personally I can't (14) \_\_\_ without books, but I can give up (15) \_\_\_ easily enough. You can't watch television at bus stops!

## Section III. Grammar Comprehension and Vocabulary

11. When she opened the window she was happy to see it \_\_\_ (snow) lightly. In fact, it \_\_\_ (snow) all night and snow \_\_\_ (cover) all the rooftops.
12. According to my diary, we \_\_\_ (meet) at 3 pm tomorrow.
13. I wish you \_\_\_ (do) that. It annoys me.
14. I \_\_\_ (lend) you the book as long as you \_\_\_ it \_\_\_ (bring back).
15. By November 30 a new government \_\_\_ (elect).
16. I wish you \_\_\_ (keep) your mouth shut yesterday. Now Mary knows everything.
17. This time tomorrow, Maria \_\_\_ (sunbathe) on a beach in Majorca.
18. If you \_\_\_ (not spend) so much money, I \_\_\_ (not be) angry now.
19. When we got back from our holiday we discovered that someone \_\_\_ (break) into our house. The burglars, however, \_\_\_ (drop) a piece of paper with an address on it as they \_\_\_ (climb) out of the window.
20. The Prime Minister \_\_\_ (travel) to Brussels tomorrow.

**Task 2. Choose the correct sentence.**

1. a) He performed very well in the interview however he didn't get the job.  
b) He performed very well in the interview, however he didn't get the job.  
c) He performed very well in the interview; however he didn't get the job.  
d) He performed very well in the interview; however, he didn't get the job.
2. a) He told her not to eat it, explaining that there was a risk of food poisoning.  
b) He told her not to eat it, explaining, that there was a risk of food poisoning.  
c) He told her not to eat it explaining that there was a risk of food poisoning.  
d) He told her not to eat it explaining, that there was a risk of food poisoning.
3. a) The woman, living next door works for a television company.  
b) The woman, living next door, works for a television company.  
c) The woman living next door works for a television company.  
d) The woman living next door, works for a television company.
4. a) Her books read by people all over the world, are still immensely popular.

- b) Her books, read by people all over the world are still immensely popular.
  - c) Her books read by people all over the world are still immensely popular.
  - d) Her books, read by people all over the world, are still immensely popular.
5. a) 'Well; I'm not sure but I think he's going to ask her to marry him next week.'  
 b) 'Well, I'm not sure, but I think he's going to ask her to marry him next week.'  
 c) 'Well, I'm not sure but I think, he's going to ask her to marry him next week.'  
 d) 'Well I'm not sure, but I think he's going to ask her to marry him next week.'
6. a) I need three items at the store, dog food, vegetarian chili, and cheddar cheese.  
 b) I need three items at the store — dog food, vegetarian chili, and cheddar cheese.  
 c) I need three items at the store; dog food, vegetarian chili, and cheddar cheese.  
 d) I need three items at the store,— dog food, vegetarian chili, and cheddar cheese.
7. a) As we discussed, you will bring two items; i.e., a sleeping bag and a tent are not optional.  
 b) As we discussed you will bring two items; i.e., a sleeping bag and a tent are not optional.  
 c) As we discussed you will bring two items i.e. a sleeping bag and a tent are not optional.  
 d) As we discussed, you will bring two items; i.e. a sleeping bag and a tent are not optional.
8. a) Look out! - she screamed. "You almost ran into my child."  
 b) "Look out!" she screamed - "You almost ran into my child."  
 c) "Look out!" she screamed. "You almost ran into my child."  
 d) "Look out!" - she screamed.- "You almost ran into my child."

**Task 3.** Rewrite each sentence, putting the verb underlined in the passive where this is possible.

1. People ate most of the food at the party.
2. Jane won the poetry competition.
3. Peter's new car cost over £20,000.
4. Martin always wears casual clothes.
5. One of our visitors lost this cigarette lighter.
6. They haven't decided the exact time of the match yet.
7. Most of the guests had left the hotel by midday.
8. Some parents read to their children every night.
9. People think that an apple a day is good for you.
10. Last Thursday we appointed a new marketing manager.

### LEVEL 3

#### Section I. Reading Comprehension

**Task 1.** You are going to read a magazine article about Sarah Bryant, an acupuncturist. Seven sentences have been removed from the article on the left. Choose the most suitable sentence from the list A-H on the right for each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- A These are twelve acupuncture channels along which energy travels in the human body.
- B Also on a physical level I've treated a woman for problems with eczema.
- C I'd like to work with practitioners of homeopathy, reflexology, aromatherapy and perhaps counselling.

D There was a lot more to it than that though.

E It is common for people there to have acupuncture treatment, not only if they're ill but also to prevent the onset of diseases.

F Contrary to popular belief, having the needles placed in your body is quite painless.

G I've had a lot of acupuncture treatment and found it particularly useful.

H This is very different from Western medicine which is supposed to work solely on the body.

**This month in lifestyles we feature Sarah a practising acupuncturist.**

I've done a lot of travelling in Europe and Asia throughout my adult life and it was whilst I was teaching in China that I became interested in acupuncture.

1

It was after returning from China and witnessing how successful it had been that I reached the decision to become an acupuncturist myself. I was lucky to discover that the town where I lived had a famous and well-reputed college of traditional acupuncture.

Alternative medicine is particularly important for me because I firmly believe that it works on the level of body, mind and spirit.

2

Of course this medicine is very powerful and can consequently have powerful side effects. Alternative medicine like acupuncture on the other hand is aimed at treating the person as a whole. When a person's ill, there's something in their life which is putting their energy levels out of balance. What alternative therapies try to do is help to gradually push that energy back into balance. The result is that any disease present might naturally disappear as it cannot survive when energies are balanced.

The treatments consist largely of balancing the energy between the different meridians of a person's body.

3

Treatment aims to free blocks of energy in these meridians which may be causing ill health and which may have been there for many years.

I'd like to set this up somewhere in a rural setting, where people could enjoy coming not only for the treatment but where they would be

It would be an odd state of affairs if a practising alternative therapist had not had treatment themselves and this is certainly not the case for myself.

4

I've never suffered particularly from physical problems but treatment for my mental and spiritual wellbeing has been very successful. I've treated a wide range of people for various conditions, for example people suffering from stress and anxiety and helped them to cope with stressful situations in their lives.

5

There's another woman who suffers from arthritis of the hip and at the moment I'm treating an old lady who has several health problems, one of them being Parkinson's Disease. All these people have found that acupuncture has made them feel more balanced in themselves and they have certainly benefited from the treatment.

To date I currently own the Licentiate in Acupuncture. This course lasted three years and I had to go to the college about one weekend in three.

6

I had a large amount of homework to do and practical work, which I did two or three evenings a week. This entailed locating points on different people. As you can imagine, this isn't straightforward as people are different sizes and have different shaped bodies.

In the future I hope to set up an alternative health clinic which will involve myself as an acupuncturist but perhaps other people as well.

7

able to sit and enjoy the scenery, go for walks and basically feel free from the stresses of life.

**Section II. Grammar Structure and Vocabulary.**

**Task 1. Complete the sentences with the most suitable word or a phrase.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ that the American Indian crossed a land bridge into North America from what is now Russia.
  - a) It is considered
  - b) It is thought

- c) It was thought
2. None of the students \_\_\_\_\_ a car.
    - a) has
    - b) have
    - c) have got
  3. Never before \_\_\_\_\_ as rapidly, as during the last three decades.
    - a) communications have developed
    - b) have communications developed
    - c) have developed communications
  4. It is not yet clearly understood \_\_\_\_\_ cause obesity.
    - a) why eating too many hamburgers can
    - b) why can eating too many hamburgers
    - c) eating too many hamburgers can
  5. \_\_\_\_\_ the Depression, individual stock ownership was common in the United States.
    - a) It was during
    - b) By the time of
    - c) Because
  6. While most New Yorkers believe in ghosts, \_\_\_\_\_ do not.
    - a) are a few who
    - b) there are a few which
    - c) there are a few that
  7. It was \_\_\_\_\_ Johnny finally gave up.
    - a) such difficult that
    - b) so difficult that
    - c) so a difficult test that
  8. \_\_\_\_\_, I would have returned it immediately.
    - a) If I knew that you wanted to read it
    - b) I had known that you wanted to read it
    - c) Had I known that you wanted to read it
  9. Considering human history, it \_\_\_\_\_ using mass communications.
    - a) has recently been that man
    - b) is only recently that man has begun
    - c) only recently is that man has begun
  - 10 Never before \_\_\_\_\_ more closely, as during the past decade.
    - a) have world leaders worked
    - b) world leaders have been working
    - c) world leaders have worked

**Task 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (gerund or infinitive). Add the correct preposition when it is necessary.**

1. He has promised \_\_\_\_ (deliver) it to me this afternoon.
2. Why are you blaming me for \_\_\_\_ (get) lost? You've got the map.
3. I'd like to enquire \_\_\_\_ (enroll) on one of your evening courses.
4. Don't keep on \_\_\_\_ (talk) about it. It's upsetting me.
5. Why do you always blame me \_\_\_\_ (start) the arguments?
6. I don't recommend \_\_\_\_ (study) on your own.
7. I regret \_\_\_\_ (not keep) in touch with my old friends.

8. Maria isn't expecting him \_\_\_\_ (phone) her tonight but she hopes he does.
9. Don't forget \_\_\_\_ (lock up) when you go to bed.
10. We don't believe in \_\_\_\_ (buy) each other big presents.

**Task 3. Fill in the blanks. The first letter of each missing word has been given.**

A vegetarian is someone who eats only (1) v\_\_\_\_, bread, fruit, eggs etc. and doesn't eat (2) m\_\_\_\_. However, some do eat (3) f\_\_\_\_ which I find strange. Others eat chicken but not (4) r\_\_\_\_ meat. A vegan doesn't eat meat, fish, or any (5) d\_\_\_\_ products such as eggs, milk and (6) c\_\_\_\_. They do eat fruit and (7) n\_\_\_\_. A (8) g\_\_\_\_ knows a lot about food and enjoys good food and (9) w\_\_\_\_. A (10) c\_\_\_\_ is someone who prepares and cooks food in a hotel or restaurant.

**Task 4.** For questions **1 - 10**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

**Task 5. Choose a, b, or c according to the meaning of the idiomatic expressions.**

1. To put the "cart before the horse" means \_\_\_\_.  
 a) to plan ahead  
 b) that you can't do something  
 c) to do things in the wrong order
2. To "bear in mind" means \_\_\_\_.  
 a) to forget something  
 b) to be crazy  
 c) to remember something
3. If someone is "down to earth", they are \_\_\_\_.  
 a) strange  
 b) practical  
 c) shy
4. To "face the music" means \_\_\_\_.  
 a) accept your punishment  
 b) listen carefully  
 c) ask a lot of questions
5. If you are "fed up" you have \_\_\_\_.  
 a) had enough  
 b) eaten enough  
 c) drunk too much
6. If something is "half baked", it's \_\_\_\_.  
 a) very useful  
 b) incomplete  
 c) unusual
7. To "make a difference" is to \_\_\_\_.  
 a) lose something  
 b) matter  
 c) be in charge
8. If something happens "rain or shine", it'll happen \_\_\_\_.  
 a) at some point, but we don't know when  
 b) outside  
 c) no matter what

9. If something "rings a bell", it \_\_\_\_.
- a) makes a lot of noise
  - b) is frightening
  - c) sounds familiar

- If it's "safe and sound", it's \_\_\_\_.
- a) not allowed
  - b) beautiful
  - c) not harmed

*In eight of these sentences there is a mistake. Underline each mistake and write the correction.*

- 1 The child spread thicklu the.jam on the piece of bread.....
- 2 I used to see Sharon at the gym every week but I haven't seen her lately. ....
- 3 My grandmother drives less careful than she used to. ....
- 4 I never have bought anything from that expensive shop over there.....
- 5 Paul is extremely careless - he loses something nearly every day.....
- 6 At Tony's garage I always have my car repaired.....
- 7 You must return the book by next Friday to the library.....
- 8 My uncle speaks very well Spanish because he lived in Peru for a while.....
- 9 My sister doesn't make friends as easily than I do. ....
- 10 Jon can't go out much at the moment as he has to study hardly for his degree .....

## D Exam practice

### Use of English

*Rewrite these sentences using the correct form of must, need, should or have to.*

- 1 It's her fault that she's lost her watch because she didn't look after it.  
She s.b^!4..b^y!?...i^^...ftjt^...k^...^J.d?:.....
- 2 I don't expect you to phone me before you come.  
You.....
- 3 It is essential for students to buy a good dictionary.  
Students.....
- 4 It was wrong of you to take money from my purse without asking.  
You.....
- 5 I was getting ready to drive to the station to pick up my sister when she arrived in a taxi.  
I.....
- 6 It's not fair that I do the washing-up on my own.  
You.....
- 7 Students aren't allowed to smoke in the canteen.  
Students.....
- 8 She turned the music down to avoid disturbing her neighbours but they'd gone out.  
She.....
- 9 I think she's wrong to make promises which she doesn't keep.  
She.....
- 10 You can give the tour guide a tip but it is not necessary.  
You.....

## D Exam practice

### Use of English

Complete these sentences with words from the box to make phrasal verbs with **get**.

at	away with	by	down	on	<del>out of</del>	over	round	round to	through
----	-----------	----	------	----	-------------------	------	-------	----------	---------

- 1 Simon always manages to get.....doing the washing-up because he says he has a lot of homework.
- 2 My grandfather got.....the flu very quickly because he's such a fit man.
- 3 Maria's daughters must be on the phone all the time because I can never get .....when I try to ring her.
- 4 I tried to take a message but I didn't get.....everything Paula said.
- 5 Peter hasn't had much success with jobs so far but I'm sure he'll get..... in his new one.
- 6 I finally got.....watching the video of a film I recorded two months ago.
- 7 People think they need lots of money but you can get.....with very little.
- 8 We don't keep things on the top shelf because we can't get.....them without standing on the table.
- 9 The news of Billy and Jane's engagement got.....the office very quickly.
- 10 I can never get.....telling a lie because my face always goes bright red.

## Reading

### Introduction

In Paper J you have 1 hour 15 minutes to answer questions on four different texts. Understanding of each of the four texts is tested in a different way with a different type of task each time. In this unit we will look at how to read each of the text types.

### Part 1: Multiple matching

**1** Part 1 consists of a text from which headings or summary sentences have been removed and placed before the text in a different order. You have to decide which paragraph in the text each of the headings or summary sentences belongs to. This tests your ability to identify the main ideas expressed in each paragraph. You do not necessarily need to understand every word in the text. You should focus on the general idea of each paragraph, without worrying about individual words or phrases.

For the text on the opposite page, read the summary sentences first, together with the title and the introductory sentence. This will give you an idea of the main points of the text. Then read through the text quite quickly before you start to make your choices.

**Be careful.** Looking for words in the text which are the same as the words in a question does not guarantee you will find the correct answer. For example, look again at the example sentence for paragraph 0: *The heat can create serious health problems for walkers.*

The word 'heat' appears in paragraphs 4 and 5, but neither of these paragraphs is the correct answer.

Similarly, the words 'create *problems for walkers*' can be seen in paragraph 6, but this is also the wrong answer.

**A** Getting wet is one way of keeping temperatures down.

**B** Your clothing acts as an important defence against the sun.

**C** Water has a number of important advantages.

**D** There are several alternatives to just water.

**E** The wrong clothing can cause problems.

**F** Always protect those parts of your body which are not covered by clothing.

**G** One part of your body which can suffer is your feet,

**H** Take enough water and drink it sensibly.

**I** The heat can create serious health problems for walkers.

## Part 2: Multiple choice

**1** Part 2 consists of a text followed by seven or eight multiple choice questions.

Most of the questions in this task require a detailed understanding of the text.

Look back at page 28 to see the different types of questions you can expect to find in the exam. Then look at questions O-7 on the opposite page and decide which type of question each one is. These questions all refer to the text you have just read for the Part 1 task, but in the exam they will refer to a completely different text.

*Example: Question 1 is testing our detailed understanding of the text.*

**3** Now for questions 1-7 choose the answer which you think fits best according to the text. For questions 3, 4 and 6 you should first decide on the meaning of the words in *italics* in the paragraphs with the same numbers. Use the context in which each word appears to help you work out the meaning.

## A walk in the midday sun

When the heat is on, walkers need to be on their guard.

**0j\_/\_**

Hot weather makes your heart pump harder, and if you're not very fit, you start to understand why the majority of mountain rescue statistics are made up from summer walkers suffering heart attacks. Heat exhaustion is quite easy to get when you're 5 making a great physical effort. It happens where your body can't produce enough sweat to keep you cool.

The answer is to keep up your water intake. It's a good idea to drink a pint of water for every 10 degrees Fahrenheit every 24 hours. So, if the temperature is in the 70s, and you are doing 10 a five-hour walk, you'll need a minimum of around one and a half pints of water. It's vital that you don't wait until you develop a raging thirst before you stop for a drink - keep taking regular swigs from your water bottle.

**12 | 1**

Many walkers flavour their water with fruit juice, which makes 15 it a lot more palatable. You could even use one of the isotonic drinks made for athletes, which replace the body's salts lost through sweating. Powders such as Dioralyte, which you may have in the house as a treatment for diarrhoea, will do the job just as well, as its main aim is also effective rehydration.

rn~ ']

20 Given that evaporation is your body's cooling mechanism, you can help things along with an external application of water. Soaking your hat with water is a great way to cool the head, though if the sun is beating down, it will probably dry off almost immediately. Better still then if you can plunge into a

25 river or the sea tully-clothed. And if that's not possible, then at least take off your boots and socks and paddle in a cool stream.

## Ready for Read

14 | I

Walking in the heat increases the rate at which your feet *swell*, which can lead to them feeling tight in your boots. Cool water from a stream reduces any swelling and helps general foot comfort.

At the same time, you can check out your feet for signs of *blisters*. Extra sweating makes the skin softer and increases the chance of blisters forming, in the same way as when water *teaks* into your boots and gets to your feet.

15 | I

As for what clothing you wear, this should be lightweight and reasonably loose-fitting. Tight clothing will feel uncomfortable and may even lead to the formation of an irritating *rash* known as 'prickly heat' on your skin. The answer, if this does develop, is to try and stay cool as much as possible. Do this by either keeping in the shade, or washing the affected area with cold water, but without soap. But prevention is by far the best approach, so keep your clothing light.

16 | 1

It's understandable to want to remove any extraneous clothing when it's extremely hot, but it doesn't really make much sense to take off T-shirts. The sun's rays can be quite strong, and shoulders are always very sensitive to sunburn. This is the worst place to be red and sore when you are wearing a heavy rucksack on your back. Wearing shorts can also create problems for walkers, as the backs of the legs can catch the sun very easily.

17 | 1 " ^^^^2 J

50 In fact, those days when an apparently harmless *breeze* is blowing can be the most *deceptive*. It might not feel so hot so you probably won't notice the damage being done so soon. As on every other day then, a good strong sun cream should therefore be applied to any skin which is exposed. Make the most of the 55 summer, but treat the sun with the respect it deserves.

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1 What does the writer say about 'Dioralyte'? A It helps to reduce sweating.

B It prevents the loss of body salts.

C It will prevent you getting diarrhoea.

D It works in the same way as an isotonic drink.

2 'it' in line 23 refers to A the sun.

B your hat. C the head. D water.

3 According to the text, when might your feet suffer? A when they cool down

B if you are wearing tightly-fitting boots

C when they are wet

D if you have to walk through water

4 According to the writer, it is better to wear loose-fitting clothing because

A it keeps you cool.

B it is very light.

C it is less likely to create problems for your skin.

D it lasts longer than tight-fitting clothing.

5 What does the writer mean by 'extraneous' clothing in line 42?

A clothing which is no longer needed to keep you warm

B clothing which most people would consider

unusual in hot weather C clothing which is too tight D clothing which is too heavy to wear

6 According to the writer, when are walkers particularly at risk from the effects of the sun? A when they are unaware of the heat

B if their sun cream is not strong enough C when there is a strong wind D if they have suffered an injury

7 Who has the text been written for?

A people who go walking in the mountains B walkers who are unfit C people who go walking in hot weather D people who only go walking in summer

### **Example:**

Settling down: *this usually means 'to lead a more stable life', so the relevant paragraph might talk about Keanu Reeves buying a house or getting married and having children.*

Now read the text through quickly before you try to match the headings. Were your ideas in exercise 1 correct?

### **Reacting to the text**

Read the following Part 4 instructions.

Read this article about different study Web sites. For questions **1-15**, choose from the Web sites A-F. The Web sites may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Now look at each question one by one, *scanning* the texts to find the answers.

**Which of the Web sites would you consult in the following situations?**

You know the date, but not the day of your next exam. You want to check the exact meaning of the verb 'to swell'. You are curious to see what problems other students have had. You need some advice on how to prepare for your exams. You are going to Australia to study English and you need to know the exchange rate for the Australian dollar. You want to receive some personal attention from someone. You are 16 and your cousin is 13: you both need information about chemistry' which is appropriate to your level. You want to consult a site which is not too serious. You do not want to waste time looking at sites which turn out to be irrelevant to you.

For geography homework you have been told to find out the capitals of all the countries in south east Asia. You are interested to see what the person answering your questions looks like.

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**A Topmarks [www.topmarks.co.uk](http://www.topmarks.co.uk)**

An excellent UK site offering links to sites across all subjects, including astronomy, classics, design technology, economics, personal and social education, physical education and religious studies- You can select under subject and age group, and each link has a five-line description so you know exactly where you are going. There is a particularly good section on exam help, with lots of links to help revise different subjects, while the parents' area has a number of useful articles.

**B Homework Elephant [www.homeworketephan.free-ort-nne.co.uk](http://www.homeworketephan.free-ort-nne.co.uk)**

A UK service with 700 links to some of the best educational sites on the Web, as well as other resources like dictionaries and search engines. You'll also find revision tips for each subject, and a section pointing towards relevant online experts, who may be able to give you more individual help. If you're still stuck, consult the Agony Elephant, which will point you in the right direction. Not to be missed.

**C Study Web [www.studyweb.com](http://www.studyweb.com)**

Over 1 18,000 links across subjects as diverse as agriculture, philosophy, architecture, criminology and medicine, as well as all the usual curriculum subjects. Each link has a US school grade to indicate its approximate age level, while the Study Buddy offers a wide range of online useful extras, including a calculator and currency converter.

**D Kid Info School Subjects [www.kidinfo.com/SchoolSubjects.html](http://www.kidinfo.com/SchoolSubjects.html)**

An easy-to-use site offering links across the full range of subjects, as well as calendars, dictionaries, quotations, atlases, encyclopedias and museums.

**E Pitsco's Ask an Expert [www.askanexpert.com](http://www.askanexpert.com)**

Can connect you to hundreds of real live experts, from astronomers to zoologists and plenty in between. You can browse via category or keyword search to find the most likely candidate, then visit their Web site to see if your answer is already there; if not, stick it on e-mail, press send, and wait for your reply. In the Arts/Humanities section, for example, there is a fine art expert, an artist a classical musician, a composer and even a piano teacher.

**F Ask Or Universe [www.wsu.edu/DrUniverse/](http://www.wsu.edu/DrUniverse/)**

A good-looking and appealingly light-hearted site which lets you pose questions to researchers at Washington State University, then follow them up by e-mail if you want to explore further. You can also look up archives of former questions, which are usually accompanied by photos of the answering academic.

## Exploring the Web: Education

Emma Houghton looks at several useful Web sites for students who need information fast. The sites offer links to other Web sites, search engines and the increasingly popular ask-the-expert sites.

## listening

### Multiple choice **O**

66

Before you listen to the recording, read through all the questions and try to predict the type of information you will hear for each one.

Potential recruits *are not* required *to have* any They *do not* have to satisfy any requirements.

However, there are tests to measure the strength of their Hove Fire Station currently employs women.

After working *a* series of day and night shifts firefighters have At the Watch Parade they have to Then they carry out a thorough inspection of the Most call-outs occur during Firefighters can spend as well as the equipment.

Being a firefighter is *a*

clearing up after *a* fire, **To** job.

66

### (Use of English!?) Multiple choice cloze

#### FCE Part 1

For questions 1-15, read the text below and underline which answer **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Before you do the task, make sure you read the whole text through first. As you read, answer the following question:

How does Roger Press feel about his decision to change career?

A more commercial tune

Roger Press, 40, has (0) **B** his career. After spending five years (1)    a concert pianist he has gone into business, recently (2)    up his own company.

'After leaving university I decided to (3)    myself to a career in music. I loved performing but it was very hard (4)   . I played at concerts in Europe and America, made recordings and got good (5)   . But after a while I felt I had gone as (6)    as I could. Unless you're one of the world's top pianists, it's difficult to earn a good (7)    and I wasn't one of the greatest.

I have always thought that it's important to be commercial, to participate and compete in the modern world. So although (8)    on was a difficult decision, having reached it I felt relieved in many (9)   . When I (10)    up my

performing career, people around me were more sad and disappointed than I was. But I felt free and (11)    I knew I was getting serious about life.

After getting a (12)    in business administration I (13)    the recording company EMI and started

their classical video division, producing programmes about famous artists. A year ago I left EMI and formed a new company. New Media Systems, which (14)\_in multimedia programmes. Now that I run my own business I am in control of my life and I can feel proud of my achievements. Although the stress is high and I work (15)\_ hours, the stress involved in piano playing was much worse. It took physical, emotional and mental skills. I prefer the pressures I live with now.<sup>1</sup>

- |   |                 |           |                |             |
|---|-----------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|
| 0 | A moved         | B changed | C adjusted     | D stopped   |
| 1 | Alike           | B working | C how          | D as        |
| 2 | A giving        | B setting | C forming      | D bringing  |
| 3 | A devote        | B take    | C assign       | D employ    |
| 4 | A job           | B effort  | C work         | D career    |
| 5 | A reviews       | B critics | C reports      | D praise    |
| 6 | A soon          | B often   | C far          | D much      |
| 7 | A life          | B living  | C money        | D payment   |
| 8 | A changing      | B getting | C continuing   | D moving    |
| 9 | A factors       | B forms   | C manners      | D ways      |
| 1 | A took          | B brought | C gave         | D put       |
| 0 |                 |           |                |             |
| 1 | A lastly        | B at last | C at the end   | D lately    |
| 1 |                 |           |                |             |
| 1 | A qualification | B title   | C graduate     | D grade     |
| 2 |                 |           |                |             |
| 1 | A enrolled      | B applied | C attended     | D joined    |
| 3 |                 |           |                |             |
| 1 | A specializes   | B focuses | C concentrates | D dedicates |
| 4 |                 |           |                |             |
| 1 | A overtime      | B large   | C long         | D bonus     |
| 5 |                 |           |                |             |

70

### (Use of English T<sup>^</sup>) Error correction

For questions 1-15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the

lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (/) in the space at the end of the line. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the extra word in the space. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

#### Maternal patience

0 I can now understand perfectly why people say you need to have 00 had limitless patience when you have children. The child is no problem; had

1 it's the relatives and other adults that make me to feel [like screaming and shouting

2 in despair. Why does everyone think they know better than you do? Advice is

3 given in all forms and the most of it is either mildly irritating or downright

4 lunatic. I've been told that my daughter looks like a boy and I should to put

5 some pink clothes on her; that in temperatures as high as 30°C she ought to have

6 socks on; that she's thirsty and needs drink a little fruit juice (at two weeks \_

7 old it probably would have to killed her!). When changing my daughter's

8 nappy I have received disapproving looks because I don't can use talcum powder; \_  
 9 and this advice came from a man whose last child he was born 40 years ago \_  
 10 and was brought up by a nanny. One interfering relative even went so far as to say \_  
 11 that no mother of a small baby should not have long hair: for some unknown reason \_  
 12 she wanted me to have my hair cut! Unfortunately, all new mothers have to \_  
 13 go through this stage and some may be find it difficult to cope with the relentless  
 14 and seemingly pointless advice. If you have suffer the same situation as I do,  
 15 remember that no matter how angry you get you shouldn't never smack your relatives. It only  
 makes them worse.

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### (Use of English; ) Open cloze

For questions 1-15, read the text below and think of a word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### FCE Part 1

Look at the title and try to predict what you are going to read about. The title of this text is 'How to tell a ghost story' What do you think are the essential ingredients of a good ghost story? Read the text through first, ignoring the spaces, for a general understanding. Compare what it says with your own ideas. Now start completing the spaces. Look at the whole sentence and not just the words before and after the space. You may also need to look at the previous or next sentence to make your decision.

What are some of the typical types of words which are omitted in the Open cloze? See page 80. Make sure there is only *one* word in each of the spaces.

Don't leave any spaces unfilled. If you're not sure, work out the part of speech required and make an 'intelligent guess'. The answers are never contractions (eg *can't*, *she's*) or hyphenated words (eg *three-hour*, *open-air*). Remember that you may need a word with a negative meaning (eg *not without*, *unless*).

#### Listening notetaking 128

What are the best ways to protect your house from burglary? How well is your house protected?

Read the following Listening Part 2 instructions. Try to predict the type of information you will hear for each question before you listen.

You will hear part of a radio programme, in which a police officer talks about burglary. For questions 1-10, complete the missing information.

#### **BURGLARY**

\* almost half of burglaries occur

- most burglaries take

minutes

#### **OPERATION BUMBLEBEE**

◆ targets criminals who

- led to a

4 \_ decrease in burgfary

in first year

HOUSEHOLDERS • don't hide keys

deter burglars with a ask for advice about choosing fit locks to the

8

NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH SCHEMES • particularly helps protect people like the

*and*

over

10 people benefit from the

schemes

reading 131

## Reacting to the text

Do you agree with Wendy Granditer that phone tapping and parents spying on children is an invasion of privacy'? Does *everyone* have 'a right to privacy'? Even royalty and other famous people?

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## D Exam practice

### Listening

*You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer, A, B or C.*

1 You hear a woman telling someone about a film she has seen. What kind of film was it?

A a thriller

B a love story

C a comedy

2 You overhear a conversation in a restaurant. What is the man complaining about?

A the food

B the service

C the noise

3 You hear a woman talking to a colleague. How did the woman feel?

A upset

B ashamed

C shocked

4 You overhear a man talking to a friend on the phone. What was damaged?

A a piece of sports equipment

B a musical instrument

C a piece of furniture

5 You hear a couple planning to meet. When will the woman telephone the man?

A about lunchtime

B late afternoon

C early evening

6 You hear the weather forecast. What will the weather be like at the weekend?

A foggy

B wet

C sunny

7 Listen to a phone conversation between two women. Why is Sarah ringing Katya?

A to make an apology

B to offer an invitation

C to make a request

8 You overhear a woman talking to someone in a shop. Who is she talking to?

A the shop manager

B a customer

C a colleague

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## Exam practice

### Use of English

208

## D Exam practice

### Use of English

For questions **1-15**, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (/). If a line has a word which should **not** be there, write the word. There are two examples at the beginning (**0** and **00**).

**A** This task tests grammar from the rest of the book as well as the grammar in this unit

## D Exam practice

### Use of English

For questions **1-15**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

**A** This task tests grammar from the rest of the book as well as the grammar in this unit.

#### ANTARCTICA

It is probable that until two hundred years (**0**).....33?....., Antarctica had never been seen by any human eyes. The first people who are known to have seen it (**1**).....hunters on ships in 1819. Two years later, one of them (**2**).....to land there even (**3**).....conditions prevented him from exploring very far. Larger scientific expeditions later came to the Antarctic to find out more. By the end of the nineteenth century they had succeeded in mapping the coast of the continent, in (**4**).....of the fact that Antarctica is almost entirely covered by a thick (**5**).....of ice which in places stretches far (**6**).....the edge of the land onto the sea.

There was something else which attracted people to Antarctica (**7**).....scientific research. This was the South Pole. A number of attempts to reach it were (**8**).....in the early years of the twentieth century, (**9**).....the first person to get there was the Norwegian, Roald Amundsen, in 1911. Travelling with dogs (**10**).....pull the sledges (**11**).....carried his party's supplies, he arrived (**12**).....the pole five weeks before his rivals, a British group (**13**).....by Robert Scott.

(**14**).....the terrible weather conditions, many nations now have scientific bases on Antarctica, (**15**).....out research on a great range of subjects.